

**The Ottoman, Serbian, Montenegrin, Macedonian, Greek
and Bulgarian crimes against the Albanian people**

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Official Consulate reports of Serbian, Greek and Bulgarian atrocities of 1912 and 1913

Authored by Petrit Latifi

The following are reports from consulates in the Balkans in 1912 reporting on Greek, Bulgarian and Serbian atrocities.

“The British ambassador in Vienna, Fairfax Cartwright, first reported the atrocities committed against the Albanian population to Grey. In this report, he wrote about the actions against the Albanians in connection with the Prochaska affair:

“The [...] envoy is allegedly hated by the Serbian authorities, due to the fact that he witnessed atrocities committed by Serbian troops against the Albanian population. News is reaching Austria of terrible acts committed against Albanian men, women and children.”¹

“In Edward Grey’s telegram to the British ambassador in Rome, Rennell Rodd, dated 19 November 1912, we can read that according to the report of the Italian envoy in Skopje, the Serbian troops committed numerous atrocities, the obvious aim of which was to exterminate as many Albanians as possible.”²

“The Balkan Wars were the first case in modern history when ethnic cleansing appeared and was used as a tool to assert territorial claims. In his report of 7 March 1913, Ralph Paget, the British ambassador to Belgrade, told Grey that there was a rumour in the Balkans that the Great Powers were awarding to the future Albania any territory with a population of at least 75% Albanian. He concluded that the massacres were “for statistical purposes”.³

“The first mention of the former incident can be found in Ralph Paget’s report of 21 November 1912, according to which “500 Albanian corpses were seen floating” in the river”.⁴

Dietmar Müller, in the book “Staatsbürger aus Widerruf Juden und Muslime als Alteritätspartner im rumänischen und serbischen Nationscode : ethnonationale Staatsbürgerschaftskonzepte 1878-1941” writes:

“There are numerous reports from Serbian Social Democrats as well as from Austrian, German, and British diplomats, some of which have already been processed by N. Malcolm and K. Boeckh For the Social Democrats, see *The Other Balkan Wars*, p. 149; Tucović, *Serbia and Albania*, pp. 73ff., and some articles

from the Social Democratic newspaper Radničke Novine (Workers' Newspaper) of 1913 in: Srbija i Albanci.”⁵

“On the reports of English diplomats to their Foreign Office, see The British Official Documents on the Origin of the World War 1898-1914, Vol. 10/1. The Near and Middle East on the Eve of the War, ed. by G. P. Gooch/Harold Temperley, Leipzig 1936, pp. 3-90. See also Malcolm, Kosovo, pp. 255ff.; Katrin Boeckh: From the Balkan Wars to the First World War: Small State Politics and Ethnic Self-Determination in the Balkans (Southeast European Studies 97), Munich 1996, pp. 167ff.”⁶

“The assessment of Belgrade’s goals, which the British ambassador in Vienna, F. Cartwright, sent to London on September 27, 1913, appears to be incorrect: “According to reliable reports received here, the Serbian authorities have acted with unspeakable cruelty against the Albanian population and have done everything in their power to prevent the Albanians in Albania from continuing their trade with places now located on Serbian territory.

Undoubtedly, Serbia hopes, by making their lives unbearable, to gradually force these people to ignite a movement for annexation to Serbia. The pressure exerted by Serbia on the Albanian population must have been very drastic, otherwise such a widespread insurrectionary movement would not have broken out so suddenly. This movement appears to be of a spontaneous local nature and not instigated by the Provisional Government in Walona or by Essad Pasha.” In: The British Official Documents 10/1, pp. 31f.”⁷

“Usually complaints about attacks on Muslim villages, besides other acts of violence, include the general information that ‘women and young girls were violated’

OeStA, HHStA P.A. XII 390, von Päzel an Berchtold, no. 14, Prizren, 9 March 1913: Statement on some atrocities cited in a memorandum by the Catholic Archbishop of Prizren; *ibid.*, from Heimroth to von Ugron in Belgrade, no. 22/po.

Uesküb, 18 March 1913: Protest by the French ambassador regarding Serbian attacks in Kaza Gilan at the beginning of March; *ibid.*:

Austro-Hungarian military attaché in Cetinje, 17 March 1913, no. 1324: Cruelties by Montenegrin troops; *ibid.*, 391,

Report from Cavalla; *ibid.*, 389, Heimroth to Berchtold, no. 26 strictly rep., Uesküb, 9 February 1913: Cruelties by the Serbs against Albanians, *ibid.*, 413, SMS Kaiser. u. König. Maria Theresia. Res. no. 410. rres; *ibid.*,

P.A. XXXVIII Konsulate 397. Monastir 1912-1914, 1916: Vice-Consul Zitkovszky to Berchtold: Serbische Greuel, no. 142.

OeStA, HHSŁA P.A. XII. 389. Liasse XLV/3: Balkankrieg 389, Mensdorff an Berchtold, no. 19, London:

“If isolated cases of crimes have occurred’, as the Serbian government wrote in response to an intervention by the British government, ‘the offenders have been punished in the same manner as all offences committed by the members of comitadji bands which could not be controlled by the military authorities’”

28 February 1913: Beilage Memorandum des Foreign Office. Similarly, for the Bulgarian position, Radev, *Ot triumf do tragediia*, 67; see also Bulgarian Foreign Minister Stanchoff in a conversation with the Austrian consul-general in Saloniki, OeStA, HHStA P.A. XII 387. Liasse XLV/3:

Balkankrieg 387, Kral an Berchtold, no. 197, Salonich, 5 December 1912: Gespräch mit Minister Stanchoff:

“The Greek government rejected all complaints about acts of violence against the civilian (Albanian) population, explaining the few it could not deny as pure ‘revenge’ for the many ‘Turkish atrocities’: *ibid.*, 388: Telegramm Baron Braun, no. 1275, Athens, 7 January 1913.”

215 OeStA, HHSLA P.A. XII 386. Kral to Berchtold, no. 188, confidential, Salonica, 22 November 1912: The events in Serres; *ibid.*, 390, Legation Secretary Bilinski to His Excellency Leopold Count von Berchtold, no. 24, Janina, 27 March 1913:

“Situation in Janina; *ibid.*, 414 P.A. XII. Turkey Liasse XLV/5: Balkan War, Kral to Berchtold Z1 213/confidential: The conditions in Cavalla”

Cf., for example, Andrija Jovičević, *Dnevnik iz balkanskih ratova* [Diary from the Balkan Wars] (Belgrade: Službeni list SRJ, 1996), 125; Azmanov, *Moiata epokha*, 95; Dodov, *Dnevnik*, 32; Stefan Khristov Kamburov, *Edin mnogo dalg pāt: Dnevnik na Stoian Khristov Kamburov* [A Very Long Way: The Diary of Stoian Khristov Kamburov] (Sofia: Pres izdatelstvo, 2003):

“... who writes about paramilitary volunteers (*opālchentsi*) burning down Muslim houses and ‘taking away what they could carry’ of what had been left behind by the fleeing Turkish population; similarly, see Nikolov, *Treta otdelna Armiia*, 129.”

220 OeStA, HHSLA P.A. XII 385. Consul Halla an von Berchtold, no. 130 confidential, Monastir, 30 October 1912: The Defense of Monastir; *ibid.*, 386, Consul General Kral an

von Berchtold, no. 189, Salonica, 26 November 1912:” Report of the Austro-Hungarian Consular Agency in Cavalla of the 8th of this month, ZI: 343, on the events in Drama and Cavalla.”

Cf. the fighting around Ioannina in November 1912, about which Austrian observers reported that ‘andartes and the village population’ committed atrocities against the local Muslim (Albanian) and Wallachian population. OeStA, HHSŁA P.A. XII 385. Bilinski an Berchtold, no. 89, Janina, 17 November 1912: Zur Situation:

“Here it is reported that paramilitaries and the ‘local population committed awful crimes against soldiers and the unarmed Muslim population’. See also the report by the German major in the Ottoman army Günter to the German Foreign Office in PA AA, R 14 225 Akten betr. den Balkan-Krieg, Bd. 10: 22/23 October 1912. On violence committed by Greek andartes, cf. also the diary by French consul Guy Chantepleure (pseudonym of Jeanne-Caroline Violet-Dussap), who was in the city during the siege: Guy Chantepleure, *La ville assiégée: Janina Octobre 1912-Mars 1913* (Paris: Calmann-Lévy, 1913), 230.”

Kamburov, Edin mnogo dalg păt, 23, Albanian lands in Mitrovic being given to Serbs:

“Reports about the local Serbian population from Mitrovica distributing the land of their Muslim neighbours among themselves can be found in OeStA, HHStA P.A. XII 391. v. Uron an Berchtold, no. 82 a-B, Belgrad, 15 April 1913: Militärische und politische Berichte aus Nisch und Mitrovitza, Beilage.”

P.A. XII 389. Atrocities and plundering by the Bulgarian bands during the war; similarly, for Monastir and Üsküb,

ibid., 386, Halla to Berchtold, no. 137, Monastir, 25 November 1912:

The surrender of Monastir to the Serbs; *ibid.*, 386, Political Report by Dr. Heimroth, no. 125, Üsküb, 18 November 1912; *ibid.*, 388, Halla to Berchtold, no. 6, confidential Monastir, 17 January 1913: Devastation of the Muslim districts of the Vilayet of Monastir. Under the pretext of collecting weapons, as reported from the Greek and Bulgarian conquest of Salonica, soldiers ‘being guided by local vagabonds’ entered the houses in the city’s Turkish and Jewish quarter, plundering whatever they could find. *Ibid.*,”

Kral an Berchtold, no. 183, Salonica, 17 November 1912:

“The excesses of the Bulgarian and Greek troops. The Austrian consul in Adrianople reported his own observations that after the Bulgarian conquest of the city, ‘the mob’ together with soldiers and komitadži had plundered the houses of beds, other furniture and ‘even a piano’.”

Ibid., 391, Tarnowski an Berchtold, no. 27, E, Sofia, 14 April 1913; supplement Dr Max von Herzfeld, no. 1/re Adrianople, 9 April 1913: “Incidence after the capture of the city. For the city of Kavalla, see the report based on first-hand observations after the Bulgarians had left the city, by British Navy Cpt. Boyle, TNA, RN: ADM 116/1193, Cpt. Boyle to Sir F. Elliot, Athens, 5 August 1913 [3751], confidential.”

226 PA AA, R 14 230, Akten betr. den Balkan-Krieg Vol. 15: Report of the Austrian Consul in Janina, 11 March 1913. See the more detailed original report on the conquest of Janina, in OeStA, HHStLA P.A. XII 390. Liasse XLV/3: Balkankrieg, Bilinski an Berchtold, no. 12, Janina, 11 March 1913:

“Fall of the fortress of Janina. His colleague Halla from Monastir/Bitola spoke in a similar way about ‘an unbound Christian population’ when Greek soldiers had entered the city of Korca. Ibid., 388, Halla an Berchtold, no. 1, Monastir, 4 January 1913: Der Einzug der Greeks in Korca”

no. 136 E, Belgrade, 15 November 1912: News from Üsküb; ibid., 387, Kral to Berchtold, no. 203, Salonich, 9 December 1912:

“The atrocities of Strumitz; ibid., P.A. XII 438. Liasse XLV/15: Balkan War, Graf Tarnowski to Berchtold, no. 48 D, Sofia, 17 August 1913: Massacre of Bulgarian prisoners of war; on the alleged killing of prisoners by Serbian soldiers in Prizren

On the miserable food supply of prisoners in Montenegro, see OeStA, HHSŁA P.A. XII 385. Giesl an Berchtold, no. 89, vertr., Cetinje, 28 October 1912: Unterredung mit König Nikola.

“The Carnegie Commission also reported on hunger among the prisoners in Greek-controlled Macedonia. Ibid., 438, Prinz Emil Fürstenberg an Berchtold no. 41 D, Athens, 6 September 1913: Die Carnegie-Mission in Griechenland.”

200 Cf., for example, PA AA, R 14 222, Dt. Botschaft Pera an Reichskanzler Bethmann-Hollweg, 24 October 1912; OeStA, HHSIA P.A. XII 388. Prochaska an Berchtold, no. 5, Prizren, 30 January 1913:

“The fighting in Luma, claiming that due to the situation there is hardly any chance of getting unbiased information.”

201 OeStA, HHSŁA P.A. XII 388. Count Mensdorff to Berchtold no. 11 G, London, 31 January 1913: Interpellation

in the English House of Commons about cruelties in the Balkans; *ibid.*, 389, Count Mensdorff to Berchtold, no. 16 F, London, 15 February 1913; *ibid.*, 390, Mensdorff to Berchtold, no. 21, London, 3 March 1913: “Massacres of Albanians by Serbian troops”

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2. *ibid.* ↩
3. *ibid.* ↩
4. *ibid.* ↩
5. Staatsbürger aus Widerruf Juden und Muslime als Alteritätspartner im rumänischen und serbischen Nationscode : ethnonationale Staatsbürgerschaftskonzepte 1878-1941 By Dietmar Müller · 2005 https://www.google.se/books/edition/Staatsb%C3%BCrger_aus_Widerruf/0UckOb6n71cC?

hl=en&gbpv=1&dq=albanische+Ortschaften+zerst%C3%B6rt&pg=PA199&printsec=frontcover ↵

6. imbid. ↵
7. imbid. ↵

When Greek chauvinists murdered Albanian Patriot pope Llambro Ballamaci in 1914

Petrit Latifi

KORCE, 1914: THE MASSACRE OF THE PATRIOTIC POPE LLAMBRO BALLAMAÇI BY GREEK CHAUVINISTS

The Andarts who had surrounded the house of Pope Llambro Ballamaçi had come to take revenge for everything that Pope Llambro had done against the Greek church. They had always wanted to kill him, but they had never been able to. His murder

could have brought many troubles and discontent to the Vlach believers.

They had repeatedly tried to intimidate him, but without any result. They even threatened him with death, but again he did not give up his path. In 1890 he went to Istanbul as a delegate for the creation of a Romanian bishopric in Turkey. During that time he had the opportunity to meet with Naim Frasher, Murat Toptan and other patriots. Pope Llambro Ballamaçi helped to spread the Albanian language. Through the Romanian consulate, he brought Albanian books from Bucharest to Istanbul and handed them over to Naim Frasheri, so that he could send them to where they were most needed.

Reference: FM Images Albania.

<https://pamfleti.net/english/aktualitet/papa-llambro-ballamaci-po-te-kerkojne-masakra-greke-ne-korce-si-u-vra-i212043>

The Hereçit Massacre of 1944

Written by Dodë Progni. Translated by Petrit Latifi

“Kreziu Movement” is the name of the Nationalist Antifascist Movement, in Kosovo, Albania and Serbia, in the 1940s – 1944, at the head of which were the brothers from Gukova, Gani, Said and Hasan Kryeziu. The strategic goal of the Albanians, the organization of the Anti-Fascist Movement in Kosovo, is the liberation of Albania from the Nazis, its separation from Serbia and its unification with our state, Albania.

And the end of this trial was known, because as Peter Kemp has stated, “For the communist rulers of Albania, collaboration with the British was a much greater crime than collaboration with the Germans.” In these extremely difficult circumstances, faced with the low provocations of the communist forces, the brave and wise commander, Gani Kryeziu, did not fall into their trap of making armed resistance, which would have meant a fratricidal war, but dispersed his forces, ordering those who wished to continue the war together with the communist partisan forces, while the others could return to their homes.

Gani, with his brother, Hasan Kryeziu, and 22 of his bravest and most loyal comrades, settled in the towers of Sulejman Kryeziu in Gjakova, after their towers had been burned by the Germans. This marked the destruction of the ‘Kryeziu Movement’, the only effective non-communist resistance against the Germans in Northern Albania.

The Hereçit massacre of Decani

On the evening of December 28, 1944, twenty-six Albanians, sworn to loyalty and unarmed, after being taken from the towers of Sulejman Kryeziu, and sent to the hills of Herezi, (Deçan municipality), were confronted by hundreds of heavily armed Serbs. There were 22 comrades of Gani Kryeziu and 4 of his sympathizers, friends and supporters, who were killed and massacred in an inhumane manner.

This painful event, although not made public for over 45 years of communist rule, neither in Albania nor in Kosovo,

entered and remained in people's memory as a barbaric execution of the ugliest of the Slavic-communist type.

It is impossible to describe, much less imagine, the tragic scenes of that December evening that the Hereçi hill experienced. The stories of Malë Shyti from Berisha and Zenel Ademi from Gashi, who were saved alive by fate from that guillotine, have been passed down from mouth to mouth, to this day. They are extremely painful, horrifying and sad for anyone who hears them. The anti-Albanian hatred and the level of cruelty of the Slavic-communist executioners, during this unprecedented massacre, exceeded the proportions of rabid beasts.

After the executioners had stripped the arrested of their clothes and subjected them to the torture of the low temperature of that December evening, which had dropped to about -15 degrees C, they began to beat them with picks and shovels. Breaking hands, legs, and piercing with bayonets was the pleasure of these executioners, eager to see as many wounds and blood on the bodies of Albanians as possible.

A horrific scene, a real massacre, that continued for about two hours. After two hours of fighting, the Slavic beasts had defeated the Albanian people. On the frozen, bloody ground of Hereçi Hill, the following were left dead:

Selim Malë Dula from Paci i Bytyçit, Brahim Musli Demaliaj from Vladi, Shaban Sadik Saraçini from Berisha, Shpend Zeqir Prëndgjoni, with his son, Sali Shpend Prëndgjoni, from Zherka, Ukë Arif Prëndgjoni and Imer Halil Prëndgjoni, from Zherka, Metë Rexhë Saraçini, Col Isuf Koka, Sadri Dash Gjonpapaj from Berisha, Sali Shpend Mujaj from Paci, Musë Avdyl Neza from Leniqi, Musë Zenel Ahmetaj, Ali Miftar Zhuta from Kepeneku, Rame Osmani, Shpend Halili, Mehmet Musa from Gashi, Zmajl Sadik Koka from Berisha, Rexhë Mehmeti from

Paci, Mehmet Ali Mehmetaj from Vladi, Zenel Miftar Zhuta from Shaban Ali Bajrami from Kepeneku.

These men were outstanding fighters, the pride of the Kryeziu forces, distinguished in the battles against the Nazis, and not victims who were sacrificed for their own narrow interests, or those of the Kryeziu, nor adventurers and mercenaries sold for money, as they were described by communist propaganda, during 45 years. These were martyred for Kosovo and a free, democratic Albania, for the unification of ethnic Albanian lands.

Their standing by Gani Kryeziu in those difficult moments, when he was targeted by the Slavic-communists, to be annihilated, was an act of courage and bravery, which stemmed from the common nationalist and democratic ideal of these fighters with their commander, as well as from the high virtue of Albanian loyalty and manliness, which characterized these highlanders.

After the execution, their bodies, massacred in an unprecedented manner, were dragged by the executioners and thrown one on top of the other, into a pit that had been dug by the villagers for another purpose, creating perhaps the first mass grave of Albanians executed by the Serbo-Slavic communists, after the Second World War in Kosovo.

Unfortunately, the bloody Serbo-Slavic hand would not stop here, with Hereçi. It would continue with the creation of dozens of other mass graves, where it buried thousands of Albanians. With this criminal act, the Yugoslav communist leadership took the first step in their strategy of violence and terror, against the Albanian people of Kosovo.

After the Hereçi massacre, it carried out other massacres, such as the suppression of Shaban Polluzha and his forces, the

elimination of any Albanian who displayed nationalist views, to reach the massacre of Tivar, 1946, where the Slavic Serbs, annihilated over 4,700 young Albanian boys, to continue with the massacre of Recak, without interruption until the liberation of Kosovo, in June 1999.

Gani Kryeziu

On the morning of the day that the Hereçi massacre was to be carried out, the OZN forces had summoned Gani Kryeziu to the Gjakova District Council, supposedly to consult, but treacherously, they had handcuffed him, accusing him in a completely absurd way as: “collaborators with the Germans and the quisling government of Tirana, – opponent and enemy of the National Liberation War.”

After they held him for about a year under torture of the investigation, on October 27, 1945, in Belgrade, they held a formal, typically communist trial, with false accusations and manipulated witnesses, sentenced him to 5 years in prison, and locked him in the cells of the Sremsko Mitrovica prison, from which he never came out alive.

His death in prison, completely unexpected, in 1951, at the age of 51, when he had completed his sentence and was awaiting release, was learned from a telegram that the Sremsko-Mitrovicë Prosecutor’s Office sent to his family in Gjakova, but the cause of death, which was highly suspicious, was never revealed and never learned!

The Hereç massacre, the physical elimination of Gani Kryeziu and his closest comrades, were indeed carried out outside the borders of Albania, with the direct perpetrators being the Yugoslav side, but this in no way exempts the Albanian side

from responsibility. This criminal act was not only a desire, but also an agreement of both parties.

Enver Hoxha himself has affirmed this in his book: "The Anglo-American Danger to Albania". When he tells of his alleged quarrel with the Yugoslavs, Veilimir Stoinić and Nijaz Dizdarevic, regarding the position towards the Blackheads, in 1944, he claims to have told them: "The interest of both our parties and our common war, requires that these enemies be severely punished...! Such people deserve a bullet in the forehead". "Our National Liberation Army," he says, "caught these bandits (speaking of the Blackheads, D.P.) and sentenced them to death".

The fundamental reason for this strict stance that Enver Hoxha held towards the Blackheads is clearly and accurately explained by Peter Kemp when he says:

"For the communist leaders of Albania, collaboration with the British was a much greater crime than collaboration with the Germans."

In fact, the Blackheads had not only collaborated with the British, but had also gained their sympathy and support. They had received high praise from the British as patriots, as anti-fascist fighters and as democrats with a Western political orientation. For their participation in the Anti-Fascist War and the pro-Western democratic ideals they aspired to, they had become known, even in the highest circles of Anglo-American politics.

Enver Hoxha, who had decided to make Albania communist, to link it closely with the 'Red East', and to sever all ties with the capitalist West, put the Blackheads at the top of the list to eliminate them politically and physically. As pro-Western and

anti-communist, they would be a serious obstacle to his future power.

After failing in his efforts to bring the Blackheads into his “collar”, through a government position, and to eliminate them later, as he did with several other nationalists, Enver Hoxha, in collaboration with the Yugoslavs, elaborated a plan for the urgent elimination of the Blackheads, accusing them of: “war criminals and collaborators of fascism”.

The execution was undertaken by the Yugoslav side, not only because they were Yugoslav citizens, as Enver Hoxha says, but because they were very interested in their quick and safe execution. The existence of the Kryezinje was considered extremely dangerous by the Serbs and Slavs.

They were seen as a potential danger and as a burning “gas” that could at any moment spread the flame of an anti-Slav nationalist uprising in the explosive Kosovo of that time, so they could not trust their execution to anyone else. On the other hand, Enver Hoxha at that time was neither capable nor courageous enough to openly conflict with the British on the issue of the Kryezinje.

The British, as we have mentioned above, had expressed sympathy for their positioning on the side of the Anti-Fascist Front more than once during the War. In fact, they had supported them throughout the entire period of the War. Ultimately, for Enver Hoxha, it was important that the elimination of the Kryeziu Movement was certain.

The liquidation of the Kryeziu Movement and the Kryeziu themselves is one of the typical examples of cooperation between the Albanian and Yugoslav communist leaderships for the elimination, in Kosovo and Albania, of anti-communist nationalists, Western-oriented intellectuals and influential people

among the people, who had thought and strived for an ethnic, free and democratic Albania.

When we talk about the authorship of the Yugoslav and Albanian communist leaderships in the elimination of the Kryeziu and their anti-fascist movement, the negative role played by the communist leaders of Kosovo in the realization of this criminal and anti-national act cannot be overlooked. When it came to opposing the Kryeziu brothers and their anti-fascist movement, they were always ready to serve with great zeal, both the Albanian and the Yugoslav communist leadership.

Former members of the Kosmet headquarters and the Provincial Committee of the Yugoslav Communist Party for Kosovo such as: Xhavit Nimani, Mehmet Hoxha, Fadil Hoxha, Ymer Pula, Ali Shukria, etc., who, just as during the War, and after it, when they had occupied important leadership positions in the communist party and state in Kosovo and Yugoslavia, never stopped fighting against the Kryeziu brothers and their family.

As mentioned above, during the years of the War, the rivalry between the Kosovar communist leaders and the Kryeziu brothers was fierce and continuous. But in 1944, when the victory of the anti-fascist coalition over Nazi Germany seemed close and certain, the Kosmet headquarters and the Kosovar communist leaders greatly hardened their stance against the Kryezinje.

This happened because the Kryezinje were well-known, respected figures, and with unquestionable authority in Kosovo. As active participants in the Anti-Fascist War, they had won the sympathy and support of the Anglo-American allies.

Meanwhile, with their clear positioning on the side of Albanian nationalism and irredentism, which aspired to the creation of

ethnic Albania, and with the open and determined anti-Slavic and anti-communist stance, which they had maintained during the years of the War, they had won broad support, throughout the population of Kosovo. For these reasons, the communist leaders of Kosovo, contenders for leadership positions in post-war Kosovo, did everything possible to eliminate the Kryezinje, who were their long-standing political, ideological and class rivals and opponents. To achieve this goal, they collaborated closely with the leaders.

Serbian atrocities against the Albanians of Gjilan and Karadak in 1912

Authored by Enver. J. Sadiku. Translation by Petrit Latifi.

The establishment of Serbian rule in Kosovo in 1912 was followed by murder, looting, terror and massacres that Serbian forces carried out on Albanians. The most inhumane actions against the Albanian population of Gjilan and the surrounding area were carried out by soldiers of the Third Serbian Army, volunteer units and Serbian committees, who were also supported by local Serbs.

Diplomacy, the international press of the time, organizations that dealt with the consequences of the Balkan Wars, but also the Serbian social democrats themselves, reported on crimes against the Albanian population that humanity had not known until then. Innocent citizens were killed, beaten and mistreated, their homes were burned, their property was stolen and thousands of Albanians of Gjilan and the surrounding area were persecuted.

Serbia's anti-Albanian and occupying stance was also proven by the occupation of Albanian lands by the Serbian army, and as a result, all that propaganda and hatred towards Albanians, which had been expressed through science, journalism and propaganda activity, was now complemented by the violence of the military, police forces, Chetnik paramilitary units and armed Serbian citizens, who killed, robbed and stole Albanians indiscriminately.

Serbian press and propaganda

This violence and terror, this policy of Serbia, was largely preceded by the Serbian press that was published in the Ottoman Empire. The newspapers "Vardar", "Kosovo", "Carigradski glasnik" and other newspapers, which had published various articles on the alleged oppression of Albanians against Slavs. Those articles were staged and sensational that electrified the public, sowing hatred between the Albanian and Slavic people.

This propaganda and hatred towards Albanians had found supporters outside Serbia in international circles. A reasonable resistance in Serbia was made only by the Serbian Social Democratic Party of Dimitrije Tucoviq. This Serbian social democrat emphasized that Serbia's aspirations to achieve its goals in Albanian lands were evil, because what could only be achieved through friendly agreement and cooperation with the liberated Albanian people, it wanted to achieve against them.

The Albanians of Gjilan and the surrounding area, although they were in a difficult position and under unprecedented terror and pressure, had never bowed down, and this is best evidenced by the words of Idriz Seferi, leader of the Albanians of Gjilan, who even after the occupation had not laid down his arms, saying: “You do as you wish and I, if I am a man, know where to die”.

Immediately after the entry of the Serbian and Montenegrin army into Kosovo, crimes, murders and looting began throughout the Albanian lands occupied by them. Wherever they set foot, in the villages and towns of Kosovo and all of Albania, the Serbs sowed death and destruction. In the first two months of the war alone, in October-November 1912, 25,000 Albanians were killed.

Entire cities, such as Prishtina, Vushtrri, Ferizaj, Gjilan, Kumanovo, Presheva, Prizren, Peja, etc., were subjected to destruction. The villages around these cities were reduced to ashes, while their inhabitants, without sparing even women, the elderly and children, were killed or burned alive in the fires of their homes.

Speaking about the violence that the Serbian army exercised in Gjilan, Noel Malcolm writes that this army used various forms of violence on the Albanians to make them loyal to the new government and when the army could not achieve such a thing, it used the most brutal methods, knocking on the doors of the Albanian houses, taking the men from there and shooting them immediately. In Gjilan, within just a few days, the number of men killed had reached 400.

Countless villages were razed to the ground, countless individuals were massacred in the most bestial way. Where once there were modest houses that generations of poor Albanians

had built with great effort, nothing remained but ruins and smoke.

Edith Durham, who was a direct witness to these events, wrote that from the occupied provinces came painful news about the unheard-of atrocities that the Serbs and Montenegrins committed against the Albanian population. According to her, instead of hiding their deeds, they bragged about them.

Part of the population of Gjilan and the surrounding area, foreseeing the massacres, had left their homes, taking only family members with them. In Gjilan and the surrounding area, the local Serbian authorities committed atrocious crimes throughout the city.

The newspaper "Reichspost" published in Vienna, which wrote about the massacres that the Serbian forces had committed everywhere in Kosovo, wrote that in Gjilan, where the Albanians were not protected, almost all the inhabitants were put under fire and under the sword and that only those who had fled escaped alive.

According to the account of Mullah Mustafa Selmani, born in 1902, when the Serbian army came from Bujanovac and Svirca, the population, among them women, children and the elderly, fled towards Ferizaj, thinking that the border could be established on the railway, which was not the case.

The Serbian occupation of Gjilan and its surroundings was accompanied by horror and massacres unprecedented until then, especially in the villages of Gjilan. This chauvinistic enterprise was intended to cause fear in the Albanian population, which from the beginning had made it known to Serbia that it would not agree to the new occupation in any way, therefore, the uprising would be the philosophy of life of the locals. For the

ethnic cleansing or disappearance of Albanians, the Serbian army followed a tactic well-developed by specialists and criminals.

At first, the army operated, entering every village, where it captured and executed patriots, heads of families, arrested and burned down the houses of the villagers. After the army left, the military – police and paramilitary forces arrived. These, under the guise of establishing order, arrested, killed and disappeared innocent residents, women, elderly people and children. Under the guise of weapons collection checks, they entered families everywhere, raided them everywhere, and drove them out of their homes.

Atrocities in Kazanë

The press of the time wrote that in Kazanë, Gjilan alone, 29 Albanian villages in the Karadak Mountains were destroyed, 280 Albanian houses were burned and razed to the ground, and almost all the men were killed and slaughtered. A very small number of those who fled survived the devastation, and as evidence of the destruction of Gjilan, only the ruins remain.

Atrocities in the villages of Depca, Myqybaba, Caravajka, Peçena, and Kurexhajt

The villages in the depths of the Kardak Mountains, such as Depca, Myqybaba, Caravajka, Peçena, Kurexhajt, and other villages, suffered greatly from the murderous Serbian army. The men of these villages, after being captured by the Serbian army, were tied up and gathered on the Peçena Hill and massacred in the most cruel way.

In two pits that had been dug, over 140 men from these areas were slaughtered, burned and burned to the sound of drums and

flutes. Massacres also took place in the village of Gruhali, where 18 men, women and children who were fleeing on the road were killed. In Pidić, the villagers put up small-scale resistance, and during the fighting there were deaths and in retaliation all the houses in the village were burned along with the barns, stables and livestock, while the killings and burnings continued in the villages along the Karadak Gorge in Haxhaj, Selishtë, Kurexhaj and Zhegër.

In the villages of the Karadak Highlands, most of the dead were buried in shallow graves by the women of the village, because the men had fled to the mountains, while there were also dead bodies left in the meadows.

In Bresalc, after the arrival of the Serbian hordes, Murat Bilalli, who was a strong arm of Idriz Seferi, was barbarically liquidated. He was liquidated along with 26 fellow fighters. Serbia had inherited from the Ottomans the list of fighters, whom it disappeared one by one without a trace. Of the 27 fighters who were liquidated, it is known that only Rrustem Mehmet Haziri and Adem Ali Halimi were shot before being sent to Koretishte and then the family members took the bodies and buried them in their yards, while according to the family members, the graves of the other victims are unknown, but it is believed that Koretishte is the cemetery of most of them, because many Albanians were massacred there. Murat Bilalli is known to have been executed in Gjilan. He was beheaded in the old gymnasium building, but his grave is unknown.

Hundreds of names of those killed in 1912-1913 by Serbs are marked on the memorial wall of the “Hill of Martyrs” Memorial Center in Gjilan. According to the commission that has collected the names of those killed in the municipality of Gjilan on the ground, it appears that during the Balkan Wars, there were those killed in Bresalc, Llashtica, Zhegër, Makresh i Ultë, Malishevë,

Përlepnica, Livoç i Ultë, Dunavë, Gumnishtë, Velekincë, Sllakovc i Ultë, Sllakovc i Epërm, Livoç i Epërm, Vërbica e Zhegovci, Çelik, Llovce, Lipovicë, Kurexh, Kishnapolë, Shurdhan, Uglar, Ponesh, Pogragjë, Sllubice, Demiraj, Burincë, Zhegoc, Muhaxherë of Pasjanit, Haxhaj, Kmetoc, Pidiq, Myqybabë, Capar, Pasjak, Cërnica, Stanishor, Nasalë and in the city, as well as in the neighborhoods of “Dermëhalla”, “Lagje e Muhaxherëve” and other villages and neighborhoods.

The villages of Tërstenik, Vërban, Lubishtë and Gjylekar were the scenes of bloodbaths, where 283 men and women were mercilessly tortured. The tragedy of the Lubisht residents amounts to 95 killed, shot and missing. The graves of most of them are still unknown today, and among the dead were also guests from other villages.

Serbian war criminal Gjorgje Jovanovic

Regarding the barbaric behavior of 100 Serbian soldiers, led by their sergeant, Commander Gjorge Jovanovic informed the commander of the Kosovo division that upon arriving in the village of Lubishte (a village inhabited entirely by Albanians), these soldiers immediately surrounded the village and expelled all the adult villagers, conducted a complete search of the village, then questioned all the Albanians, demanding to know who had fired at the soldiers, and since no one had said who had fired, they were asked if they had been in the place from which the shooting had taken place.

Atrocities in Vërbovc

Outraged that the Albanians had not said who had fired, they burned the village houses and all the adult Albanians were tied up and taken to a forest, where later the villagers of Vërbovc (inhabited by Serbs) dug holes in which Albanians were put, who were sentenced with a quick death procedure.

Atrocities in Mogilë and Vërbovc

Local Serbs were also complicit in the crimes committed against Albanians, who in various ways incited the army to commit massacres against Albanians, and evidence of this is the Serbian army superiors themselves who informed the commander of the Kosovo Division. Thus, for the murder of Albanians in Mogilë, Viti, it was reported that when the Serbian army was spending the night in Vërbovc, the local Serbs informed them that in Mogilë (a village inhabited by Albanians and Serbs), there were weapons in an Albanian house and that Albanians were gathering there to negotiate.

The army blocked the village of Mogilë and searched the house, where it found eleven Albanians and found a rifle and 54 cartridges, and all of them were tried in a summary procedure. Violence was also inflicted on the inhabitants of Gjilekar, where the Serbian army, under the pretext of searching for weapons and suspicious persons, vented all its anger on the defenseless Albanians.

Monsignor Lazër Mjeda, Catholic Archbishop of Skopje, in his report, sent to the Vatican on January 24, 1913, regarding the Serbian occupation of Kosovo and Macedonia, gave a full report, while in the part where he spoke about the crimes committed in Morava he wrote that one is horrified when he describes the thefts, robberies and rapes of women in the most barbaric way.

Atrocities in Tërstenik, Smira, Lubishtë, Vërban and Komogllavë

“In Tërstenik 60 people were killed, thirty-two in Smira, 90 in Lubishtë, 20 in Vërban and in Komogllavë, a village with 50 families, all the men were killed without exception... those who had been shot but remained alive were drowned with bayonets”. Mjeda informed Vienna that Gjilan was also massacred, although the city had surrendered peacefully.

Serbs sold Albanian women as slaves

Leo Freundlich in the “Albanische Korrespondenz” on March 20, 1913, published in Vienna, wrote, among other things, that in Lubishtë, Serbian officers sold the village women as slaves, even for 400 piastres.

The diplomatic missions of Austria-Hungary in the occupied territories also speak of Serbian atrocities in Gjilan and the surrounding area. Thus, the Austro-Hungarian consul in Skopje informed Vienna about the acts of rape of Albanian women (of the Catholic religion) in the villages of Letnicë and Shosharë on the Gjilan side.

The London newspaper Daily Telegraph published correspondence from Vienna about the massacres in the villages of Shosharë, Letnicë, Vërban, Sefer, Lubishtë, Gjylekar, Selicë, etc. The Serbian army had taken the village of Shosharë at the end of February. After removing all the men and boys from the village, the soldiers began to rape the women and girls.

Atrocities in Letnicë and Shosharë

Serbian soldiers committed the same atrocities in the village of Letnicë. The war correspondent of the Danish newspaper

“Riget” also wrote about the rapes in the villages of Shosharë and Letnicë at the end of February 1913. These unprecedented massacres had also alarmed international circles, and under external pressure the Serbian government was forced to conduct research into the terror caused by its army.

The prefect of Gjilan, Toma Popović, known for his brutality, had also gone to assess the situation, but he had allegedly heard nothing about the rapes in the mentioned villages. General Mišić also sent his officer there for the same purpose. The military officer’s findings contradicted the prefect’s claims.

From these investigations it emerged that in the aforementioned villages all houses were raided (with the exception of the priest’s residence and the church) to collect weapons and calm the population. The committees of the Narodna Odbrana were usually in charge of this mission.

As the Serbian newspaper of the time “Radničke Novine”, which had a somewhat more objective attitude towards the developments of that period, noted, it was the heavily armed Serbian committees who entered the houses after midnight, took the men out and sent them tied up to the police. There they were declared scoundrels and beaten.

Atrocities in Begunca, Smir, Goshica

After a lightning raid undertaken by the Serbian forces, where there was pursuit, killing and burning of houses, all the inhabitants of Begunca abandoned the village and the inhabitants were divided into two columns, one in the direction of Skopje and the other in the direction of Kumanovo.

In Smir, 83 villagers tied hand in hand were shot in a place called Bjashkalle. Of them, two people escaped alive and

wounded. In Goshica, 50 men died, in Tërstenik 60 and in Komogllavë 50. Twenty Albanian men were shot in Mogilë and one killed man was brought from the village of Trenaj to the Rashî shooting range, near the village, and local settlers took out the massacred bodies and buried them in the Mogilë meadow in Rastanovicë-Zakuta, north of Mogilë.

To escape the violence of the Serbian forces, Albanians from the Morava, Karadak and Gollak regions tried to defend their villages. The Serbian army from the direction of Ferizaj t was attacking the villages of this municipality, while in the other direction the villages of Gjilan and the surrounding area were being attacked to meet the two wings in Karadak and Gollak.

The Albanians initially held out in Starasella (Old Village), to ambush them in Sojevo. During this resistance there were losses of the Albanian and Serbian volunteer armies and after the withdrawal of the Albanian volunteers, all the anger was vented on the civilian population. The Slavic units in Tërstenik killed 66 Albanians, in Smirë they killed 83 innocent people, in Kabash, they took them and sent them to Zabel of Sahit Aga, in Klllokot and killed 56 people, they also killed the same number in Goshica, while in Lubishte in two sieges 95 Albanians were killed and from there the Serbian forces were released to the villages of Karadak, Gjilan and Presheva.

Serbian war criminal Lazar Zeqeviç

The Serbs committed massacres and demonstrated violence in the Gollak Mountains as well. Thus, in December 1912, an armed expedition of Bashibozuks from Kolloleq, led by the Serbian teacher Lazar Zeqeviç, attacked Shipashnica. After severe torture, this expedition separated five people, four of whom were shot in the mountains of their village. Vojvoda Lazar Zeqeviç had separated the youngest of these, whom they

had beaten. In Sfirçë, only three houses remained unburned. Hundreds of citizens in Tygjec, Sfirçë, Hogosht, Gmicë, Zajçec and other villages of Gallap also suffered from Serbian violence.

Dimitrije Tucoviđ also wrote about the barbaric behavior of the Serbian army, who said that the Albanian villages, from which the men had left for a long time, were reduced to ashes. “These were barbaric crematoriums, where hundreds of women and babies were burned alive. The Albanian insurgents, when they captured Serbian officers and soldiers, only disarmed them and released them without a word, while the Serbian army did not spare children, women or the sick.”

The special correspondent of the “Daily Telegraph” reported that the cruel behavior of the troops of the Serbian general Božidar Janković surpassed all the horrors of history. The Serbs, in their march towards Albania, treacherously killed not only armed Albanians, but in their fury even unarmed individuals, the elderly, women, children and babies in their mothers’ breasts.

To justify Serbian crimes, the Serbian Minister of Religion and Education, Ljuba Jovanović, published a statement in a Slavic newspaper, quoted by the “Deutsches Volksblatt”, in which he said, among other things, that “Albanians resisted the Serbian occupation and even opened fire on soldiers after they surrendered.” According to him, such shootings occurred not only from outside, but also from inside the houses in the occupied villages and, according to him, this led to what happens everywhere when people who are not combatants oppose a victorious army” (i.e. the massacre of Albanians).

The Report of the International Commission on the Balkan Wars, which concerns the fighting that Serbia waged, states that the findings of the international commission have resulted in serious war crimes. According to this report, it has been proven

that weapons were not used only against the enemy army, but also for terror against the Albanian population in Kosovo and Macedonia, the elderly, villagers, farmers, women and children.

According to the rapporteurs of this commission, Serbia committed unprecedented crimes, turning entire houses into ashes and massacring the unarmed and defenseless population. “Unprecedented acts of violence, looting and savagery of various kinds – these are the means which have been and are still being used by the Serbian-Montenegrin army, with the aim of ethnically changing the regions that are inhabited only by Albanians”.

In the report of the International Commission, which talks about Gjilan, it is said that massacres have occurred against the population of Gjilan; the city was burned and destroyed even though the Albanians of that city had not resisted.

All this violence was directed by the head of the Serbian army, because this army did not take any step to stop the murders, looting, robberies and rapes of Albanians, but it was the instigator of these crimes and the army demanded and ordered that this violence be applied to the Albanian population.

All this violence exerted against the Albanian population had another purpose, that of its displacement and the colonization of these regions with incoming Serbs, because the displacement could not have come about on its own and even the civilians could not follow the army, which was retreating in complete chaos.

This was generally a farming population, who did not easily abandon their land and livestock. Leaving their land meant losing everything, so the decision to evacuate en masse could not have been spontaneous. The population had to be forced to

relocate, and this was done by introducing military garrisons into the villages and burning down villages and houses. The Carnegie Commission found that 80 percent of Muslim villages entered by the army were burned. There are cases where the army entered settlements, separated men from women and killed them one by one.

Often these crimes were committed by soldiers of states that were in the alliance. Of course, these facts prove the Serbian terror over Albanians, they prove that extermination project that Serbia will have as its bible for decades to come.

In the occupied countries, the Serbian army organized Chetnik and gendarme units, made up of criminals, thieves, degenerate people, murderers. They trumpeted that they had come to liberate the territories from five centuries of Ottoman rule, to fraternize the two peoples, to “open” roads and railways, to “civilize” Albania, etc., while on the other hand they continued an unprecedented genocide. Whoever did not comply with the rules set by the Serbian commanders was shot on the spot.

Through these courts, the confiscations and expropriations of Albanians would also begin. They did not even take into account the old family land and house ownership deeds from the Ottoman period, as well as contracts from that time. The anti-Albanian attitude is also seen in the discrimination in the educational plan. The regulation for the occupied territories provided for full state control over state and private schools as well as religious institutions.

Based on this regulation, state primary education was mandatory for all citizens of the “liberated” parts without distinction. However, education was allowed only to those who spoke Serbian, non-Serbian languages were officially prohibited.

Albanians, who in Kosovo and thus also in Gjilan and the surrounding area have always been the dominant population, were never included in the decision-making bodies. They were denied the right to property, national identity, the right to free religion, the right to school, the right to work, language and movement.

Even through its plan to appropriate influential Albanian leaders, Serbia intended that if this plan succeeded, it would use them for its own interests, and if it could not achieve this goal, then Serbia intended that the Albanian leaders would be compromised before their compatriots as sold-out people. By arresting Albanian leaders, or even one or more family members in villages and cities, the Serbian army aimed to force the Albanians of the occupied areas to remain calm and not to oppose the occupying Serbian army.

Another form of violence against Albanians was the behavior of Serbian settlers, the forcible seizure of property, attempts to convert them to religion, and other forms of violence. Serbian settlers were not only more privileged than Albanians in every respect, they were also more privileged than local Serbs.

The settlers also had many rights that neither the Albanians nor the autochthonous Serbs enjoyed, they had the right to cut wood for work in the mountains of the municipality and in the state mountains, for the construction of houses and auxiliary facilities. These rights of the settlers, the autochthonous Albanians did not enjoy in any field, but on the contrary, the Albanians paid taxes on lands, forests, mountains, etc. at triple prices, while the settlers were exempt from taxes on land, on animals for three years and from all municipal and state taxes.

In such conditions of open discrimination, life for the Albanians had become unbearable and unaffordable, therefore all these

actions taken by the Serbian state apparatus and the settlers caused the migration of residents from various villages of Gjilan and the surrounding area to Turkey.

The Serbian government, in order to encourage the largest possible migration of Albanians, used various forms of pressure. In addition to physical violence and persecution, it also used political pressure, not excluding economic pressure and especially that of high land taxes. Pressure was exerted especially on Albanians who were richer and had a larger amount of arable land, burdening them with unbearable taxes. Using this method of pressure, the Serbian government sought to migrate the richest and most influential people, so that it would later make it easier for those who were poorer.

There have been cases when citizens who migrated to Turkey were forced to sign documents before leaving that they would give up all their land to the “state”, because their relatives had not even taken over their land, due to the inability to pay the taxes, which were very high. Such a practice was used whenever it was necessary to relocate Albanians. Given the poor yield of the land, the amount of tax that was unbearable and was collected by force, then the population was dissatisfied and their life had become unbearable, so the population sought salvation in moving from their lands.

Another type of pressure on Albanians was that of changing religion – the forced conversion of Albanian Muslims and Catholics to the Orthodox religion. This was a special form of state terror and genocide, with the ultimate goal of denationalizing the Albanian population and assimilating this population into the occupied territories, as well as relocating that population that did not accept the change of religion.

Such an attempt was made in the villages of Karadak. The Serbian invaders had also assigned Slavic names to the Albanian inhabitants, bringing certificates from Belgrade and trying to impose the belief that the Albanians had willingly changed their religion. The Serbian army killed Albanians who insisted on preserving their religion, such as Salih Ajvaz from Terzijaj, who before being killed had told the Serbs: “Salih I have left and Salih I want to go”. The local Serbs also expelled the Albanians who were known as the Muhajirs of Pasjan.

The plundering of property and land, the violence inflicted on the population and the inability to work the land, made the winter of 1912/1913 very difficult for Gjilan. Hunger had gripped these areas and the population was living a difficult life. Reports from the police inspectorate and other leaders of the Ministry of the Interior, from January and February 1913, stated that there was a shortage of grain in the Gjilan and Llapi Districts and that corn urgently needed to be sent to alleviate the hunger.

Many people were forced to go as illegal immigrants to the mountains, pursued by the authorities, who often took revenge on the population, while mass burnings were justified by the armed resistance that was offered from their homes during the pursuit of the illegal immigrants.

Thus, the horror of the massacres and deaths was increased by the separation and flight to Turkey, as well as the difficult social situation, namely extreme poverty. Albanians, despite all the pressure that was put on them, resisted even when Serbia forced them to go to war, now against its former ally Bulgaria, but Albanians in large numbers did not respond to the call to this war that was not for the freedom of their people, and many Albanians, to avoid this war and the terror of the Serbian

invaders, went into hiding in the mountains, never surrendering and waiting for more favorable days for a new uprising.

Reference

<https://rajonipress.com/dhuna-ndaj-popullates-shqiptare-te-gjilanit-me-rrethine-pas-pushtimit-serb-me-1912/>

Cross-border conflicts between Albania and the Serbo-Croatian-Slovenian Kingdom in 1921

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Photo 1. Sadri, Feti, Azize and Nexhmedin Krasniqi, killed in the village of Makoc.[75], Photo 2. Fetah Latifi, recounting how he had found the girl's corpse with a wooden (hu) shaft pierced through her entire body, from her genitals to her mouth.[76]

After the end of the First World War, Kosovo again remained within the borders of the Serbo-Croatian-

Slovenian Kingdom, which was formed on 01. December 1918. The Serbian army and gendarmerie, again began torturing and violence against the Albanian population.

Kosovo will be re-occupied during October 1918, by units of the Second Serbian Army accompanied by a division called Yugoslav. These units will be commanded mainly by senior French officers. In this regard, before entering the Albanian territories as occupiers, the Serbian military command addressed a proclamation to the Albanians on September 29, 1918, reminding them of the crimes that had been committed in 1915, inviting them to rise up in war against the Bulgarians, Germans and Austrians.

During November 1918, new reinforcements of the Serbian army will arrive in Kosovo in order to subdue the rebellious population, which did not agree with the occupation. The Serbian army, with propaganda for the establishment of power and control in December 1918, will include all the newly occupied Albanian territories.

From 1919 to 1921, the colonization of Albanian lands will be carried out by going through three phases, with different methods, but which had the same goal, the appropriation of most of the Albanian lands. Colonization by the Belgrade governors would be called the “population” of Kosovo.[1]

After the establishment of Serbian power in Kosovo in 1918, the weakening of the Albanian ethnic identity was also aided by the administrative-territorial division. After the organizational division into counties and districts in 1919, the military-territorial division was also carried out, which lasted until 1922, where according to the new division by decree law of the Kingdom of the Serbian and Albanian SSR, the Albanian territories were divided into several provinces, such as

Mitrovica, Vushtrri and Drenica, which were included in the province of Raška, while the Dukagjini region was included in the province of Zeta.[2]

The “National Defense of Kosovo” Committee was founded on May 1, 1918, with headquarters in the city of Shkodra. The central council of the MKR Committee consisted of seven members, who elected the chairman. Kadri Prishtina was elected chairman of the committee. During the years 1918-1920, it was one of the most important political organizations in Albania. With the beginning of the Serbian massacres in Albanian settlements in 1918, the committee collected evidence from the field, about the killings and disappearances of 200,000 Albanians. Looking at the situation on the ground, the MKR Committee prepared a general program consisting of ten points in 1919, for an armed uprising in Kosovo.[3]

Based on archival documents, in order to carry out the program of reconquering Albanian lands, the Serbian government together with Serbian Orthodox clergy sent forged documents to the Peace Conference in Versailles, just as they sent documents to the London Conference in 1912. The Serbian government together with the church drafted a document signed by all the Albanian Catholic leaders of the Shkodra Highlands, signed as representatives of tribes and families, allegedly wishing to join the Kingdom of SKS, the original document published by Hakif Bajrami is: DASIP. B, Dos “Versaj i Albanci 1919-1920”, secret file 0.4.[4] The same deceptions in Versailles were also made for the population of Dibra, where the document written in French, with the names of Albanian supplicants written in the Arabic alphabet, written by a hoxha, where it is written that the population of that area expresses the desire for those Albanian regions to be part of the Kingdom of the Serbs.[5]

The Serbian ideologues, the genocide they committed against other neighboring peoples, acted with various methods to convince the Serbian people that their “enemies” were at a lower racial and cultural level, and that Serbia was performing a civilizing role towards them, by making propaganda supposedly with the historical right to conquer the other peoples of our Peninsula.[6]

The Belgrade government was clear that the re-occupation of Kosovo would open up a mountain of problems, and among the most important would be the idea of the possible unification of Kosovo with Albania. Serbia decided to suppress by force these national goals, which were legitimate in their nature.

On 07.03.1919, the Albanian delegation in Paris proposed a memorandum for the development of a plebiscite in the regions with Albanian population under the control of the USA.[7]

A mixed Anglo-American commission was sent to verify on the ground the atrocities committed by the Serbian army. The commission’s report contained shocking facts about a real terrorism against the Albanian population in Kosovo, since the number of people killed exceeded 30,000[8], innocent ethnic Albanians, written by B. Bobev. Stefan Karastoyanov writes that: It should be clarified that B. Bobev took these data from volume XII of the materials of the Paris Peace Conference. The chairman of the mixed commission, Lieutenant Colonel Sherman Miles, was undoubtedly an observer side. and for this reason the data of this commission are of great value to every researcher.[9]

According to the writings of Karastojanov, who mentions Belov who has provided data that between the two world wars the settlement of Serbs and Montenegrins as colonists in Albanian lands, cannot be doubted, because through the so-called agrarian

reform, about 14,000 Serbian families received approximately 200,000 ha of arable land.[10]

Regarding the colonization of Albanian lands, Milovan Obradovici has provided very detailed notes on the families, the area and the villages colonized, he has also used statistics from the time when the colonization was carried out with the help of the Serbian army and gendarmerie.[11]

The Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, made a request that all opponents of the government surrender. However, even after the deadlines set for surrender, there were smugglers who did not surrender. "The first Kaçaks did not surrender despite the internment of their families. This measure of combating the Kaçaks did not bring the desired results. Thus, the fight against them was included in armed actions to implement the colonization program, the Kaçaks were called illegal irredentists: the properties of the illegals were confiscated, entire families were interned in special camps.

The land, which, according to the previous provisions for the preparation of the agrarian reform (paragraph 9) and the decree on the partial expropriation of land dated 12. 11. 1920, was mainly separated from private ownership, and the lands that the owners had abandoned.[12]

According to statistics kept in the Technical Department of the Main Agrarian Commission in Skopje, by 01 January 1928, lands of 225,397 ha were restricted for colonization purposes and only 111,602 ha were cleared, while the rest remained almost entirely in dispute. We note that among the confiscated lands was also the property of the dead. Nikolla Pashiqi had colonized about 3,000 hectares near the Mausoleum of Sultan Murat in Kosovo.[13] During the first phase of colonization, from 1918-1921, Nikolla Pashiqi had colonized another 3,000

hectares, Albanian properties around the Gracanica monastery, including the archaeological site around the ancient city of Ulpiana.

The organized colonization of Kosovo and other Albanian areas was intensified by the decree-law of 24 September 1920, which applied only to the southern areas. The commissions of the agrarian reform bodies expropriated 10,000 properties of Albanians, considered as their *kaçaks* and *jataks*, and the lands of those Albanians, who were forcibly abandoned due to pressure from the Serbian gendarmerie.[14]

In the regions of Montenegro, all the work of the agrarian commission was supervised by General Veshović, known for the massacres committed in Dukagjin, who with his military forces was concentrated in the border area with Albania, for reasons of national security, but also for the protection of the Orthodox monasteries in Deçan and Pejë, where the properties around these objects of worship were intended to become pure Serbian areas.[15]

All the radical leaders, among them Nikola Pashiqi and King Alexander Karađorđević, were owners of large properties in Kosovo and Macedonia, and this was one of the reasons for preventing the implementation of the agrarian reform in the southern regions.[16]

Serbian atrocities

From Serbian literature we understand how the Serbian army subjugated the Albanians and this can be seen from the description of Dragisha Vasic, who knew Northern Albania well as a reservist sent in 1920, on a military campaign to conquer Albanian lands. Vasic writes that the villages we passed through were deserted, because, a few days ago, they had been burned

by our troops, after we had first destroyed them with artillery, and only a few houses were smoking, which showed that there were still people in them. These are the houses of our trusted people who were spared by our army.[17]

With the decree-law no. 2119, dated 12.02. 1920, the Ministry of Agrarian Reform of the Serbian-Croatian-Slovenian Kingdom was established in Belgrade. Within the framework of this ministry, two sections were formed, the general one and the agrarian one.[18]

The Kaçak bands operating in Kosovo, in the autumn of 1919 and the spring of 1920, fought against the first wave of colonization by Slavs who were forcibly settled in Albanian homes and lands. The established Slavic government acted by means of violence to expel Albanians from their ethnic lands, and appointed an extraordinary commissar to govern by rifle, fire and terror during the process of colonization of Albanian lands.[19]

The Kingdom of the Serbian Orthodox Church, as extraordinary commissar for the colonization of Albanian lands, had appointed Mihajlo Cerovic, with headquarters in Mitrovica. The duty and activity of the commissar was to compile lists of large Albanian families from Skopje, Pristina, Peja, Tetovo, and Prizren, and these lists were approved by the commissar.

After the commissar signed the 3rd Army Headquarters, which had its headquarters in the city of Skopje, issued notices of persecution for these families. Gendarmerie-military forces were organized against these families and undertook frontal actions, supposedly disarming them. Based on an official document of the time, the author of this work has published a list of 190 names from the Prizren District, of persons known to their

families. All of these were displaced during the years 1919-1922, to Turkey, Bulgaria and Albania.[20]

Serbian crimes by Radovan Radovic

At the beginning of 1919 in Kosovo, the uprising against the Serbian occupation began. For a very short time, approximately 10,000 insurgents, led by the Kosovo National Defense Committee, would mobilize in the mountains on the war fronts. In the Llapi and Galab regions alone, over 2,000 insurgents would operate. The Serbian army led by Radovan Radovic bombed 14 villages in Llapi, completely destroying the village of Prapashtica and leaving thousands dead.[21]

But against every right of the Albanian population, the diplomacy of the French state would stand out at the conference held in Versailles. Since the Albanian population of Continental Albania was in revolt, in order to localize the violence with a diplomatic background, the “Neutral Zone of Junik” would be established on October 9, 1920.

In these difficult circumstances, to the good fortune of our nation, on December 17, 1920 Albania was accepted as a member of the League of Nations with headquarters in Geneva.

The diplomatic security of Albanians and Kosovo would be affected by the Agreement signed with Italy on August 2, 1920, for the withdrawal of Italian forces from Vlora, and the acceptance of Albania’s independence.

From August 20, 1920, immediately after the cessation of disputes between Italy and Albania, the Albanian government faced a major problem, namely the conflict with Serbia.

The Serbian army, since 1918, had occupied the territory belonging to Albania recognized in the Treaty of London of 1913. Serbia had violated the border in the vicinity of Shkodra, also in that of Dibra, and other areas in Northern and Northeastern Albania. However, in both the Shkodra and Dibra districts, they were very successfully repelled by the population. The Serbian army moved into the interior of Albania every day.

The Albanian government had no role in this situation, but the resistance against the Serbian army was made by the poor population of the border belt. The population of the villages of Dibra finally drove the Serbian soldiers back to the border of 1913, and even drove the Serbian soldiers away as far as the city of Dibra. The Albanians did not attempt to occupy this city, although no Serbs live there, due to the fact that it was assigned to Serbia by the London Conference of 1913, and for fear of some undesirable international complication.

However, this was not the plan of the Serbs, who returned with a large army, crossed the Albanian borders near Dibra and devastated 142 Albanian villages, massacring the unfortunate population of women, children and old people who were unable to flee with the rest of the inhabitants of the devastated region. (This has been confirmed by the Serbian press.) After completing this massacre, which is beyond description, the Serbs marched towards the Albanian capital and attempted to threaten the Albanian government. Thanks to the patriotic efforts displayed by the entire Albanian people, the advance of the Serbs towards the Albanian capital was prevented.

Immediately after this event the Albanian government entered into negotiations with the Serbian government. However, the talks did not lead to any result, because the Serbs did not want to evacuate the territory they had recently occupied, and thus a stalemate arose in Serbian-Albanian relations. The Albanian

government has recently sent an official note to Belgrade demanding the evacuation of the strip of Albanian territory which since the ceasefire has been under Serbian occupation, announcing that in the event that Serbia does not comply with this request, the matter will be submitted to the League of Nations, of which both sides are members. The Albanian government has also declared its intention to send a delegation to Belgrade, with the aim of resolving the issues in dispute between the two countries.

According to the newspaper “Hak” and “Pravda”, during January 1921 alone, in the village of Keqekollë, 490 Albanians were killed by the regular Serbian army, in the village of Prapashticë 1020 innocent Albanians were killed, in Sharban over 34 houses were burned, about 30 inhabitants were killed, most of them children, women and the elderly and three-month-old babies were burned in fires.[22]

Serbian atrocities in Albanian villages

In addition to these villages, during this year massacres and murders were also committed in other Albanian villages and towns that remained within the borders of the MSKS such as: Prishtina, Istog, Rahovec, Pollatë, Brainë, Orllan, Repë, Nishec, Gërdoc, Lepajë, Beguncë, Koshutovë, Kërpimehë, Braboniq, Lubozhdë, Rusinoc, NekocPrugoc, Pejë, Hajkobilë, Lubeniq, Kotor, Uçë, Padalishtë, Leqinë, Jabllanicë and Madhe, Sharban, Bellopoja, Decan, Isniq, Vitak, Strofc, Orrobërd, Kodra e Cërkolezit, Kovraga, Kërrnina, and many other Albanian settlements in present-day Montenegro and Macedonia.[23]

Atrocities in Đurgjevik të Madh and other regions

With the suppression of the Albanian uprising in 1919, the Serbian army in the Rahavec district alone committed serious

crimes in the villages: In Đurgjevik të Madh, 9 men were killed, 42 houses were burned, and all their property was looted. In Đurgjevik të Vogël, 3 men were killed and the entire village was burned. In Jashanicë, 16 men were killed, and the villages of Gllarevë, Përcevë, Sverkë të Gashit, and Volljakë were looted and burned. In the village of Čupevë, the entire village with men, women, and children was shot, and the entire village was burned. In Domanek, 48 men were shot, in Turjaka 5 men, in the village of Zatriq 27 men and a woman with children were bayoneted, in Drenoc 3 men were killed, in the Vushtrri area 45 men.[24]

As can be seen, the killing and colonization of Albanian lands was carried out with special projects and laws in all Albanian villages and settlements that had remained under Serbian rule. The year 1921 was a turbulent period for Albania, with six changes of government and internal conflicts and wars with its neighbors.

With the imperialist peace agreements (it is thought of in the Peace of Versailles of 1919), after the war about half of the Albanian people remained under the power of the Serbian big bourgeoisie, against which it exercises enslaving oppression both in Kosovo and in Macedonia. In addition, the Serbian bourgeoisie aspired to occupy northern Albania, through the “Albanian chetas” organized by Yugoslavia

This argument was strengthened when Albania, as a sovereign state, accepted the protection of national minorities within its borders. This orientation created political and diplomatic capital for Albania, to once again take care of Continental Albania (the Albanians remaining outside the internationally recognized borders).

The Albanians were now more aware and more determined than ever not to accept any kind of foreign power.[25] The first Albanians to take up arms were those in the Vushtrri region, drawing a border on the Sitnica River between Serbia and Albania. Then the uprising against the Serbian army would expand to Rugova, Plav, Gusi and especially Llap, becoming internationalized in the press throughout Europe.

The National Kaçak Defense Committee of Kosovo, in addition to its combat activities, also worked to raise the political awareness of the people, so that they would not abandon their lands, oppose the colonization of Albanian lands and denounce collaborators of the government. The chetas, according to the instructions of the committee, held political rallies with the aim of coordinating actions in the field. One such rally, at the suggestion of the committee, was held on July 16 and 17, 1920, near the village of Murgullë in Llap. The chetas of Llap, Drenica, Dukagjini, Rrafsh i Kosova, Shala, and Karadak participated in this rally.[26]

A significant number of French officers, plus Russian mercenary officers who had escaped from Russia, remained or came to the rebellious Kosovo as mercenaries. These were also joined by Russian and Belarusian mercenaries who had been expelled from there. This layer of officers will behave with executioner methods towards Rugova, Plav and Gucia; After a while these mercenary forces will be transferred as professional killers to Drenica and Llap to suppress any Albanian national feeling.

They received instructions from Serbian officers, while professionally this force was capable of committing crimes without any hesitation, because as observers there were also some high-ranking French officers).

Regarding this, the international factor, especially in Europe dominated by France, will embolden the Serbian dynasty to use the most barbaric methods in Kosovo in order to create the reality of Toplica in 1878, which means the criterion of creating the land that remained deserted and then through the colonization of the Slavs and the migration of the Albanians to Anatolia, a new reality will be created, for which the Powers will not react no matter what happens. Despite this, the phenomenon will be criticized by all means by the Comintern press and those with leftist ideology throughout Europe.[27]

The reactions of Mitahat Frashëri, the reactions of Fan Noli, the reactions of the Kosovo Committee in French did not affect the stopping of the Serbian massacres against the defenseless Albanian population.

The ethnic cleansing of Ottoman Muslims 1821-1922) by the author Justin McCarthy, which brings horrifying data especially during the years 1912-1922, arguing an ethnic catastrophe, has mainly to do with the fate of the Albanians who were occupied by Serbia, Montenegro and Greece. The English opinion was satisfied only with the information that thousands of Kosovo Albanians were forced by Serbian state terror to be stationed on the streets of Bulgaria and in the Edirne plain. Most are dying of typhus and other infectious diseases, but no one from the League of Nations or the Red Cross is concerned about this popular tragedy of the people of the former Vilayet of Kosovo and Vilayet of Manastir. [28]

After the end of World War I, under pressure from the gendarmerie and the Serbian army, to implement the plans of government for the colonization of Albanian lands, during 1919 alone, 23,508 Albanians were forced to move to Anatolia, in 1920 8,536 were moved, while in 1921 24,532 Albanians were moved.[29] Similarly, the forced expulsion of Albanians in

equally high numbers to Turkey continued until the end of the sixties of the 20th century, with the exception of the years 1941-1944.

According to the population census conducted in 1921 by the Kingdom of the Serbs, during that year a total of 439,000 inhabitants lived within the current borders of Kosovo, of whom about 359,000 were Albanians, concluding that this figure was significantly higher before the occupation of Albanian lands in 1912.[30]

At the end of December 1920 and the beginning of January 1921, military operations began in the villages of Llapi and Gallapi, where the most serious crimes were committed in the village of Prapashticë, on January 11, 1921, under the command of Major Radovan Radojević.[31] After the end of World War I, Albania began to establish effective authority over the entire area, the official Albanian territory, but there were obstacles due to the actions of the leaders of Miredita.

The Albanians considered it impossible “that we were coming as invaders to subjugate them”, and were convinced that “we would go out against the Turkish army, which they also hated”. Prenk Bib Doda, the elder of the Mirdita tribe, commander of 4000 armed men, let our first platoon pass in peace, only with the agreement that we would assure and give our word of honor that we had no intention of invading Albania.[32]

The agreement with the Serbs and the opposition of official Tirana and since it was ready for any help to enter into relations with the Serbs created an adversary among the Albanians. These were the mistakes of Prenk Bib Doda, the Catholic leader (Captain) of the Mirdita tribe, who was killed in 1919 near the Lezha swamps. His position was taken by Mark Gjoni, a relative of his.

The Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, with experience in implementing projects for the conquest of Albanian lands since the 19th century, in August 1919 established a special Albanian section in the policies of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which was under the direct authority of the president. This section was in the fourth department of the state, where it was headed by Tihomir Popovici, while the “field work” was entrusted to the royal representative in Cetinje. Lubomir Nešić, delegate of the foreign ministry in Shkodra, Nikola Jovanović, vice-consul in Dibër and the chief in the Prizren district Todorović. [33]

Based on the views of Nikola Pašić, the then Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of MSKS, the creation of the Republic of Mirdita was of strategic interest for his policies.

The President of the Prizren District, Mr. Todorovic, in a “long report” dated 12 August, In 1920, he described a meeting with Zef Ndoçi, a representative of Mirdita, who stated: “Mirdita is against the policy of the government in Tirana, and can never be in alliance with Durrës and Tirana.[34]

In the spring of 1921, the first armed conflicts began between the Mirdita people and the government forces of Tirana, which had serious consequences for both sides.

The Mirdita people held negotiations in Prizren between Captain Marka Gjoni and Ljubomir Neshiqi, representatives of the government of the Kingdom of MSKS. In the agreement, they signed a seven-article contract, which provided for the creation of an Albanian Republic with the name “Albanian State in Northern Albania”. Belgrade would be represented abroad, while the military units of the Kingdom of SHS would be on its territory, with priority in the exploitation of ores and the

construction of railways. The contract was written in a copy with 18 signatures, seals or fingerprints. [35]

Mark Gjoni in Prizren, received support from the Kingdom of the Serbian Empire, for weapons, money, and above all from the White Russian Army of Wrangel, who were at his service to realize the plans for the independence of the Mirdita people from Tirana and other Albanian regions..

Ljubomir Nešić was not satisfied with what was achieved, since the government in Tirana was allowed to consolidate by the powers of the time.

After the negotiations in Prizren, Mark Gjoni in early July 1921 went secretly and stayed in Belgrade, where he met with Nikola Pashiqi to discuss the details and did not prepare the foundations of a new state. According to Nikola Pashiqi, the support of the Republic of Mirdita as an autonomous unit under the control of the Kingdom of the Serbian Empire, was a serious blow to Muslim Albania under the control of Italy.[36]

The creation of the Republic of Mirdita would in practice be a protectorate of the Kingdom of SKS. The subsequent financial agreement of 1921 meant that the Kingdom of SKS would provide two thousand gendarmes per month with a salary of “three napoleons each”, for the bodies of the “central administration”, 600 napoleons while for the schools ??100, which would amount to “only 7300 napoleons a month.[37]

Nikola Pašić’s support for the establishment of the Republic of Mirdita was part of a general policy towards demarcation with Albania that was supposed to secure a more favorable position for the Kingdom of the Serbs.

After his stay in Belgrade, Marko Gjoni went to Prizren on 17 July 1921. He declared the independence of the Republic of Mirdita and in his capacity as its president. At the end of October, the military forces of the Kingdom of the Serbs occupied Orosh.[38]

The Conference of the Great Powers in Paris, and representatives from Italy, Great Britain, France and Japan, and the League of Nations on 9 November 1921, adopted a decision recognizing the Albanian borders from 1913, with changes in favor of the Kingdom of the Serbs.[39]

Against Albania, the Kingdom of the Slovak Republic and Greece acted together, the representatives of these two states tried without arguments to annul the decisions of the London conference on the borders of Albania, and for this issue not to be examined by the Council of the League of Nations, but by the conference of ambassadors in Paris. In June 1921, in the Council of the League of Nations, the Albanian issue was taken on the agenda for consideration of arguments.[40]

The admission of Albania to the League of Nations, in December 1920, and the decision of the Conference of Ambassadors, of 9 November 1921 for Albania, were two international acts which served to strengthen the international position of the Albanian state.[41]

On December 9, the International Boundary Commission, based on the commitment of the Kosovo Committee, formed the neutral zone of Junik, with nine villages, which were governed by local bodies, without the influence of Tirana and Belgrade, so this area became the nursery of the national liberation movement of Kosovo.[42]

Jusuf Buxhovi writes that this area, from a legal point of view, was with a local self-government, of a tribal nature, with an eldership, under the supervision of a bajraktari.[43]

The 3rd Serbian Army, will order the command of the border zone, based in Prizren, to find some pretext to enter Junik. Since March 1921, Ahmet Zogu, will turn against the Kosovar leaders, who positioned themselves against him during January and February of that year. In early January 1922, the government of Xhafer Ypi created the state high court for the disarmament of the population on the border with the Kingdom of the Serbs.[44]

On January 27, the Albanian army commanded by Prenk Jaku entered the Junik area; after a small resistance, the Kaçaks left Junik.[45] Upon entering Junik, the Kaçaks were routed; some crossed into Albanian territory, some into deep mountainous areas, while the chetas of Azem Bejta and Mehmet Konjuhi returned to Drenica and Llap, where they had their supporters. [46]

The Royal Army of the Serbian Army authorized the Chetnik forces, led by Milić Kërstić and Dimitrije Bracevič (both reservist colonels), with gendarmerie and artillery, on 17-19 June 1922, to enter Junik.[47] If we analyze it, the establishment of this neutral zone, in that period of government crises, and the offensive of the Serbian army within the area of the borders foreseen by the London Conference, was not at all necessary for the following reasons:

The Kaçaks were concentrated in a small area, creating space for the Serbian military forces to burn entire villages and kill Albanians, without any resistance. This area was governed according to tribal tradition, which very soon also showed divisions within the Kaçaks. As a neutral zone towards both Albania and Serbia, it had no chance of surviving long without

being attacked by the armies of both states, as it did when it was destroyed and the Kachaks were forced to leave.

The Mirdita problem remained open until the end of November 1921, when Albanian government troops commanded by Ahmet Zogu entered Orosh without incident and established the authority of the Albanian state in Mirdita. On 28 November 1921, the Albanian government decreed a general amnesty.[48]

During 1921, Serbian army attacks supported by artillery, on a large scale, aided by Vargel's Belgrader bands, undertook a campaign of killing Albanians and burning their villages. Taking stock of the massacres in Dibër and its surroundings during the years 1912-1921, 203 villages were burned, 1698 innocent citizens were killed. Of these, 260 were children and 285 were women.[49]

Another measure of discrimination against Albanians was the confiscation of the Kocak family's property, this was done with the aim of relocating the Albanian population to Turkey. Among the most severe punitive measures was the internment of the Kocak family's family members outside the territory of Kosovo. After the proclamation of the amnesty law of 1921, to which a small number of Kocak families responded, the Belgrade government will begin implementing measures against the disobedient, internment in the Niš prison. Entire families from all regions of Kosovo were interned in the Niš camp[50].

Reprisals were also carried out in villages if the Kaçaks were helping, or if the war with the Kaçaks was only fought in their area. All the property of illegal families was confiscated and sometimes their houses were burned. The villages where resistance emerged were occupied by the joint action of the army and the gendarmerie, with the addition of artillery.

Larger riots were also recorded, such as the “Llapi riots” (1920), which was brutally suppressed in the village of Prapashtica, writes Dimitrije Bogdsanovic[51] From this author’s writing, although he tries to justify the action and terror against the innocent Albanian population, supposedly this was done to create order and fight against the Kocaks, here he admits that the action to kill the civilian population and burn the villages in 1921 was carried out by the regular army of the army equipped with artillery and the gendarmerie of the Serbo-Croatian and Slovene Kingdom.

After this massacre, propaganda was spread among the people through religious clerics that the crimes and burning of Albanian villages were committed by the “Rrëfia” (paramilitary groups outside the institutional organization of the army and gendarmerie), an expression intended to absolve the Serbian army and gendarmerie of responsibility. We find this word in casual conversations with the elderly of these villages but also in the writings of Albanian scholars who have written about the crimes of the MSKS army, which were committed by the regular army of the Belgrade government.

This topic is well covered in the book *Masakra ne Prapashticë dhe Keqekollë* written by Ramadan N. Ibrahimit, 1996[52], reprinted 2011[53], then in the book “*Monografia e fshatit Prapashticë*”[54], published by the same author in 2008, in Ali Berisha’s book “*Gallapi i Prishtina III 1912-1941*”[55]

In the village of Prapashticë, municipality of Prishtina, after the village was burned, 22 families of settlers were brought to the properties of some Albanian owners who had survived. The seven-year efforts of the Albanians from this village, seeking their rights in all instances of the legal bodies of the Kingdom of the Serbian Orthodox Church, did not yield any results.

Eventually, they were forced to become tenants or wage laborers.[56]

Armed fighters who opposed the re-occupation by Serbia began to be called Kocak by the Serbs. In order to denationalize the Albanian population, the Serbs sent a division of soldiers to Kosovo. During the months of January 1921 and until August, a campaign of terror against the Albanian population continued. In all Albanian territories, killings, violence, disarmament and displacement of Albanians began.[57]

The Kosovo Committee, headed by Kadri Prishtina, assessing the critical situation on the ground, gave instructions that the chetas should not engage in frontal warfare with the gendarmerie and the Serbian army, which numbered thousands of mobilized soldiers, but should operate in small, mobile formations, to carry out surprise actions against the Serbian army.

In the world opinion, the committee reported and denied with arguments about the actions of the Serbian army and the crimes it committed against the civilian population. In a protest organized by the Committee, it was said that in the districts of Pristina, the Serbian army burned hundreds of villages, slaughtering 4,800 infants, women and the elderly, with the aim of colonizing Albanian lands.[58]

The government of the former Kingdom of the Serbian SSR applied various forms of genocide against the Albanian population. The Serbian program for genocide against the Albanians dated 16.04. 1920 was meticulously implemented by Toma Popovici, Punisha Raciqi, Bozhidar Paunoviqi, Milic Krsta and many other criminals active in the Serbian gendarmerie and army.[59]

In these difficult circumstances for the Albanian population, the Serbs distributed missionaries and embezzled money to as many political leaders of the districts as possible, taking advantage of the tribal and religious organization of the Albanians. The captain of Mirdita, Marka Gjoni, also fell prey to these Russian-Serbian policies, led by Nikolla Pashiqi. Kadri Prishtina, in a letter he sent to Aqif Elbasani, criticized the shameful behavior of some members of the government, and the Italian-Serbian rivalry, which encouraged them to put themselves in their service. During this period, the government used Preng Cali to disrupt the peace of the country.[60]

The gendarmerie commanded by Bozhidar Paunovici, on January 6, 1921, began the killings of the Albanian population in the village of Karaqë, Zagorje, Vushtrri, then the massacres continued in Segashë, Popovë, Majacë, Bellopoje, Gërdocë, Tërnavë, Sharban, Koliqë, Keqekollë and Prapashticë. Killings of Albanians during this expedition were also carried out in several other villages. During the march of this military expedition, Albanians were also killed in Ballaban, Nishec, Orllan, Kalaticë, etc. In all these villages many children and elderly people were killed, but the largest massacre during that year took place in the villages of Keqekollë and Prapashticë.[61]

On 10 January 1921, they reached Keqekollë and Prapashticë. Upon reaching Keqekollë, they massacred the family of Mulla Adem. In Prapashticë, the Serbian army invited all males over the age of 15 to a meeting at the village mosque. They were ordered to each village fathers brought some small cattle with them to bring food to the Serbian army.

In the village of Prapashtica, more than 1,000 inhabitants were killed, burned and massacred, many entire families were burned, many others disappeared without a trace and some escaped wounded. For a long time, leaving no relatives and having no

one to take care of the graves of the killed, very few know the graves of their relatives. From some families, only those who had not been with their families on the critical night survived, that is, those who had been visiting their relatives in other villages that night.[62]

Nazim Gafurri, a well-known Albanian personality who lived in Pristina, in those years was elected representative of the Albanians of the Pristina district in the parliament of the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes. Nazim collects information from the field, sells part of his property, and goes to Skopje, to notify the media and government institutions in Belgrade, and the League of Nations, via telegram.

Nazim also informs the Committee for the Liberation of Kosovo about this tragedy. The data collected from the field, about the massacres in Albanian villages, were first published in the newspaper “Hak”, which was published by Xhemjeti. Several Serbian and foreign newspapers have also written about this case. These Serbian crimes against Albanians were also mentioned in several parliaments of European countries.

After Nazim Gafurri’s commitment to internationalize Serbian crimes against the Albanian population, the Serbian services organize their servants to insult Nazim, isolate him, and bypass him. The Serbian services encouraged children to insult Nazim even when he was walking on the street, the children threw tomatoes, eggs, and stones at him with the sole purpose of making Nazim react to them, so that the government would take action against him. The Serbs, seeing Nazim as a danger to their government, as usual paid an Albanian to kill Nazim Gafurri.

As can be seen, the Prapashtica massacre is one of the largest massacres planned by the army of the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes, against an unprotected population, where

in just one day they managed to massacre children, women, and the elderly simply because they were Albanians.[63]

Nazim Gafurri was a representative from the Pristina district in the Royal Parliament in Belgrade, sold his property and went to Skopje, reacting via telegram to Belgrade and informing the media through the newspaper “Hak”, an organ of Xhemjet. On 16.02, the newspapers “Pravda” and “Radnicke Novine” wrote about these massacres, then “Besa Shqyptare” in Shkodër. ‘Dajti” in Tirana, etc.

He collected data from the field to inform the Committee for the National Defense of Kosovo and the League of Nations.[64] “La Jeune République” published, on Sunday, September 25, 1921, on the third page, the Swiss writer’s account of Serbian crimes against Albanians. The state terror against Albanians was spreading like news throughout Europe, through the social democratic press which was alarming: “So far, over 90 villages have been burned, while the population has been massacred.[65]

Following this, the documents emphasize that entire villages are being burned in Kosovo, people are being killed en masse. The entire Serbian government, the left-wing press wrote, has turned on the Albanians.[66]

From 1922, the Serbian magazine “Ilustrovani List” brought photographs and descriptions of the form of execution of Albanian fighters! The shooting of the group led by Faik Saidi, from the Prilep district in Macedonia.[67] It should be understood that these news were few, because in the Albanian villages, near the Morava and Vardar rivers, the crimes were terrible and much greater, which will never be discovered.

International opinion had the argument about how the Serbian occupying power was behaving towards Albanians, in general, but they took some action to stop them.

The state terror against Albanians was spreading like news all over Europe, through the social democratic press which was alarming: So far over 90 villages have been burned, while the population has been massacred, wrote the press of the time.[68]

Tom Mrijaj, about the plans of the Serbian government between the two world wars, to displace and colonize Albanian lands, quotes the statement of the drafter of one of these projects, Vasa Cubrilovic, who wrote that: “The Albanians are impossible to break, only through gradual colonization....The only way and the only means for this is the brute force of an organized state power, in which we are always above them”.[69]

After displacing the ethnic territories and killing the Albanian population, the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, colonized the lands of Albanians with Serbs and Montenegrins. The Head of the Albanian delegation at the Peace Conference, held in Paris on 29.04.2021, also reacted to these massacres committed against Albanians.[70] These crimes were also discussed in the British Parliament, where Albrey Herbert mentioned the Serbian massacres against Albanians when two battalions commanded by a major massacred the villages of Shala, Llpof Galab, mentioning the villages of Prapashtica and Keqekolla. In 1922, the villagers of Prapashtica who had survived also reacted to the massacre carried out by the Serbian army and the colonization of their lands.[71]

Prapashtica, burned six times within 87 years of the 20th century, with over 1500 inhabitants killed and massacred by Serbian military forces, remains today among the most burned

Albanian settlements, and with the largest number of victims during the 20th century.

In this village, the inhabitants were bayoneted, burned alive, some disappeared without a trace and we have never learned about their fate. Among the touching cases of survival of the inhabitants of Prapashtica and Keqekolla, which have been told by the survivors, is undoubtedly the little baby Selim Salihu, who had remained alive amidst the snow and frost of that winter.

According to the accounts, when the massacre of the civilian population begins, Selmi's mother, with the small baby in the cradle, and two other women from Veli Salihu's family, leave their house and try to flee the village. Without even leaving 200 m from their houses, the Serbian army begins to shoot at them. The other two women are killed on the spot while Selmi's mother remains seriously wounded.

Wounded like this, she falls to the ground near a rock almost covered in snow. With her hand, she removes as much snow as she can from the rock, turning the cradle, with the small baby, placing the "Kaptell" (a semicircle used to rock babies) of the cradle on the rock, so that the baby's face does not come into contact with the snow. After a few moments, Selmi's mother also dies.

Selmi is left alone in the middle of the snow. A day later, some Montenegrin Serbs from the Medvedja region had crossed the border and entered Prapaštica with the intention of looting and stealing everything of value they could find. The Serbs had also taken some women with them.

Based on the accounts that later emerged from the Serbs themselves participating in this looting expedition, it is said that as soon as they approached those corpses, they heard the wailing

and crying of little Selim. The Serbs ordered one of them and a Serbian woman to approach the baby and see if it was a girl or a boy. The Serb who went to the baby was instructed that if it was a girl, they should take the baby with them, and if it was a boy, they should kill him with a bullet.

When the Serbian woman comes forward and sees the baby in that condition and the three Albanian women killed near the cradle, she says that it is a boy, the Serb turns his rifle and fires a bullet outside the cradle, but does not kill Selim because he sees that he would die anyway.[72]

After this Serbian expedition passes, some Albanian kaçaks pass by these corpses. The kaçaks come across the corpses and the cradle resting on stones. The kaçaks take the cradle and go down to an abandoned house in the village of Keqekollë. As soon as they enter that house, they light a fire in the middle of the house. When they light the fire, they put a cezve with water and sugar to warm it.

One of the kaçaks takes the cezve and, using his finger, begins to wet Selim's wet lips. After a few moments, Selim begins to move his tongue and lips to suck the syrup through the kaçak's finger. Selim, after warming up and drinking the syrup, begins to wake up. The kaçaks begin to undress Selim, but according to the stories, his tender skin on some parts of his body remained on Selim's clothes. After warming Selim, they wrap him up again in his clothes, and leave him alone, near the fire in that house.

The kaçaks, after leaving the baby in that state, go out to the village of Koliq, and tell the story. Selami's uncle, Veliu, had been in Koliq, who ran to find Selim. Veliu takes Selim and sends him to the village of Koliq. Selim stays in Koliq, about 3 months, then returns to his hometown, grows up with great

suffering, but creates a family, and today his descendants live.
[73]

About these massacres, the memory of the inhabitants and the survivors remained various and very touching stories that were published by many historians: Adem Ajvazi, writes that in the village of Prapashtica, in the family of a Musa, an 8-year-old girl had survived who, at the moment when the massacres began in her family, had fallen under a spell, and had remained there for 7 hours, until the Serbian army had left.[74]

Another touching case, which was discovered later after World War II, was a girl of about 15 years old in the village of Keqekollë. The girl had been very beautiful, tall, with blue eyes, when the Serbian army massacred her family in 1921, the leader of the Serbian army separated her from the family in order to take her with him. Many years passed and her fate was unknown. In the sixties of the 20th century, some merchants from Llapë go to buy plums in the villages of Kushumli, and shoot at her family. But as evening approaches and they do not manage to pick all the plums, they offer the Albanians to sleep one night in their house.

in their to continue work the next day. Meanwhile, that woman takes the opportunity to talk to the plum buyers, telling them about the case, how the Serbian soldier had taken her as a wife. The woman had begged them not to discuss this topic with her son, since he did not know this and out of pride for his father, and the hatred he had for the Albanians, would kill him even though he had a mother.

The woman ordered the plum buyers to go to the village of Keqekollë, to her birthplace, to see if the pear tree where she had played as a child in the yards, near the well, still exists, and when they come next time, to inform her about the appearance

of the plot where she was born and spent her childhood. This story proves that the barbaric hordes of the Serbian army in 1921, had taken young women and girls with them, whose fate and experiences we will never learn.

That the survival of Albanians in today's border region with Serbia, but also for those who remained under Serbian rule in 1878, was very difficult is also demonstrated by the case of Azize Namanir-Krasniqi (1916) born in the village of Prapashticë. Azize was 4 years old in 1921 when the Serbian army killed her father.

Azize's mother with 3 small children managed to escape and take refuge deep in the mountains of the village of Marec. Azize grew up orphaned and with much suffering in life. She married Sadri Krasniqi (1916) in the village of Makoc. Exactly 80 years later, in April 1999, the Serbian army killed Aziza in her house, along with her husband Sadriu, brother-in-law Fetiù (1921), and after killing them, they burned the bodies along with the house, leaving Nexhmedin (1958), Fetiù's son, who took care of the sick elderly, also killed.

Regarding the violence and terror that the Serbian army exercised from 1878-1999 against the Albanian population in the Pristina highlands, we cannot fail to mention one case, which I, together with my colleague Emin Sallahu, recorded during the reconnaissance of the terrain in the village of Koliq, municipality of Pristina, by the brothers Fetah and Gani Latifi in the "Qoku" neighborhood.

Fetahu recounts that during the last war in the mountains, he came across the corpse of a young Albanian girl, whom the Serbian army, after having raped her, had pierced with a wooden stick (hu), from her genitals to her mouth! He recounted with emotion and sadness how he had removed the stick and buried

that young girl. This was one of the many cases that presents the cruelty and barbarity of the Serbian military and paramilitary police forces, which did not spare age, gender or category of people (disabled) of the Albanian population.

In this article, we offered only a few of the thousands of cases of Albanian victims who were killed and massacred by the Serbian army, so that the reader can experience in his own feelings, regret and pain for innocent victims.

All historical periods explain to us that the Serbs for two centuries practiced genocide according to the platforms programmed in cooperation of the Serbian government and the Orthodox Church, in most cases instigated and supported by Russia. The Serbs have now formed a genetically based mentality, for the extermination of the Albanian population, with the most barbaric and inhuman methods, since they were never punished for the crimes committed, but on the contrary found support and protection from many powerful European countries.

Main article

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The Serbian massacre of 1927 in Prishtina

Authored by Petrit Latifi. Material taken from [FM Images Albania](#).

In this exclusive interview from 1984, an Albanian refugee from Prishtina tells a horrific tragedy that occurred in 1927. During the winter of that year, Serbian soldiers surrounded the village and murdered anyone they encountered. The survivors managed to flee to Albania.



Serbian atrocities in Blaca, Vojnik, Labej, Shivjan, Ponoshec, Morina, Mulcetrin, Nerici, Čaglavice, Frushi and Novo Sele (1912-1915)

Written by Petrit Latifi

“In 1913 it was noted: 300 Arbanas were massacred in the village of Mulcetrin (?) and the corpses were thrown into the river.

Crimes and massacres were carried out there not by Serbian soldiers but by irregular gangs, which was necessary for the Serbian government to deny the news that the European press reported about the misdeeds of Serbian troops.

Complete peace reigned in the Malesia of Gjakova at that time, and those who fled deeper into Albania declared that they did not intend to return to their homeland until Serbia opened the market in Gjakova.

A total of 57 villages were affected. In 32 of them, it was possible to determine how many inhabitants were massacred. There were 229 of them. Residents of the village ... Blaca, every last one was killed. In the villages of Vojnik and Labej they were raped and then burned. The damage caused to Debra amounted to one million Turkish lira (23 million francs). Of those 37 settlements...

Lenika Arbanas; 26 Arbanas were killed in the village of Shivijan; for the two killed Serbian soldiers, General Vešović ordered the burning of the villages of Ponoševac and Morin; Novo Selo was completely plundered by the Montenegrin horsemen; the village of Nerici was destroyed by fire and the inhabitants were killed.

A Serb from Čaglavice (Pristina section) boasted that he himself had recently killed a hundred Arbanas; from Pejë until the end of the raiding operation, 700 people capable of arms fled to that country from Albania

The village of Fruši was burned down, the inhabitants were killed and Niki was killed. 51 people were killed in the Zvečan district by mid-January 1914, and 57 horses and two oxen were stolen in four municipalities of the Mitrovica region, eight houses and 16 stables were burned. The bloody craft of the old forge was, of course, more developed in the then state mecha than deeper in the interior. In the first half of January, an emissary of the Serbian border command, by the way...”

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When Slav criminal Duke Petko Ilić murdered Albanian civilians in 1907

Authored by Petrit Latifi

The only spark of light in the gloomy March days of East Povardar is represented by the work of the Montenegrin company of Duke Petko Ilić. On March 28, he managed to avoid a conflict with the army near Pobužje, in which he was surrounded, and then, after taking refuge with his company in a watermill on the Kučeviška river, he killed three Arnauts who suddenly burst into it. On that occasion, the following were seized: a martini and a revolver with ammunition, a “watch” and 180 groschi. In order to erase the traces, two Arnauts were burned, while one was buried due to lack of time.

The people killed: **Nezir Arifi, Hazir Zeneli, Adem Fejza. Tanuševci**

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List of Albanians killed by Montenegrin criminals around the Ottoman-Montenegrin border (1882-1892)

The following article cites a publication by Risto J. Dragicevic which lists the names of Albanians killed by Montenegrin criminals between the years 1882-1892 around the Montenerin-Ottoman border. Some names, though Muslim, have been distorted by Slavic suffixes. It is highly likely that most are Albanians, because the crimes occurred around the Vilayet of Kosovo. However some names are maybe Bosniak.

“PROTOCOL ON RECONCILIATION BETWEEN THE INHABITANTS OF THE KOSOVO VILAYET AND THE BORDER TRIBES OF MONTENEGRO FROM THE YEAR 1892

The life of the Montenegrin border tribes was difficult and dangerous for centuries, so it is no wonder that field work sometimes had to be carried out with weapons on their belts, and often the priests were not allowed to leave their weapons even during the church ceremony.

However, at times even the Turkish authorities agreed to stop the almost daily murders and at least for a short time make the life of their border residents bearable, and that is what was done in 1892. Both the Turkish Commissioner Tahir Pasha and the Montenegrin Commissioner Bajo Gardašević then came to the conviction that this could only be achieved with the old folk custom of dying, as they were suggested by the national leaders.

The previously collected data convinced the commissioners that the number of dead and wounded on both sides was approximately equal, and that it was impossible to appease all the bloodshed individually, because in just ten years

(1882-1892) there were about 255 killed and wounded Montenegrin and Turkish subjects. For this reason, the commissioners gladly accepted the written proposal of the national leaders, in which they declared that, according to the old folk custom, they “throw a stone into the water and forgive everything that has happened so far on one side and the other.”

If someone were to commit any kind of murder or evil, the national leaders undertook to catch such a person and hand it over to the local authorities, so that they would punish him according to the law. This bill was signed in Vinica on December 19, 1892 by 32 Montenegrin and 34 Turkish heads of state.

Based on detailed data collected and that before logos of national leaders, the commissioners wrote and signed the necessary decision on dying. “When all that was arranged, the decision was read to the entire assembled people and everyone, starting with the commissioner, started throwing stones into the river Lim; in addition, the commissioners and some heads, two each, Turkish and Montenegrin subjects, took and threw a stone.

When throwing stones, the desire and promise was expressed, that all past insults would be forgotten as they (stones) irretrievably disappear in the open water” – says the Russian scientist Pavle Rovinsky, who must have been present at this death.

This important and useful border peace was not to Austria’s liking, and she soon began to work to spoil it, intriguing even to the point where “the Montenegrin prince prepares his way to Prizren, Pejë and beyond,” says Rovinski, and then gives a brief description of the mentioned border treaty.

I am in the unsettled part of the part I found the personal archive of King Nikola in 1939 and copied the original of this interesting border treaty, so I think it is not superfluous to publish it in its entirety. The text is written in two columns parallel to each other in Serbian and Turkish and has 16 sheets of office format. The first 14 sheets were preserved in their entirety, while the right half of the 15th and 16th sheets was torn off.

As a result, one entire column of Serbian text disappeared (around 33 lines), and the end of two more columns of Serbian text was also torn off. If I could, I added some words (the text is in parentheses), while one column of Serbian text can only be added by someone who knows the Turkish language.

The mixed Turkish-Montenegrin commission on the reconciliation of everything done so far: blood, wounds, thefts, kidnappings and Agalar quarters between the Kosovo Vilayet and its bordering Montenegrin districts.

Between the Imperial-Ottoman subjects from the Kosovo Vilayet and the Principality-Montenegro subjects bordering this Vilayet, there existed from the earliest times a rusty custom, according to which the subjects of both states killed each other and revenge was taken, and on both sides many murders and wounds took place and much of the world was ruined. This and the actions of His Majesty the Sultan and His Highness the Prince of Montenegro were not pleasant, nor were they in the interest of their friendly relations.

In order to put an end to all these murders and hostilities between the mentioned neighbors and to establish good order and friendship between them, His Majesty the Sultan and His Highness the Prince of Montenegro appointed us, the

undersigned commissioners, with their happy message, to calm all this and establish good order among let's set the same ones.

For this work, according to our need, we convened the heads of both sides of the feuding tribes, from both countries, on August 7, 1892. (1308) in Vinica, and we communicated to them this High and happy command of both High Rulers, and these leaders handed us the lists of their dead and wounded, as follows in this protocol:

List of Albanians killed (with names corrected – my editing)

- 1.) Hasan Tafil Kastrati, died 5 years ago near Trešnjevo in Vasojeviće; according to Nova Lakićev, he was killed by Šabović from Zabrđe, a cousin of Capt. Jevrem Bakić.
- 2.) Toko Šutov Vusanjin (Shytov Vuthjani) 7 years ago was killed by a relative of his wife, who was from Montenegro, who brought her relatives and killed him.
- 3.) Pašo Ademov (Pash Ademi) from Plav, 5 years ago he was walking from Beran to Plav, between Ržanica and Šekular, he was killed by To-pal-Paša.
- 4.) Osman Redžepov Vusanjin (Osman Rexhep Vuthjani) returning from Pejë, where he had harvested grain, came to Bistrica, where he was killed 5 years ago, at midnight by the soldiers of Rada Mikić.
- 5.) Bajram Kasin Vusanjin (Vuthjani) from the Gusinje district, went to Grčar, the place of Vjeternik; there on October 13, 1889. kills by commander Uroš Grašić and his company.

- 6.) Bak-ćor (Bak Corri) from Gusinje, returning from Andrijevisa on March 25, 1889. He was killed in Sućeska by Boyo Velišin Kuč, who then defected from Gusinje.
- 7.) Alija Dema (Ali Dema) from Vusanje (Vuthaj) who went to Pejë three years ago to buy grain, was killed by Rad Mikić's soldiers in Bjeluha.
- 8.) Ibiš and Adem, (Ibish and Ademi) sons of Ahmet, from Vusanje (Vuthaj) died three years ago in Meteh; they were killed by Tale and Paun Prašćevići.
- 9.) Hasan Ramov and Šaban Emrov (Hasan Ramovi and Shaban Emrovi) both from Gusinje, were killed three years ago in Suho Potok to Pepić by sub-commander Uroš Grašić and his soldiers.
- 10.) Sejro Zećirov (Sejro Zeciri) and Alil Arifov (Halil Arifi) both from Gusinje, killed three years ago in Slan Polje by a Veličan.
- 11.) Redžo Avdulov, (Rexh Advulahi) from Gusinje, died three years ago by an Orahovac in Binci.
- 12.) Suljo Berićeov (Sul Berici) from Martinovići (Martinaj) died one year ago from a Zatrepčan in Radeča mountain.
- 13.) Jakup Zejnilov, (Jakup Zeneli) from Plav, died 7 years ago in Gradini; he was killed by Radoš Ivanov from Meteh and fled to the Montenegrin border.
- 14.) Bešić Ibrahimov, (Bes Ibrahimiri) from Meteh, died five years ago above his house, killed by Gavr Filipović.

- 15.) Osman Adži-Jakupov, (Osman Haxhi Jakupi) from Plav, died 8 years ago from the Murinjans, near Plavski Blat, where he was tending his sheep.
- 16.) Arif Nuradinov (Arif Nuradini) from Plav, was wounded by Murinjan eight years ago.
- 17.) Šaban Avdul (Shaban Avdyli) bannerman from Gusinje, killed by Krivodoljan in his corral in the town of Budže.
- 18.) Mehmed Ramov, from Gusinje, the first of the Krivodoljans to die,
- 19.) Adem, the son of the flag bearer from Plav, was killed in Mali Selo by Montenegrins.
- 20.) Selmo Alilov (Selman Halili) and Murat Muslij (Musliu), both from Plav, killed by Gavr Filipović in Bogajica.
- 21.) Asan Arslanov, (Hasan Asllani) from Novšić, (Nokshiq) died three years ago from Veličan.
- 22.) Arif Sadikov, from Novšić (Arif Sadiki from Nokshiq) died five years ago from Marko Mitrov from Brezojevic.
- 23.) Omer Ibrahimov,(Omer Ibrahim) from Plav, was killed in Brezojevice by Živalj from Mašnica.
- 24.) The wife of Ibrahim Etemov, (Brahim Hetemi) from Plav, wounded by Rzdoš Ivanov from Murin, when the latter died first.
- 25.) Rustem-Okò, (Rrustem Uka) from Hadžević, died in 1884 by a Šekularac on Javork.

- 26.) Ahmet-Kurt, from Hadžević, (Ahmet Kurti Haxhaj) was killed when he was the first on Javorka from a Šekular.
- 27.) Mustaf Tahirov (Mustaf Tahiri) from Hadžević, died in In 1884, from a Šekularac, who took 500 sheep from him.
- 28.) Ustref Zejnilov (Ustref Zeneli) from Hadžević, was killed in 1884 by Šekularac.
- 29.) Zejnil-Oko, (Zenel Uka) from Hadžević, died when he was the first of the Šekulars.
- 30.) Ramo Latov, (Ramë Lata) from Hadžević, wounded year. 1884 from Šekularac.
- 31.) Hasan Sokol, from Hadžević, wounded year. 1884 from a Sekularac.
- 32.) Bal-Alija, (Bal Alia) from Hadžević, died in 1885 from Šekularac.
- 33.) In 1885, the people of Šekular set fire to 20 katuns belonging to Hadžević, burning two minor children and everything else that was in them, and took their 10 horses.
- 34.) Husein-Selim, from Hadžević, died in 1890; he was killed by the Shekulars.
- 35.) Ahmet Zejnil, (Zeneli) from Hadžević, wounded in 1890 by Šekularac.
- 36.) Sadik-Alija, from Hadžević, wounded in 1886 by Veličan,
- 37.) Rustem Hadži-Osmanov, (Rrustem Haxhi Osmani) from Kućište, died in 1886 from Veličan.

- 38.) Abdija, son of Abdul Roković from Kućište, (Avdi, son of Abdyl Rroka) died in 1886 from Veličan.
- 39.) Hustref Sali, from Kućište, died in 1886 from Veličan.
- 40.) Smail-Kurt, (Smajl Kurti) from Kućište, died in 1886 from Veličan.
- 41.) Son of Deli-Jusuf, from Kućište, wounded year 1886 from Veličan.
- 42.) Zejnil-Selim, from Stankaj (Rugova) wounded year. 1886, from Ve-ličan.
- 43.) Sokol Čelov, (Sokol Cela) from Stankaj, killed in 1887 by Šekularac.
- 44.) Mula Smail, (Mulla Smajli) from Molai, died in 1887 from Šekularac.
- 45.) Alija Demo, (Ali Dema) from Vusanje, died in 1887 from She. kulaks.
- 46.) Hustref Sadrija, from Štovići, died in 1887 from Sekularac.
- 47.) Salih Turko, (Salih Turku) from Kućište, wounded year 1887 from Ve-ličan.
- 48.) Fazlija Adem (Fazli Ademi) from Kućište, wounded year 1887 from Veličan.
- 49.) Husein Zeynilov, (Hysen Zeneli) from Kućište, wounded year 1887 from Veličan.
- 50.) Demo Rustemov, (Dem Rrustemi) from Kućište, wounded year 1887 from Veličan.

- 51.) Elez Hajradinov, (Elez Hajradini) from Stara Rugova, wounded in 1887 by Veličan.
- 52.) Husein Polonica, (Hysen Polinica) from Škrije (Shkrel) wounded year 1887 from Veličan.
- 53.) Demo Husein, (Dem Hyseni) wounded in 1887 by Veličan.
- 54.) Smail (Smajl) from Vusanje (Vuthaj) died in 1887 near Rugova between bridges.
- 55.) Abazaga Adžijašarović, (Abaz agë Haxhia) from Pejë, died in 1885 from Veličan.
- 56.) Emin Ibrahimov, (Emin Ibrahim) spahija of Pejë, died in 1885 from Veličan.
- 57.) Husein Islam, (Hysen Islami) from Istinić (Isnig), died in 1885 from Veličan.
- 58.) Azam Zubeir, (Azam Zyberi) from Ljubus, died in 1885 from Veličan.
- 59.) Adem Škrijelj, (Adem Shkreli) died in 1885 from Veličan.
- 60.) Ibraim Hadži Salihov, (Ibrahim Haxhi Salihu) from Pejë, died in 1887 from Veličan.
- 61.) Jahča Čolak's son, (Jaha Collaku) from Pejë, died in 1887 from Veličan.
- 62.) Sadrija Elez, (Sadri Elezi) from Hadžević, wounded year. In 1887, from Sekularac.

63.) Mehmed Mušović Kapetanović, (Mehmed Musa Kapetani) from Prosken, died in 1882 in the same village by Stevan Drobnjak and his company.

65.) Husein Ramović, (Hysen Rama) from the village of Bleskova, was killed when he was the first of Sokol Kobilica and the Vasiljeva society.

66.) Ago Ramović, (Agë Rama) from Bleskovo, died in 1882 by Vučko Kalapović and his company.

67.) Ibrahim Sulejman, from Breškovo, died in 1882 from Vučko Kalapović and company.

68.) Sheriff Mušo Heldić, (Sherif Musa Heldiqi) from Siga, died in 1882 by Stevan Drobnjak and Vuksan Mijović.

69.) Mumin Heldić Avdula, (Mumin Heldic Avdyllahi) from Žari, died in 1882 in his village by Stefan Drobnjak and Vuksan Mijović.

70.) Etem Ahmet Alicković, (Etem Ahmet Alickova) from Lapanica, died in In 1882, in his village, from the flag bearer Mitra and his company.

71.) Mumin Tahir Heldić and Ibrahim Ćatović, died year In 1882, from his brother Matov and a certain Tomić, both from Sig.

72.) Avdo Mahmutović, from Žari, died in 1882 in Blasički Polje from the army of Serdar Mir and Lazar Bošković.

73.) Shaban Hajrov Drndar, died in 1882 in Lepa-nica by Pelo Tomović and his company.

- 74.) Mumin Pepić (Mumin Pepaj) and Ahmet Ramov, (Ahmet Rama) killed in 1882 in the village of Prosken by Stevan Drobnjak and his company.
- 75.) Son of Kredan Bećir, (Kredan Beqiri) died in the field near his house year 1883 by Milutin Minović and Tomović.
- 76.) Bejto Ramadanov Kapović, (Bejta Ramadan Kapaj?) killed at his home in 1883 by Vljako Jurišić and his company.
- 77.) Alil Hamza Brzač, (Halil Hamza) died in 1885 in the village of Prosken by Stevan Drobnjak and Pelo Tomić. 4)
- 78.). Ibrahim Jašar Kofrč (Ibrahim Jashar Kofraci) died in 1885 in Mojkovac by Milo Tužaljka and Milutin Vasiljević,
- 79.) Alija Zeynil-aga, (Ali Zejnel Aga) from Pavin Polje, died in 1885 in his house, Tužalba, by Stevan Drobnjak and Vuksan Mijović.
- 80.) Zeko Lalević, (Zekë Lala) from Buljukba, died in 1885 in Podbić, in his house, by Milutin Mijović and Sava.
- 81.) Đul Husović, died in 1883 in Štitarica by Nova Tomović and Mališa the flag bearer.
- 82.) Omer Halil Hadži-Bulić, (Omer Halil Haxhia) killed in Gornji Kolasin by the soldiers of Serdar Mir and Capt. Mirka.
- 83.) In 1884, eight people were killed by the Kolić fis from Bjelojević on Lake Biograck while fishing, and on the 19th, a ninthe person was injured. They were killed by Mujo Mirov and Mirko Boić with soldiers.

84.) Etem Kolić and his brother Hajdin; Etem was killed, and Hajdin was wounded. 1883 in Polji near the water mill of Tomović and Palević.

85.) Nuško Lalević (Nushko Lala) and Sulejman Karadan, both killed on the Kolasin road by Simon from Lipovo and the Ta-nić company and that year. 1884s.

86.) Sabit Tutić, (Sabit Tuti) from Mojkovac, died in 1883 in his house in Mojkovac by Marko Tomović and Nova.

87.) Muharem Čatović, (Muharrem Cata) from Štitarica, died in 1882 in Podbić by Mijat Pejović and Mijajlo Stanić,

88.) Zejnil Adem, from Žari, died in 1882 in Štitarica by Vlajko Jurišić and Per Roković.

89.) Dervo Mehmed Kaljić, (Dervish? Mehmed Kali?) killed in Berička Ravna by Jovan from Šaran and the company of Zvizdojević.

90.) Alija, a soldier from the Sadik-age battalion, died in 1888, going from Bijelo Polje to Mojkovac on Rogovo-Krša from the aforementioned.

91.) Zejnil and his brother Selman Kapovići, muhajjars, died in In 1888, from Mat's brother Sekul and Pelje Tomovic in Kulemikić.

92. Ethem Hasić, (Ethem Hasi) migrant, died in 1889, on his field in the village of Mekić by Jaksim Kajilica and a certain Živka.

93.) Mekić Kasum Husein (Kasum Hyseni) died in In 1890, in his house in the village of Meki, he was killed by Stevan Drobnjak and Mihović Čolaković.

- 94.) Selman Kasimov Čaldar (Selman Kasimov Caldari) from Žari, died in In 1890, in the village of Blasica, from the flag bearer Pelović.
- 95.) Arif Hodžin Tutić, (Arif Hoxha Tuti) from Mojkovac, died in 1890s in the town of Prženištu from the aforementioned.
- 96.) Etem Smailov Kofrč, from Lapanica, died in 1890 by Tomović from Polje and his company.
- 97.) Alija and Azir Tupići; Alija was killed, Azir was wounded. 1890 in Mojkovac from the aforementioned.
- 98.) Mumin Bajrov Balijagić, (Mumin Bajra Bali Aga) was wounded in Lapanica year 1890 from Tomović.
- 99.) Hajro Mašov Ibrahimović, (Hajro Mashov Ibrahim) died in the plain of Kamić in his chair from the above-mentioned year in 1888
- 100.) Zejnil Čakić Kofrč, died in Mojkovac year. 1889 in his house from the aforementioned.
- 101.) Šaćir Mula-Pašov, from Žari, wounded under his house near the mill with the knowledge of serdar Mir from the same relatives.
- 102.) Rashid Ganov, from Pavin Polje, was killed in Zuber by Stevan Drobnjak and his company.
- 103.) Šaćir Pašov (Shaqir Pasha) from Lapanica, was wounded in his house by Poljana Lomović and his company.
- 104.) Elmaz Zejnil-agin Mušović (Elmaz Zenel Musa) from Proskan, was killed in Proskanska Ravnina by Đorđija Jašković on the orders of Commander Lazar.

- 105.) Arslan Isović, (Asllan Isa) from Zatok, wounded year 1884 near Lim from Milovan and Baja.
- 106.) Osman Alilov, (Osman Halili) from Zaton, wounded year. 1885 in his house from the society of Plavšić.
- 107.) Smail Havadan, (Smajl Havadani) from Kolašin, died in 1883 in Ivanj on the way from Plavšić and his company.
- 108.) Zeko Mujatović, (Zekë Muja) from Kašić, died in 1883 from Plavšić and company.
- 109.) Zekerija Abdullah, from Nižnica, wounded year 1883 in Mount Korilo from Plavšić with his company.
- 110.) Bakhtiar from Trgoviste, died in In 1883, several villages of Ivanja from Plavšić and his company.
- 111.) Zako Muhtar, from Jalhana, was killed in 1883 by Plavšić and his company.
- 112.) Ahmet Emrov from the village of Bancelaz, died in In 1882, Milutin Telegraf and his company went to Bukovika mountain.
- 113.) Sokol Avdul, from Vrbica, died in 1885 in Dvo-rište (sic) in the village of Vrbici from the aforementioned.
- 114.) Hasan Mulov, from the village of Bajuca, died in 1887 in Bajuca by Đorđija Erić.
- 115.) Kariman Asan, from Gornje Vrbice, was wounded in 1885 in the town of Dobropolje, Beran district, by Milutin.

Reference

<https://istorijskizapisi.me/wp-content/uploads/2022/01/DRAGICEVIC-Protokol-o-mirenju-izmedu-stanovnika-1892.pdf>

Yugoslav atrocities against Albanians in the 1940s-1950s

Authored by Petrit Latifi

In a document from the 1950s we can read of atrocities by Rankovic and the Yugoslav secret service committed against Albanians of Macedonia, Montenegro and Kosovo.

“Recently, in Gjakove, the brothers Nazir aka Jahja Nimani were imprisoned together with their 60-year-old mother Gjyslyme, Ibrahim Luslliu, Sokol Ramadani, Ramadan Reka, Abdyl Bairami, Secretary of the Botush locality, Cun Ajdari, Chairman of the Kuqvan locality, Cun Sadrija, Secretary of the Rugova Locality, Rexhep Qerimi, Secretary of the Imernig Locality, etc.

The chairman of the agricultural cooperative in Ramoc, the 60-year-old Net Dauti, together with his sons Sali Nusa Dauti, former captain and Sadik Awan Dauti, lieutenant. It has been more than two years since Tito's prisons, the patriot Lus Zeneli, have also been imprisoned. Arif Sadiku, ex-Chairman of Rini from Ligoveci, Vat Mirashi of the Trade Section in the Executive Committee of Gjakovo, Chief Nua Marku, Ismail Cena, Ded Lleshi, Fadil Ramadani, Qamil Hoxha and many others.

In the prisons of Rankovic in Macedonia, many patriots and Albanian Communists have been tortured for a long time. such as Sali Lisi, former Deputy Minister Abdyl Urugi, former Deputy of the Macedonian People's Assembly, Vesel Hyseni, former chairman of the Executive Committee of the Gostivar District, Teki Aliti, former member of the Provincial Executive Committee of Skopje, professors Idris Selimi Shani Mina, middle school teacher Riza Shehu, etc.

During the massacres of Rankovic in Montenegro, many Albanian communists were also imprisoned, such as Marko Nicko, a fighter since 1941, Ibrahim Dema, former People's Deputy, professor Nikoll Perkaj, Communists Zef Perkaj Kol Marko and many others. (11.5.1951).

In the basements of the U.D.B., Kosovar and Albanian sons of Macedonia, like Beqir Kuemari from Viladova, are barbarically trampled until crazy. Rankovic's janissaries have unsheathed their swords and tortured the Albanian youth and masses in an inhuman way, such as Sami Pejen, a fighter against fascism, who was tortured and maimed in the extermination camps of the Gestapo, Naim Zajimit, Director of schools for the district of Gjakova, Ali Selmani, Brahim Hysenit together with his wife and mother, professor and patriot Kinush Lipavec, priest of the Catholic Church Ndon Pjeter Berishes, Jak Sules, Ndue Mark Koles (11.5.1950).

The masses of the Albanian people of Kosovo and Macedonia with revolvers behind their backs are recruited into labor brigades and sent to work in mines and moguls. In these camps, they guard in fear of a large number of spies and police and security officers who keep the Albanians in very bad living conditions, forcing them to work for more than 12 hours a day with only 250 grams of bread on such days are the camps in the chrome mines of Deva where more than 200 Albanians are concentrated, in the mines of Trepçe where 2000 people are concentrated, in the construction site of Deçan where there are 3 thousand Kosovar Albanian Macedonians. (11.5.1950).

Recently, the U.D.E. has arrested many citizens and villagers in the district of Gjakova, such as Vat Lirashin, Asan Ducin, Ismail Cenen and Avdyl Cenen, accusing them of being bureaucratic informants. In Gostivar, the U.D.B. deports the Ali Zajmi family, a total of 28 people, and the family of Ramadan Kalishti,

6 people accused of activity against Tito, also deported, and the family of Vesel Jashe, because a part of it escaped to Albania.

Especially in the border areas, a difficult regime has been created for Albanian villagers, they cannot move around without a permit and even many villagers who call them suspicious cannot go to the city. Tito's clique has increased the military forces in this country. Recently, a group of officers of the Yugoslav General Staff headed by Colonel General Koca Popovic arrived in Pristina, who held a meeting with all the officers of this area. (15.7.1950).

Titoists are also selling the property of the Albanian people of Kosovo. The beautiful forests of this country are being cut down with the aim of sending the material to England and America. Only in the forests of Deçan are working sheds with hundreds of Albanian villagers. In the hills of Ulcinj, under the leadership of American engineers, works are being carried out for the opening of oil wells, which the Yugoslav government has given a concession to the Americans for three years. (15.VII.1950)."

Source

Arkivi i Ministrisë së Punëve të Brendshme (Ministry of Internal Affairs Archive of Albania).

Ottoman-Turkish atrocities in Northern Albania in 1910-1911 and refuge in Montenegro

Authored by Petrit Latifi

In the publication “Ustanak Malisora 1911” by Dragan R. Zivojinovic, we read of the Red Cross activities in northern Albania in 1910-1911. Many Catholic Albanians fled to Montenegro for refuge due to Ottoman and Turkish massacres and atrocities. According to Charles Crane, the situation in Albania was unbearable. An Albanian-American named Chris Potsy tried to get Woodrow Wilson engaged in the situation.

Saxed from the publication:

“The Chicago newspaper Herald Tribune (Herald Tribune), in its edition of June 26, 1911, brought a brief news from its correspondent from Vienna about the situation in northern Albania and Montenegro. In a short article, it was indicated that the situation in those countries was critical, as well as that “the Turks brought 50,000 soldiers within a one-day march to the Montenegrin border”.

This news was brought to Vienna by Charles Crane, an industrial magnate and progressive from Chicago, later close to President Woodrow Wilson. Crane already showed a keen interest in Southeast Europe, and especially in Imperial Russia, where he had significant business interests. Those very days, he returned from a trip around the Balkan peninsula, during which he visited, among other cities, Cetinje, as well as some areas in Albania.

The situation in Albania was described by Crane as “unsustainable”; Turks are destroying entire regions, killing

prisoners, escaped women and children, burning homes and crops, destroying churches. In his opinion, a great mass of women and children and old people were caught between the two wings of the Turkish armies, so that escape was not possible. In his statement to the press, Crane announced that “about 25,000 women and children fled to Montenegro and are starving there, as their food consisted only of boiled grass and various roots that they manage to collect.

No matter how short and meager it was, the news was significant in that it drew the public’s attention to the events in a distant country, to the character of the struggle, as well as to the methods used by the Turkish authorities to suppress the rebellion. It was, in fact, the first notice to the American public, poorly informed and uninterested in the situation in the Balkan Peninsula, of a movement that had broken out a year earlier, a movement that at first enjoyed support and received help from Montenegro and its ruler.

Of course, the news from Vienna did not give any explanation about the causes of the conflict in northern Albania, i.e. about the reasons for the Turkish armed intervention, as well as the reasons and motives for which Montenegro exposed itself to the danger of finding itself in conflict with its once powerful neighbor, the Turkish Empire. Even so, the news in the Herald Tribune, regardless of its incompleteness and harshness, was enough to set in motion a relief effort that eventually found both humanitarian organizations and individuals in the United States

The number of Malisors who fled to Montenegro in 1910 and 1911 was different. At first he wasn’t big, so the Malisors could be taken care of. A number of these refugees were eventually transferred to the interior of Montenegro. Later, as the number of refugees grew more and more, due to mass slaughter and destruction by Turkish troops, Bashibozuk and others, the

problems surrounding their accommodation and sustenance became more and more complex.

Many refugees, especially men, were wounded or injured in clashes with the army; special care should be taken of them; they were treated in the hospital in Podgorica and elsewhere. In September 1910, the number of refugees, mostly women, children and the elderly, was increasing again.

The Montenegrin authorities, faced with an ever-growing mass of refugees, appealed to the people to help them and welcome them into their homes, regardless of religion and nationality. Committees were organized to collect aid in money and food. At the end of October 1910, the number of refugees in Montenegro exceeded 2,000 people.

The following year was even more difficult and restless. New groups of refugees were crossing into Montenegro, looking for refuge and help. 18 The government could not allow them to starve, wandering from village to village or from town to town, and begging along the way. Montenegro hoped that such a difficult situation of the refugees, as well as the inability to continue paying for their support, would convince the great powers and interest them in the opportunities that existed in the country.

However, convinced that Montenegro was encouraging the Malisor leaders to persevere in resistance, the forces were not ready to come to their aid in the way that was expected in Cetinje. Moreover, with the approach of the spring of 1911, new waves of refugees crossed into Montenegro. There were a lot of them with cattle, but just as many without them.

The actions of the Shkodër bashibozuk forced hundreds of women, children and old people to take shelter; many villages

and churches were burned and abandoned; the people crossing into Montenegro were in the most miserable condition. The report from Podgorica dated April 13, 1911 shows how great was the dilemma in which the representatives of the local authorities found themselves, faced with the constantly arriving people whose nakedness and misery were appalling. It was difficult for the tortured, sick and hungry people to cross the border and save their bare lives from the knife and fire of the bashibozuka.

According to the report of the Russian ambassador to Cetinje, the number of Malesori refugees in Montenegro at the end of July 1911 was between 8,000 and 9,000 people.

As indicated earlier, the American interest in the opportunities in Montenegro began only when the rebellion was at an end, when the Turkish amnesty was announced and when the refugees began to return to their homes. In fact, the American public and the government were informed about it thanks to two unrelated, though time-parallel, actions.

In fact, the news published in the Chicago Herald Tribune was used by Chris Potsey, an American of Albanian origin, as a reason to start his action. It should be emphasized that this action was of a purely private nature. Potsi escaped from Albania, because of his nationalist activities, in the first years of the 6th century. After arriving in America, he settled in Salt Lake City, in the state of Utah, in the southwest of the United States.

Over time, he gained a reputation and reputation as a reliable man, who was ready to come to the aid of his compatriots in Albania at any moment. Attaching a clipping from the Herald Tribune, Potsey wrote a letter to Michael Woods, the charity's CEO in Salt Lake City, asking for advice. Potsey supplemented

the news from the newspaper with the information he received from Valona.

In them, Potsi was asked to initiate an immediate action in America to help Albanian refugees. Trying to impress Woods as much as possible, Potsey emphasized that all people on earth are brothers, that distance should not make any difference, etc. Otherwise, claimed Potoi, the Albanians will be exterminated by the Turkish soldiers. Potsi asked for advice on whether to publish an appeal for aid to “that Christian country”, specifically for food aid for hungry refugees in Albania and Montenegro.

The next day, Woods responded with a short letter to Potsey, assuring him that he fully understood his apprehension and communicating his desire and willingness to help. Woods did not consider it appropriate that the appeal for help should be published in Salt Lake City, but that the American Red Cross in Washington should be interested. In addition, Woods demanded that Potsey visit him, so that they could discuss all of this in more detail.

Mozes, an American humanitarian, believed that the constant Turkish efforts to disarm the Albanians led to the rebellion and their subsequent flight to Montenegro. In his opinion, around 6,000 Albanians escaped in October-February 1910. They lived in extreme poverty. The Montenegrin government gave them a minimum aid of about four cents a day – for subsistence.

This aid was distributed during the entire time that negotiations were being conducted for their return to their homes. After the conclusion of the so-called Cetinje Protocol, it was decided to carry out the complete repatriation of all refugees who were in Montenegro. However, Mozes points out, the provisions of the protocol have not been fully implemented; new punitive

measures against the refugees would be organized, so that Malisori were once again forced to take up arms.

A new expedition against the rebels was led by Kurds and other mercenaries from Asia Minor. Before that force and the soldiery, which burned and destroyed in front of them, the masses of refugees had to cross over to Montenegro again in search of refuge.

According to Mozes, in the spring of 1911, there were about 13,000 Malisor refugees in Montenegro, mostly women, old people and children. They were mostly settled in the Podgorica region. "Many Malisors lived with Montenegrin peasants, some settled in herdsmen's huts, while others lived in numerous holes dug in the ground; the most rugged ones found shelter in caves near Morača".

Those Malisori who lived near the Montenegrin border, upon hearing the news about the arrival of the Turkish army, moved to Montenegro with livestock and movable property, but the largest number of refugees were without any means of livelihood. Mozes especially emphasizes the readiness of the Montenegrin peasants, which he considers "amazing", to accept these "semi-invited guests", sharing with them their meager food and providing them with shelter. .

Mozes emphasizes that the government came to the aid of Cetinje by distributing daily corn in Podgorica, worth around 50,000 crowns per month. He considers it a significant cost for Montenegro, especially because this movement of Malisor threatened crafts, agriculture and trade.

Concluding his last report, sent to Washington, on the situation of Malisor refugees, Mozes expressed his doubts about the readiness and ability of the Turkish authorities, military and

civilian, to provide the refugees with the necessary and sufficient assistance. Therefore, Mozes warned his superiors, there is a need to continue the aid for several more months.

He learned from the British that they would continue to send aid, through the Red Cross, from Shkodër or St. John of Meduan. "If the American Red Cross", Mozes concluded his letter, "continues to send aid, I suggest that I be authorized to send money or material to the British committee for expenditure or distribution". days was, one might say, suppressed to the general satisfaction of the responsible persons of the State Department.

The action of the American Red Cross in Montenegro, although very limited in scope, represents an example so characteristic and illustrative of the manner and motives that contributed to its execution. First of all, the action of the Red Cross was completely dependent on the attitude of the State Department, it was guided by its reasons and considerations.

Reluctance to interfere in European issues and ignorance of the situation in certain countries, as was the case with Montenegro and Albania, were decisive factors that led official Washington not to interfere in the conflict on the Montenegrin-Albanian border. Because of all this, the action of the Red Cross remains completely humanitarian.

There was also a religious reason, i.e. the Catholicism of Malisor. The action was started on the initiative of an Albanian emigrant in America, on the one hand, and the American diplomatic representative, who personally saw the opportunities in Montenegro, on the other hand. The concordance of their reports was largely decisive for the final, successful outcome of the action. Because of all this, there is no action to provide assistance to refugees in Montenegro

a political landmark. Political reasons seemed repulsive to the Americans, as an obstacle to deeper involvement. In other words, political reasons acted in a negative sense. Seen in the perspective of today's practice of great powers, when humanitarian, as well as other similar reasons, are used as a reason to participate in many similar actions, providing aid to Montenegro is the best evidence of how the practice of the United States has changed over the last fifty years.

It is not possible to assess the effect of American aid in Montenegro with precision. The amount was small, and that was the decisive factor for its effectiveness. However, the fact remains that the amount of 1,000 dollars was sent to the Montenegrin Red Cross, i.e. that he stayed in Montenegro.

Taking into account the fact that the refugees were already returning to their homes, it should be assumed that the Montenegrin Red Cross did not, at that moment, spend that sum for them. In any case, it was a small compensation for the costs, excitement and political risks that Montenegro took on by engaging actively on the side of Malisor in northern Albania.

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<https://istorijskizapisi.me/wp-content/uploads/2021/11/ZIVOJINOVIC-Ustanak-Malisora-1911.pdf>

Mala Kolë Klaudia (1984-1999) murdered by Serbs in Korenicë

Klaudia Malaj's Last Spring

Klaudia Malaj was 15 years old when spring came in 1999. With her innocence she could have been a doctor, an architect, a diplomat. She could have presented Kosovo at international conferences, but she was a completely unlucky child. No religious book could describe her innocence. No... Not even the title of the novel "Veronika decides to die". Klaudia had not decided to die. Cynicism and barbarity had settled in the Balkans. She lived in the Balkans In Korenica. Korenica was 6 kilometers away from Gjakova and 2 kilometers away from Meja. This was Klaudia Malaj's only "sin".

Because of this cynical "sin", Klaudia Malaj is not a doctor, nor an architect, nor a musician, nor a diplomat of Kosovo. It is located in the cemetery of the martyrs in Meje. Previously, it was located in Batajnica near Belgrade in the cemetery designed as Batajnica 2 as body 376 from the tragedy in Meje.

One night before April 27, Klaudia Malaj could have had many dreams, many dreams and so little time, the barbarians were counting time not with Swiss watches but with knives left over from the tragedies of the Balkans.

On April 27, 1999, Klaudia Malaj was woken up by gunfire and burning houses. She did not know that a terrible massacre had been planned in the villages of Gjakova. She did not know that 376 Albanians would be killed that day. She had only many dreams and the last day of her life. Groups of paramilitaries with cowboy hats, camouflage uniforms and flag ribbons entered her yard.

Klaudia could only have seen them in fantasy films and sad dreams. When they entered the yard, they killed Klaudia's father, Kola, and grandmother, Monika. At that moment, Klaudia ran like she was chasing butterflies. She ran after her grandmother, who shot her and, according to witnesses, took the bullets from behind her back and her hair flew into the air.

In the air, killed in the direction of God. She was killed to kill the testimony but that day 38 other children were killed in Meje. Their cynical "sin" was that they were 15 years old and the orders were that they were able not to see dreams but to take hypothetical rifles.

On April 27, 1999, it was the last spring of Klaudia Malaj and it should be the first day of Kosovo's freedom. Klaudia Malaj could represent Kosovo at international conferences but cynical and completely barbaric fate sent her to a cold grave in Meje three kilometers near Gjakova.

Excerpt from the book in manuscript "My grandmother and the plum meadow". P.S: "Plum meadow" is a toponym in Meje filled with the corpses of Albanians on April 27, 1999. There and around that day 376 Albanians were executed. In the photo, Klaudia Malaj, a fifteen-year-old girl executed in this massacre.

Reference: <https://balkanacademia.com/2025/04/09/mala-kole-klaudia-1984-1999-murdered-by-serbs-in-korenice/>

The Serbian massacre of 1920 by Rashe Pantiqi in Artakoll and Qyqavica

Authored by Bedri Tahiri. Translation by Petrit Latifi.

In 1920, the Serbian criminal Rashe Pantiqi, after loosing a battle against Azem Bejta in Qyqavicë, collected 84 Albanian civilians from Artakolli, a plan called the “Yrrëfije”, and massacred them all in Rogë e Vjedullave of Qyqavicë.

The tombstone reads:

“YOUR BLOOD-LIGHT OF FREEDOM

In the autumn of 1920, the Serbian punitive platoon, led by the criminal Rashe Pantiqi, after the losses in Qyqavica, by the fighters of Azem Galica, undertook the action called Yrrëfije, where they gathered 84 people from Artakolli and shot them, in Rogë e Vjedullave, in Qyqavica.

Among the 21 killed by Strofcë, four were from the bajraktar door (three brothers and a nephew):

HASAN BAJRA HASANI

(Fighter in Merdar (where he received a wound), in Skopje (with Hasan Pristina), accused of killing the priest of Prilluzha (1917) and in Azem Galica's Squad)

**HYSEN BAJRA-HASANI SELMAN BAJRA-HASANI
ZYMER SEFERI-HASANI**

Glory and respect to all the fallen of that day!

Father Bajram's bequest was carried out by his son, Kadri Hasani (2024)”

“THE LEADERSHIP OF THE GENERATIONS

Whoever honors history, creates the future!

Map of the Albanian Homeland sewn with blood: Drenica-Artakolli-Qyqavica!

Every time the fire of freedom-loving people was lit in heroic Drenica, the rebellious Artakolli also burned. A mutual melody. Perhaps the Hours of the mythical Qyqavica themselves had determined their common fate. History, yesterday and today, best proves this. Perhaps, even the future.

And, always together; in the time of Azem Galica, in the time of Shaban Polluzha, in the time of Adem Jashari.

Our ancestors wrote history with blood and left us this piece of homeland, filled with graves, battles, events, songs...

A homeland filled with invincible Lisas, who successfully faced devastating storms!

Another unforgettable event was Black Tuesday of October 18, 1920, when the Serbian military punitive platoon, led by the criminal Rashe Pantiqi (also known as Captain Rasha, who, since 1910-1912, knew these villages well, because he had moved here first, with a map in hand, presenting himself as a Muslim from Sandzak), after heavy losses in Qyqavica, by Azem Galica's fighters, undertook the vengeful action called Yrrëfije, where he gathered 84 people from the villages of Artakoll and, tied up, shot them, where they had lost the battle days before, in Roga e Vjedullave in Qyqavica (today Vorret e Qyqavica).

That day, 21 people were killed from Strofc, among them four from the well-known family of the Bajraktar of Strofc (Bajram Hasani, who was the only bajraktar in Artakoll).

So, from this well-known family of patriots and generous people, three brothers were shot: HASAN BAJRA- HASANI (A distinguished fighter in the Battle of Merdar in 1912 (where he was wounded), then in Skopje, in the march of the insurgents led by the great Hasan Prishtina, accused of murdering the priest of Prilluzha (1917) and a vocal member of the Azem Galica Çeta), HYSEN BAJRA- HASANI, SELMAN BAJRA- HASANI and their nephew ZYMER SEFERI- HASANI.

This deeply rooted and branched oak tree, today rests under the centuries-old oak tree that is cared for like an Omen in the Strofc cemetery.

Oak under the oak! Or, better: Oaks under the oak!

A legacy passed down through generations.

And this historical and mythical legacy, which Bajrami (son of Hasan, Azem Galica's fellow soldier) had carried in his ear, was fulfilled by his son, teacher Kadri Hasani!

Bajrami was a man who could not be beaten by a dog. The waves of life threw him here and there, but he remained upright. He himself had experienced the path paved with nettles of migration to Turkey, but fate had spared him from the deserts of Anatolia, and he had stayed in Skopje for six years and then returned to Kosovo to resume his recovery.

He had many bequests, but as a leitmotif transformed into a life ideal he had ONE: These four men and the two sisters (one in Abri and the other in Druar), who were also killed by the bullet

of the centuries-old enemy (the Serbs), but also all those killed in wars and battles, should not dissolve in the dust of oblivion, but should be commemorated, marked, resurrected...

Thus, after more than a century, this common Plaque was placed and four others for each grave, with great historical-national values, which I am calling SACRED SIGNS! If we respected these SACRED SIGNS, we have respected our national history of hundreds of years, which with the glorious war of the Kosovo Liberation Army, crowned our goals for generations and brought FREEDOM!

These Holy Signs speak volumes! These are history past history!

Shouldn't this good and auspicious work also reflect in the conscience of those who are responsible (the authorities) for a Plaque or Monument of eternity at the scene of the incident, in Qyqavicë!

No comment! History keeps records and does not forgive anyone! The inimitable Hasan Prishtina advised us to guard against the curse of history!

Well, it is not said in vain: He who honors history, creates the future!

Congratulations Kadri Hasani for this immortal work!

Glory and respect to all the fallen of that day and of all historical periods. Strofc, January 10, 2025”

Reference

<https://www.zemrashqiptare.net/news/66811/bedri-tahiri-kush-nderon-historine-krijon-ardhmerine.html?skeyword=serb>

The Serbian prison in Nish was the worst of Europe

Written by Luan-Asllan Dibrani. Translation by Petrit Latifi.

Albanians imprisoned in this prison in 1913 in the Albanian resistance to protect their lands from the great powers and the Slavs

Niš Prison in Serbia, one of the most notorious in Europe for Albanians and other persecuted groups! Niš Prison in Serbia has a horrific history for Albanians and others who have suffered there, especially during various periods of war and ethnic tensions in the Balkans.

Over the past decades, this prison has been a symbol of the brutal treatment and torture of Albanian prisoners and others who were considered dangerous or undesirable by the regime. Yes, Niš Prison in Serbia has a fraught and painful history, especially for Albanians and other groups who have suffered there during various historical periods in the Balkans.

During the time of the communist regime and other periods of ethnic tension, this prison became known for torture, mistreatment and harsh conditions, the purpose of which was to suppress any dissenting voice or that was considered a threat to the regime.

For many Albanians, Niš Prison carries bitter memories of family separations and traumatic experiences that are passed down from generation to generation. This period reflects a bitter reality of life under repression and inhuman treatment that symbolizes the continuing obstacles to peace and mutual respect in the region.

Following the events of the spring of 1981 in Kosovo, a period in which large-scale student protests demanding equal rights and improved political status erupted, many Albanian intellectuals, students, and activists were arrested and sent to various prisons in Yugoslavia. Niš Prison in Serbia became one of the main centers where Albanian political prisoners were held, including prominent figures of the freedom and equality movement.

Yes, the events of 1981 mark a difficult period and filled with repression against Albanians in Kosovo and abroad. After mass protests by Albanian students in Pristina and other cities in Kosovo in the spring of that year, the Yugoslav regime responded with widespread violence, arrests, and repressive measures against those demanding greater rights and autonomy for Kosovo. The demonstrations began as demands for improved living conditions and the right to education in the Albanian language, but later evolved into demands for Kosovo's status as a republic within Yugoslavia.

Work by Syle Mujaj motive from us former political prisoners in this notorious prison.

During the former Yugoslavia, and especially during the years of Slobodan Milošević's rule, many Kosovo Albanians, accused of political activity or opposition to the Serbian state, were imprisoned and mistreated in this institution. There is ample evidence of violence, torture, and appalling conditions in this prison, making it one of the most notorious places in Europe for Albanians and other persecuted groups, resulting in the deaths of a number of former political prisoners.

Yes, even during the 1970s, Niš Prison in Serbia was a site of many conflicts and violent clashes between Albanian prisoners and prison authorities.

During this period, many Albanian prisoners resisted harsh treatment and attempts to force them into submission, which often escalated into conflicts with guards and prison officials. Violence and abuse were common, and it is reported that during that period there were killed and wounded on both sides. “Serbian guards often used extreme violence to control Albanian prisoners, while some of the prisoners made attempts to defend themselves or protest”.

This period has left deep consequences and painful memories for Albanians who suffered in Yugoslav prisons and in Niš in particular. Memories of these events have influenced the formation of Albanians’ attitudes and feelings towards that regime, making this period a dark chapter in Albanian-Serbian relations from which they later passed into more powerful confrontations until the formation of the KLA at the outbreak of war against the former Yugoslavia (Serbia).

The regime responded with harsh measures, imprisoning thousands of Albanians and using torture and psychological violence to force prisoners to surrender or admit guilt for activities “against the state”. In Niš Prison and other notorious prisons in Serbia, Albanians faced inhumane treatment, including torture, prolonged solitary confinement, lack of food, and appalling sanitary conditions.

The regime responded with harsh measures, imprisoning thousands of Albanians and using torture and psychological violence to force prisoners to surrender or plead guilty to “anti-state” activities.

From 1981 onwards, mass imprisonment and harsh punishments became common practice to suppress any form of resistance by Kosovo Albanians. The regime also persecuted political activists and intellectuals, branding them “irredentists” or “separatists,”

and sentencing them to long years in prison. In many cases, Albanian prisoners did not have proper access to legal protection, and court proceedings were often rigged.

More evidence of these events can be found in these state institutions.

Personal Accounts – Former prisoners and their families have often published accounts and memoirs that include important details and names of their fellow sufferers.

Historical Archives – State archives in Kosovo and Albania, as well as those in the former Yugoslavia, may contain important documents.

Human Rights Organizations – Organizations such as the Humanitarian Law Center in Serbia and Kosovo have documented human rights and may have lists of political prisoners.

Books and Monographs – Books by well-known authors that have researched the history of Yugoslav repression of Albanians, as well as memoirs written by former prisoners.

Reference

<https://www.zemrashqiptare.net/news/66300/luan-asllan-dibrani-burgu-i-nishit-ne-serbi-njeri-nder-ma-famekeqet-ne-evrope.html?keyword=serb>

Serbian atrocities in Sanxhak in 1942-1943 killing little babies and women

Article by Petar Horvatic. Translated by Petrit Latifi.

Although Kozara stood out as the greatest crime against children in World War II, and even massacres by nuns were invented, by far the most crimes against children were committed by the JVO – the official army of Yugoslavia known as the Chetniks. They even slaughtered children en masse in their cradles. This was the work of the Chetniks, the dirtiest and most cruel army of World War II in Europe.

Chetniks (JVO) are the official army of Yugoslavia and the refugee government in London in II. world war, and this is hidden after 1945 to this day. The leader of the Serbian Chetniks, Draža Mihajlović, was a general in the Yugoslav army and a minister in the Yugoslav government

A large proportion of the Chetnik victims of these massacres in the NDH and Sandžak were innocent children, just as in Rama (NDH) in 1942, where the Chetniks killed every child taller than a 128 cm Italian short rifle.

Chetniks particularly slaughtered and killed along the border of the Independent State of Croatia with Serbia and Montenegro, on both sides of the border during World War II. The largest massacres were near the tri-border of the Independent State of Croatia, Serbia and Montenegro, where a real genocide was committed against the non-Serb population.

The Chetnik massacre in the east of NDH and Sandžak in February 1943 was the most massive war crime against children in World War II. world war. The massacre was carried out on the territory of Bijelo Polje, Pljevlje, Priboj, and Čajnič and Foča in

the NDH. This operation of ethnic cleansing and genocide was directed by the supreme commander of the JVO, General Dragoljub Mihailović, whose headquarters was then located near the killing zone, through his commanders Pavel Đurišić, Vojislav Lukačević and Petar Bačović.

During this operation, several thousand people were killed in Pljevlja, Priboj, Foča and Čajniče, with particular Chetnik hatred towards Muslims. According to Đurišić's report, around 9,200 Muslims were killed, of whom around 1,200 were men and up to 8,000 were women, the elderly and children. Among them, there was an extremely high proportion of children of the youngest age.

Based on the available list of victims from **the municipality of Pljevlja (Sandžak, Montenegro)**, we see that in that municipality alone, 1,370 people were killed at that time, mostly small children. **The youngest victims were newborns, babies up to a month old, 13 of whom were killed in their cribs. More than half of those killed by the Yugoslav Chetnik army were children up to 14 years of age.**

A large number of those killed were not even recorded, because no one had any information about them and because Chetnik victims and refugees were fleeing in all directions. At least 349 people were killed in the municipality of Sočice, 261 in Meljak, 236 in Bukovica, 235 in Bučje, 191 in Boljanići, 56 in Gotovuša, 14 in Kosanica, eight in Ilin Brdo and one each in Hoćevina and Otilovići.

Around 638 victims were slaughtered, 286 burned, 231 killed with a rifle, 106 butchered and 91 drowned. Around 160 women were raped. The biggest crimes took place in Prehari, Goleši and Milunići. In Prehari, 52 children were thrown into the Čehotina pit, and over 20 women were raped. In Dolovi, 42 women and

children were gathered in a house which was then set on fire. Only 245 of those killed were adult men, and the rest were elderly people, women and children.

List of civilians killed in Sanxhak can be found [here](#)

https://bosnjaci.net/pdfs/SPISAK_ZRTAVA_FEBRUARSKOG_POKOLJA_1943.pdf

Pljevlja – every fourth victim of slaughter is a child under the age of 4, and more than half of those killed are children under the age of 14

Over a quarter of all those killed (around 26%) are children under the age of four. Over half of the total number of victims (around 53.5%) are children under the age of 14, [bosnjaci.net reports](#).

They threw children, women and old people into houses, filled the houses with straw or hay and then set them on fire; they tied women to oak trees, put straw in their pyres and then burned them while singing:

*“About Christmas of the Forty-third”
for the Chetniks, here is happiness,
instead of wood and Christmas tree,
a log of heads from the Turks.”*

Records of Chetnik crimes have been preserved:

“ ..In the village of Korita, in the house of Novčić, 16 people were killed and burned, and Bega Ličina filled the houses with smoke and set them on fire. The Chetniks raced through the

village on horses and shot children who were running away. Murat Mehović, a blind old man of 70 years, was slaughtered and thrown into the fire. Mahmut Beganović was cut into pieces.

Selmo Dervović was cut into pieces and his two daughters were slaughtered. 20 mutilated corpses remained in the courtyard of Aziz Šabanović. Little Hasim, six months old, when he was looking for his dead mother's breast, was grabbed by the legs, slammed to the ground and thrown into the fire.

They threw Džemo, four years old, Šabanović Šaćir, six years old, Ermo Muharemović and Ragib's three children into the fire alive. Then Džemo's three children and Halit's daughters and Raif, two years old. That's how the other villages also passed. Along the muddy roads, through thickets and forests, miserable crowds fled, barefoot and naked, with dismayed and frantic looks, some towards Bijela Polje, others towards Rozaje...

The terrible Chetnik crimes in the Bjelopolje region were an ominous prelude a month later to even more massive suffering of Muslims in the Priboj and Pljevljan regions in Sandžak and Čajnički and Fočanski in Bosnia..." (Safet Bandžović: "Emigration Muslims from Sandžak").

The counties of Čajniče and Foča where these massacres were carried out were parts of the Independent State of Croatia, and the rest of the places where the bloody massacres of the Yugoslav Chetnik army were carried out were located right on the border with Montenegro and Serbia.

These parts are today part of the Republika Srpska in Bosnia and Herzegovina and have been almost completely cleared of the Muslim population, almost only Serbs now live there. What the Yugoslav Army in the Fatherland (JVO, Chetniks) did not do

in 1941-1945. was completed by the Yugoslav army, the JNA, in 1992.

The army that Josip Broz Tito created in that very year 1945. In the last war, the JNA and Serbian Chetniks expelled and killed almost all non-Serbs from that area in 1992. Without the JNA, the genocide against Croats in Croatia, and Croats and Bosniaks in Bosnia and Herzegovina, would not have been possible.

Based on the available list of victims of the district of Pljevlja, we see that 1,370 people were killed in that municipality alone, mostly small children, and a large number of children were babies aged one year, a month or less.

The youngest victims were newborns, babies up to one month old, of whom 13 were killed.

Over a quarter of all those killed (around 26%) are children under the age of four.

More than half of the total number of victims (around 53.5%) are children under 14 years of age.

Some of the names of babies in cradles killed in 1943 in the town of Pljevlja by Yugoslav Chetniks Pavle Đurišić:

HASOVIĆ A. JUSUF, born in 1942 **(age one year)**

MUSIC M. BEGIJA, born in 1943. **(baby)**

SLJIVO M. HAJRIJA, born in 1943. **(baby)**

ŠLJUKA Š. EMA, born in 1943. **(baby)**

MOĆEVIĆ J. SIMBULA, born in 1943. **(baby)**

MOĆEVIĆ M. ĐUZIDA, born in 1943. **(baby)**

ČORBO L. LATIFA, born in 1943. **(baby)**

MUSIC S. HAJRO, born in 1943. **(baby)**

MAŠOVIĆ A. ELMASA, born in 1943. **(baby)**

KELEMIŠ J. RAŠID, born in 1943. **(baby)**

SIJAMIĆ R. ZUMRA, born in 1943. **(baby)**

MAŠOVIĆ DŽ. HAZBIJA, born in 1943. **(baby)**

ŠATARA M. NURA, born in 1943. **(baby)**

HEKALO M. MURADIF, born in 1943. **(baby)**

KUBUR M. HAMDO, born in 1942. **(age one year)**

ŠLJUKA M. ZADA, born in 1942. **(age one year)**

PLAKALO R. NURA, born in 1942. **(age one year)**

SIJAMIĆ A. ZIZO, born in 1942. **(age one year)**

GEC P. RABIJA, born in 1942. **(age one year)**

PRLJAČA R. ADILA, born in 1942. **(age one year)**

MOĆEVIĆ A. ZLATIJA, born in 1942. **(age one year)**

DRKENDA DZH. RASIM, born in 1942. **(age one year)**

KORORA R. SAFIJA, born in 1942. **(age one year)**

KLAPUH S. FATIMA, born in 1942. **(age one year)**

PUŠKA M. NAZA, born in 1942. **(one year old)**

KADRIĆ DZ. MEVLA, born in 1942. **(age one year)**

KISELICA M. HAŠIM, born in 1942. **(one year old)**

KISELICA M. SABIT, born in 1942. **(one year old)**

PUCAR DZH. HAJIRA, born in 1942. **(age one year)**

Reference

<https://narod.hr/eu-svijet/svijet/najveci-zlocin-ii-svjetskog-rata-srpski-cetnici-zaklali-stotine-male-djece-i-beba>

How Serbia violated its own Constitution of 1903 in annexed territories of 1913

Authored by Petrit Latifi

In the book “Die Schlafwandler Wie Europa in den Ersten Weltkrieg zog” by Christopher Clark we can read how Serbia violated its own constitution in newly invaded and annexed territories. Serbia violated Constituion of 1903 (Articles 24, 25 and 22) and Article 13, which abolished death penalty for political crimes. Many atrocities committed against Albanians were ignored by Serbian authorities. Clark writes:

“For many in the newly conquered territories, Serbian rule brought harassment and oppression. Freedom of association, assembly, and the press, guaranteed under the Serbian Constitution of 1903 (Articles 24, 25, and 22), were not introduced in the new territories, nor was Article 13, which abolished the death penalty for political crimes. The inhabitants of the new territories were denied the right to vote and stand for election.

In other words, the conquered territories initially acquired the character of a colony. The government justified these decisions by arguing that the cultural level of the new territories was so low that granting these freedoms would endanger the country’s existence. In reality, the primary goal was to keep non-Serbs, who formed the majority in many regions, out of national politics. Opposition newspapers such as Radičke Novine and Pravda were also quick to point out that the new Serbs had actually had more political rights under the Turks than under Serbian administration... “

Serbian war crimes in 1913

“In October and November 1913, the British vice-consuls in Skopje and Monastir reported systematic intimidation, arbitrary arrests, beatings, rape, the burning of villages, and massacres by the Serbs in the annexed territories. 136 It is already abundantly clear, reported Vice-Consul Greig from Monastir, that Muslims under Serbian rule can expect nothing but regular massacres, certain exploitation, and ultimate ruin.

Eleven days later, he submitted another report, warning that the Bulgarian, and especially Muslim, populations in the districts of Perlepe, Krčevo, and Kruševo were in danger of being wiped out because of the extremely frequent and barbaric massacres and looting to which they were subjected by Serbian bands.

By the end of the month, looting, murder, and other atrocities by bands of Serbian irregulars and those allied with them had created conditions bordering on anarchy. 138 Albanians and other Muslims, Bulgarians, Vlachs, and Jews, the Vice-Consul reported in December, were terrified by the prospect of dependence on a penniless state that seemed inclined to deprive every community of its means of subsistence on a scale unknown even in the darkest days of the Turkish regime.

From Bitola in the south, near the Greek border, the British Vice-Consul reported that the old administrators had been replaced by a new cohort of corrupt Serbian ex-propagandists, led by 1) an ex-barber, spy, and Serbian agent [...] and 2) a local Serbomaniac of indefinable profession named Maxim. Nothing, according to Greig, could play better into the hands of Serbia’s enemies than the reign of terror of this clique...”

Serbian atrocities in 1913 according to consulates

“Austrian hostility to Belgrade’s triumphs was compounded from the autumn of 1913 onwards by bad news from the

territories conquered by Serbian troops. Reports of atrocities against the local population began to arrive from the Austrian Consul General Jehlitschka in Skopje in October 1913.

One reported the destruction of ten small villages, whose entire populations were killed. First, the men were forced out of the village and shot in droves; Then the houses were set on fire, and when the women and children fled the flames, they were bayoneted. Generally, according to the Consul General, the officers took over the shooting of the men, while the murder of the women and children was left to the ordinary soldiers.

Another source described the behavior of Serbian soldiers after the occupation of Gostivar, a city in a region where an Albanian uprising against the Serbian invaders had broken out. Around 300 Muslims from Gostivar, who had taken no part in the uprising at all, were arrested and led out of the city at night in groups of 20 to 30 men, where they were beaten to death with rifle butts and stabbed with bayonets (gunshots would have awakened the sleeping inhabitants of the city).

They were then thrown into a huge open grave that had been dug specifically for this purpose. These were not acts of spontaneous brutality, concluded Jehlitschka, but an elimination or extermination operation carried out in cold blood and systematically, apparently under higher orders.

Such reports, which, as shown, coincided with those of British representatives in the region, inevitably affected the mood and attitude of the political leadership in Vienna. In May 1914, the Serbian envoy in Vienna reported to Jovanović that even the French ambassador had complained to him about the behavior of the Serbs in the new provinces..”

Reference

Christopher Clark. Die Schlafwandler Wie Europa in den Ersten Weltkrieg zog, 2013.

Serbian war crimes against Austro-Hungarian prisoners of war

Authored by Petrit Latifi

Through out World War I, Serbian atrocities against Austro-Hungarian prisoners of war was reported. In the book “Kriegsgefangenschaft in Österreich-Ungarn 1914-1918 Historiographien” we read:

“For example, a Serbian officer held as a prisoner of war by the Austro-Hungarians had confirmed the mass killing of Austro-Hungarian prisoners of war by the Serbian side—referring to a more or less standard procedure in this regard. The killing of prisoners of war thus presented itself as a virtually constitutive factor in Serbian warfare.

Reports of Serbian attacks on Austro-Hungarian prisoners were also compiled on the Italian side. These confirmed, among other things, that German and Hungarian soldiers in particular were treated particularly badly and that arbitrary killings were not isolated cases.

Also “immediately shot” were those prisoners of war of the Austro-Hungarian Army who were found to have been in Šabac when dozens of civilians were killed there on the orders of the Austro-Hungarian military personnel concerned. An act of revenge similar to that practiced on the Western Front, for example, in response to the sinking of the *Lusitania*, albeit against randomly selected prisoners of war.”

Serbian atrocities against prisoners during the “Serbian Retreat” of 1915

“How horrible it was to be at the mercy of a few peasant louts who could rob you, strip you, and beat you to death whenever

they wanted,” noted a Czech soldier who had been taken prisoner by Serbians during the “Great Retreat” of the Serbian army at the end of 1915.

In doing so, he again relativized the rumored better treatment of Slavic Austro-Hungarian prisoners of war in Serbian hands. Excesses of Serbian hatred of Austria-Hungary, which erupted in the form of mistreatment of the prisoners, were observed, however, by those Italian officers who took the captured Austro-Hungarian soldiers into their custody in view of the “Great Retreat” of the Serbian army: All valuables were stolen from the surviving prisoners of war, including the food issued by the Italian side”.

“Not satisfied with this, the Serbian recruits and non-commissioned officers began selling the still-undressed bodies of the Austro-Hungarian soldiers to the Albanians. The prisoners, who cautiously protested, received one last beating before being taken over by the Italian soldiers.”

Reference

Kriegsgefangenschaft in Österreich-Ungarn 1914-1918
Historiographien, Kontext, Themen By Heiko Brendel, Dagmar Hájková, Martin Klečacký, Henriett Kovacs, Hannes Leidinger, Loránd L. Mádly, Gordana Ilić Marković, Marco Mondini, Danilo Šarenac, Natalja Surzikova, Oswald Überegger, 2022.

Serbian newspapers covering Serbian atrocities against Albanians

Authored by Petrit Latifi

In 1912 and 1913, Serbian newspapers like “Ral” and “Radnicke Novine” published articles on horrific atrocities committed by the Serb troops against the Albanians in the conquered Albanian lands.

“And already on October 12, less than a month after the start of the war operations, the newspaper openly accused, bringing the following in the “Ral” column:

“The Serbian army has so far mainly had conflicts with the Amauts, who, due to their often expressed drive for independence and a free life, feel that the ‘partition of Turkey’ will be carried out over their backs.

So they are desperately fighting against those who wanted to overthrow their previous master with their help, and then establish their rule on their corpses. As they put up tough resistance, although they do not have enough weapons or ammunition, and almost no cannon, a barbaric mood prevails in military circles to satirize them most energetically”. The truth is slowly coming to light.

On October 26, “Radničke novine” already has more information and reacts bitterly in a short article “Jedna mrlja”, stating the following: Terrible scenes are being committed in the conquered areas. This does not reach the public, because the army is a dictator and does what it wants, it does not allow any right to discuss things and events.

But the Albanian population feels through its backs, outside the ranks, the terrible blows of unarmed lumpen gangs, who have

rebelled even from the Supreme Command and are ruthlessly satisfying their bloodthirsty and plundering instincts.

This must have caused a revolt among those who took them under their protection, and therefore all these islanded and criminal types, who played their role brilliantly according to the intentions of those whose word is decisive on the battlefield, were disarmed in Skopje. ” But, unfortunately, not all of them are disarmed and they never will be...”

The article “Shame Spreads” in the issue of November 6 of the same year reads:

“The European press is beginning to write about the atrocities of the war, which left a German correspondent with the impression of a massacre, and about the barbarities being committed. Up until now, it has generally had a bad opinion of the Serbs. Now it is presenting new material presenting to the world the crimes of the committees and even the army against the Arnauts, crimes that could and should have been suppressed.

The “Daily Chronicle” describes in detail what was not done against them. And no matter how convinced we were that in war there could be nothing but cruelty and the most horrible and disgusting scenes of depraved and bestial types, we have also become convinced in another way that all consideration for a large number of people in the conquered areas was trampled on, that a shame was committed that could cost us a lot.”

And so the truth about the horrors committed by the army in the occupied areas was slowly revealed. **And this truth completely denies the “liberation” mission of the Serbian army, which King Petar I Karadordevic spoke about so pathetically in his war proclamation to the Serbian people, published on September 17, 1912, which states:**

“The latest events have once again put on the agenda the resolution of the fate of the Balkan Peninsula, and with it the fate of Old Serbia, that glorious but sad mother of our Kingdom, where the historical core of the Serbian state of the old kings and emperors is, where the famous Nemanjic capitals are: Novi Pazar’s Ras, Pristina, Skopje, Prizren.

It has come to the point that no one in European Turkey was satisfied with the situation there. It has fed up with Serbs and Bulgarians and Greeks and Albanians. Therefore, in the name of God, I have ordered My heroic army to go to the holy battle for freedom. My army will find, in addition to Christians, also Albanians, Christians and Muslims. with whom our people have lived together for thirteen hundred years, usually sharing with them happiness and misfortune.

We bring them all freedom, brotherhood, equality in everything with the Serbs. Our Serbia and the lama will bring the desired peace and progress, as it brought the region to the liberated in 1877/8: free, progressive, conscious, satisfied citizens live in them. We have to establish that life on the banks of the Lab, Sitnica. Ibar, Drim. Vardar.”

Even other opposition civic press in Serbia wrote about it. For example, in the then daily newspaper “Borba”, whose header only reads “political, economic and literary paper”, in the unsigned article “We and the Albanians” in the issue of May 10, 1912 (meaning before the start of the war), the author says:

“In our relations with the Albanians we make gross mistakes, which we regret terribly later. The biggest mistake was made immediately after our wars of liberation, when we expelled thousands of Albanians from the liberated regions.

Instead of keeping them in their homes, instilling in them sympathy and trust, winning them over and binding them to ourselves, instead of finally warming them with the rays of our freedom, domesticating them with our culture and providing them with material support and morally elevating them, instead of binding them to the lap of the earth in their new homeland, we forcibly expel them.

These Albanians, who were supposed to be our fellow citizens, who were supposed to be the link between us and their tribesmen in the Kosovo vilayet, they become our blood enemies.”

In a fierce clash with the Ljumljan Arnauts... In his article “Massacre in Ljumljan”, Tucović states, horrified, that 500 women, children, and the elderly were killed in two hours...

The article continues: “But besides these, we have priests who, as leaders of volunteers (they themselves gathered them) and often, like ordinary soldiers in the companies of other leaders, raised the banner of liberation high and rushed like true lions into fierce battle. This is how our clergy understand their duty and how they perform it. This is how our church has educated the Serbian people and how it instructs them.” Did any of those hundred divisional and regimental priests stand up against the crimes against the Albanian population, as Tucović, a reserve officer of the same army, did on that same battlefield? There is not a trace of this in the church press. Tucović wrote about the Chetniks or the Komitas with the deepest disgust. “

Role of the Serbian Orthodox church in denying Serbian atrocities

“Now a new and more beautiful history of the Serbian tribe is being created. Dušan’s empire is being restored. This is a holy

fight. This is a just war. God will help us. God is with us. Death to the godless barbarians”.”

The disastrous effect of such and similar calls by certain priests is best shown by the continuation of that worker’s letter about the suffering of Turkish refugees:

“Then they are caught by the committee, who are like beasts of the heathen, and torture them with terrible torments. One holds a rifle and a knife on it, the other stabs the Turk with a knife, the latter stabs him with a knife and throws him away, and the other pushes him onto the knife again; so they throw knives at him ten or twenty times, until he dies. It’s horrible to watch... What kind of hearts are in these people – I don’t know”.

The editorial staff of the newspaper “Radničke novine” adds at the end of the article: “And what are those poor women guilty of, what are their children, those little innocent, beautiful angels? Speak up and answer – oh you, mothers! Speak up and judge the war, which is crushing husbands, brothers, sweethearts, sisters and children!”

The Serbian Orthodox Church press of that time did not mention such cases, so in the double issue of January-February 1913, the “Vesnik Srpske Crkve” proudly stated:

“Let us also mention this. For the evil that the Turks did to us, we repay them with as much good as possible.”

Reference

<https://dardaniapress.net/bs/geopolitika/ljubica-stefan-srbija-i-albanci-pogled-politike-srbije-prema-albancima-od-1878-do-1989-godine-viii-deo/>

On the 74th anniversary of the murder of the martyr-ballist Feta Luzha from Mogilla

Written by: Aziz Zuka. Translation Petrit Latifi.

Stories about the life and work of the martyr and patriot Fetah Misini –Luzha from Mogilla

Anamorava and its part Karadaku, as well as many other areas of Kosovo and beyond, for years historians have given well-known names of patriots and patriots who have done the impossible by engaging in their patriotic activities and for the national cause, in particular by fighting and engaging in the liberation of Kosovo from the Serb occupier and national unification.

For this issue and for this purpose, patriots and countrymen who did not agree with the occupation of a Slavic-communist system fought side by side, many young people from the municipality of Viti who, during the period from 1944 to 1951 after the Second World War and the arrival of the Serbian-Slavic communist system, were engaged in the Balliste groups that fought this system, joining the ranks of the national heroes in this area, Hysen Terpeza, Hasan Ali-Remnik, etc.

And one of these patriots and fighters who did not surrender but fought with a rifle in his hand in the defense of the homeland and the ethnic lands where Albanian is spoken, and whose name has surprisingly been forgotten and his activity during the time he lived and acted, has been forgotten /but not even by his close family members/ until now, is the patriot and martyr Feta Misini-Luzha from the village of Mogilë who was killed by the Chetnik Slavo-communist and occupying forces 74 years ago, precisely on February 22, 1946, in the place called “Vrella” on the hill above the village of Shashare.

Who was the martyr and fighter and patriot Feta Luzha?

Feta /Nuhi / Luzha from Mogilë was the youngest son of Nuhi, and the same, inspired by the patriotic and patriotic spirit in the family, together with several Mogilë residents, participated in the war in Preševo in 1943 in the defense of the border to prevent the penetration of Serbo-Slavic forces which were later installed in Kosovo in 1945.

Fetahu, as a 30-year-old, not agreeing with the installation of this system and with the submission to them, did not return home but joined the ballistic forces and as a ballistics soldier he joined the ballistics groups of commander Hysen Terpeza and fighter Hasan Ali-Remnik who were nephew and uncle with him and remained with him as fighters until his murder.

We will write the stories about the life and work of our character in the continuation of this article.

According to his niece, Sherbete Bruti, who was 12 years old when Fetahu was killed on February 22, 1946, Fetahu had been wandering in the mountains with friends for more than 3 years, and about the day he was killed, she says: “I remember it like it was today when the news came that he had been killed.

The news was announced to us by “Potrogjeli” /the messenger/ of the government who said that Feta Luzha had been killed. This was a sad day for us, and his body was taken from the place where the Shkije was killed and brought to Mogilë and placed on the hill where the church was and then handed over to Xhema, who was the Elder, and placed in a field near the village.

As she speaks, she expresses with emotion that the government at the time did not allow him to be buried in the village

cemetery, but in a place owned by the Shefkia of the Xhemovites, who left him to be buried. where the grave still stands today but with only two stones marked and without a name.

Fetahu left only one daughter, Ajetja, aged 74, who was born 6 weeks after the assassination of the martyr Fetah Luzha. When Ajetja recounts that time, she says that she did not know that she was Fetah's daughter, but that she found out when she was 6 years old when her mother told her that her father was not Hamiti, her uncle, but Fetahu. "I have never seen my father because I was born after his assassination, but I live and have lived with longing for him and the only memory I have of him is a photograph of him.

A story by nephew Bafti Arifi about uncle Fetah /Nuhi/ Misini -Luzha

"I was a student at the "Alauddin" Medresna in Prishtina. In 1966, I came across the novel ""TRADHTIA"" by the writer Kapllan Resuli, which was forbidden to be read by the Serbian communist government. I read the novel very carefully because I had heard in the oda talking about some fighters who did not agree with the installed occupation in Kosovo, the people were divided into two groups at that time ...

While reading the novel I learned some names that are mentioned in this work like Abdulla P. Hasan Remniku, Hysen T. etc. that I had heard from my father how they fought against the Serbian-communist army, in Kopilaq, at Guri i Zi etc.

While reading, a name came up that I had heard about us (oda) ISLAM Mogilla, after reading the novel, I came on summer vacation and asked how the War of Presheva happened, they confessed that they participated in this war with 10 Albanians

also from Mogilla, but they did not tell me the names out of fear ...

One day I asked my mother Raza, (Fetahu's sister) to tell me about my uncle Fetah, my mother told me what if you come, let ... I addressed you, oh dear mother, I read a book that doesn't write about uncle Fetah at all, it mentions a certain Islam Mogilla, and none of the men know him and said: We don't call Fetahu Fetah, we gave him the name Islam!, because that name didn't exist in Mogilla, I once wanted to call my brother Fetah to Islam's mill, the mill was between Mogilla and Vërbovci.

When Ismail (son of Raza, grandson of Fetahu) was stopped on the road by police, soldiers or collaborators of the government when they asked the 15,16 year old boy where he was taking this bread to the Islam mill, to whom he was taking so much bread, the boy answered for Islam for 2,3 days... But in the meantime, it was discovered by the neighbor that he was taking the bread to the ballistas...

The leaders of that time, as if to take revenge, Ismaili's father's uncle 'Hajriz Halit Arifi from Mogilla, took him and sent the boy to be a soldier in Vojvodina in Serbobran... after being checked by the military superiors, they asked how old the 16 year old had told them, they released him from the army and after a month the boy returned to his family... but the collaborators of the regime at that time did not remain silent, they went to the Vërbovci police station and increased his age from 16 to 18 years old 7 months later, against his family's wishes, he was again taken to Slovenia as a soldier in Postojna, and after a few months he was sent to Vipovë in Slovenia in 1945/46.

Uncle Feta was killed in February 1946, after 5 months a letter came from the army to Ismail's parents "we are informing you,

do not expect that he will not write you any more letters because he is ill and they did not give the letter to his parents, he only confessed orally and they asked the state bodies of those years, we never received an answer and he is considered a missing soldier by the Secret Army from Ozna and the Yugoslav UDB.

The martyr's family members were forced by the Yugoslav government to change their surname from Luzha to Misini, Ahmet Misini-Luzha says that for years they had been discriminated against by the government in all aspects such as employment and denial of other rights and were even forced to change their surname from Luzha to Misini against their will.

To illuminate the fate and activity of this martyr who was killed as a ballist and opponent of the government Slavokomunist now the nephew of this family Hamdi Hasani, a veteran of the KLA who is also the initiator to bring justice to the country, is also engaged and he, together with his other nephew Beqir Azemi from Lubishta and other family members, requests from the municipal institutions of Viti that the remains of the martyr Feta Luzha be exhumed from this lonely and nameless grave, buried and rested in the cemetery of martyrs in Viti or that a worthy memorial plaque be erected in respect for this martyr who gave his life for freedom and national unity.

Legend: Photo: 1. Martyr Fetah Luzha, 2. The daughter of his martyr Ajetja together with Hamdi Hasani and 3. View from the visit and honoring of the family members at the martyr's grave.

Reference

<https://kryelajmi.com/rrefime-per-jeten-dhe-vepren-e-deshmorit-dhe-atdhetarit-fetah-misini-luzha-nga-mogilla/>

Serbian and Bulgarians atrocities in Bujanovc, Ternoc, Nasalca, Lluçani, Turija, Breznica, Pribovc, Dobrosina, Letovica and Srem

Between 1912 to 1990, Serbian, Yugoslav and Bulgarians committed atrocities and mass-murders against the Albanian population. The following article provides data and sources on these atrocities.

Serbian massacres in Bujanovac

Liquidated

1. Emin Ismaili, known as Gandi, was liquidated in October 1944 at Uji i Thartë, near the church of Liliance. He was an organizer and lover of sports. He was 40 years old. His grave is unknown.
2. Qamil Ismaili, Gandi's brother, was massacred in October 1944 at Uji i Thartë, near the church of Liliance, at the age of 20. His grave is unknown.
3. Jonuz Hajrullahu, a shoemaker, was liquidated in October 1944 at Uji i Thartë, near the church of Liliance, at the age of 43. His grave is unknown.
4. Zarif Shabani (cook) was liquidated in October 1944 in Uji i thartë near Lilianja at the age of 45. His grave is unknown.

These Serbs took these Albanian civilians from their homes and sent to Uji i thartë near the Lilianja church, where they were massacred and liquidated in the most brutal manner. The main culprit for their liquidation was Diça Malli from the village of Llopardicë, municipality of Bujanovac (According to the memory of Hasan Imer, born on October 8, 1919 in Bujanovac, by profession a barber, now retired, and Nijazi Bektashi, born on June 20, 1933 in the village of Nasalcë, has lived in Bujanovac since 1964.

Tërnoc

Liquidated

1. Muharrem Islam Osmani, in October 1944 in Vranje at the age of 30. His grave is unknown.
2. Abdulla Ibrahim Zeqiri, known as Dulla i Himës, was liquidated in October 1944 in Vranje at the age of 50. His grave is unknown.
3. Asllan Ibrahim Rexhepi was liquidated at the age of 30. His grave is unknown.
4. Tefi Abdylrahman Selimi was liquidated at the age of 40. His grave is unknown.
5. Xhefer Sulejman Selimi was liquidated at the age of 48. His grave is unknown.
6. Shasivar Murtezi, known as Çaçë, was liquidated at the age of 58. His grave is unknown.
7. Ilmi Mustafa Arifi, was liquidated at the age of 41. His grave is unknown.
8. Sadri Isuf Saqipi, was liquidated at the age of 33. His grave is unknown.
9. Arif Ali Arifi, known as Lika, was liquidated at the age of 47. His grave is unknown.
10. Xhemail Shaban Fazliu, was taken from his home in October 1944 and is believed to have been liquidated in Dubnica, near Vranje at the age of 62. His grave is unknown.
11. Alush Rasim Shaban was taken from his home in Gjilan in October 1944 and lost all trace of him. It is assumed that he was liquidated. At the age of 35. His grave is unknown.
12. Jonuz Mehmet Jonuz was liquidated in November 1944 in Gjilan at the age of 35. His grave is unknown.

13. Pashë Galip Ramiz was liquidated in November 1944 in Gjilan at the age of 35. His grave is unknown.
14. Xheladin Halil Xhelili was liquidated in November 1944 in Montenegro, Skopje, at the age of 24. His grave is unknown.
15. Jonuz Ademi was taken from his home in November 1944 and liquidated at the age of 35. His grave is unknown.
16. Ramadan Aqif Selimi – Terzia was taken by the UDB from the army in Zagreb in August 1946 and sent to the UDB of Macedonia in Skopje where he was brutally liquidated. He was 26 years old at the time. His grave is unknown.
17. Ilmi Sherif Hetemi was liquidated in the summer of 1944 in Montenegro, Skopje, at the age of 24. His grave is unknown.
18. Zejnulla Hajdin Hebibi was liquidated in September 1944 at the Mustafa Bridge in Bujanovac, today near the mosque, at the age of 32.
19. Ramadan Hajdara Nuredini was liquidated in October 1944 at Kodra e Madhe at the age of 50. His grave is unknown.
20. Nuhi Hajdar Nuredin was liquidated in October 1944 in the Tërnoc field, at the age of 47. His grave is unknown (Ramadan and Nuhiu were brothers).
21. Xhafer Halil Fejzullah was liquidated in October 1944 in Kodra e Madhe, at the age of 33. His grave is unknown.
22. Vehbi Ismail Sylejman was liquidated on November 25, 1944 near the “Muharrem Kadriu” school. He was the chairman of the National Liberation Council. He was killed by the Chetniks Velimir from the village of Levosoje, known as Vela, and Gjorgje Kadiça from Oslara. At the age of 32.

23. Ali Veli Jonuz was liquidated in October 1944 in Kodra e Madhe, at the age of 36. His grave is unknown.
24. Sadri Alishani from the Gash neighborhood was liquidated in October 1944 on Kodra e Hade at the age of 40. His grave is unknown.
25. Avdi Demir from the Terzi neighborhood was liquidated in October 1944 on Kodra e Hade, at the age of 22. His grave is unknown.
26. Sali Aslan Selimi was liquidated in October 1944 on Kodra e Hade, at the age of 28. His grave is unknown.
27. Mustafa Memet Xheladini was liquidated in October 1944 on the houses of the Terzive neighborhood, at the age of 34. His grave is unknown.
28. Qemajl Nazif Hamidi was killed by mines in April 1945 in the Tërnoc field. He was 17 years old.
29. Veli Baki Limani was killed by mines in November 1945 in the village of Reptovë. He was 27 years old.
30. Zejadin Sherif Haliti (Chekerr) was killed by mines in April 1945 in the field of Tërnoc. He was 14 years old.
31. Isuf Feta Arifi in December 1944, the commander of the 4th Macedonian Brigade tied him to a pole and killed him with a machine gun in front of the crowd. First, they beat him all night and the next day they gathered the village to watch the murder. The same day, 80 villagers were taken from the gathering and sent to Bujanovac, where they were interrogated and tortured physically and mentally. Nine of them were separated and sent to Vranje (they are recorded in the liquidations). Isuf Arifi was 42 years old.
32. Xhemal Rashit Demir from the Çuvadar neighborhood was liquidated in November 1944 in the village of Ropotovo at the age of 17.

33. Diliman Fejzullah from the Gash neighborhood, in 1912 they took him from his yard and took him to the Strukar neighborhood, where they killed him at the age of 22.
34. Hajdar Nuredin from the Strukar neighborhood was killed in his own home in 1912, at the age of 50.
35. Zenun Sejdiu (Pulani) was killed in his own home in 1912, at the age of 51.
36. Zeqir Rrahman Salihu from the Strukar neighborhood was killed in his own yard in 1912, at the age of 49.
37. Ahmet Daci from the Strukar neighborhood was killed in his own yard in 1912, at the age of 48.
38. Ramiz Demiri from the Steke neighborhood was killed in his own yard in 1912, at the age of 52.
39. Axhi Osmani from the Steke neighborhood was killed in his own yard in 1912, at the age of 55.
40. Raqip Sulejman Avdiu from the Steke neighborhood was killed in 1912 in the yard of his own house at the age of 50.
41. Raqip Sulejman's wife from the Steke neighborhood was killed in 1912 in the yard of her own house, at the age of 46.
42. Shaban Raqip Sulejman from the Steke neighborhood was killed in 1912 in the yard of his own house. From one house, they killed Mr. Saqipi, his wife and Saqipi's son, Shaban.
43. Kurtali Xhemshit Arif from the Tole neighborhood was liquidated in August 1943 in the village of Breznicë, Bujanovac, at the age of 29.
44. Habim Avdi Ramadani from the Xhaferi neighborhood was liquidated in August 1943 on the border of the village of Breznicë in Bujanovac at the age of 25.
45. Dalip Ramiz Dobërçani from the Strukar neighborhood was liquidated in August 1943 on the border of the village of Breznicë in Bujanovac, at the age of 27.

46. Fehmi Jahi Zahiri from the Strukar neighborhood was liquidated in July 1945, while performing military service in Kaçanik, at the age of 27. He is buried in Gazi-baba in Skopje.
47. Qamil Asllan Adili was killed by the UDB in August 1946 at the age of 21.
48. Shaban Emin Qazimi, born in 1958, was killed in Zabeli in Strukarëve at the age of 24. The forester Luba of Vladicin Hani killed him.
49. Hevzi Zejnullah Sulejmani, born in 1924 at the age of 20, the Serbian army set fire to the grassy meadows of Shtekëve and threw him into the fire. His family emigrated to Bursa, Turkey.
50. Nasjet Shukri Selimi, born on February 24, 1966 in Trnoc, was killed on November 10, 1992 at the garrison command, near the Grand Hotel in Prishtina, at the age of 26. Nasjet was crossing the street, but they killed him on the pretext that he had attacked the command guard with a cold weapon and the guard shot him with an automatic weapon. That day Nasjet was going to receive his diploma at the Faculty of Agriculture in Prishtina and to buy his groom's clothes for the wedding.

He was an excellent student and came from an intellectual family. He was buried in a magnificent national and religious manner. After the murder of Nasjet at the age of 26, his family was arrested and held in the Prishtina prison for 24 hours. Galip Beqiri from the village of Tërnoc and Emrulla Lutfiu, also from the village of Tërnoc, provided information about the murder of Nasjet Shukri Selim.

51. Shaip Kamber Shabani was wounded by a cannonball in 1944 at the Reka site in Tërnoc and died 20 days later, at the age of 35, in the Prizren hospital.

Nasalca

Liquidated

52. Kadanexhik Ajët Shanani was liquidated in May 1912 near the Circassian village, at the lime pit near the old road, at the age of 16.
His sister says that they came close to saving him, because he was hiding in the rubble, but in vain, because he died with great suffering.
53. Bushat Qazimi was liquidated by the Germans in December 1944 in Belgrade, because he was helping the partisans and fighting against them. He was 26 years old. His grave is unknown.

Killed

54. Sabedin Asllani was killed in December 1944 above the village of Lluçan, near Shkozat, at the age of 60. He was killed by the Orthodox Slavic-communists.
55. Fejzulla Saliu was killed in December 1944 above the village of Lluçan, near Shkozat, at the age of 58.
56. Isa Fejzulli was killed in December 1944 above the village of Lluçan, near Shkozat, at the age of 45.
57. Lutfi Nuredini was killed in December 1944 in the village of Lluçan in Shkozat at the age of 35.
58. Ali Xhemaili was killed in December 1944 in the village of Lluçan in Shkozat, at the age of 62.
59. Bektash Halimi was killed in April 1944 in the yard of his house, at the age of 62.
60. Mirije Misim Xhemaili almost suffered on November 18, 1944 when some Slavocommunists tried to rape her by shooting her in the head with a rifle. Mirija lived seven days after the serious injury and died leaving two

- orphaned children, son Xhemail and daughter Xhevrija Xhemaili. Her daughter Xhevrija lives in Kumanovo.
61. Asllan Din Rrahmani was killed on September 14, 1944 at Pusi i Levasojës, at the age of 30.
 62. Bejzad Fejza-Salihu was killed on September 15, 1944 at Ura e Erebicës (Ura e Thellëzës) at the age of 26.
 63. Riza Selim Ismaili was killed on September 13, 1944 in Çerenës at the graves of the Shkijas near Samolicë, at the age of 50.
 64. Adem Kamber Ademi was killed in November 1944 at Kodra e Madhe, at the age of 30. He was buried in the village of Dobrosinë.
 65. Xhemail Haliti was killed on October 13, 1943 in Surdilica at the age of 20.
 66. Serjan Sulejmani was killed in January 1945 in the village of Lisiçevë between Kragujevac and Kraljevo, at the age of 30. He was killed by the Slavo-communist police. He was buried in Lisiçevë without religious ceremonies. His body remained in the ground for seven days and when they buried him, they found the knife that had been stuck in his back, Belul Sulejmani recounts.
 67. Fejzi Imer Salihu was killed in December 1944 in the village of Lluçan, among the Shkozat at the age of 60.
 68. Ahmet Zeqir Agushi was killed in November 1944 in the village of Vërban, at the age of 50. He was buried in the village of Nasalcë.
 69. Selim Ramizi on January 7, 1945 was to be executed handcuffed but escaped and accidentally escaped the Slavocommunist bullets.

Fallen on the Srem front

70. Fejzi Beka was killed in April 1945 in Slavonska Pozhega. He was a fighter of the 7th Albanian Assault Brigade.

Wounded

71. Kadri Ismaili in January 1945 in Budrovci was wounded in Këllk. He was 14 years old.
72. Belul Sulejmani born on January 15, 1923 was wounded on April 15, 1945 in Slavonska Pozhega in his left leg. The bullet was kept in his leg for 15 years.

Mistreated

73. Mejdi Ahmet Bektashi was taken from his home in December 1944 and attempted to be liquidated. They beat him, tortured him and broke his right arm. The UDB held him for 24 hours in the village of Dobrosina, but he was rescued by the Serb Žiko from Prroni i madh, who lives at the Preševo railway station.

Escapees

74. Nijazi Xhemaili fled to Croatia in November 1944, later escaped to America and from there to Turkey. He lives in Bursa.
75. Rexhep Rexhepi fled to Croatia in November 1944, escaped to America, but he also emigrated to Turkey and lives in the city of Bursa (According to the memories of Belul Sylejman, born on January 15, 1923 in the village of Nasalce and of Sulejman Kamber Adem, born on September 12, 1919 in the village of Nasalce, has been living in Bujanovac since 1964).

Llucani

Liquidated

76. Shefki Ramadini in 1912, at the age of 23, was drafted into a soldier in Bulgaria and remained there. His grave is unknown.

77. Dehar Fejzullahu in 1912, at the age of 22, was drafted into a soldier in Bulgaria and remained there. His grave is unknown.
78. Sulejman Hisa in 1912, at the age of 19, was drafted into a soldier in Bulgaria and remained there. His grave is unknown.
79. Dehar Isen was liquidated in November 1944 at the age of 26. His grave is unknown. It is believed that he was liquidated by the Presevo UDB in the Miratoc field.
80. Ramadan Ahemitna was liquidated in November 1944 at the age of 30. His grave is unknown. It is believed that he was liquidated by the UDB of Presevo in the Miratoc field together with Dehar Iseni.
81. Zejadin Selimi was taken by two Serbian policemen on January 7, 1945 and liquidated on the way to Bujanovac at the age of 29. His grave is unknown.
82. Fakri Limani was liquidated on January 22, 1945 in the village of Bushtran in Presevo, more precisely between Bushtran and Brodosellca, at the age of 24. His grave is unknown.
83. Xhelil Bajram was liquidated in October 1944 in Prçinje, at the age of 18. His grave is unknown.
84. Jonuz Limani was liquidated on January 7, 1945, about 300m above the village of Lluçan, at the Binak mills, at the age of 30.
85. Rexhep Amidi, 40 years old.
86. Sali Veseli, 19 years old.
87. Esat Bajram Ibrahim, 39 years old.
88. Rashit Fejzullahu, 35 years old.
89. Kurtesh Murat Bajrami, 34 years old.
90. Sali Raqipi, 19 years old.
91. The seven above-mentioned persons, from number 9 to number 15, were killed at Mullinjte Binak, about 300 m above Lluçan by the XVI Brigade. In this group was also

- Fehmi Jakupi, who untied his hands, ran away from the line of people who shot them and escaped.
92. Musa Selimi was liquidated in February 1945 in the village of Lluçan, at the age of 27.
 93. Shain Selimi (Musa Selim's father) died from the torture of the Slavo-communist partisans in February 1945 in the village of Lluçan, at the age of 66.
 94. Lutfi Selimi (Shain's son and Musa Selim's brother) was killed in 1945 in Llojan at the age of 40.
 95. Faik Jakupi was liquidated in November 1944 in Bujanovac at the age of 41.
 96. Mejreme Mehmeti from the Dikullarë neighborhood was killed in September 1944 in Lluçan at the age of 8.

Wounded

97. Nexhibe Demir was wounded in August 1944 in Lluçan at the Tintar River at the age of 48.
98. Barije Demir was wounded at the age of 30.
99. Merheme Demir was wounded at the age of 35 (All three were wounded in Lluçan) (According to the memory of Isuf Isufi, they left (born on May 15, 1930 in the village of Lluçan where he lives and according to the memory of Elmije Sabedini, born on March 3, 1929 in the village of Trnovec, who speaks of those wounded by Serbs).

Turija

Liquidated

100. Murat Haliti was lost in Yemen, where Turkey had sent him in 1913. He was 22 years old. His grave is unknown.
101. Shukri Ahmeti was liquidated by the forces of the KLA in October 1944, at the age of 24. His grave is unknown.
102. Evzi Mehmeti was liquidated in August 1944 in Lluçan, on the banks of the Morava River, at the age of 20. His

grave is unknown (According to the memory of Sadulla Ebib, born on July 12, 1898 in the village of Turi, Bujanovac district.

Breznica

Liquidated

103. Vesel Sejdiu was liquidated in April 1945 in his barn. He was killed by the NLA at the age of 70. His grave is unknown.
104. Hasan Ruhan was liquidated in November 1944 in a place called Ushi, at the age of 40.
105. Adem Jonuzi was liquidated in November 1944 in a place called Ushi at the age of 50.
106. Emin Emerllahu was liquidated in November 1944, in Ushi at the age of 45.
107. Musli Zena was liquidated in November 1944, in Ushi at the age of 36.
108. Asllan Abazi liquidated in November 1944 in Ushi at the age of 51.

The murder of Osman Shabani Sylejmani

In 1996, taxi driver Osman Shabani Sylejmani left Bujanovac for Klenik in his “Mercedes” minibus and never returned. On the way to Čeklički Zabel, he was brutally murdered by Serb Nebojša Jovanović.

Nebojša shot Osman twice in the head. When he noticed that Osman was still alive, he hit him several times on the head with a wooden stick. The next day, February 2, 1996, the criminal Nebojša, in order to cover up the traces of the crime, took two liters of oil, paper and wood and set fire to Osman’s corpse. Since the body was

frozen, it was slightly burned on the left side, he again gathered brushwood and wood and covered the body, stealing the ring, wristwatch, shoes and the minibus.

Osman's family notified the authorities about his disappearance. The criminal Nebojša Jovanović, born on October 11, 1973 in the village of Sejac, Bujanovac municipality, was caught and put on trial. Before the Vranje trial on May 14, 1996 and May 17, 1996, the murderer Nebojša not only did not repent, but showed the face of the true criminal and bloodsucker: he declared that he did not know Osman at all and that he had no involvement with him, but that he had killed him out of a desire to kill Albanians, that he would not serve 20 days out of a 20-year prison sentence and that he would be sent to Kosovo to kill other Albanians.

Wounded

109. Habib Haliti was wounded in 1944 in Kozarnik, at the age of 32.

Prisoners

110. Lam Ruhani, known as Lam Breznica, born on June 12, 1912, was sentenced in Niš in 1948, in a military court, to 10 years in prison, without civil rights for 3 years. I held them for 5 years, says Uncle Lam Breznica, but I suffered more under investigation than in prison.
111. Saqip Ramë Zymberi, born on October 2, 1950, was tried on December 8, 1985 in Vranje and sentenced to 4 years in prison, which he served in Niš. He was released on December 8, 1989.
112. Imer Limani, born on February 18, 1965, was tried in Vranje and sentenced to one month in prison on November 27, 1990.

113. Bajram Selmani, born on May 26, 1989, was sentenced on August 8, 1963 in Vranje to one month in prison.
114. Aqif Arifi, born on January 24, 1969, was tried in Vranje and sentenced to 3 months in prison, which he also served in Vranje.
115. Ramiz Kadri Arifi, born on February 9, 1955, was sentenced on May 27, 1969 to 5 months in prison, which he held in Vranje, where he was tried. On March 25, 1983, Ramiz Arifi was sentenced for the second time to 7 years in prison, which he served in the Niš prison.

Lower Breznica

Prisoners

116. Sadik Avdil Sadiku from 1947 to 1950 was mistreated and imprisoned several times for three to four months by the then Slavic communist government.

Pribovci

Liquidated

117. Ali Nezir Sadiku at the age of 23 was liquidated in 1914 in Simitli, Bulgaria. His grave is unknown.
118. Shefki Ali Sadiku was liquidated in May 1945 in Ferizaj. Later, Shefki's son was also liquidated at the age of 31.
119. Hysen Fejzulla Sylaj at the age of 20 was liquidated in 1946 in the army. His grave is unknown.

Killed

120. Shaip Tahir Murati was killed in September 1943 at Prroni i këc in the village of Qestelinë, at the age of 16.
121. Hasan Ali Fetahu, born in 1918 was liquidated in August 1944 in Novosello, at the age of 26.

122. Adem Ramiz Demiri born in 1922 was liquidated in November 1944 in the village of Laçiç.
123. Hal Murat Tahiri, born in 1918 in November 1944 was seriously wounded in Gjilan and died on the way home.
124. Ramadan Mahmut Sherifi, born in 1917, died on his way home after being wounded in November 1944.

Wounded

125. Hasan Nezir Sadiku, born in 1902, was wounded in July 1944 near the village of Sedllarë. He was 42 years old.

Prisoners

126. Shefki Habib Sulejmani, born in 1957, was imprisoned in 1981 and sentenced to 5 years in prison by the military court in Ljubljana. He was 24 years old (according to his memory).

Ramadan Ismail, born on August 12, 1928 in the village of Priboc, lives in Bujanovac since 1963).

Dobrosina

Liquidated

127. Liman Asan Emini was liquidated in 1912 in Thessaloniki at the age of 22. His grave is unknown.
128. Sulejman Saliu was liquidated in 1912 in Miše, at the age of 23. His grave is unknown.
129. Latif Ademi was liquidated in 1912 at Kodra e Ligit i madh while fleeing to Skopje. He was 24 years old. His grave is unknown.
130. Hamdi Sulejman Hajdari was liquidated in November 1944 at Balli Terahan at the age of 28.
131. Rexhep Sulejman Hajdari was liquidated in November 1944 in Balli Tërahan, at the age of 26.

These two brothers were killed by members of the XVI brigade, whose commander was Bllazha Jovanoviqi.

132. Nuhi Liman Shaqiri was liquidated in October 1944 in the village of Levesovo, at the age of 45.
133. Muharrem Shaban Iseni, born in 1922, was liquidated in October 1944 at the entrance to Bujanovac, at the age of 22.
134. Bajram Isuf Bajrami was liquidated in October 1944 at the entrance to Bujanovac, at the age of 45.
135. Ismail Halil Rexhepi was liquidated in October 1944 in the village of Nasalcë at the age of 50.
136. Dalip Lim Bajrami, born in 1926, was liquidated in January 1945 near Gllovci in Drenica at the age of 19.
137. Tahir Adem Aliu was liquidated in April 1941 in Molla e Kuqe, at the age of 50.

Wounded

138. Sulejman Liman Shaqiri was wounded in October 1944 in the village of Osllarë, at the age of 48.

Breznica

Prisoners

139. Ukshin Shaban Neziri was sentenced in Niš in January 1945 to 20 years in prison. He died from physical torture in Niš prison, at the age of 49.
140. Fadil Mustafa Rexhepi was imprisoned in 1987 and sentenced to 6 years in prison by the Belgrade military court. He served one year in prison in Belgrade and four years in Valevo (According to the memoirs of Elmi Sylejman, born on August 2, 1922 in the village of Dobrosina, he has lived in Bujanovac since 1970, and Bajram Hasan, born on March 15, 1937 in the village of Dobrosina, he has lived in Bujanovac since 1965).

- 141. Wounded on the Srem front
- 142. Evzi Ibrahim Bediu, born in 1922, was wounded in April 1945 in Shid, Srem front, at the age of 23.

Letovica

Liquidated

- 143. Ferat Rrahim Rrustemi was liquidated in 1916 in Kicevo, at the age of 25. His grave is unknown.
- 144. Ahmet Latifi was liquidated in 1916 in Kicevo, at the age of 24. His grave is unknown.
- 145. Durak Halimi was liquidated in 1916 in Kicevo, at the age of 234. His grave is unknown.
- 146. Ismail Veli Ismaili was liquidated in January 1944 in Konçul at the age of 25.
- 147. Musa Ibrahim Sinani was liquidated in January 1944 in Miratoc at the age of 19.
- 148. Ramadan Selman Zymberi was liquidated in January 1944 in Vranje at the age of 50.
- 149. Ramadan Idriz Idrizi was liquidated in January 1944 in Vranje at the age of 51.
- 150. Ilmi Jahi Fetahu was liquidated in October 1944 in the village of Raince, at the age of 20.
- 151. Beqir Sulejman Beqiri, was killed by a mine in September 1944 in the village of Lluçan, at the age of 17.
- 152. Fallen on the Srem front
- 153. Shefki Osman Latifi was liquidated in April 1944 in Shid, Srem front, at the age of 20.

Prisoners

- 154. Bejtualia Mustafa Memeti was sentenced in May 1945 in Vranje to 20 years in prison. He served 12 years in prison in Niš. He was 30 years old.

Atrocities during World War II

- 155. Gjilan 7854 people were hanged,
- 156. Pristina 3675
- 157. Drenica 4820
- 158. Mitrovicë, 1970
- 159. Peć 3540,
- 160. Ferizaj 1260,
- 161. Podujevo 1670,
- 162. Prizren 1200,
- 163. Gjakove 800,
- 164. Rahovec 750,
- 165. Suhareka 420,
- 166. Dragash 500,
- 167. Preshevo 690,
- 168. Skopje 1450 (only in Blace in Skopje over 130 men, women, children and the elderly were massacred).
- 169. Kumanovo 780,
- 170. Tetovo 4100,
- 171. Gostivar 715,
- 172. Kërcovo 490,
- 173. 19Sanjak (Jeni Pazar) 1410,
- 174. Tutin 900, in
- 175. Bihor 3820,
- 176. Plavë and Guci 710,
- 177. Ulqin 515 and
- 178. Tivarë and Dalmacija 2,600 Albanians.
- 179. TSr/ 1912-44: Serbian massacres in the Valley

The village of Bugarinë

Liquidated

- 180. Ibish Qerimi was killed in November 1944 in Pçinjë. His grave is unknown. (According to the memoirs of Qerim

Qerim, born on August 24, 1928 in the village of Bugarine, now living in the Circassian village of Kumanovo since 1965, who recounts the circumstances created in the village of Bugarine after World War II.

Fallen on the Srem Front

181. Aziz Ismaili was martyred in April 1945 in Shid, Srem Front, at the age of 30.

Ranatoc village

Killed

182. Daut Rrahmani (According to the memoirs of Mihrije Rahim Rrahmani, born on February 10, 1922 in the village of Strezovc, living in Circassian since 1965, who recounts the barbaric behavior of the Slavic-communist regime.
183. Shaban Haliti was killed on November 25, 1944 near the village of Maxhere at the age of 53.

Ranatoc village Bukoc

Liquidated

184. Haki Emini (According to the memory of his mother Sadije Emini, born on April 22, 1910 in the village of Nasalcë, has been living in Circassian since 1963, who recounts the regimes that exerted pressure on the Albanian population) born in 1939 was killed on August 10, 1961 in Podgorica, at the age of 22, while he was in military service.

Lower Shusha

Liquidated

185. Mustaf Agushi was killed in November 1944 on the Kumanovo – Vranje road, at the age of 24. It is said that he was massacred by Kira of Skopje. His grave is unknown (According to the memory of Naxhije Maliqi, born in 1923 in the village of Shushaja e Poshtme, Presevo district, and since 1977 has lived in Kumanovo, who recounts the murders and imprisonments of the villages of Shushaja) (According to the memory of Elmi Nevzad Osmani, born on September 15, 1915 in the village of Shushaja e Poshtme, who recounts the Slavic-Orthodox regime and its pressure to eradicate the Albanian element in these lands).

Bilincë Village, Kukaj Neighborhood

Liquidated

186. Shaban Ramadani known as Ramë, was killed on November 20, 1912 in Berçec (in the mountains) at the age of 50. His grave is unknown.
187. Fejzulla Kukaj was killed on November 3, 1913 in the Kukaj neighborhood in Selishtë, aged 25. His grave is unknown.
188. Qail Rexhepi was killed on March 24, 1945 in Split. His grave is unknown.
189. Rrahim Murtezi was killed on October 26, 1912 in Bilincë, aged 40. His grave is unknown.
190. Xhemail Rexhepi was killed with his child in his arms on December 12, 1944 in Lama e Mehes, Kukaj neighborhood at the age of 35.

Wounded

191. Iliaz Bislimi on November 25, 1944 in Muçibaba, 32 years old.

Imprisoned

192. Under the pretext of being involved in gold smuggling, the head of the UDB, Jova Gariq, arrested a group of citizens who were beaten to death at the police station and mistreated by Trifko Tankosiqi. These were:
193. Hamid Kukaj, who was arrested on December 24, 1956 and held for 8 days in prison at the Zhegra station.
194. Isa Limani, who was arrested on December 24, 1956 and held for 8 days in prison at the Zhegra station.
195. Idriz Bilalli, aged 40.
196. Halit Arifi, aged 36.
197. Demir Rexhepi, aged 45.
198. Halil Jahija, Muhaxher neighborhood, 27 years old.
199. Hamid Kukaj, 25 years old.
200. Qerim Sylejmani, Pograxhë neighborhood, 35 years old.
201. Banush Sulejmani, 35 years old.
202. Ahmet Rashiti, 32 years old.

Peçenë village

Killed

203. Avdi Demiri, Zubve neighborhood was killed on November 6, 1944 in the village of Sefer by members of the PSKÇK at the age of 52.
204. Bajram Demiri, Zubve neighborhood was killed on November 22, 1944 on Mount Buçuvina at the age of 45. Avdiu and Bajrami were brothers.
205. Kadri Asllani was killed on November 22, 1944 on the Presevo railway at the age of 50 (According to the memory of Nuhi Avdiu, born on January 4, 1939 in the village of Peçenë – Zubve neighborhood, living in Kumanovo since 1961, who bases his story on the memory of his grandfather and tells about the burning of

his family in the village of Peçenë).

Bulgarian atrocities against Albanians

206. The village of Peçenë, which has the neighborhoods of Zubve, Bulloshve and Haxhve, is located 20 km west of the city of Presevo. We commemorate the tragedy of a family in 1916-1917, when this place was occupied by the Bulgarian occupier. After the establishment of the Bulgarian administration, many young people were recruited and sent to Bulgaria. These were not regular soldiers, but so-called Trudak, and they were mistreated in various ways.

A young man named Ziya was recruited from the Haxh neighborhood. Due to the severe mistreatment he was forced to flee the Bulgarian army back home. After his escape, the Bulgarians issued an arrest warrant for his capture (with the aim of returning him to the Bulgarian army).

One day, the military-police administration sent Bulgarians dressed in uniform to the Zubve neighborhood to take the village headman so that they could go with him to Ziya's house and kidnap him. Fortunately, the headman was not at home, so they took another villager named Islam Bilalli in his place. He went to the Haxh neighborhood to Ziya's house, went inside and said to Ziya's mother: Has Ziya come from Bulgaria, because the Bulgarians are looking for him.

Ziya's mother replied that he had not come, even though Ziya was hiding near the house, in the mountains. The Bulgarians, suspecting that his mother was lying, began to beat her in the yard. Ziya, seeing that they were

beating his mother, fired a rifle at the Bulgarians in order to scare them.

They began to flee and returned to their station. Upon arrival, they told what had happened. But they were also served with lies. They said that Islam had told Ziya: Take the rifle and kill the Bulgarians, because they have come to arrest you. The Bulgarian command immediately ordered a group of ten people (soldiers) and told them to go to the Zub neighborhood and do whatever they wanted with Islam and his family.

The Bulgarians arrived in this neighborhood, called Islam and ordered him to go with them. He left, but they asked his family to go with them. So Islam, his mother, the woman with four children, followed the Bulgarians. As they left the neighborhood, the Bulgarians discussed with each other what to do with them. One proposed shooting them, another slaughtering them, and the third proposed throwing them into the fire.

When Islam heard these words (he knew Bulgarian), he shouted at the top of his voice: O you peasants, make it lawful for me, because I had it with my whole family! The Bulgarians sent Islam and his family and on the mountain nearby where there was a pile of oak, prepared as winter food for the animals.

There they tied him to a piece of wood and set fire to the oak pile. When the fire took a big hit, the Bulgarians began to throw the children into the fire one by one, then the mother and wife, and finally, after this terrible scene, they threw him in too. Since then, this place has been called the place where Islami and his family were

burned.

This tragic event has also been reported by many other villagers, which shows that it has been passed down from generation to generation, but the surrounding villages still keep this event fresh in their memory.

Unfortunately, there are no witnesses to this event because it happened in 1916-1917.

Gruhali Village

Killed

- 207. Rashit Saqipi was killed on November 25, 1944 in the Gruhali village.
- 208. Buhic Village
- 209. Liquidated
- 210. Fazli Rama was killed in November 1944 in the village of Urat at the age of 60. His grave is unknown.
- 211. Fallen on the throne of Srem
- 212. Etem Emini was martyred on April 12, 1945 on the Srem front. 19 years old. His grave is unknown.
- 213. Wounded
- 214. Haqif Halimi was wounded on October 16, 1944 in Bujanovac at the age of 36.
- 215. Ragip Halimi was wounded on June 11, 1944 in the village of Hodonovc at the age of 31.

Prisoners

- 216. Raqip Halimi was tried in Pristina in 1947 and sentenced to 20 years in prison, but served 5 years in Sremska Mitrovica. He died in 1988 in Kumanovo (According to the memory of Rufat Halimi, born on August 6, 1929 in the village of Buhic, since 1956 he has lived in

Kumanovo, who recounts the liquidations, murders and injuries of the Albanian population in Buhiç).

Norçe Village

Liquidated

217. Destan Jashar Agushi, known as Destan Norça, born in 1898, was massacred in the village of Mateç at the age of 49. Destan was carved like a woodcarver, his eyes were gouged out and his limbs were cut off. He was massacred by Gjerasim Stanković, a blacksmith known as Dajço, Slavko Dimitrijević and his brother Stanimir Dimitrijević, three Pirojës who lived as colonists in the village of Mateç in Kumanovo. Destani was liquidated on November 22, 1947, together with the chief of Lipkovë in the place of Prroni i Vorreve, about 700 meters from the village of Mateç, right at Dardha e Shaqirit, on the road leading from Mateç to the village of Llopat.
218. Hafëz Nuredini, born in 1905, was massacred on December 7, 1944 at the Toza Cafe in Presheva.
219. Faik Selimi was liquidated in November 1944 in Surdulica at the age of 30.
220. Halil Esati was liquidated in 1945 outside Presheva. He was 22 years old. His grave is unknown.

Killed

221. Xhavit Nuredini was killed on November 22, 1944 at the Presheva railway station at the age of 32. Hafez and Xhaviti were brothers.
222. Ali Etemi was killed on November 22, 1944 on Gere, at the age of 47.
223. Mustafa Saqipi was killed on November 22, 1944 at the Presheva railway station, he was 45 years old.

- 224. Ejup Emin was strangled to death with wood in his own house on September 3, 1944 at the age of 41.
- 225. Killed on the Srem Front
- 226. Riza Miftari was killed on April 12, 1944 on the Srem Front at the age of 21.

Wounded

- 227. Muharrem Sabedini was wounded on September 12, 1944 at the Presheva railway station, 50 years old.
- 228. Halim Qazimi was wounded on September 4, 1944 at Guri i Zi, at the age of 38.
- 229. Vesel Hasani was wounded on November 6, 1944 at Guri i Zi at the age of 36.

Prisoners.

- 230. Xhavit Saqipi in 1945 was sentenced to 15 years in prison. He was brutally physically abused and liquidated in Niš, accused of killing a partisan. He was 30 years old (According to the memoirs of Gani Nuredini, born on September 22, 1928 in the village of Norçe, Preševo district, who recounts the massacre of his father Hafëz Nuredini in the Toza cafe).

Ilinca village

Liquidated

- 231. Selim Demi Selimi was killed on May 1, 1945 in Vinkovci at the age of 23. His grave is unknown.
- 232. Ejup Rexhepi – Selimi was killed on November 16, 1944 in Presheva at the Toza cafe. He was 25 years old. His grave is unknown.

Killed

233. Adem Ademi was killed on November 25, 1945 in Ilinca at the age of 40.
234. Rushit Hajrizi was killed on November 25, 1945 in Ilinca at the age of 42.
235. Hajdin Salihu was killed on September 22, 1944 in Leran at the age of 50.
236. Ramë Dalipi was killed on September 22, 1944 in Leran at the age of 55.
237. Belul Ferati was killed on September 22, 1944 at the Presheva railway station, at the age of 51. He was killed with a bomb by members of the PSKÇK.
238. Hajredin Emin was killed with a stick in his house in November 1947 in the village of Ilinca. He was 60 years old.
239. Rexhep Zymberi was killed on November 22, 1944 in the village of Sllubicë, aged 33.
240. Bajram Bislimi was killed on November 22, 1944 in the village of Caravajkë at the age of 21.

Wounded

241. Maliq Maliqi was wounded in October 1944 in the village of Vërban at the age of 40.

Prisoners

242. On November 25, 1944, they took almost all the villagers of Ilinca and put them in the mosque where they kept them for 5 days. Then they were sent to the Presevo railway station (in barracks) where they were kept for 60 days and where they contracted typhus, while others They were sent to Vranje. They died from this serious illness in the barracks of the Presevo railway station.
243. Xhafer Ademi, 16 years old
244. Hetë Azem Ademi, 16 years old

245. Sherif Ademi, 65 years old and
246. Ismajl Zymeri, 45 years old
247. The following people were imprisoned in the barracks for 60 days:
248. Zair Selimi, 53 years old
249. Zeqir Selimi, 48 years old
250. Qail Selimi, 22 years old (Zair and Zeqiri were brothers and Qaili was their cousin)
251. Isuf Dalipi (hoxha) known as Cuf, 55 years old
252. Hajrush Ademi, 56 years old
253. Selman Beluli, 52 years old
254. Fuat Beluli, 49 years old (Selmani and Fuat were brothers)
255. Riza Kadriu, 18 years old
256. Sinan Ramadani, 21 years old
257. Fazli Xhelili, 24 years old
258. Shaip Emini, 32 years old
259. Hamdi Emini, 28 years old
260. Rexhep Maliqi, 58 years old
261. Faik Elezi, 55 years old
262. The following were sent to the Vranje prison:
263. Hamid Shaqiri, 55 years old
264. Shaban Ademi, 45 years old
265. Ramiz Miratoca, 50 years old (from Miratoca)
266. Ruzhdi Haliti, 40 years old
267. Hajrulla Miratoca, 36 years old
268. Sulejman Zhunica, 60 years old from the village of Zhunicë
269. Jakup Zhunica, 59 years old, from Zhunica killed in Tabanoc
270. Vebi Derri, 50 years old, from Presheva killed in Tabanoc
271. Haki Derri, 37 years old (from Presheva, Vebi's cousin Derrit)

272. Adem Kamberi, 60 years old (from Miratoca lives in Presheva)
273. Qemajl Presheva, 20 years old from Presheva and
274. Qail Corrotica, 36 years old from Corrotica
275. All these people who were sent to the Vranje prison were liquidated by the UDB and none of their graves are known. This is also confirmed by Shaban Arifi, who escaped by chance.

Those who escaped the bullet

276. Sejdi Selimi, 24 years old from the village of Ilinca
277. Hamid Shaqiri, 55 years old from Ilinca
278. Shaban Arifi, 47 years old from Ilinca
279. Xhemail Presheva, 60 years old from Presheva
280. Rexhep Xhemaili, 24 years old from Presheva
281. Jonuz Doda, 62 years old from Presheva
282. Nazmi Jonuzi, 30 years old from Presheva
283. Riza Maliqi, 26 years old from Presheva
284. Zymber Kurbalia, 16 years old from the village of Kurbali
285. Habi Seferi, 15 years old from the village of Raince
(According to the memory of haxhi Sejdi Selimi, born on March 25, 1920 in Ilinca, now lives in Kumanovo since 1956)

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German paper in 1913: Serbs and Greeks are exterminating Albanians

Authored by Petrit Latifi

In 1913, Ekrem Bey Flora, Hairedin Dibra and Ahmed Dakli, made the following appeal to the civilized nations in the German paper “Häufig deutsche Presse”:

“The Albanian people, who for centuries have been constant Blood shed for his freedom and paved the way for the success of the Balkan states has still not been able to find justice. In southern Albania, hundreds of our brothers languish in Greek prisons Even the national hairstyle is the subject of persecution by the local authorities. The dervishes are beaten crooked and lame and killed In Koriza and Delvino, which have already been assigned to Albania, there is complete anarchy.

In northern Albania, the Serbs continue their work of destruction. The massacre of entire families is the order of the day. Recently, Albanian shepherds were hanged and their corpses then dismembered with bayonets. Not even innocence is respected. The Serbs burn alive all the children they take possession of.

The inhumane acts committed by those who want to exterminate our people have brought the Albanians to despair. Since they have nothing left to lose and have reached the end of their patience, our unfortunate brothers have resorted to the only means left to them: to sell their lives dearly and save the honor of their families.

The sufferings they have been exposed to persecution and have been forced to seek a redeeming death on the battlefields. In the name of humanity, we appeal to the civilized nations to

intervene with the Great Powers so that they do not allow this population, which has been able to preserve its national existence for centuries of persecution, to be destroyed in this way by the Serbs and the Greeks.”

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When even Greek Orthodox priests raped Albanian women in 1913

Authored by Petrit Latifi

In the book “März eine Wochenschrift” published in 1969 we can read that even Greek Orthodox priests raped Albanian women, even elderly in 1913 and 1914.

Albanian: Kur edhe priftërinjtë ortodoksë grekë përdhunuan gratë shqiptare në vitin 1913

Translation:

“Communities then made do with the remnants of femininity, even the oldest women. The Greek priests took the most active part in the rape and massacre. These atrocities can still be effectively supplemented today by the atrocities of the Greek Epirotes against the Albanian population”

Albanian:

“”Komunitetet atëherë u mjaftuan me mbetjet e feminitetit, madje edhe gratë më të vjetra. Priftërinjtë grekë morën pjesën më aktive në përdhunimin dhe masakrën. Këto mizori mund të plotësohen edhe sot në mënyrë efektive nga mizoritë e epirotëve grekë kundër popullsisë shqiptare”.”

Reference

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When Serb soldiers buried Albanians alive and desecrated female corpses and children

Authored by Petrit Latifi

During the tragedies of the Serbian army in Albanian lands, there were no limits to the amount of barbarities. A German publication from 1913 mentions how Serbian soldiers would rape the corpses of Albanian women, and bury Albanians alive and torturing them horribly.

In the publication “Deutsche Arbeit Monatschrift für das geistige Leben der Deutschen in Böhmen” Volume 12, by Gesellschaft zur Förderung Deutscher Wissenschaft, Kunst und Literatur in Böhmen, published in 1913, we can read the following:

“The massacre of Albanians by Serbs. Among others, Albanian prisoners were horribly tortured and buried alive. Serbian newspapers publicly proclaimed that the Albanian race must be exterminated. Consul Taby saw entire armies of Albanian corpses floating in the river in Mitrovica. In Prizren, Serbian soldiers desecrated the corpses of young girls, women, and children in the open street. Turkish prisoners of war destined for Niš and Belgrade were murdered.”

Albanian:

“Masakra e shqiptarëve nga serbët. Ndër të tjera, të burgosurit shqiptarë u torturuan tmerrësisht dhe u varrosën të gjallë. Gazetat serbe shpallnin publikisht se raca shqiptare duhet shfarosur. Konsulli Taby pa ushtri të tëra kufomash shqiptare që notonin në lumin në Mitrovicë. Në Prizren, ushtarët serbë përdhosën vajzat e reja të burgjeve në rrugë, vajzat e reja të

luftës, gratë turq përdhosën kufomat. të destinuara për Nish dhe Beograd u vranë”

Reference

Deutsche Arbeit Monatschrift für das geistige Leben der Deutschen in Böhmen · Volume 12 By Gesellschaft zur Förderung Deutscher Wissenschaft, Kunst und Literatur in Böhmen , 1913. https://www.google.se/books/edition/Deutsche_Arbeit/zT0FPWwDhA0C?hl=en&gbpv=1&dq=greuelthaten+der+serbischen+soldaten&pg=PA416&printsec=frontcover

Greek atrocities against Bektashi, Albanians and Turkish civilians (1912-1922)

Authored by Petrit Latifi

In 1912, during the Balkan War, Greek troops committed many atrocities against Bektashi, Turks and Albanian civilians. Similar atrocities occurred in the 1920s.

“Argyrokastrò and Delvino districts. Everywhere, without exception, the end of the old regime had awakened hope for Albanian national development among the Orthodox, and to the Albanian question, deliberately asked often and often in Kakodiki, Lefterohor, etc., etc.: “Are you Greeks?” I invariably received the answer: “We are Christian Albanians.”¹

Greek war crimes in 1912-1922:

“The Greeks, in great numbers and equipped with everything they needed, drove the more or less defenseless Muslim population from their homes, burned down the Muslim villages, so that, for example, the population of the Akrokeraunian Alps, except for the sea, was completely Muslim, very nationally minded, and famous from time immemorial for their moral purity, bravery, and efficiency.

They fled in large numbers towards Vlora after their ancient, beautiful, and characteristic villages had been destroyed by flames and their flourishing prosperity had been destroyed by the sword and the torch of the Greeks were annihilated More than 70,000 of these unfortunate refugees flooded Malakstra and the area around Vlora in unprecedented distress. However, a radical means to free southern Albania from a large part of its

Albanian population and to be able to be replaced by Greek colonists...”²

Greek atrocities against the Bektashi

“During the unrest and conflicts of the Second Balkan War, Greek soldiers destroyed a Bektashi tekke in southern Albania and killed the Bektashis living there. During the First World War, there were also repeated attacks by Greek rebels against Bektashis in places like Ioannina, Korça, and Gjirokastra, which resulted in the destruction of the tekkes.

Similar accounts have also been handed down in the context of the Turkish Wars of Independence: In 1922, a letter arrived in Istanbul stating that some of the most highly respected figures in Thessaloniki’s society had been murdered by Greek insurgents—including the head of the Thessaloniki Tekkes, Hasan Baba.

Ultimately, the Bektashis in Epirus largely lost their tekkes, which were destroyed during the 1910s and 1920s. Apparently, despite their proximity to Christianity and discursive distance from mainstream Islam, the Bektashis were fought by nationalist militias with the same vehemence as other Muslim groups at the time. The fact that Bektashis were associated with the Albanian national movement was also an important factor in these anti-Bektashi actions by Greek nationalists and militias”³

Greek army advancing into Ankara and atrocities against civilians

This violence continued as the Greek army advanced eastward into Asia Minor. In 1921, the Greeks nearly conquered Ankara, triggering the flight of a million Muslims. Not only pro-Turkish German observers spoke of “atrocities” that “the Greek army committed against thousands of defenseless inhabitants, men,

women, and children, during both its advance and its flight, in addition to the incineration of towns and villages.”

Not only the Turkish government published a report on “Greek Atrocities in Asia Minor,” which reported mass rapes, the burning of villages without military necessity, and the destruction of Koranic manuscripts, and accused Greece of having always pursued a “policy of extermination” against the Turks. The British government also criticized “grave excesses” by the Greeks against Muslim civilians.”⁴

Greek assimilation of Orthodox Albanians

“Even before the collapse of European Turkey, Athens had worked as skillfully as it had purposefully toward the Hellenization of southern Albania. This propaganda was aided by the fact that southern Albania was largely of Greek Orthodox faith, albeit ethnically, with the exception of a very few immigrant Greek traders.

Especially the so-called Kurvelesh, that is, the hinterland of Himara, has the most solid, bravest, and cleverest population in Albania. If these tribes are denounced today in the anti-Greek press for a very transparent purpose as bands of robbers and even as nomads, while their homes, now destroyed by the Greeks, were among the most beautiful in the entire Balkans, then every Albanian, every Turk, every expert on Albania knows that the Akrokeraunian Alps, the Laberie, are the heart of Albania in the same sense, and perhaps even to a greater extent, as the March was the heart of Prussia.

Recently, a leading newspaper stated that the annexation by Greece does not mean too painful a misfortune for southern Albania because Greece has already proven its ability to Hellenize the southern Albanians in recent decades. At least the

newspaper speaks of Hellenized southern Albanians and not of Greek Epirotes. That is a consolation. But Greece has only Hellenized the Albanian Orthodox, as I have already explained, and these too only partially.”⁵

Hellenization of Albanians of Gjirokaštër

“The superficiality and ignorance of these researchers are to be regretted. The Hellenization process of the Orthodox Albanians in Argyrokastró was interesting, and fortunately, thanks to my particularly precise knowledge of the facts, I was able to assess it very well. Forty years ago, nobody in Argyrokastró spoke Greek. I know several Albanians from there who moved to other parts of the country at that time.

They do not understand a single syllable of Greek and assured me without exception that in their time in Argyrokastró, no one inhabitant understood Greek. Then the work of the Greek school began among the Orthodox, and today everyone in Argyrokastró speaks Greek, although alongside Albanian, which until the Greek occupation was the language spoken in the bosom of families, even among the Orthodox, without exception.

In Korcha, the situation is completely different. About twenty years ago, an excellent Albanian school was founded there by American missionaries, which was under the protection of the consulates. thus did not dare to feel for the gate. The Christians, who were free to choose between the Greek and Albanian Christian schools, sent their children predominantly to the latter, so that the Orthodox Kortschas were not Hellenized but, filled with ardent patriotism, were among the most zealous and self-sacrificing supporters of the Albanian national movement”⁶

Greek assimilation of Albanians of Shpat mountain, Akro Keraunion, Himara, Vuno, Kurvelesh and Smokthina

“At that time, and up until 1912, a whole series of Orthodox Albanians in the Shpat Mountains joined Rome to escape Hellenization by the priests. Only the outbreak of the Balkan War put an end to the further expansion of this movement. For the same reason, decades earlier, the villages in the interior of the Akro Keraunian Alps had converted to Islam.

The remaining Christian villages on the coast, Himara, Vunô, etc., increasingly succumbed to Hellenization. When the Greeks, mainly Cretans, landed in Himara in the First Balkan Wars, the Muslims of the interior, the so-called Kurvelesch, put up such strong resistance at the Llogora Pass that they had to content themselves with occupying the coast.

Today, the people of Himara and, for example, Smokthina are closely related in the interior. Although some are Hellenized to a certain degree and Christian, others Muslim and Albanian nationally minded they call themselves cousins they speak Albanian to each other without exception and very often refer to members of the same clan residing on either side when asked they always mention the common ancestor who usually dates back only two generations”⁷

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4. [https://www.google.se/books/edition/Ethnische S%C3%A4uberungen in der Moderne/EcvpBQAAQBAJ?hl=en&gbpv=1&dq=greuelst%C3%A4tten+der+Griechischer+soldaten&pg=PA399&printsec=frontcover ↩](https://www.google.se/books/edition/Ethnische_S%C3%A4uberungen_in_der_Moderne/EcvpBQAAQBAJ?hl=en&gbpv=1&dq=greuelst%C3%A4tten+der+Griechischer+soldaten&pg=PA399&printsec=frontcover)
5. [https://www.google.se/books/edition/Osteurop%C3%A4ische zukunft/14EXAQAAMAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=1&dq=griechischen+Epiroten+gegen+die+albanische+Bev%C3%B6lkerung&pg=PA178&printsec=frontcover ↩](https://www.google.se/books/edition/Osteurop%C3%A4ische_zukunft/14EXAQAAMAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=1&dq=griechischen+Epiroten+gegen+die+albanische+Bev%C3%B6lkerung&pg=PA178&printsec=frontcover)
6. imbid [↩](#)
7. imbid. [↩](#)

When Serbia violated provisions of International Laws in 1912

Authored by Petrit Latifi. Photo taken from Koha.net

In 1912, the Austro-Hungarian authorities accused the Serbian authorities for violating international laws when the Serbian army hindered the consulates from doing their job. In the publication “Politische Chronik der Oesterreichisch-Ungarischen Monarchie 1912” we can read:

“1. Serbians in Prizren and Mitrovica have been guilty of several gross violations of undisputed provisions of international law. Examples of this are: the arrest of the consular postal cavalryman on his way from Prizren to Verisovic (Ferizaj) by a Serbian patrol on October 24th, who took a sealed mail bag addressed to our consulate in Üstüb (Shkup)”.

This sealed mail bag contained most likely reports of Serbian atrocities against Albanian civilians of which the Serbian government was trying to hide.

2. The relocation of the consular offices in and Mitrovica with Serbian military, a measure that was carried out for some time in such a way that it completely paralyzed even the local official activities of the two consuls; the arrest and detention for two days of the honorary ban on November 24th.

The Austro-Hungarian government has never failed to acknowledge the difficulties that the Serbian government had to contend with in view of the war situation and the intransigence of the Serbian military circles. It has therefore handled the matter with such calm and patience and only after a thorough investigation and after the facts had been fully clarified did it make the above-mentioned demand for satisfaction.”

Reference

Politische Chronik der Oesterreichische-Ungarischen Monarchie
1912

[https://www.google.se/books/edition/
Politische Chronik der Oesterreichische/BAs4AQAAMAAJ?
hl=en&gbpv=1&dq=%C3%9Cst%C3%BCb+adressierten+versi
egelten+Postsack+ab+nahm+die+Umstellung+der+Konsular%C
3%A4mter+in+und+Mitrowiza&pg=PA542&printsec=frontcove
r](https://www.google.se/books/edition/Politische_Chronik_der_Oesterreichische/BAs4AQAAMAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=1&dq=%C3%9Cst%C3%BCb+adressierten+versiegelten+Postsack+ab+nahm+die+Umstellung+der+Konsular%C3%A4mter+in+und+Mitrowiza&pg=PA542&printsec=frontcover)

When Albanians of Tirana defeated 2,000 Serb soldiers who took revenge on Albanian civilians

Authored by Petrit Latifi

According to the publication “Chronik des Deutschen Krieges nach amtlichen Berichten und zeitgenössischen Kundgebungen: Bd. Von Mitte Juni bis Mitte Juli 1915”, Serbs lost 2,000 men to Albanians of Tirana in 1915. We read:

“According to the newspaper “Kriegszeitung” wire from Athens, reported from Berlin on July 14, 1915, the Serbs encountered extremely fierce resistance from the Albanians near Tirana. A regular battle ensued, in which the Serbs suffered 2,000 casualties. The Albanians lost 100 men. In revenge, the Serbs set fire to all the Albanian villages in the territories they occupied.”

Reference

https://books.google.se/books?id=xK5DAQAAMAAJ&q=albanische+d%C3%B6rfer+1915&dq=albanische+d%C3%B6rfer+1915&hl=en&newbks=1&newbks_redir=1&printsec=frontcover&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwjN2drl8NaMAxWdHxAlHSVcAcwQ6AF6BAgNEAM

List of Albanians killed by Serb forces in Kabash in 1912

Authored by Petrit Latifi

This is an article listing the names of Albanians killed by Serbian forces in the village of Kabash in 1912. In the book “Dr. Milovan Obradović, Agrarian Reform and Colonization in Kosovo, 1918-1941, Prishtina, page 5” we read the following:

“What the Serbian army failed to do in 1912, as it did in neighboring villages, when they burned, massacred, and even shot children: in Smira, Gosicë, Luginishtë (Lubishtë), Mogilë, Molëkuq (Trestenik), etc., this opportunity had to be used to wipe out the inhabitants of the rebellious village and “to realize Serbia’s plan for the colonization, or rather, the Serbization, of places where the population was predominantly Albanian”

The village had not yet managed to heal the wounds inflicted on it by Shefqet Turgut Pasha (1910), when almost half of the village was burned and the brothers Adem and Mustafa Kabashi, inspirers, organizers and participants of the war in the Kaçanik Gorge and the Morava Valley against Turgut Pasha, were treacherously killed, and now another, even more savage and cruel occupier arrived.

In the barns where they were hiding, Zenel Rexhepi, 40 years old, Qazim Shabani, 20 years old, Rustem and Shaban Sallahu, one 19 and the other 17 years old, were burned in the presence of their mother, who fought with the gendarmes to save her sons. Ibish Jakupi, 48 years old, was killed in the village, and Agush Ahmeti, 30 years old, was also killed on the outskirts of the village.

Murat Salih Abdyli, 50 years old, sick, wearing a shirt and pants, is killed by his former servant, after he is released as sick. The murdered man was buried at the scene, 250-300 meters from the Tower, on the edge of the road at the entrance to the village of Kabash, 30 m. near the Miftijajve mill.

The village was looted. All valuables were stolen: the dowries of the brides and daughters, the dairy, the beans, the reserved winter crops, the corn, the wheat... The doors of the courtyards, the barns, the carts have until recently been seen in the houses of the looters in Viti, Binçë, Vërbovce and Klllokot. Jahi Selmani (1896-1968), a person who escaped execution, after many years, in the barbershop of Misin Kabash, in Gjilan, Gata Veles

The innkeeper from Velekinca, the executioner in the large tavern, saw in his hand the silver tobacco box and the amber of Aziz Abdyl (the village imam, who was shot). What a pity, the murdered were robbed! The looters took everything with them, leaving behind only the oil of the mothers for the sons, the oil of the brides for the husbands, the oil of the children for the parents and the curse of the women addressed to the murderers, the barbarians.

The village smelled of burning for weeks. The sound of the murdered could be heard for days. 54 people were killed, stabbed and buried there, some alive, in a previously prepared abyss at Zabeli i Sahit Aga, near Klllokot (now the property of the Klllokot Bath). According to Jahi Selmani, who witnessed the event, where his fellow villagers were massacred, he said that an unprecedented riot had occurred.

The gendarmes, assisted by local Serbian soldiers and civilians, shot indiscriminately, using bayonets. There were also Serbs killed there. Apparently, they killed each other after the arrestees rebelled. Among the dead were guests who were found that

fateful night in Sylë Jashari's room. There were three of them, one of them uncle Sylë's son-in-law from Ballanca, a village in the municipality of Viti. Another guest from Mogilla, Misin Luzha, was also killed in this massacre.

After some research, we found the names of 44* murdered Kabashas and three guests, while the others are from families that have disappeared, have been displaced, or the number of those killed was smaller than was reported. It is unfortunate that the place where the massacred were buried is covered with thorns and is not marked with anything.

This irresponsibility towards the past, towards the murdered is unforgivable, this irresponsibility is ordered by the murderers, it is harmful, against ourselves, against our national interests, against the future. None of the mass graves (over 350 victims) from 1912/1913 in the municipality of Viti are marked.

A great shame! Responsible, good people should have intervened an hour earlier. These barren places should be marked, because the blood shed even without the will of the massacred punishes us. Let's write the history of those who were shot, let's show ourselves, generations, and the world that the massacres and atrocities against Albanians date back to the period of the rise of the Serbian state.

List of Albanians killed

1. Misin Salih Cenaj, 52-vjeçar, 2. Murat Salih Cenaj (50), 3. Avdyl Salih Cenaj (34), 4. Hysen Jakup Cenaj (35), 5. Ibish Jakup Cenaj (52), 6. Isak Jakup Cenaj (31), 7. Agush Ahmet Cenaj (30), 8. Hamëz Nezir Cenaj (18), 9. Qerim Ali Cenaj (50), 10. Alush Ali Cenaj (26), 11. Hafiz Qerim Cenaj (22), 12. Halit Qerim Cenaj (20), 13. Azem Kamer Cenaj (48), 14. Sefedin Azem Cenaj (16), 15. Aziz Elez Cenaj (47), 16. Rexhep Çaus

Veselaj (63), 17. Smajl Bajram Veselaj (60), 18. Bajram Smajl Veselaj (39), 19. Hamit Selaman Veselaj (50), 20. Jashar Islam Muçaj (60), 21. Islam Jashar Muçaj (30), 22. Murtez Brahim Muçaj (52), 23. Hamdi Murtez Muçaj (17), 24. Kadri Brahim Muçaj (37), 25. Isuf Brahim Muçaj (22), 26. Qamil Osaman Muçaj (18), 27. Zenel Rexhep Muçaj (40), 28. Hazir Shaban Muçaj (45), 29. Qazim Hazir Muçaj (20), 30. Shabi Sadik Muçaj (37), 31. Ramadan Ramadan Kuklubeci (30), 32. Rrahim Sallah Trakalaçi (53), 33. Ali Sallah Trakalaçi (50), 34. Hebib Ali Trakalaçi (25), 35. Aziz Avdyl Trakalaçi (47), 36. Faik Aziz Trakalaçi (19), 37. Abaz Sallah Trakalaçi (65), 38. Veli Abaz Trakalaçi (45), 39. Rrustem Veli Trakalaçi (19), 40. Shaban Veli Trakalaçi (17), 41. Hysen Abaz Trakalaçi (18), 42. Misin Luzha (mysafir, fshati Mogillë), 43. Shefki Qerimi (mysafir, fshati Ballancë), 44. Tahir Musliu (mysafir, fshati Ballancë).

Reference

Dr. Milovan Obradović, *Agrarian Reform and Colonization in Kosovo, 1918-1941*, Prishtina, page 5.

Slavic settlers and colonisation of Albanian territories (1912-1938)

Authored by Petrit Latifi

In 1912-1913, continuing to 1918, thousands of Slavic colonists were brought to Albanian villages. Archival documents prove that immediately after 1912, and in a break due to the First World War at the end of 1918 due to violence, the great Albanian migration and the arrival and settlement of the Slavic population in Albanian territories began. Thus, on 12.01.1919, in letter no. 13, the 1st Company of the 3rd Battalion of the Yugoslav regiment informed the Commander of the 3rd Battalion from Plava about the arrival of 30 Albanians from Dukagjini, whose houses had been burned there.

On 10.V.1921. Mr. Aubrey Herbert, asked a question in the British Parliament about the Serbian massacres against Albanians:

“Are you aware that on January 28 two Serbian battalions commanded by a major went to the villages of Llapi, near Pristina Keçekolle, Prapashtica and Sharban, where they sent the male inhabitants of the age of 12 near a mountain, massacred them with machine guns, then went into the villages and set them on fire. They ransacked the houses and massacred all the women and children, leaving only 14 survivors from the population of 1,680 people in 320 houses, and has the Yugoslav government been asked for information about this?”

Some residents of the village of Prapashtice, in their complaint in 1922, write about the murder of their villagers, the employees of the Ministry of Agrarian Reform are measuring their lands and taking them away.

Then, in an article in the newspaper “Pravda”, no. 196, dated 11.XII 1923, Sarajevo, it is written about the murder of three Montenegrins in the village of Vernice, municipality of Qyqavica by a kaçak, the next day the Montenegrin colonists with guns in their hands attacked the Albanians who were holding hands, beat everyone they found, then killed 15 and injured 3 Albanians. The government has remained in power since.

Lazer Mjeda, Archbishop of Skopje, wrote from Prizren on 29 August 1919 to His Eminence T. ztr. G. M. Cardinal Von Rossum, Prefect of the Sacred Congregation, De Propoganda Fide, Rome, among other things this:

“And while the Serbs (the government) give weapons and ammunition, the Mohammedans and the Albanian Catholics torture them to get out of them those weapons that they do not have...”

Regarding the murders and massacres, the Belgrade newspaper “Rad”, dated August 5, 1925, writes:

“For several days now, Albanian houses have been burning. It is difficult to hear the cries of children and the elderly who are being mistreated and taken for ransom”..., “In Arnautluk, the rifles echo. Entire areas inhabited by Albanians are boiling with riots similar to those in Ireland... Serbia has formed... a province with second-class citizens. Entire villages are being burned there, many people are being killed, the atrocities are limitless.

No one in this country has any shame. Like the last cannibal, the government preaches the extermination of a population because of religious and national hatred. No one asks who pushed those people to flee. No one will see that our policemen and

employees, who are guilty of the blood that has been spilled there since “liberation”. But new slaughter and bloodshed are being preached. Albanian villages resemble real massacres”... “The work so far was done with handguns, Albanian women and children were successfully slaughtered. He knew how to kill them with one bullet out of six. Until he was tired of stabbing people in Kosovo”.

Abundant evidence illuminates that the land was taken from the entire Albanian agricultural families, and given to those who are not engaged in agriculture.

For example, in a report of the Consul General of the Albanian Kingdom in Skopje, no. 320.C.III, date 8.VIII.1930 it is stated: “the land of Sokol Hajdar was taken from Janoshi of Gjakova, who has mwas killed on the road with 30 family members and was given to the secretary of the Gjakova Community, Montenegrin Jovo Joksić. The land was taken from some villagers of the village of Nec in Gjakova”.

Numerous archival documents prove that the government, in order to achieve the goal of displacement and the creation of free land for the settlement of settlers, also used various methods of violence. This is best evidenced by the article published in the newspaper “Proleter” No. 10, dated January 20, 1930, entitled “Smrt albancima – Zemlja belorukcima” (“Death to the Albanians – Land of the White Hands”). At the beginning of the article written by the Peja villager, it is stated:

“In this region, the majority of the villagers are Albanians. This has been our land since ancient times. Up until now, we have been ruled by various rulers, beggars and pashas. We villagers have fought against them, which is why we have been kept under their rule. At one time, in the Middle Ages, we were also

ruled by Serbian feudal lords. In 1912, the Serbs again conquered these lands and since then they have been persecuting the Albanians, taking their land, imposing fines on them, burning their houses, torturing their women and children, while killing the adults...”.

It also shows, among other things, the way in which arable land was taken by the agrarian commissions with the help of gendarmes, for the settlement of settlers in the homes of Albanian villagers, who were obliged to feed them, work their land, build their houses, etc., as stated in the document:

“We Albanians, among other things, must also build houses for the settlers with our own money, we must buy the rope with which they must hang us. During the time when we were building houses, the settlers were settled with us, because they had to immediately stay in the village and immediately begin the Serbization of this area. They live in our houses until we build their houses for them or until they expel our Albanian families, and they did not pay anything for this. Every Albanian, to whom that “guest” who had taken their land came...”

Slavic colonists

Municipality of Prishtina: Badofci (13 families), Ballabani (9), Barileva (13), Besia (2), Çagllavica (3), Dabisheci (17), Gllogovica (6), Hajkobilla (5), Hajvalia (48), Keçekolla (5), Koliçi (4), Lebana (

Makoci (3), Mareci (4), Nente Jugoviqet (66), Nisheci (9), Orllloviqi (34), Prapashtica (26), Prishtina (70), Slivova (2), Teneshdolli (3), Truda (2) and Vranidolli (3).

Municipality of Fushe-Kosovo: Batusa (1), Bardhi i Madh (23), Fushe Kosova (142), Graboci i Poshtem (20), Harilaqi (18),

Henci (2), Krivova (25), Miradia e Eperme (80), Nakarada (3), Pomozotini (40), Slatina e Madhe (33) and Vrogolia (11).

Municipality of Obiliq: Babimoci (1), Bakshia-Nente Jugoviqet Locality (48); Breznica (58), Caravadica (3), Dobrosella (34), Hadja (4), Dardhishta (15), Lajthishta (4), Lazareva (17), Mazgiti (11), Milosheva (68), Miniera e Kosoves (9), Obiliq (122), Plemetini (6), Raskova (6) and Siboci (7).

Municipality of Podujeva: Bajçina (12), Balloci (71), Batllava (28), Bellopoja (39), Bervenik (7), Braina (6), Bradashi (24), Burica (4), Doberdoli (28), Dobratini (11), Dumnica e Eperme (1), Dumnica e Poshtme (137), Dumoshi (12), Dyzi (4), Gerdoci (9), Gllamniku (43), Halabak (5), Herrtica (36), Kaçibeg (7), Katunishta (23), Kerpimehu (21), Konusheci (24), Kusheva (13), Letanci (5), Livadica (33), Lupci i Poshtem (14), Llapashtica e Eperme (63), Llapashtica e Poshtme (21), Llausha (30), Lluga (3), Luzhani (9), Majaci (

Merdari (33), Metergoci (39), Metohija (7), Miroci (14), Murgulla (4), Obranca (42), Orllani (56), Pakashtica (28), Penuha (11), Perani (21), Perpollci (5), Podjeva (157), Pollata (1), Potoku (3), Radujeci (31), Repa (54), Revuçi (33), Sallabaja (5), Sfeçla (48), Siboci i Eperm (38), Siboci i Poshtem (9), Slatina (1), Surkishi (17), Shajkoci (17), Shakovica (Shtedimi (15), Ternava (22), Turuçica (37) and Zakuti (15).

Municipality of Lipjan: Akllapi (3), Babushi i Muhaxhirev (17), Baica (4), Banulla (9), Bregu i Zi (9), Bujani (Dobraja e Madhe (6), Dobraja e Vogel (10), Gadime e Eperme (5), Gadime e Poshtme (9), Glllogoci (3), Gracka (82), Hallaçi i Vogel (6), Lepia (4), Lipjani (10), Llugaxhia (3), Lluga (34), Magurja (11), Mareci (

Medveci (13), Poturoci (17), Qyqylaga (12), Radeva (6), Ribari

i Madh (1), Rubofci (4), Rufci i Ri (40), Shala (Sedllari) (1), Suhadolli (125), Topliçani (5), Versheci (13), Vrella e Goleshit (111).

Municipality of Ferizaj: Babushi i Serbeve (6), Bibaj (13), Cernilla (12), Doganaj (4), Ferizaj (36), Gaçka (about 20 families), Gerlica (7), Gremja (23), Komogllava (5), Kosharja (13), Lloshkobarja (26), Mirashi (22), Mirosala (16), Muhoci (19), Nekudini (5), Nerodimja (

Nerodimja e Poshtme (1), Papazi (23), Pleshina (25),* Pojatishta (22), Prelezi i Jerlive (37), Prelezi i Muhaxhirev (7), Rahovica (15), Raka (33), Sazlia (10), Slivova (15), Softoviqi (20), Sojeva (14), Katuni i Vjeter (39), Surqina (10), Talinoc i Jerlive (5), Talinoc i Muhaxhirev (25), Tankosiqi (119), Terni (2), Varoshi (13) and Zaskok (20).

Municipality of Shtime: Glavica (6), Godanci i Poshtem (14), Gjurmoci (9), Petrovici (Pajtimet Neighborhood) (22), Muzeqina (3), Raçak (1), Rashinca (15), Shtimja (3) and Vojnofci (Municipality of Kaçanik: Elezaj (9), Gabrica (1), Kaçanik i Vjeter (29), Reka (10) and Stagova (3).

Municipality of Glllogoc: Abria e Eperme (1), Arllati (Baica (11), Dobrasheci (12), Domaneku (10), Fushtica e Poshtme (12), Gllanasella (27), Globari (15), Komarani (91), while in the locality of Ostrok (Karratica e Eperme (5), Karratica e Poshtme (18), Crikova (21), Likoshani (4), Llapushnik (31), Negroci (9), Negroci-Llapushnik locality (29), Pokleku (10), Polluzha (11), Çikatova e Re (163), Çikatova e Vjeter (2), Sankoci (5), Shtrubullova (2), Tersteniku (22), Zabeli i Poshtem (16) and Zabeli – Krivova locality (26).

Municipality of Skenderaj: Buroja (39), Çubrel-Llaushe-Vitake locality Izbica), Klina e Eperme (41), Klina e Mesme (7), Kodra

e Tomes locality in the Ternafc-Prekaz-Kline triangle (51), Kladernica (1), Kosieri i Ri (20), Kallica (48), Kuçica (2), Likoci (1), Lubovec (9), Kolena-Lubovec locality (2), Makermali (11), Mikushnica (26), Fshati i Ri (Novosella) (13), Padalishta (1), Polaci i Ri (55), Polluzha (13), Prekazi i Eperm (22), Prekazi i Poshtem (9), Radisheva (2), Skenderaj (Serbica) (55), Ternafci (

Turiçeci (25), Vitaku (12) and Vojniku (32), Municipality of Vushtrri: Akrashtica (3), Beçiqi (10), Bivolaku (Brunsiku) (Bukoshi) (58), Cecelia (5), Dalaku (14), Druari (26), Druari-Resniku locality (35), Doberlluka (6), Dubofci (

Dumnica e Eperme (9), Dumnica e Llugave (15), Dumnica e Poshtme (19), Galica (6), Graca (6), Graca-Stanofci i Eperm locality (28), Hercegovca (46), Jezera (Lake) (41), Kollo (15), Mavriqi (5), Nedakoci (12), Novolani (32), Maxhunaj (

Pantina (16), Pestova (15), Resniku (6), Ropica (5), Samadrexha (29), Sllakofci (1),

Slatina (7), Smrokonica (1), Stanofci i Eperm (5), Stanofci i Poshtem (9), Studimja e Poshtme (

Sverçaku i Eperm (19), Sverçaku i Poshtem (52), Shalci (16), Shtitarica (1), Taraxha (15), Terlllobuçi (1), Lumi i Madh (28), Vernica (17), Vilanci (17), Vushtrri (many families), Zagora (21) and in the locality Zhilivoda-Siboci (6).

Municipality of Mitrovica: Brabaniqi (3), Gushafci (7), Kçiqi i Madh (2), Kopriva (2), Lisica (2), Lushta (13), Mitrovica (30), Pirqa (12), Shipoli (45), Shupkoci (1), Suhadolli i Eperm (10), Frasheri (Svinjari) (14), Vaganica (12), Vernica (10), Vinarci i Poshtem (6) and Žabari i Poshtem (3).

Municipality of Zvečan: Korila (1).

Municipality of Leposaviq: Kijavčiqi (1) and Koparići (1).

Municipality of Kamenica: Berivojca (30), Boževci (1), Bratilloci (1), Busovata (2), Dajkoci (6), Drenoci (14), Firićeja (2), Gllogoci (1), Hajnoci (2), Hodonoci (10), Hogošti (7), Kamenica (6), Karaçeva e Eperme (11), Kollolleçi (29), Kopernica (5), Koretinë (68), Miganofci (1), Moçari (1), Muçiverci (13), Çarakofci (

Rubofci (6), Rogana (21), Shipashnica e Poshtme (12), Strelica (2), Cfirca (3), Terstena (2) and Topanica (27).

Municipality of Viti: Ballanca (11), Begunca (3), Binça (2), Buzoviku (37), Budrika e Eperme (2), Devaja (3), Devaja-Vrapçiqi locality (17), Drobeshi (39), Germova (50), Gerçari (3), Gjylekari (16), Goshica (40), Kabashi (34), Mogilla (21), Podgorci (3), Pozherani (54), Radivojci (1), Ramjani i Eperm (18), Ramnishta (9), Remniku (19), Sadovina e Çerkezeve (62), Sadovina e Jerlive (11), Shasharja (12), Slatina e Eperme (17), Smira (13), Terpeza (13), Tersteniku (1), Verboci (3), Vitia (25) and Zhitia (9).

Municipality of Istog: Banica (27), Banja (42), Bellopoja (14), Caralluka (5), Dobrusha (234), Dragalefci (7), Dreja (4), Dubova e Vogel (7), Dubrava (103), Gurrakoci (33), Istogu (15), Kaliçani (28), Kashica (3), Kernina (37), Kovrraga (31), Lluga (1), Llukaci i Begut (62), Vrella (16), Zallçi (25) and Zhakova (7).

Municipality of Klina: Biça (17), Bokshiqi (14), Budisallci (12), Caraviku, Çabiqi (4), Deiqi (14), Dollci (2), Dollova (13), Dranoshiqi (29), Dersniku (3), Gjyrgjevik i Madh (7), Gjyrgjevik i Vogel (28), Gllareva (13), Grabanica (5), in the

locality Arat e Gjata (24), Gremniku (4), Jagoda (43), Jashanica (73), Kernica (24), Klinafci (18), Klina (14), Kepuzi (44), Krysheva (23), Pjeterqi i Eperm (15), Pjeterqi i Poshtem (13), Pogragja (7), Qeskova (6), Qypeva (5), Radulloc, Renoci (10), Jashanica-Resniku (52), Shtupeli (41), Stupa (25), Ujmiri (6), Videja (19), Zajm-Deiqi-Videja-Drenoc Locality (51), Volljaka (6), Zabergja (1), Zajmi (12), Zllakuçani (23) and in the Klina-Zallkuçani locality (41).

Municipality of Malisheva: Banja (18), Bellanica (14), Bubaveci (14), Bubli (11), in the locality Mirusha-Carravrana (25), Carralluka (22), Damaneku (10), Jançishta (1), Lashkadrenoci (24), Kjeva (9), Lladroviqi (20), Llazica (42), Lubizhda (23), Malisheva 20, Milanoviqi (Shkoza) (4), Mirusha (12), Mleçani (26), Pagarusha 3, Locality Mleçan-Plloçice (20), Plloçica (9), Panorci (25), locality Panorci-Bubli (31), Seniku (

Shkarasniku (9), Terpeza (23), Locality Terpeza-Arllati (19), Turjaka (and in the locality Vermica-Bellanica (9)).Municipality of Rahovec: Bellacerka (19), Bellacerka-Xerxa-Gexha-Radosta locality (119), Bernjaça (11), Brestofci (2), Celina (1), Çifllaku (20), Deja (12), Gexha (Kramoviku (7), Kramovik-Çifllak locality (23), Krusha e Madhe (41), Mrasori (3), Nushpala (13), Radosta (20), Rahoveci (9), Ratkoci (21), in the Ratkoci-Vranjaku-Nushpala locality (24), Saroshi (11), Sopaniçi (31), Vranjaka (7) and Xerxa (46).

Gjakova Municipality: Babaj Bokes (3), Bardhaniqi (11), in the Bardhaniqi-Llugaxhia locality (26), Batusha (27), Beci (82), Berjahu (5), Bardosana (24), Bishtazhini (5), in the locality Bishtazhin-Lipovec-Smaç (33), Biteş i Poshtem (41), Biteş i Eperm (36), Brekoci (36), Brovina (3), Brovine-Morine locality (37), Cermjani (37), in the Varret e Cermjanit locality (6), in the

Drini-Cermjani locality (13), Dallashaj (25), Damjani (20), Deva (16), Doblibare (28), Dobrixha (30),

Dobroshi (9), in the Kallavaj plain between Dobroshi and Juniku (92), Doli (17), in the Doli-Zhubi locality (111), Dujaka (11), Firaja (4), Firza (33), Gerçina (12), Gergoci (16), Gradisha (44), Gjakova (26), Fusha e Gjakovës (42), Nakarade locality near Gjakovës (59), Goden-Zulfaj locality (7), Guska (7), Hereçi (66), in the locality Malet e Hereçit (58), Jabllanica (15), in the locality Jabllanica-Luti-Nevxhe-Vardishte (27), Jahoci (21), Janoshi (22), Kodralia (14), in the locality Kodralia – Neci (39), Korenica (55), Kralani (37), Kusari (6), Kushaveci (6), Lipoveci (18), Ll

ugaxhia (11), in the Bardhoq-Llugaxhia locality (26), Lugbunari (122), Marmulli (79), Milena-Rezina locality (19), Meja-Orize (31), Meça (37), in the Meça-Cermjani locality (43), Moglica (9), in the Moglica-Raça-Doli locality (39), Mulliqi (13), Morina (5), Neci (77), Nivokazi (19), Novosella e Eperme (2), Novosella e Poshtme.

Osek Hyla (21), Osek Pasha (2), Pacaj (7), Palabardhi (4), Plançori (26), Ponosheci (51), Popoci (5), Qerimi (3), Raça (35), Radoniqi (128), Rakoci (37), Rogova (47), Rracaj (22), Rrypaj (7), Sheremeti (34), Shishmani (34), Shishmani i Bokes (11), Skivjani (27), Smaqi (17), Smolica (19), Stublla (21), Trakaniqi (Ujzi (14), Vogova (20), Vraniqi (32), Zidi i Sadik Ages (5), Zhabeli (Zhdrella (7) and Zhubi (7).Municipality of Prizren: Dushanova (100), Grazhdaniku (4), Hatmaxha (5), Hoça e Qytetit (16), Kabashi (14), Kabashi i Hasit (9), Korisha-Kabashi Locality (11), Kushnini (Landovica (2), Luginishta (14), in the Luginishta-Kabash locality (10), Lutogllava (37), Shumadia e Re (55), Petrovasella (14),

Prizreni (many families), Romaja (6), Trepetnica, Tupec (18), Vermica (3), Vllashnja (20) and Zhuri (4).

Municipality of Suhareka: Dubrava (3), Duhla (30), Goranca-Novaci locality (4), Grejkoci (11), Gjinoci (15), Javori (3), Leshani (7), Neperbishti (2), Reshtani (7), Savrova (4), Semetishti (7), Studençani (17), Suhareka (5), Shiroka (13), Terni (17) and Topliçani (26).

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List of Serbian war criminals and Albanians massacred in 1998-1999

Authored by Petrit Latifi

Serbian war criminal Bohan Bashcevic executes the Albanian prisoners at the prison of Dubrava (May 22, 1999).

The command structure of the Serbian police forces in 1998-99 was:

1. Slobodan Miloševic
2. Nikola Šahinović,
3. Millan Millutinović,
4. Mirko Marjanović
5. Vlajko Stoilković
6. Major General Nikola Cvijić
7. Colonel General Vlastimir Gjorgjevic
8. Colonel General Obrad Stevanović
9. Major General Petar Zeković
10. Colonel General Radomir Marković
11. Colonel General Stojan Mjak
12. Frenki Simatović
13. Milorad Luković (legion)
14. David Gajić
15. Živko Trajković
16. Sreten Lukić
17. Colonel Dragutin Adamov
18. Colonel Gradimir Zeković
19. Colonel Lubinka Cvetić
20. Colonel Dušan Gravnik
21. Colonel Bora Vukovic
22. Colonel Bogolub Ivanovic.

The structure of the Serbian military forces in 1999 was:

- 1.Slobodan Milosevic-Supreme Commander
- 2.General Dragolub Ojdanic
- 3.General Colonel Nebojsa Pavkovic
- 4.General Colonel Radoslav Martinovic
- 5.General Colonel Srboljub Trajkovic
- 6.General Colonel Geza Fakas
- 7.General Major Lubisha Stoimirovic
- 8.General Major Vladimir Lazarevic
- 9.Negosav Nikolic
- 10.Colonel Mladen Cirkovic
- 11.Colonel Dragan Zhivanovic
- 12.Colonel Bozhidar Dolic
- 13.Colonel Krosman Jelic
- 14.Colonel Radojko Stevanovic
- 15.Zelko Pekovic
- 16.Colonel Ilija Todorov
- 17.Colonel Branislla Lukic...

In addition to the regular military-police forces Serbian, paramilitary forces have also acted such as:

- 1.ARKAN's forces,
- 2.SESEL's forces
- 3.DRASHKOVIC's forces
- 4.RED BERETS

This is the Serbian command pyramid which has given orders and carried out numerous massacres throughout Kosovo.

On this occasion, I am highlighting only some of the massacres committed:

1. Likoshan Massacre,
2. Qirezi Massacre
3. Prekaz Massacre
4. Abris Massacre
5. Recak Massacre,
6. Rrezalle Massacre
7. Izbica Massacre
8. Lubenic Massacre
9. Padalishte Massacre
10. Qyshku Massacre
11. Rrezalle Massacre
12. Zahaqi Massacre
13. Dubrava Prison Massacre
14. Rogove e Hasi Massacre
15. Krusha e Madhe Massacre
16. Celina Massacre
17. Bellacerka Massacre
18. Krusha e Vogel Massacre
19. Tusus Neighborhood Massacre in Prizren
20. Theranda Massacre
21. of Gjakova
22. Meja Massacre
23. Korenica Massacre...and hundreds of other massacres.

Serbian criminals killed and massacred the following:

- 1.Zeqir Deliajn-1954-1998
- 2.Habib— — 1948-1998
- 3.Hysen— — 1946-1998
- 4.Mihane H.—1982-1998
- 5.Ali.....1930-1998
- 6.Zahide.....1971-1998
- 7.Antigone H.....1984-1998(child)
- 8.Fazli.....1904-1998
- 9.Lumnije.....1969-1998
- 10.Jeton.....1988-1998(child)
- 11.Menduhije.....1994-1998(child)
- 12.Diturije.....1998-1998(baby)
- 13.Bekim1971-1998
- 14.Gentiana.....1990-1998(child)
- 15.Pajazit.....1929-1998
- 16.Sherif.....1931-1998
- 17.Adem.....1965-1998
- 18.Haride.....1938-1998

- 19.Hava.....1936-1998
- 20.Mihane.....1973-1998
- 21.Donjeta.....1991-1998(child)
- 22.Hajriz.....1964-1998
- 23.Valmir.....1996-1998(baby)
- 24.Luljeta.....1971-1998

Greek political murders and provocations against Albanians in 1940

Authored by Petrit Latifi

In the 1940s, Greek chauvinist leaders would murder Albanian political leaders and shoot at Albanian troops. The Greek-Albanian border tensions has its roots in the border decided in 1912 where Albanians of Epirus, a majority population, remained within Greece. It was not until 1923 that Greece was finally expelled from southern Albania. In the publication “Wille und Macht Volume 8, Issues 13-24” from 1940 we can read:

Greek colonisation of Epirus and Albanian lands

“The Greek encroachment on Albanian territory thus appears only as a preliminary stage of an expansion directed even further north. The fact that Epirus, like Greece, is known to be heavily populated by Albanians and that in its north, in the so-called Camurija, i.e. in the landscape between the Janina furrow in the east and the Ionian coast down to Preveza on the Arta Gulf in the west, there is an almost closed Albanian settlement area with the centers of Paramythia and Filastan, has hardly ever been seriously disputed. The testimonies of European travelers of the 19th century These leave no doubt that they encountered a predominantly Albanian population all the way down to the Gulf of Corinth.”

“Both the constant influx of Albanian populations into Epirus and Greece’s efforts to advance ever further north are explained by the fact that southern Albania and Epirus form a spatial unit that is particularly closely connected in terms of transport and geography. Janina, the center of Greek Epirus, has remained

without any organic connection to the areas of this country despite almost 30 years of belonging to Greece.”

“It was not until 1923 that Greece was finally expelled from southern Albania”

Greek murders of Albanian leaders and patriots

“Despite the assurance that they could appreciate this Italian concession, the Greek side began to block the small border traffic on the Albanian border, so that many farmers who owned their fields across the border were unable to cultivate them in an orderly manner. In Epirus, a wave of persecution against the Albanian population began and finally, in August, Greece once again continued its provocations by having two Greek shepherds, presumably of Aromanian ethnicity, murder the Camuritan irredentist leader Daut Hodza, who had come to Porto Edda for a national rally, on his secret way back to Greece, in return for a reward of 75,000 drachmas.

He was presumably first poisoned during a snack offered in false hospitality in a village near Argirokastron. Then the head of the corpse was severed from the torso and brought to Greece, where it was carried through the Albanian villages, quite obviously with the tolerance of the local authorities, in order to morally terrorize the Albanian population. The indignation that this act triggered in Albania, but also in the Albanian colonies in Romania and Bulgaria, was tremendous.”

Greek troops murdered the prominent Albanian Osman Taka

“On the contrary, not only did news emerge of various murders of Albanian irredentists, but in the same month of August, another murder of a prominent Albanian, Osman Taka, who had

been killed not far from his estate near Filatan. Police repression of the Albanian population became increasingly severe. In some places, all house-to-house traffic, from village to village, was practically stopped, so that the population lost all connection with the outside world.”

Greek commander Koco Duros atrocities against Albanians

“On September 3, In 1940, Italian contingents again occupied the positions on the border that had been vacated the previous year. In Florina, Janina and Preveza, columns of guerrillas were formed under the command of the well-known Greek nationalist Koco Duro, who were supposed to pacify the Albanian minorities.

Greek assaults on Albanian border guards of 1940

“On the evening of October 25, 1940, a bomb attack was carried out on the government building in Porto Edda. On October 26, 1940, Greek guerrillas attacked an Albanian border guard on Albanian soil. At three o’clock in the morning of October 28, 1940, the Italian ambassador in Athens presented a short-term ultimatum in which Italy demanded guarantees for the continuation of Greece’s policy of neutrality. As the deadline had not passed, Albanian and Italian troops crossed the Greek border at dawn on October 28, 1940”

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Wille und Macht Volume 8, Issues 13-24 1940. https://www.google.se/books/edition/Wille_und_Macht/PR0KAAAAIAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=1

French newspapers covering Greek and Serb atrocities against Albanians in 1912-1913

Authored by Petrit Latifi

In 1913, the French consuls received reports of Greek and Serbian atrocities against Albanians, though few reached the French public. Instead, due to French Serbophile tendencies, focus lay on alleged “Albanian atrocities”. Maurice Carlier wrote to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in January 1913 on the miserable conditions of the Albanian, as did Etienne Dussap.

“Information about the Massacres

This representation of the Albanian as a ferocious being, which haunts the imagination of the French people of the Balkan Wars, is relayed, consolidated, and amplified by the way in which information about the atrocities committed during the conflicts in regions inhabited by Albanians is reported.

Testimonies about the massacres of Albanian populations by the Greek and Serbian occupying armies included in investigations carried out at the end of the conflicts or in subsequent historiographical research find almost no echo in the French press of the time, at least in the newspapers from which I compiled my corpus.

French consul Etienne Dussaps report of the Cretan Greek war crimes against Albanians of Aidonat

And yet, these massacres were already known to the French consuls on the ground. Maurice Carlier wrote to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in January 1913 to inform them of the miserable conditions in which the Muslim populations were living in the

territories occupied by the Serbian army, while the French consul in Janina, Etienne Dussap, confirmed to the Minister of Foreign Affairs the massacre of Albanians by a Greek band commanded by a Cretan leader in the region of Aidonat:

“Although the Cretan leader was arrested, the incident was kept hidden by the Greek authorities. The Governor General spoke to me about it today in confidence and told me how deplorable the unfortunately true incident was. The authorities seem to want to hush up this affair as much as possible for fear of repercussions.”

How can we explain the fact that this information was not disseminated in the French press, while, on the contrary, information on atrocities attributed to Albanians was widely publicized, as shown in the table below?”

And the Petit Journal’s Belgrade correspondent sent this nationalist newspaper, which was pro-Balkan Allies, Turkophobic, and Islamophobic, a story in which his hatred of Muslim Albanians was evident:

“(…) I will never forget the spectacle I saw when the Albanian prisoners arrived in Belgrade. The entire population had gathered on the sidewalks from the train station to the fortress (...) to see these fierce Arnauts pass by, heads bowed, barefoot, in rags, exhausted, starving. They passed with the gait of hunted beasts among the Serbs who showed no horror, no hatred, and uttered no cry, trying hard to forget the horrible agonies of their unfortunate brothers from Old Serbia, massacred by these Arnauts.”

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October 1912 Le Petit Parisien, October 18: “The Excesses of the Montenegrins”

Le Journal, October 27: “The Abuses of the Muslim Albanians”

Archives du Ministère des Affaires Etrangères, nouvelle série, Turquie/441 : Usküb, le 17 janvier 1913, n°3, le consul français Carlier au MAE, au sujet de la misère des populations musulmanes dans sa région

Paramythia en grec. Il s’agit d’une région où habitaient jusqu’à la deuxième guerre mondiale des membres de la communauté albanophone, des Tsams. Sur le destin de cette communauté en Grèce du XXe siècle, voir Eleftheria Manta, Οι μουσουλμάνοι Τσάμηδες της Ηπείρου, (Les Tsams musulmans d’Epire, 1923-2000). Thessalonique, Editions de l’Institut d’études sur la péninsule d’Haemos, 2004 et Mark Mazower, After the war was over : reconstructing the family, nation and state in Greece, 1943-60, Princeton University Press, 2000.

Archives du Ministère des Affaires Etrangères, correspondance consulaire, Janina/31: Janina, le 11 mai 1913.

René Lebault, « La férocité des Albanais », Le Petit Journal, le 30 décembre 1912

Part 1 - International report fom 1919: Serbian and Greek atrocities against Albanians

Authored by Petrit Latifi

According to the publication “BIBLIOTHÈQUE DES PEUPLES BALKANIQUES: 10 M.D. SKOPIANSKI Ancien rédacteur du Journal Macédonien, La Patrie, LES ATROCITÉS SERBES d’après les témoignages américains, anglais, français, italiens, russes, serbes, suisses”, published in 1919, Serbian and Greek troops committed numerous atrocities against Albanians.

“CHAPTER III Persecutions and Atrocities Continue

Executions of Albanian and Turkish prisoners at the fortress

Every day, these peculiar “guardians of legal authority” brought hundreds of Turks and Albanians to the fortress, where the “strong-willed”—upon simple denunciation by the comitadjis, the new “knights of the dagger”—without proof or investigation, were mercilessly and shamelessly shot in the fortress courtyard.

The higher military authorities turned a blind eye to all these horrors, which could hardly contribute to the development of Christian civilization in a Muslim country. They say there is nothing more dangerous than a slave who breaks his chains and can give vent to his age-old hatred. Now, the Serbs’ chains were heavy and they wore them for a long time; that alone can excuse their ferocity.”

“For what Belgrade and its protectors and friends described as simple repression, the execution of a few unruly individuals, were in reality mass massacres of populations, without distinction of age or sex, massacres coldly conceived and prepared even before the declaration of war on Turkey.

It was an entire people who were being exterminated; hundreds of villages were being methodically sacked, burned, and whose populations were annihilated; Those who escaped the sword and fire—for the victims numbered in the hundreds, most of them young children, thrown alive into the fires that consumed what had been their homes—died of hunger and cold in the mountain caves where they took refuge to escape the bloodthirsty rage of these beasts with human faces.”

Atrocities by Voia Tankossitch (Voja Tankosic)

“All this took place on Belgrade’s orders; the comitadjis of Voia Tankossitch led the way, spreading terror and death. In the absence of a Turkish army, which had not existed in Albania since the Kumanovo affair, it was on the harmless populations that the Serbs exercised this power.

Even the mothers of the same sex wanted to play their part in this slaughter. Was it not at one of the official receptions at the Konak in Belgrade, just a few days before the declaration of war, that a great lady—great in rank, but alas! not in heart—cried out in a voice loud enough to be heard by all the saber-wranglers who surrounded her: “Above all, don’t leave any!”

So literally that it became the obsession of the wounded in the delirium of fever, like this young and brilliant officer, son of a high dignitary of the kingdom, who, brought wounded to Belgrade, never stopped shouting: “Kill them! Kill them all! Don’t leave any!” This was the order he had received when

leaving Belgrade, and he had scrupulously executed this order everywhere he went, and he could not forget it even on his bed of pain.”

Serbian atrocities in Elbasan, Tirana and Spas

“Thus, the truth was distorted and the new devastations and massacres perpetrated by the Serbs during this military outing, which brought them back for the second time, within three years, to the shores of the Adriatic, were almost glossed over. For, faithful to their traditional Albanian policy, the Serbs once again spread terror among the population and littered the country with new ruins in their wake. The military censors, friendly toward them, did not reveal much about this new Serbian activity in Albania.”

Mr. Geo-Fred Williams witnessed thousands of Albanians starving

“Speaking at the same meeting, Mr. Geo-Fred Williams, the eminent politician and generous philanthropist, said: “When I came away, thousands of Albanians were starving, though innocent of any wrong.” Another means of exterminating the die-hard Macedonians and Albanian non-citizens was provided to the Serbo-Montenegrians by the World War.

Under the guise of strategic necessity, they assigned Macedonian or Albanian contingents, incorporated into their army, to the most exposed points of the war front, always taking care to keep them under machine-gun threat, ready to crack down on any inclination to retreat or desert”.

Quote by Mr. Geo. Fred Williams on Serbian massacres of Albanians

“On the same date, the Boston Herald, written by Mr. Geo. Fred. Williams, wrote: “I believe in a God of punishment and vengeance.

Whoever has wielded the sword will perish by the sword; the stench of German war gas must have the same flavor for the Serbian trenches as the stench of Albanian corpses with which the Serbs strewn their passage through Albania.”

Serbian poet Voislav Ilyich (Vojslav Ilic) poetry of hatred against Albanians

“Moreover, the Serbs’ hatred of the Albanians, whose greatest crime is to find themselves on the Adriatic Sea, is the subject of a formal education in Serbia. From a very young age, children are instilled with a phobia of the Albanian, along with other equally edifying and noble facts. Poetry, that music of words which, like the other, should soften morals, itself plays a part in this. In his “Selected Battle Songs,” the Serbian poet Voislav Ilyich sings of the exploits of the seven fierce butchers of Belgrade who massacred 24 Albanians”.

Serbian atrocities decreased when the Commission was expected

“Individual lives were truly at a low price during these months of war, and private property was of no value. Theft had become as common as rape... where the Commission was expected (this was after the conclusion of Bucharest, as in Eastern Thrace), we saw a Bulgarian newspaper note that the horrors had diminished.”

Serbian newspaper Targoviski Glassnik opposed an international investigation of Serbian atrocities

“On the other side, on the Albanian border, where these horrors were about to begin again, they (the Serbs) were careful to oppose the Commission’s passage. (Emphasis added.) A Serbian newspaper (the Targoviski Glassnik) even raised a question on this subject... saying that an international investigation... was, in its view, a limitation of sovereignty, an intervention in the rights of the State.”

Greek law of 1914 which allowed the seizing of Albanian lands

“The Greeks, for their part, proceeded in a similar manner. By a law promulgated in 1914, Greece had given a virtually legal appearance to the seizure of the buildings and lands of the Muslims of Macedonia and the Albanians of Epirus and the regions of southern Albania that the London Conference had assigned to it”.

Reference

https://www.strumski.com/books/m.d.skopiansky_atrocites_serbes.pdf

Part 2 - International report fom 1919: Serbian and Greek atrocities against Albanians

Authored by Petrit Latifi

“Dibra District

In Klosse, Serbian gangs bayoneted Ahmet Ali and his brother, Nezir Suleiman, and Mehmet Salih. The entire village was sacked.

In Tari Kartla, in broad daylight and in front of all the inhabitants gathered for this purpose, Eumer Halil, Osman Chira, Kerim Zeinel, Ismail Alush, and Sul Hodja (a Muslim priest) were bayoneted and reduced to shapeless corpses. Their houses were burned after being looted.

In Pilat, house searches were carried out under the pretext of searching for clandestine weapons depots; many houses were ransacked; Hassan Pata's house was burned and its owner's throat cut in front of his elderly mother, wife, and children. In Kraitsa, the house of Muharren Dervish was burned after being ransacked.

In Sergheu, all the houses previously ransacked were burned. In Sopot, the village was completely ransacked and looted; many houses were burned; all the livestock was stolen, and Ali Kamber, along with his servant, Hamza Dicha, and Salich Selim, were bayoneted to death

In Dibra (city), a few hours before the Malissor assault, the prefect and the military commander of the place arrested eighteen notables, who, without any form of trial, were executed: Ramis Karanfil, Sheikh Hussein, Numan Hassan, and Savfet Bey; The others were only saved thanks to the Malissorees

who, in the meantime, entered the city, which the Serbian army had to hastily evacuate.

Upon their return to Dibra, the Serbs sacked the entire city and took away more than a million Turkish lira worth of loot. Many homes were burned, including those of Ali Bey, Rakip Kiatib, and Kourtiche Aga. The Serbs also massacred, with unprecedented cruelty, many people who had remained peacefully at home and had taken no part in the insurrection.

Among those massacred were the following: Kourtiche Aga, Behdjet Eliendi, Hadji Suréya Eiiendi, Réchit Etlendi Kussari, and Saadullah Shtrasimir. Currently, the town of Dibra is almost deserted, as the inhabitants have fled to the mountains. In the town itself, barely two or three hundred individuals of both sexes remain.

In Ghuritsa, the day after the officer delegated by the Austrian government arrived to verify the Serb evacuation of the territory, the Serbs reappeared at the entrance to the village and killed a woman and a five-year-old child; they also wounded another woman.

In Homèche, of the 150 houses in the village, only three remain; all the others were burned after being ransacked.

After the surrender, the Serbs massacred Mussa Ismail, Shemcheddin Bairam, and Ilalit Suleiman, who had returned to the village after the amnesty. In addition, they took 1,000 sheep, 150 oxen, and 40 horses the first time; the second time, they took 50 sheep, 9 oxen, and 9 horses.

In Chonpeutsé, after looting the houses and taking away their belongings and all their provisions, the Serbs massacred Alisse Muslim and his brother Abdi, Hassan Abas, and Dalip Elmas. In Hokcliatiue, of the 74 houses in this village, not one remains

intact; they were all ransacked and burned.

Those named Ferhatet Nazif were bayoneted. All the livestock was taken.

In Topoliau, a village of 68 houses, there was looting and a general burning. A man named Abdullah Djafer's throat was cut for failing to pay the ransom of five Turkish lira (115 Italian lire) demanded by the Serbian officer commanding the detachment. The Serbian soldiers took all the livestock. In Kovatchiehta, Malik Bairam, Aziz Hadji, Ahmet Ramadan, Leka, Destan Yactiar, Seifeddin Eles, and Suleiman Ramadan were massacred.

The stolen livestock amounted to 150 sheep, 41 oxen, and 13 kids. A man named Rachit Redjep's life was saved only thanks to a ransom of 150 Turkish lira (approximately 3,450 francs) paid to the commander of the Serbian detachment. In Ghuritsa (a village near Topolian), 14 men were massacred, including the village mayor; two women were also killed: Naile Sefer and Zemane Ibrahim, as well as an 8-year-old boy, Ismail Mehmed, a 10-year-old boy, Bairam Eles, a 7-year-old boy, Rahman, two 12-year-olds, Hassan Ali and Elias, as well as Hussein Choka's daughter.

In Goleviclita, the entire village was sacked, 74 houses were burned, and Halil Numan and Nouredin Mustafa had their throats slit. As for livestock, the Serbs took 1,000 sheep, 80 oxen, and 35 horses the first time, and 23 horses, 40 oxen, and 500 sheep the second time.

In Karchichta, the only two Muslim houses in the village were burned. In addition, 60 sheep, two oxen, and four cows were taken. In Blat, the Serbs burned 75 houses and massacred Redjep Leche, his brother Abdi, and his son, named Bairam, as well as Islam Quarana's wife.

The village was completely ransacked and the livestock there, 90 sheep and 50 oxen, were taken.

In Zogai, the village was looted; belongings, provisions for the winter, and all the livestock were taken. The Serbs burned 124 houses there, and while the fire reduced everything to ashes, they threw in alive a woman named Rihane, two young girls: Fazile and Muslime, and a seven-year-old boy named Bairam. They also killed with bayonets: Hadji Muslim, Nezir Aziz, Ilalil Numan, and Zein Hassan.

Returning a second time to Zogai, the Serbs massacred Mustafa Muslim, Aziz Yusuf, Adem Shaban, and Edine Nourka. They also kidnapped 7 cows and 6 sheep that had escaped the first looting.

In Magilîar, 10 houses were ransacked and burned.

In addition, the Serbs bayoneted Elmas Selman and his son Selman, Malik Redjep and his son Murat, Hassan Suleiman, Abdullah Kehaya, Haireddin Hassan and his three sons Eumèr, Ramis, and Tevfik, as well as his brother Rakip and his father Hassan, Rustem Mehmet, Numan Shemchedin, Ramadam Bairam, and Eyub Edhem.

The other inhabitants of the village were forced to surrender 50 oxen, 2 cows, and 113 goats to save their lives. In Potchiclita, the Serbs killed Muharhem Muharhem and his son Behdjet. They also took 100 sheep and nine oxen, as well as 150 Turkish lira (approximately 3,450 francs), the proceeds of searching the villagers' pockets.

In Lower Karteliiclita, the Serbs looted Mehmet Eyoub's house after slitting the owner's throat in front of his family.

In Cherneua, they burned 23 houses and massacred Hassan Abbas and his wife, Ramadan Salih, and Rustem Soulyeman. They completely ransacked the village and took all belongings, supplies, and livestock.

In Blats, the village was completely burned after being looted. The inhabitants were all put to the sword indiscriminately, so it is impossible to establish a list of victims. Returning a second time to the Blats site, the Serbs surprised 250 sheep, 37 cows, and 28 horses, which they abducted after killing the shepherds. At Spas, they ransacked all the dwellings and burned ten of them.

They took all the livestock they could capture, namely: 150 sheep, 4 horses, and 13 oxen. At Glaboutkii, after looting all the dwellings, they set them on fire; 30 houses were reduced to ashes. In addition, they massacred before the eyes of the inhabitants:

Adil Bilhal, Ahmed Abbas, Mustafa Murteza, Djelalledin, Destan and his brother Musa, Haireddin Maksout, Lutfi, Feisolullah, Réshit Murteza and his son Fettah, Gazzanfer Zeinel, and others.

The Serbs also took 150 head of wool, 11 oxen, and 1 donkey. At Pnldjiclité, the Serbs stole 103 sheep, 15 oxen, 14 horses, 7 donkeys, and 65 Turkish lira in gold (approximately 1,500 francs). Returning a second time, they surprised and took 5 sheep, 10 oxen, and 1 horse. In Obok, the entire village was ransacked and the notable Ramadan Bairam's throat was slit. The first time, the Serbs kidnapped a flock of 120 sheep and then returned a second time, surprising 25 sheep, 2 oxen, 1 horse, and 2 donkeys.

In Peziak, they burned or destroyed all the homes. Among the inhabitants, they massacred the following: Yahya Ismail, Malik,

Mahmout, Seifullah, Abbas, and Vehbi Suleiman. The Serbs also kidnapped 14 oxen, 50 sheep, and 1 donkey.

In Erebara, the entire village was ransacked and the following: Ibrahim Osman, Jounous Kourtiche, Djafer Demir, and Destan Ishak were massacred. They also took 3 horses, 1 donkey, and 8 sheep.

From a pasture near this village, the Serbs abducted a flock of 150 sheep belonging to Shukri Bey.

In Voyaik, the Serbs ransacked and burned all 51 houses, and while the flames carried out their devastation, the Serbian soldiers bayoneted everyone they encountered; among the victims were Sinan Ibrahim, Nazif Numan, Ali Selim, and Idris Chaban. Furthermore, Shame was tortured and had her throat cut before her children's eyes.

All the captured livestock, 100 sheep, 8 oxen, and 9 horses, were taken away. 154

In Allai-Béy, the Serbs pillaged the entire village and burned 65 houses; they massacred the following: Ibrahim, Zeinel Dalip, Salih Ahmet, Ali Selim, Haidar Shaban and his brother Haireddin, Haireddin Moutché, Ali Osman, Numan Elmas, Seifeddin Selim, Zeinel Saip, Salih Suleiman, Fazli Abbas, as well as the women Shame, Qamile, Alie, Nimetallah, Illibe, Zaide, Fatime, and a five-year-old girl.

All livestock found in the village or in the pastures were taken.

In Avalau, the village was ransacked and four houses burned; The notable Ismail Ismail was slaughtered and the livestock was taken captive, namely 99 sheep, 6 horses and a donkey, was kidnapped.

In Tcbaka, after looting the village, nine houses were set on fire. Of the villagers, the Serbs bayoneted Bashir Rustem, Hussein

Abbas, Shahin Numan, and Zeinullah. They also kidnapped 13 cattle. In Knvatitchia, the entire village was sacked and 32 houses were set on fire; Elias Daout, Nouredin Nurche, Salih Osman, and Zeinel Troza were massacred.

The Serbs kidnapped two oxen, 30 sheep, and nine cows. In Upper Bluta, the entire village was looted and 18 houses were set on fire. Abdul Aziz and Abdurrahman were the only Serb victims. In addition, 42 sheep and two horses were taken.

In Blata, after the looting, fire reduced 25 houses to ashes; Ali Blata and his two sons died in the flames. The Serbs also took 30 sheep, four cows, and three horses. In Leolian, after the looting, the entire village was burned, and all the livestock found in the stables or pastures was taken.

Lower Dibra District

In Ravdishte, the village was looted and ransacked from top to bottom; 38 houses and about thirty stables were burned. The victims, massacred as usual with bayonets, numbered 65 men. It should also be noted that a six-year-old boy, the son of a local notable, was thrown alive into the flames. The Serbs also took 400 sheep, 150 goats, 60 cows, and 22 horses.

A search of the pockets of the spared inhabitants yielded 20 Turkish lira (about 450 francs), which the Serbs appropriated. In Zimar, the Serbs ransacked and burned seven houses; they massacred with bayonets: Ahmet Chaban, Mulaim Elmas, Suleiman Zekir, Veissel Riza, and Salih Chaban. The livestock they took amounted to 245 sheep and 12 oxen. In Starovetz, the entire village was sacked and 42 houses were reduced to ashes. The human victims were: Hussein Moudja, Rechit Rahman, and a woman named Zobeida.

The livestock surprised and taken by the Serbs amounted to 300 cattle, 30 horned animals, and four horses. In Balmtai, the Serbs forced Ramadan Mehmet and his companions to perform balancing acts, then slaughtered them. They kidnapped 10 horses.

In Toamiin, the village was sacked and two houses, a convent, and a mosque were burned. Mazloun Youssouf and a ten-year-old boy were massacred. All the livestock taken by surprise were taken.

In Dotcliiclita, after the looting, 55 houses were burned. Among the horribly massacred victims were the bodies of Malik Bairam, Ramadan Ahmet, Eumer Sadik, Zeinullah Hassan, Allalil Younous, Moussa Bairam, and Shaban Halil.

In addition, 400 sheep and 200 horses were kidnapped by the Serbs.

In Zagrad, soldiers burned eight houses and stole three horses. In Belluvé, the Serbs ransacked the entire village and took all portable belongings.

In Graidau, after being sacked, 22 houses were burned. These included Aziz Chemchéddin, Hassan Zekiria, Djafer Youssouf, and Emroullah Mahmoud. Mont, Békir, Hassan Dourmiche, Rustém Hassan and his brother Zékiria, Bédjet Nuri and his wife, Ismaïl Djélil and his brother Elias, Elès Hassan, Emroulah Démir, Sinan Djafer, Aziz Ivourtiche, Maksut Numan, and Ferhat were massacred with bayonets before the eyes of their families.

The Serbs also took all the livestock. In Mulinr, they looted all the houses and burned 14 of them. They also stole 200 sheep, 100 lambs, 30 cows, and 15 horses, as well as more than 300 Turkish lira (approximately 7,000 francs), the proceeds of picking through the residents' pockets. During a second visit to

the same village, the Serbian troops stole 10 sheep, 40 lambs, and a horse. They also massacred eleven notables with bayonets.

In Luzniis, after looting all the private properties, the Serbs set fire to five of the main houses.

They took all the livestock found in the stables, more than 4,500 wool-bearing animals and 200 horned animals. The human victims, massacred with bayonets, amounted to 45 people, whose names were carefully verified and noted.

In Tcliatouehe, four houses were burned, and the woman named Asma Hassan, as well as Zeinel Chaban and Osman Numan, were massacred; three horses were stolen.

In Breclidau, the Serbs looted and burned 17 houses. They massacred Abedin Osman, Shahin Mehmet, and Salih Kadri. Twenty-five horses were also stolen.

In Onshtelentsa, the entire village was sacked and thirteen houses burned to the ground. Numan Rustem, Muslim Zeki, and Mehmet Gota were massacred. The stolen livestock consisted of 17 horses and six oxen.

In Deshat, the Serbs set fire to 15 houses and threw a ten-year-old boy, two seven-year-olds, and two women into the flames alive. They stole fifty oxen and 500 sheep.

In Sohodol, they set fire to a village on May 3. and massacred four men, namely Abdullah Abedin, Toussoun Dalip, Souléyman Bahtiar, and Dalip Ismaïl, a woman (Bélouré) and her 6-year-old child (Mazloun). They also kidnapped 200 sheep and 30 horses.

In Borovian, the Serbs burned two houses and slaughtered Rustém Mouharrém in front of his people. They also kidnapped 27 cattle, 119 sheep, and five horses.

In Rachuopoye, they ransacked all the houses, but failed to set fire to any. They bayoneted six notables (named Bairam Mehmet, Malik Rakip, Selman Rakip, Behdjet Behloul, Osman Azan, and Haireddin Malik) and kidnapped 20 oxen. In Cheryan, the Serbs set fire to the houses and killed three men (Fazli Suleiman, Yashar Ileibat, and Bektash Arslan) and a woman (Zobeida).

They kidnapped 14 horses and 00 sheep. In Pilaf, all the houses were ransacked and five of them burned. The Serbs bayoneted Dalip Ramadan, before the eyes of his elderly mother. In Pilaf-Mahalla, after ransacking all the houses, they burned eight. They killed Hassan Fettah, Salih Yusuf, and his six-year-old daughter, Fatimé. In addition, the Serbian soldiers threw a five-year-old boy, Shukri, and a four-year-old boy, Hassan, alive into the flames. 158

The livestock stolen included 100 oxen, 15 cows, 200 sheep, and eight horses. In Polloyan, the village was pillaged from top to bottom and three houses set on fire. Eleven people were killed (Haireddin Vechta and his brother Aziz, Yusuf Uka, Haireddin Shkurti, Hussein Zeinel, Haireddin Ilalil, Sait Pasha, Emine Shahin, Eles Numan and his brother Osman, along with the latter's son).

As livestock, they stole 50 sheep, 12 oxen, and four horses. In Gtlitliesse, all the houses were ransacked and five were set on fire. The Serbs slit the throats of three men (Djafer Rustem, Destan Hassan, and Djémal Salih) and one woman (Aïché). They kidnapped 250 sheep and 30 horses.

In Jlimiau, the entire village was sacked; among the inhabitants, the following were massacred with bayonets: Hassan Shahin, Seifullah Ibrahim, Abdurrahman Fettah, Kérim Sadik, Bairam Djélil. 200 sheep, 20 cows, and 10 horses were also kidnapped.

In Pishknipia, after looting all the houses in this village, 57 of the largest houses were burned; Djelaleddin Abbas, Ali Eumer, Djelman Selman, Hassan Arslan, Haïreddin Chaban, and Mourat Démir were massacred. The livestock taken amounted to 180 cattle, 450 sheep, 15 mules, and 20 horses.

In Triptché, the village was sacked, and Zeinullah Ahmet's throat was brutally slit before his own eyes. Two horses and 57 sheep were taken.

In Teliidima, thirty houses were burned to the ground.

The human victims included three men (Kitan Keloche, Hassan Han, Arslan Sadik). In addition, 500 sheep, 200 head of cattle, 13 horses, and 3 donkeys were taken.

In Riéues, the Serbs set fire to five houses, slit the throat of Zeinel Ahmet on his doorstep, and kidnapped 100 cattle, 12 cows, and 5 pack animals. And the account of the massacres continues, and the terrifying list grows longer, forming the martyrology of the young Albanian people.

Detailed details have been provided of the atrocities committed in other regions of the Lower Dibra district in northern Albania, such as in Diviak (general looting, the assassination of one man, Beqir Suleiman, and a ransom of 45 Turkish lira paid to the Serbian commander by the inhabitants to stop the massacre. All the livestock was taken.)

In Véuishtë, looting, fire; Beqir Assim and Idris Tahir had their throats slit, and their livestock were stolen.

In Slatiua, 30 houses were set on fire, Bahtial Idris was burned alive, and 1,365 head of cattle were stolen. In Troyak and Velesha, 41 homes were burned to the ground, Zaim Idris, Abbas Ilussein, and Salih Kadri were murdered, and 660 head of cattle were stolen.

In Kal, 30 houses were burned, the woman Daveshe was thrown into the flames, Bairam Rustem had her throat slit on the doorstep of his home, and 576 head of cattle were stolen.

In Slave, there were no casualties; the population, having no faith in the Serbian amnesty, had fled to the mountains. The village was pillaged from top to bottom, 32 houses were reduced to ashes, and 319 head of cattle, caught in the pastures, were stolen.

In Dardha, widespread looting; two victims: Nouredin Souléyman and Ramadan Sinan; 380 head of cattle were stolen. In Retlia, widespread looting and the kidnapping of 600 head of cattle.

In Culimat La Pallaman, looting and burning of eight houses. Three women were murdered: Rihané, Selvié, and Aïché, and three men: Youssouf, Baïram, and Baïram. The number of cattle stolen exceeded 1,340.

District of Luma

No less terrifying are the horrors perpetrated in Luma District, and more specifically:

In Chnlan, general looting and burning. The entire population was slaughtered except for three people who, hearing the screams of terror from the women and children, understood what was happening and fled into the forest.

In Iodé and Kinclitan, houses were looted and burned; there were 13 human victims.

In Topojan, homes were burned to the ground and the population of more than 500 people exterminated.

In Tclierin, everything was looted. The livestock, more than 350 head, were stolen. 23 human victims, including 7 religious. In Ivrushevo. By order of Loglop, secretary of the Serbian government in Prizrend, the family of Hadji Ibrahim, consisting of eight people, including three women, a one-year-old baby, two four-year-old girls, and one six-year-old girl, was coldly massacred by the soldiers.

In Bnchtrina and Bilonche, widespread looting and burning. The population, without distinction of sex or age, was put to the sword or burned alive. Livestock were caught in the pastures after the massacre of the shepherds.

In Kekiai and Matrantza, widespread looting, with the livestock taken, approximately 1,000 head.

In Vasse, Palouclie, Qabere, and Bratcli, widespread looting, with all provisions, objects, and belongings of any value taken; the livestock, more than 800 head, was taken. 161

In Djiné, Lnzène, Kalisse, and Vile, in addition to the looting, 71 houses were burned, 123 human victims—men, women, and children—were killed, and 2,121 head of livestock were stolen.

In Emiclité, 21 houses were looted and burned; 15 victims, including a woman, a 3-month-old baby, a 4-year-old boy, a 5-year-old boy, and two 8-year-old boys; 480 head of livestock were stolen.

In Bjaferé, Brégas, Miutché, Loëna, and Perbrek, all the homes were razed, and the people surrounded by Serbian soldiers were mercilessly massacred. Several were hanged from tree branches, and the majority had their throats cut. Some were thrown into the flames and others suffered even more atrocious tortures before dying.

In Bregas alone, a large village of more than 150 houses, the victims—men, women, and children—are estimated at more than 1,300 people, and in Perbrek, their number must have well exceeded 400. Of the entire population of these five villages, only two inhabitants from Djafore and five from Mintché managed to escape extermination.

Other scenes of ferocity and carnage took place in Seroi, where 130 houses were burned, 55 men and 2 women massacred. In Bardoftsa and Novossel, both villages were completely burned; The population was able to escape into the mountains, except for Islam Ilandji's wife and her four young children and Ramadan Youssouf's entire family, who were all burned alive.

The livestock caught in the pastures, 1,620 head, including 320 large cattle, was taken. In Snla-è-Fnchese and Arras, 34 houses were burned; there were 11 human victims, and all the livestock, 610 head, were taken."

Reference

https://www.strumski.com/books/m.d.skopiansky_atrocites_serbes.pdf

Serbian newspaper Radnicke Novine in 1912: Serbs stole the livestock of Albanians of Dibra and killed the shepherds

“We know that the Albanian expedition, which the Radnichke Novine correspondent discusses here, aimed to suppress the Albanian clans who had revolted against the Serbs at that time. The Albanian revolt was portrayed by the Serbian side as the combined result of the actions of the Albanians of autonomous Albania and Bulgarian machinations. These two causes are plausible, but they do not exclude a third: the state of mind of the Albanian population subject to Serbia.

This population had personal reasons to complain about the Serbian administration. This is how the event is explained in a letter from Elbasan, published by the Bulgarian newspaper (Echo of Bulgaria, September 28), which he claims to come “from a very reliable source. The commission was unable to verify his claims, but, after all it saw and heard, following the authentic letter mentioned above, it does not believe it should doubt them.

“On September 20th, new style, the Serbian army took all the livestock from the Malesia of Dibra. The herdsmen were forced to defend themselves and fight, but they were all killed. Along with these herdsmen, the Serbs killed the two chieftains of Lyuma: Mehmed-Edem and Djafer-Elleuz, and began to pillage and burn all the villages along their route: Pechkiapa, Pletza, and Dochichti in Lower Dibra, Alai-Beg, Machi, Para, Obokou, Klobotchichta, and Solokitzi in Upper Dibra. In all these villages, the Serbs committed terrible massacres.”

Reference

https://www.strumski.com/books/m.d.skopiansky_atrocites_serbes.pdf

Serbian atrocities in Iballë of Dukagjin in Puka

Authored by Petrit Latifi

“Ibalha, a large village, inhabited mainly by Muslims, is the capital of the Dukaghini district, in the Puka region. During the last Serbian invasion, Ibalha was sacked and burned, and its inhabitants massacred. It was only after the Austro-Hungarian occupation that the survivors of its former inhabitants, joined by survivors from other surrounding villages, who had suffered the same fate as Ibalha, ventured to return to what had been their village.

Under the protection of the Austro-Hungarian authorities, they rebuilt homes, a mosque, and a school for both sexes. Unfortunately, bad luck has once again befallen this unfortunate village. Last January, the school accidentally caught fire, we believe, and became engulfed in flames. For a town of such small size and already so cruelly affected, this is a loss that is difficult to repair; nevertheless, we do not despair of hearing one of these days that the good Ibalhassians succeeded in rebuilding their school for the third time in three years.”

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https://www.strumski.com/books/m.d.skopiansky_atrocites_serbes.pdf

Albanie, n° 1/(12) du 25 avril 1918.

Albanie n° 3/(14) du 25 juin 1918

Serbo-Montenegrin atrocities against Albanians in 1915-1916

Authored by Petrit Latifi

Albania, No. 2, October 1, 1915. — “A dispatch from Salonika, which made the rounds of the press, states:

“Several fugitives from New Serbia have again arrived in Salonika. The Greek border authorities have not allowed people from the poor to continue their journey to Salonika; these fugitives are currently camping at the border where they have pitched tents. For the unfortunate inhabitants of the territories annexed by Serbia, whether Bulgarians or Albanians, to have resigned themselves, with the approach of winter, to abandoning their homes and going to live in tents, their suffering must have exceeded the limit.”

The situation of these fugitives must be very sad, but how much sadder is that of their unfortunate brothers who nevertheless had to remain in the country, perhaps because they could not abandon their wives and children or drag them with them.”

Albanie, No. 4, November 1, 1915. “Albanian Martyrs”:

“The Montenegrins have just killed a large number of Albanian patriots arrested in Scutari, whose crime was to love their country. Among these martyrs is also the great publicist Mustafa Hilmi Leskoviki. This noble victim of the Montenegrins’ madness of extermination edited the Albanian nationalist newspaper Combi, formerly published in Monastir.”

Albanie, No. 5, November 16, 1915:

“The Montenegrins’ first action upon entering Scutari was to arrest the elite patriots who were in the town, to imprison some of them, and to banish the others to Cettigné. Some even, for reasons unknown to us, were executed without further ado.”

Albanie, No. 6, December 1, 1915:

“Nor has anyone wanted to remember or note that during the Albanian revolutions that followed one another from 1908 to 1912, no—and we insist on this point—no complaint could be made against the rebels; We also pretend to forget that during the triumphant entry of 30,000 (50) Malissores (Albanian highlanders) into Uskub in 1912, there was not the slightest violence or harassment. Yet these highlanders were irregulars and seven-eighths of them were Muslims, those Muslims who were said to be savages, cruel, and bloodthirsty. All this went unnoticed, and public opinion was not even moved.

The conduct of the armies of the Balkan allies, though regular and claiming to be civilized, when they invaded Albanian territory following their crusade against Turkey, was beyond measure. Thousands and thousands of unarmed Albanians were massacred in cold blood and deliberately; hundreds of villages were razed to the ground or burned; others, also by the hundreds, were methodically pillaged by the Greeks and Serbs; the Montenegrins, after looting it, set fire to the market and a large part of Scutari.”

Albania, No. 8, January 1, 1916:

“We reproduce below the article that The Washington Times devoted to our unfortunate homeland:

“... Information from a very authentic source reaching America has informed us that crimes, which the hardened conscience of Europe would not have tolerated in normal times, have been perpetrated on the soil of this unfortunate Albania, whose poor inhabitants have been caught in the clutches of Greco-Serbian rapacity and greed.

The Albanians are suffering far more than the Belgians have ever suffered, and this without benefiting from the vast and great sympathy that was expressed... to the inhabitants of the small country in northern Europe. It is truly and a thousand times regrettable that, despite the formal commitment made by Ed. Grey, according to which the powers would recognize the legitimate rights of small nations, unfortunate Albania has been abandoned defenseless to the actions of the Greeks and the Serbs, those spoiled children of Europe.”

L’Albanie. No. 11, March 16, 1916:

“Among Albania’s enemies, the most implacable are the Serbs. The latter never miss an opportunity to rush upon their prey to tear it to pieces.

In the aftermath of the First Balkan War, thousands of young Albanians were put to the sword by the Serbs in the most inhuman manner...”

Reference

https://www.strumski.com/books/m.d.skopiansky_atrocites_serbes.pdf

Neugkeits-Welt-Blatt: Montenegrin atrocities in Shkodër in 1877

Authored by Petrit Latifi

The German newspaper “Neugkeits-Welt-Blatt” of November 30, 1877 reports on the situation in the Ulcinj – Tivar region. It says that Turkish soldiers have withdrawn from Muriqi and from the entire Kraja. It also reports that the Montenegrin army has committed excesses and burned villages in the occupied areas.

“The battles of the Montenegrins.

The Montenegrins continue their military campaigns in Albania with favorable results so far. According to the latest reports from Cetinje, the Turks have evacuated Muriqi and all other divisions of Kraja and have withdrawn beyond the Buna. The city of Ulcinj or Dulcigno in Albania surrendered to the Montenegrins without resistance. Only a few Turkish families left the city after their arrival.

The Antivar fortress still holds its ground, encouraged by the certainty that help is approaching from the sea. However, until the 28th of this day no Turkish warships are seen on the Albanian coast. The Prince is at Antivari. The weather is very stormy and any operation on the coast will be impossible for the time being in case of the arrival of the Turkish steamers.

It is said that a great battle has been fought at Shkoder. According to English reports, the Montenegrins committed the most terrible excesses against the peaceful inhabitants of the border and burned many villages. As for the attitude of the Mirditors, the English correspondents claim that they, as well as other Catholics, do not make common cause with the

Montenegrins, but join the Turks. Others claim the opposite and add that the Mirditors had already advanced near Shkoder.”

Reference

Neugkeits-Welt-Blatt”, November 30, 1877

When Serbs helped the Young Turks massacre Albanians (1908-1910)

Authored by Petrit Latifi

Kur serbët ndihmuan xhonturqit të masakrojnë shqiptarët
(1908-1910)

Between 1908 to 1910, the Young Turk regime, following traditional anti-Albanian ottoman policies, committed several atrocities against Albanians who revolted against the regime which sought to undermine Albanian national interests. Thousands of Albanians were killed.

Destruction of kullas and massacres

“The abolition of privileges, the introduction of military service, disarmament, new taxes, the destruction of kule (fortified houses), the massacres, the arrests that took place in 1908, 1909 and especially in 1910, contributed, if need be, to turning the Muslim population of these regions against the new regime, apart from a few notables who, by allying themselves with the Young Turk party, had acquired a certain position of power.”¹

Xhavit Pasha committed many atrocities against Albanian villages

“Cavit Pasha launched ferocious attacks in Kosovo destroying many villages and repressing the Albanian population”, telegram P.R.O. F.O. 195/2329 from General Consulate of Salonica to Constantinople Embassy, 1909, Lamb to Lowther”.²

More forces were sent in 1910 after Xhavit Pasha failed

“When the punitive mission of Cavit Pasha failed, another Ottoman force was sent to Kosovo in spring 1910 when a revolt broke out, again because of taxes, under leadership of Isa Boletini and Idriz Seferi (1847–1927) who had gathered 9,000 armed men. The Porte sent a strong army under the command of Shevket Durgut Pasha, which clashed with Albanian insurgents who had blocked the railway from Macedonia.”³

Serbs helped the Ottomans fight the Albanians of Carraleva

“But the biggest battle took place in Carraleva, central Kosovo, where the Ottoman army was repelled. In difficult moments, the Ottomans were helped by the local Serbs who knew a short cut over the mountains which forced the Albanians to withdraw before becoming encircled. Boletini and Seferi escaped capture but many thousands were killed, imprisoned and interned.”⁴

Durgut Pasha destroyed the northern parts of Albania

“Durgut Pasha, now with a force of 40,000, continued westwards to Shkodra to disarm the Albanians and destroy northern parts of Albania. When the campaign was over, the Young Turks proclaimed martial law. They closed down Albanian schools and prohibited publications in Albanian.

With this, the Young Turks broke the last and most important promise they had made in Ferizaj two years earlier. This enraged the few remaining Albanians who might have still believed in Young Turk policies. The CUP annual congress in October 1910 was held in Salonika. No Albanian delegate was present. With their absence, the Albanians demonstrated the belief of many, that reaching a peaceful agreement with the Young Turks was impossible.”⁵

Reference

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Herbert Aubrey: Lists of Serbian and Greek massacres against Albanians in 1913

Petrit Latifi

In the book “Ben Kendim A Record Of Eastern Travels” by Herbert Aubrey, he writes that there were several Albanian officials at the headquarters of Ismail Qemali that wanted to present lists of massacres committed by Serbs and Greeks against Albanians. On page 264 we read:

“We went to the Konak, the seat of government, where Ismail Kemal presided. “There are many people who want to see you,” he said.” We can talk later.” Then the deputations began to arrive, with lists of atrocities committed by the Serbs in the north and by the Greeks in the south. Hassan Bey Prishtina was the first, and after him came a crowd of citizens from Argyrocastro.”¹

Indiscriminate massacres by the Serbs in unarmed Albania

“Outside, in the blazing sunlight large crowd stood and applauded continually ; inside, a series of depressing conversations went on. Meymed Bey, Minister for War, arrived. He spoke of the urgent need of help for the refugees, and with bitterness of the way in which the country (Albania) was being treated. He said he would not speak of his own losses, which were irrelevant, but his property, representing a very large sum, had been taken at Kalkandilen.”

“He told stories of indiscriminate massacre by the Serbs in unarmed Albania. The Serbs had invited him to return and to govern Djakova and Prisrend, but he had refused their offer, preferring his loss. The cheers went on and I felt sick — knowing that nothing could or would be done.”²

The Albanian Committee tried to inform the British public of these atrocities

“However, in his memoirs, Herbert did not criticise the British press either: The Albanian Committee did not have to complain of the way in which it was treated by the Government or the Press. Those pre-War days were Christian, and the howling cannibals of 1919 had not yet been loosed upon the suffering world.”³

“In spite of the intrigues of the Great Powers, the world was not too bad a place, and the Albanians, in England at any rate, received a fair hearing through the Albanian Committee, which tried to be, if not impartial, as moderate as possible. Very little was known about Albania.”

Unarmed Albanians of the south were murdered by Greeks in 1913

“The general impression was that the Albanians were another branch of the Armenian family, and indeed, as far as massacres were concerned, this was most understandable, for the unarmed, pastoral Albanians of the South were massacred by the Greeks in 1913, while the Albanians of the North-West received the same treatment at the hands of the Serbs.”⁴

References

1. <https://archive.org/details/in.ernet.dli.2015.210369/page/n263/mode/2up?q=massacre> ↩
2. imbid. ↩
3. <http://ndl.ethernet.edu.et/bitstream/123456789/54252/1/68.pdf.pdf> ↩
4. imbid. ↩

Lists and names of 537 Albanians killed by Serbo-Montenegrin forces in 1912-1913

Petrit Latifi

The following article lists the 537 Albanians killed by Serbo-Montenegrin forces in 1912-1913. First are lists and then scanned photos of the lists. Some names may repeat or be missing due to using AI to extract the names.

No	First and Last Name	Place	Year
1	Abaz Gashi	Vranoc, Pejë	1912
2	Abaz Jaha	Tujakë, Pejë	1913
3	Abaz Syla	Uçë, Burim	1913
4	Abaz Sylmetrami	Vuthaj, Plavë	1912
5	Abdyl Hasani	Rashkë, Pejë	1912
6	Abdyl S. Qosja	Strellci i Epërm, Deçan	1913
7	Abdyl S. Smajlaj	Vuthaj, Plavë	1913
8	Abdyl Sadiku	Rashkë, Pejë	1912
9	Abdyl Sadiku	Kegur, Klinë	1912
10	Abë Q. Çitaku	Pejë	1913
11	Adem Abdullah	Deçan, Dreshit	1913
12	Adem Abdullah	Pejë	1913
13	Adem Bajrami	Ponoshicë, Gjakovë	1913
14	Adem B. Rexhaj	Vuthaj, Plavë	1912
15	Adem S. Gashi	Pejë	1912

16	Adem Seferi	Ponoshicë, Gjakovë	1913
17	Adem Tahiri	Rashkë, Pejë	1913
18	Adem Zenuni	Rashkë, Pejë	1913
19	Adem Zylfaj	Vuthaj, Plavë	1912
20	Ahmet Adem	Ponoshicë, Gjakovë	1913
21	Ahmet Fazli	Rashkë, Pejë	1913
22	Ahmet Hazhij	Rashkë, Pejë	1912
23	Ahmet Hoxha	Ponoshicë, Gjakovë	1913
24	Ahmet Lutfiu	Pejë	1913
25	Ahmet Shabanaj	Zhegër, Gjilan	1913
26	Aki S. Balaj	Guci, Plavë	1912
27	Aki Beqë Çelaj	Guci, Plavë	1913
28	Aki Lec Çelaj	Guci, Plavë	1913
29	Ali Abdyl	Tujakë, Pejë	1913
30	Ali Abdyl	Tujakë, Pejë	1913
31	Ali Bajrami	Ponoshicë, Gjakovë	1913
32	Ali Dema	Ponoshicë, Gjakovë	1913
33	Ali H. Ferati	Rashkë, Pejë	1912
34	Ali H. Smajlaj	Vuthaj, Plavë	1912
35	Ali H.K. Kuçi	Deçan	1912
36	Ali S. Lutaqi	Qarabreg, Deçan	1912
37	Ali Smajlaj	Vuthaj, Plavë	1912
38	Ali Miftari	Gjilan, Prishtinë	1913
39	Ali A. Mulliqi	Kegjekollë, Prishtinë	1913

40	Ali Ali	Pejë	1913
41	Ali Dema	Ponoshicë, Gjakovë	1912
42	Ali Mustafaj	Vuthaj, Plavë	1912
43	Ali Ramaj	Strellci i Epërm, Deçan	1912
44	Ali Sylejmanaj	Uçë, Burim	1913
45	Ali	Ponoshicë, Gjakovë	1912
46	Ali Shabani	Qarabreg, Deçan	1913
47	Alush Basha	Qarabreg, Deçan	1913
48	Ado Beqë	Vuthaj, Plavë	1913
49	Ado	Vuthaj, Plavë	1913
50	Amet S. Gashi	Rashkë, Pejë	1913
51	Ali Syla	Uçë, Burim	1913
52	Ali Shabani	Ponoshicë, Gjakovë	1913
53	Ali	Qarabreg, Deçan	1913
54	Ali Zenuni	Qarabreg, Deçan	1913
55	Ali	Qarabreg, Deçan	1913
56	Alush B. Qosja	Vuthaj, Plavë	1913
57	Amet Hasani	Zhegër, Gjilan	1913
58	Amet	Vuthaj, Plavë	1913
59	Amet Hoxha	Vuthaj, Plavë	1913
60	Araf Abdyli	Martinaj, Plavë	1913
61	Araf	Ponoshicë, Gjakovë	1913
62	Araf Halili	Drelaj i M., Pejë	1913

63	Araf	Strellci i Epërm, Pejë	1913
64	Araf Qorraj	Ponoshicë, Gjakovë	1913
65	Amet Hasani	Rashkë, Pejë	1913
66	Amet	Guci, Plavë	1913
67	Amet Hoxha	Vuthaj, Plavë	1913
68	Amet Zenuni	Zhegër, Gjilan	1913
69	Amet	Drelaj i M., Pejë	1913
70	Bajram H. Drekishaj	Vuthaj, Plavë	1913
71	Bajram B. Haxhidrekishaj	Vuthaj, Plavë	1913
72	Bajram B. Hasani	Uçë, Burim	1913
73	Bajram B.	Uçë, Burim	1913
74	Bajram B. Hoxha	Pejë	1913
75	Bajram Dema	Rashkë, Pejë	1913
76	Bajram	Ponoshicë, Gjakovë	1913
77	Bajram Ferati	Deçan	1913
78	Bajram M. Ferati	Rashkë, Pejë	1913
79	Bajram Hoxha	Ponoshicë, Gjakovë	1913
80	Bajram Haxhi	Ponoshicë, Gjakovë	1913
81	Bajram Musaj	Deçan	1913
82	Bajram	Novosellë, Pejë	1913
83	Bajram Nreci	Ponoshicë, Gjakovë	1913
84	Bajram	Ponoshicë, Gjakovë	1913
85	Bajram Tafa	Rashkë, Pejë	1913

86	Bajram Zenuni	Deçan	1913
87	Bajram Zenuni	Dreshit i M., Pejë	1913
88	Behram Sharkovizi	Guci, Plavë	1913
89	Behram	Guci, Plavë	1913
90	Behram Zenuni	Qarabreg, Deçan	1913
91	Behram	Qarabreg, Deçan	1913
92	Be H M. Vuçetaj	Vuthaj, Plavë	1912
93	Be H M.	Vuthaj, Plavë	1912
94	Behram Sylejmanaj	Vuthaj, Plavë	1912
95	Behram	Vuthaj, Plavë	1912
96	Beqir Gashi	Vranoc, Pejë	1913
97	Beqir Zenuni	Deçan	1913
98	Beqir	Deçan	1913
99	Beqir	Deçan	1913
100	Be H M. Vuçetaj	Vuthaj, Plavë	1912

No	First and Last Name	Place	Year
101	Behrak Behrashi	Gjilan, Prishtinë	1912
102	Behrush N.	Zhegër, Gjilan	1913
103	Beqë Asllani	Drelaj i M., Pejë	1913
104	Beqë Beka	Deçan, Pejë	1912
105	Beqë	Vuthaj, Plavë	1912
106	Beqir Qosaj	Guci, Plavë	1912
107	Beqir S. Qosaj	Vuthaj, Plavë	1912

108	Binak Nikçi	Deçan	1912
109	Binak R. Gojani	Prekaz i M., Klinë	1913
110	Binak S. Mulosmani	Drenas	1912
111	Brahim Gashaj	Gjakovë	1912
112	Brahim H. Gashaj	Gjakovë	1913
113	Brahim H. Selimaj	Gjakovë	1913
114	Brahim Ramani	Martinaj, Plavë	1913
115	Brahim Rexhemi	Pejë	1913
116	Brahim H. Selimaj	Vranoc, Pejë	1913
117	Brahim Sylejmanaj	Vuthaj, Plavë	1912
118	Brahim Tafa	Karaqevë, Prishtinë	1913
119	Buç H. Qelaj	Vuthaj, Plavë	1913
120	Buç K. Qelaj	Vuthaj, Plavë	1913
121	Cen Ahmeti	Vuthaj, Plavë	1913
122	Cen S. Lama	Kegur, Klinë	1913
123	Cen Zeneli	Vuthaj, Plavë	1912
124	Cen S. Selimaj	Shtupeq i Lumbardhit	1912
125	Celi Zeneli	Banja, Pejë	1913
126	Celi	Banja, Pejë	1913
127	Cak Lutfiu	Qarabreg, Deçan	1913
128	Dauti Hoxha	Rashkë, Pejë	1912
129	Dauti Shabani	Uçë, Burim	1913
130	Dauti Zymberi	Guci, Plavë	1912

131	Daut Bushi	Novosellë, Pejë	1913
132	Daut Zymberi	Guci, Plavë	1912
133	Dedit T. Kakaj	Martinaj, Plavë	1913
134	Dibr Smajlaj	Vuthaj, Plavë	1912
135	Dibr Markokryeziu	Vuthaj, Plavë	1912
136	Dervish Sylejmani	Gjilan, Prishtinë	1912
137	Dervish Qelaj	Guci, Plavë	1912
138	Dervish R. Sylejmani	Kegur, Klinë	1912
139	Dervish Qelaj	Guci, Plavë	1912
140	Dervish Gashi	Pejë	1912
141	Don M. Drobimaj	Kegur, Klinë	1912
142	Don Tafa	Vuthaj, Plavë	1912
143	Eugé Tabaku	Vranoc, Pejë	1912
144	Ejup Dreshaj	Deçan	1912
145	Ejup Zeneli	Pejë	1912
146	Elaz Osmanaj	Kegur, Klinë	1912
147	Elaz	Kegur, Klinë	1912
148	Emini Gashi	Pejë	1913
149	Esat H. Miftari	Novosellë, Pejë	1913
150	Esat H.	Novosellë, Pejë	1913
151	Fetah M. Ferati	Pejë	1913
152	Fetah M.	Rashkë, Pejë	1912
153	Fetah M.	Rashkë, Pejë	1912
154	Fetah Mustafaj	Vuthaj, Plavë	1912

155	Fetahit Qelaj	Brod, Sharri	1913
156	Feriz Ahmeti	Drelaj i M., Pejë	1912
157	Feriz Maloku	Pejë	1912
158	Feriz Prekazi	Drelaj i M., Pejë	1912
159	Feriz Nika	Pejë	1912
160	Feriz Sadiku	Pejë	1912
161	Fetah L. Qelaj	Drelaj i M., Pejë	1912
162	Fetah Prekazi	Drelaj i M., Pejë	1912
163	Gani Ç. Brahimi	Vuthaj, Plavë	1912
164	Gani G. Brahimi	Vuthaj, Plavë	1912
165	Gani H. Brahimi	Vuthaj, Plavë	1912
166	Gani M. Brahimi	Vuthaj, Plavë	1912
167	Gani S. Qosaj	Vuthaj, Plavë	1912
168	Gjekë K. Kakaj	Martinaj, Plavë	1913
169	Gjekë M. Kakaj	Kegur, Klinë	1912
170	Hadije Elona	Prishtinë	1912
171	Hamza O. Qosaj	Vuthaj, Plavë	1913
172	Hamit S. Çitaku	Çitak, Deçan	1913
173	Hajrizi Gashi	Drelaj, Pejë	1913
174	Hajrizi Qosaj	Vuthaj, Plavë	1913
175	Haxhe Osmanaj	Qarabreg, Deçan	1913
176	Haxhe Qosaj	Karaqevë, Prishtinë	1913
177	Hako C. Kakaj	Martinaj, Plavë	1913
178	Hako H. Çitaku	Pejë	1913

179	Hako S. Balaj	Pejë	1913
180	Hako Shabanaj	Vuthaj, Plavë	1913
181	Halil A. Qosaj	Guci, Plavë	1912
182	Halil A. Shabanaj	Guci, Plavë	1912
183	Halil H. Hadashi	Pejë	1913
184	Halil H. Hadashi	Pejë	1913
185	Halil H. Luta	Vuthaj, Plavë	1913
186	Halit Lita	Kegur, Klinë	1913
187	Hamëz Ademaj	Zhegër, Gjilan	1913
188	Hamëz Kodra	Dreshit, Pejë	1913
189	Hamëz Kuka	Guci, Plavë	1912
190	Hamëz Qosaj	Vuthaj, Plavë	1912
191	Hasan Gashi	Novosellë, Pejë	1912
192	Hasan H. Gashi	Vuthaj, Plavë	1912
193	Hasan H. Kolçaj	Vuthaj, Plavë	1912
194	Hasan Y. Ajvazi	Martinaj, Deçan	1912
195	Hasan Zeneli	Kegur, Klinë	1912
196	Hasan Zenuni	Vuthaj, Plavë	1912
197	Hasan	Vuthaj, Plavë	1912
198	Hasan Sylejmanaj	Prishtinë, Prishtinë	1912
199	Hasan Sylejmanaj	Vuthaj, Plavë	1912
200	Hasib H. Ajvazi	Gjilan, Prishtinë	1912
201	Hasan Selmani	Gjilan, Prishtinë	1912
202	Hasan Syla	Gjilan, Prishtinë	1912

203	Hata Govori	Gjilan, Prishtinë	1912
204	Haxhi H Alia	Vuthaj, Plavë	1913
205	Haxhi Beqi	Guci, Plavë	1913
206	Haxhi Cufa	Guci, Plavë	1913
207	Haxhi Hasi	Guci, Plavë	1913
208	Haxhi J Lala	Guci, Plavë	1913
209	Haxhi Sh Nikoci	Guci, Plavë	1913
210	Haxhi H Radoniqi	Guci, Plavë	1913

Nr	Namn	Plats	År
211	Hazir Abdylaj	Barham, Pejë	1912
212	Hazir Haliti	Gurakoc, Pejë	1913
213	Hazir Tahiri	Gramaqel, Deçan	1913
214	Hazir Zymberi	Vuthaj, Plavë	1913
215	Hine Zenaj	Pejë, Deçan	1913
216	Halil Sokolaj	Pejë	1913
217	Halil H. Doci	Pejë	1912
218	Humbaje Asllani	Keqekollë, Prishtinë	1912
219	Hysen Abdullahu	Shtime	1912
220	Hysen Ahmeti	Ponoshcë, Gjakovë	1912
221	Hysen A. Qerimi	Vuthaj, Plavë	1912
222	Hysen A. Arifi	Vuthaj, Plavë	1913
223	Hysen H. Doci	Gramaqel, Deçan	1913
224	Hysen H. Doci	Rugovë, Pejë	1913

225	Hysen H. Nimani	Qerem, Deçan	1913
226	Hysen H. Nimani	Guci, Plavë	1913
227	Hysen M. Bajrami	Deçan, Pejë	1913
228	Hysen S. Lajçi	Drelaj i M., Pejë	1913
229	Hysen Tahiri	Martinaj, Plavë	1912
230	Hysen Uka	Karaqevë, Prishtinë	1912
231	Isak Beqiri	Plavë	1912
232	Isak H. Doci	Plavë	1912
233	Ismail Bajrami	Vuthaj, Plavë	1912
234	Ismail D. Gashi	Ponoshcë, Gjakovë	1913
235	Ismail H. Rexha	Vranoc, Deçan	1912
236	Ismail Hyseni	Kodraq, Pejë	1913
237	Ismail Hoxha	Kolmreq, Pejë	1913
238	Isuf A. Ferataj	Rashiq, Pejë	1912
239	Isuf H. Gashi	Guci, Plavë	1912
240	Isuf Zymberi	Gjilan, Prishtinë	1912
241	Isuf Qosaj	Vuthaj, Plavë	1912
242	Isuf Zeneli	Ponoshcë, Gjakovë	1913
243	Isuf Zeneli	Ponoshcë, Gjakovë	1913
244	Jakup Arifi	Guci, Plavë	1912
245	Jakup Dreshaj	Vuthaj, Plavë	1912
246	Jakup Gashi	Uçë, Burim	1912
247	Jakup Qosaj	Gjakovë	1912
248	Jakup Dreshaj	Vuthaj, Plavë	1912

249	Jahja A. Ferataj	Vuthaj, Plavë	1912
250	Jashar Gocka	Vranoc, Pejë	1912
251	Jashar	Vranoc, Pejë	1913
252	Jashar Hoxha	Pejë, Deçan	1913
253	Jashar Peja	Pejë, Deçan	1913
254	Jup R. Gashi	Guci, Plavë	1912
255	Jup H. Sharku	Vuthaj, Plavë	1912
256	Jusuf Abazaj	Pejë	1913
257	Jusuf Abazaj	Shkrel, Pejë	1913
258	Jusuf Doci	Novosellë, Pejë	1912
259	Jusuf Smajlaj	Rugovë, Pejë	1913
260	Jusuf Zeneli	Sverkë, Klinë	1913
261	Kadri Muslija	Pejë, Deçan	1912
262	Kadri Tafa	Pejë, Deçan	1912
263	Jup Racaj	Pejë, Deçan	1912
264	Jupo R. Sharku	Pejë, Deçan	1912
265	Jusuf Abazi	Guci, Plavë	1913
266	Jusuf Haxhia	Vuthaj, Plavë	1913
267	Jusuf Smagli	Vuthaj, Plavë	1913
268	Jusuf Tapiri	Vuthaj, Plavë	1913
269	Kacurr Meta	Vuthaj, Plavë	1913
270	Kadri Abazi	Shkrel, Pejë	1913
271	Kadri Smajlaj	Rugovë, Pejë	1913
272	Karober Haziri	Vuthaj, Plavë	1913

273	Karober	Vuthaj, Plavë	1913
274	Karober Sefa	Novosellë, Pejë	1913
275	Karober	Novosellë, Pejë	1913
276	Karober Sefa	Pejë, Plavë	1913
277	Karober	Pejë, Plavë	1913
278	Laz Ahmeti	Pejë	1912
279	Laz H. Doci	Pejë	1912
280	Laz H.	Pejë	1912
281	Laz H.	Pejë	1912
282	Liza F. Gjakaj	Fshajë, Gjakovë	1913
283	Liza F.	Fshajë, Gjakovë	1913
284	Lulëzim Miftari-Tafaj	Deçan	1912
285	Llesh Pal Vrajaj	Drelaj i M., Pejë	1913
286	Mahmut Dragaj	Rugovë, Pejë	1913
287	Mahmut Smajlaj	Novosellë, Pejë	1913
288	Maliq Bejta	Pejë	1913
289	Mehmet M Dauti	Vuthaj, Plavë	1912
290	Mehmet Ismajli	Drilon i Madj	1912
291	Mehmet Nezaj	Vuthaj, Plavë	1912
292	Mehmet Rama	Vuthaj, Plavë	1912
293	Mehmet Rexha	Vuthaj, Plavë	1912
294	Mehmet Qosaj	Vuthaj, Plavë	1912
295	Mehmet Shabani	Vuthaj, Plavë	1912

296	Mehmet Bruci	Vuthaj, Plavë	1912
297	Meme Qosaj	Vuthaj, Plavë	1912
298	Met N	Vuthaj, Plavë	1912
299	Mete T. Ferataj	Vuthaj, Plavë	1912
300	Mete Shabani	Vuthaj, Plavë	1912
301	Mic Sadiku	Vuthaj, Plavë	1912
302	Miftar Alia	Vuthaj, Plavë	1912
303	Miftar M. Bruci	Vuthaj, Plavë	1912
304	Mihane Ibrahimimi	Vuthaj, Plavë	1912
305	Mon Abazi	Vuthaj, Plavë	1912
306	Mon Arifi	Vuthaj, Plavë	1912
307	Mone T. Gjokokaj	Vuthaj, Plavë	1912
308	Mirke T. Cetta	Vuthaj, Plavë	1912
309	Mrike Perdani	Vuthaj, Plavë	1912
310	Muhamet IBrahimi	Vuthaj, Plavë	1912
311	Muharem Bakalli	Vranoc, Pejë	1912

Nr	Namn	Plats	År
312	Muje Age Tali	Guci, Plavë	1913
313	Muje Tali	Plavë	1913
314	Mujk A Deliaj	Barham, Pejë	1913
315	Mulla Avdia	Ponoshcë, Gjakovë	1913
316	Mulla B. Dreshaj	Vuthaj, Plavë	1913
317	Mulla E. Behrami	Vuthaj, Plavë	1913

318	Mulla H. Rexhepi	Pejë	1913
319	Mulla H. Dreshaj	Guci, Plavë	1913
320	Mulla H. Osmani	Novosellë, Pejë	1913
321	Mulla S. Çerimaj	Guci, Plavë	1913
322	Mulla S. Osmani	Guci, Plavë	1913
323	Mulla T. Hyseni	Guci, Plavë	1913
324	Mullah H. Rexhepi	Guci, Plavë	1913
325	Mursel R. Radogosaj	Guci, Plavë	1913
326	Musa I. Doci	Uçë, Pejë	1913
327	Musa I. Doci	Uçë, Pejë	1913
328	Musa Etemi	Novosellë, Pejë	1913
329	Musa H. Gjakaj	Guci, Plavë	1913
330	Mustafa Isufi	Guci, Plavë	1913
331	Mustafa Ragipi	Pejë	1913
332	Mushak H Selimaj	Guci, Plavë	1913
333	Myftar Elezi	Restelicë, Sharr	1913
334	Myrte Ahmeti	Shtupel, Klinë	1913
335	N (child)	Vranoc, Pejë	1913
336	N (child)	Pejë	1913
337	Nazif Musaj	Pejë	1913
338	Mahmut Ahmeti	Ponoshcë, Gjakovë	1913
339	Mahmut H. Dreshaj	Guci, Plavë	1913
340	Mahmut H. Dreshaj	Guci, Plavë	1913

341	Mulla H. Dreshaj	Guci, Plavë	1913
342	Musa (etnia: Gorani)	Restelicë, Sharr	1913
343	Musa (etnia: Gorani)	Restelicë, Sharr	1913
344	Musa S. Doci	Pejë	1913
345	Nazif H. Mehmediqi	Guci, Plavë	1913
346	Nazif H. Mehmediqi	Guci, Plavë	1913
347	Nexhmi Rexha	Pejë	1913
348	Nezir Rexha	Pejë	1913
349	Nezir Miftari	Barham, Pejë	1913
350	Nezir Miftari	Barham, Pejë	1913
351	Nexhat Bajrami	Deçan	1913
352	Nrec Palushaj	Vuthaj, Plavë	1912
353	Nus H. Shaković	Vuthaj, Plavë	1913
354	Nazif Mehmediqi	Guci, Plavë	1913
355	Nazif Mehmediqi	Guci, Plavë	1913
356	Omur Omurtiqaj	Pejë	1913
357	Omur Omurtiqaj	Ozdrimce, Deçan	1913
358	Osman Behrami	Ozdrimce, Deçan	1913
359	Osman Rexha	Pejë	1913
360	Osman I. Dreshaj	Vuthaj, Plavë	1913
361	Osman I. Dreshaj	Vuthaj, Plavë	1913
362	Osman I. Dreshaj	Vuthaj, Plavë	1913
363	Qerim Syla	Guci, Plavë	1913

364	Qerim Shabani	Guci, Plavë	1913
365	Rame N	Guci, Plavë	1913
366	Rame Avdyli	Guci, Plavë	1913
367	Rame Ibishi	Guci, Plavë	1913
368	Rame I Ferataj	Guci, Plavë	1913
369	Rame M Gjini	Guci, Plavë	1913
370	Rame Smajli	Krushevë, Pejë	1913
371	Rame M Luma	Drinas i M., Pejë	1912
372	Ramë Maliqaj	Shtupel, Klinë	1913
373	Ramë Sahitaj	Ponoshcë, Gjakovë	1913
374	Ramë Sahitaj	Ponoshcë, Gjakovë	1913
375	Ramë Syla	Leçinë, Deçan	1913
376	Ramë Syla	Leçinë, Deçan	1913
377	Ramë H. Dreshaj	Vuthaj, Plavë	1913
378	Ramë Tahiri	Novosellë, Pejë	1912
379	Ramë Zeneli	Pejë	1913
380	Ramë Zeneli	Pejë	1913
381	Ramë Zeneli	Pejë	1913
Nr	Namn	Plats	År
382	Ramë Veseli	Ponoshcë, Gjakovë	1913
383	Ramë Zajmi	Guci, Plavë	1913
384	Ramë Zuka	Guci, Plavë	1913

385	Ramë Tahiraj	Guriq, Preshevë	1913
386	Ramë Mustafa	Ponoshcë, Gjakovë	1913
387	Raxhë Malsokaj	Deçan	1913
388	Rexhe D. Cakaj	Vuthaj, Plavë	1913
389	Rexhep Ali Domi	—	1913
390	Rexhep B. Hoxha	Ponoshcë, Gjakovë	1913
391	Rexhep Latifi	Ponoshcë, Gjakovë	1913
392	Rexhep Rrustemi	—	1913
393	Rexhep Sadik	Novosellë, Pejë	1913
394	Rexhe Shabani	Mula, Pejë	1913
395	Rexhë S. Beqiraj	Shtupe i V., Klinë	1913
396	Rexhë Elshani	Qirezë, Pejë	1913
397	Rexhë Hasanaj	Baroll, Pejë	1913
398	Rexhë Myhaqi	De i Le, Deçan	1913
399	Rrahim M. Gjakokaj	Deçan	1913
400	Rrahim Brahimaj	Koshare, Pejë	1913
401	Rustem Adili	Rugovë, Pejë	1913
402	Rustem Halimi	—	1913
403	Rustem Bekteshi	Zheger, Gjilan	1913
404	Rustem Haxhija	Barham, Pejë	1913
405	Rustem M. Dauti	Drinas i M., Pejë	1913

406	Rustem Zenuni	Ponoshcë, Gjakovë	1913
407	Ruzhdi Berisha	Pejë	1913
408	Sadik Smaili	Pejë	1913
409	Sadik Bakalli	Vranoc, Pejë	1912
410	Sadik Pukëta	—	1913
411	Sadik Myftaraj	De i Le, Deçan	1913
412	Sadik Ramaj	Ozdrimce, Deçan	1913
413	Sadik Zenuni	Ponoshcë, Gjakovë	1913
414	Sadik Abdullahu	Shtupel, Klinë	1913
415	Sadin Abdiu	Le i Le, Deçan	1913
416	Sadin Bajrami	Ponoshcë, Gjakovë	1913
417	Sadin Deliu	Koshare, Pejë	1913
418	Sadin Deliu	Qirezi, Pejë	1913
419	Sadin Haxhija	Kodranik, Pejë	1913
420	Sadin Hoxha	De i Le, Deçan	1913
421	Sadin Smaili	Ponoshcë, Gjakovë	1913

Nr	Namn	Plats	År
422	Sadin Smajli	Ponoshcë, Gjakovë	1913
423	Sadin Smajli	Ponoshcë, Gjakovë	1913
424	Sadri G. Domi	Le i Le, Deçan	1913
425	Sadri Tahiri	Le i Le, Deçan	1913
426	Sadri Zenuni	Ponoshcë, Gjakovë	1913

427	Sadri Zenuni	Ponoshcë, Gjakovë	1913
428	Sahit Haxhaj	Qafë i Drosit, Deçan	1913
429	Sahit Hyseni	Rezhener, maj. Pejë	1913
430	Sali Gashi	Guci, Plavë	1913
431	Sali M. Bajraktari	Vranoc, Pejë	1913
432	Sali Kacerin	Rrash, Pejë	1913
433	Sali M. Morina	Rrash, Pejë	1913

Nr	Namn	Plats	År
–	Sali Terstena	Ponoshcë, Gjakovë	1912
434	Sali Tërnavë	Vranoc, Pejë	1912
435	Selim Hyseni	Drilon i M. Pejë	1912
436	Sali Shatri	Koshutan, Pejë	1913
437	Saliu Berisha	Vuthaj, Plavë	1913
438	Sylej Tahiri	Kushnin, Pejë	1913
439	Selim Zekaj	Ponoshcë, Gjakovë	1913
440	Selim Dukagjini	Uzë, Burim	1913
441	Selim Hoxha	Pejë	1913
442	Selim R. Lika	Ponoshcë, Gjakovë	1913
443	Selim Hyseni	Drilon i M. Pejë	1912
444	Selim Sylë	Koshutan, Pejë	1913
445	Selman Rama	Vuthaj, Plavë	1913

446	Selman Ramushi	Kushnin, Pejë	1913
447	Selman Tërnavë	Nakaradë, Pejë	1913
448	Selman L. Kolaj	Nakaradë, Pejë	1913
449	Shëfqet Kolaj	Nakaradë, Pejë	1913
450	Shëfqet L. Kolaj	Nakaradë, Pejë	1913
451	Shkëlzen Kadrijaj	Vranoc, Pejë	1913
452	Shuaip Rama	Vuthaj, Plavë	1913
453	Shtjefën L. Kolaj	Nakaradë, Pejë	1913
454	Shkëlzen Kolaj	Vranoc, Pejë	1913
455	Shukri L. Kolaj	Vranoc, Pejë	1913
456	Sokol Ademi	Vuthaj, Plavë	1913
457	Sokol Kolaj	Vuthaj, Plavë	1913
458	Sylejman Berisha	Koshutan, Pejë	1913
459	Syla Hoxhaj	Rrash, Pejë	1912
460	Syla L. Gashi	Rrash, Pejë	1913
461	Sylejman Mehmeti	Ponoshcë, Gjakovë	1913
462	Sylejman L. Mehmeti	Ponoshcë, Gjakovë	1913
463	Sylejman Tërnavë	Vuthaj, Plavë	1913
464	Syla Tërnavë	Vuthaj, Plavë	1913
465	Syla Rama	Vuthaj, Plavë	1913
466	Shaban Ademi	Uzë, Burim	1913
467	Shaban Berisha	Rrash, Pejë	1913
468	Shaban Basha	Rrash, Pejë	1913

469	Shaban D. Kolaj	Nakaradë, Pejë	1913
470	Shaban L. Kolaj	Nakaradë, Pejë	1913
471	Shaban Kolaj	Vranoc, Pejë	1913
472	Shaban Celi – 6 years old	Le i Le, Deçan	1913
473	Shaban Çelaj	Le i Le, Deçan	1913
474	Shaban Hasani	Rrash, Pejë	1913
475	Shaban Hoxhaj	Pejë	1913
476	Shaban I. Rrahmani	Rrash, Pejë	1913
477	Shaban Ibrahimimi	Vuthaj, Plavë	1913
478	Shaban I. Ibrahimimi	Rrash, Pejë	1913
479	Shaban Isufi	Novosellë, Pejë	1913
480	Shaban Sedina	Novosellë, Pejë	1913
481	Shaban Smajli	Novosellë, Pejë	1913
482	Shaban Gjini	Rrash, Pejë	1913
483	Shamsi H. Frutaj	Kushnin, Pejë	1913
484	Dëshmor Sula	Gjakovë, Pejë	1912

Nr	Namn	Plats	År
485	Sherbet H. Selimaj	Vuthonë, Shqipëri	1913
486	Sherif Hoxha	Vranoc, Pejë	1913
487	Sherif Hasani	Baran, Pejë	1913
488	Sherif Smajli	Vuthaj, Shqipëri	1913
489	Sherif Zejnullahu	Vuthaj, Shqipëri	1913
490	Shtjefën Kolaj	Nakaradë, Pejë	1913

491	Tahir Ademi	Ponoshcë, Gjakovë	1913
492	Tahir Mehaj	Ponoshcë, Gjakovë	1913
493	Tahir S. Mehaj	Ponoshcë, Gjakovë	1913
494	Tahir T. Ademi	Ponoshcë, Gjakovë	1913
495	Tahir T. Mehaj	Ponoshcë, Gjakovë	1913
496	Tahir Ukaj	Nakaradë, Pejë	1913
497	Uka Ademi	Ponoshcë, Gjakovë	1913
498	Uka Ramaj	Ponoshcë, Gjakovë	1913
499	Ukë Ramaj	Ponoshcë, Gjakovë	1913
500	Ukë S. Ramaj	Ponoshcë, Gjakovë	1913
501	Ukë Shalaj	Ponoshcë, Gjakovë	1913
502	Ukë L. Ramaj	Ponoshcë, Gjakovë	1913
503	Ukë M. Ramaj	Ponoshcë, Gjakovë	1913
504	Ukë T. Ramaj	Ponoshcë, Gjakovë	1913
505	Ukë Z. Ramaj	Ponoshcë, Gjakovë	1913
506	Ukë Zefaj	Drelaj i M. Kline	1913

507	Ukë Z. Ramaj	Ponoshcë, Gjakovë	1913
508	Ukë Zylfaj	Ponoshcë, Gjakovë	1913
509	Veli Gashi	Ponoshcë, Gjakovë	1913
510	Veli Ukaj	Ponoshcë, Gjakovë	1913
511	Vesel Gashi	Ponoshcë, Gjakovë	1913
512	Vesel Gashi	Ponoshcë, Gjakovë	1913
513	Vesel Gashi	Ponoshcë, Gjakovë	1913
514	Vesel Gashi	Ponoshcë, Gjakovë	1913
515	Vesel Gashi	Ponoshcë, Gjakovë	1913
516	Veton H. Ukaj	Ponoshcë, Gjakovë	1913
517	Veton Hoxha	Pejë	1913
518	Veton Ukaj	Ponoshcë, Gjakovë	1913
519	Veton Ukaj	Ponoshcë, Gjakovë	1913
520	Veton Ukaj	Ponoshcë, Gjakovë	1913
521	Veton Ukaj	Ponoshcë, Gjakovë	1913
522	Veton Ukaj	Ponoshcë, Gjakovë	1913

523	Visar Ademi	Ponoshcë, Gjakovë	1913
524	Visar Gashi	Ponoshcë, Gjakovë	1913
525	Visar Kolaj	Ponoshcë, Gjakovë	1913
526	Visar L. Ukaj	Ponoshcë, Gjakovë	1913
527	Visar M. Kolaj	Ponoshcë, Gjakovë	1913
528	Visar R. Ramaj	Ponoshcë, Gjakovë	1913
529	Visar S. Gashi	Ponoshcë, Gjakovë	1913
530	Visar T. Kolaj	Ponoshcë, Gjakovë	1913
531	Vllaznim Ademi	Ponoshcë, Gjakovë	1913
532	Vllaznim Gashi	Ponoshcë, Gjakovë	1913
533	Vllaznim Ukaj	Ponoshcë, Gjakovë	1913
534	Zef Ademi	Ponoshcë, Gjakovë	1913
535	Zef Kolaj	Ponoshcë, Gjakovë	1913
536	Zef M. Zeqaj	Ponoshcë, Gjakovë	1913
537	Zef Zeqaj	Ponoshcë, Gjakovë	1913

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Sources for the names comes from the book “The Terror of invading Serbia over Albanians 1844-1999”. Nusret Pllana. 2015.

Correspondence from 1912: Montenegrin atrocities at Reka e Allagës of Ponoshevë

“Correspondence reports from Skutari: Recently, there have been increasing reports of cruelties committed by Montenegrins against Albanians in the new Montenegrin territory. According to a report from Malissa, Montenegrins recently attacked the inhabitants of the village of Ponoschesse (Ponoshec) in Reka (Reka e Allagës) twelve kilometers west of Decan.”

Reference

https://www.google.se/books/edition/Der_grosse_Krieg/3q1LAQAAMAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=1&bsq=Grausamkeiten+albaner&dq=Grausamkeit+albaner&printsec=frontcover

The crimes of the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes against Albanians (1918-1920)

Petrit Latifi

In 1918, 100,000 Albanians were killed when the SKS (Serbian, Croatian and Slovenian Kingdom) was created. Through out the 1920s, Serbian troops were ready to invade Albanians. Uprisings against the Serbs in the year 1920 was a result of Serbian provocations.

“100,000 Albanians were massacred in the kingdom created in 1918.”¹

Serbia would provoke the Albanians to uprisings in the 1920s

“Albanian population in Kosovo was cut in half between 1918 and 1921 dropping from between 300,000 and one million to 439,657 in the latter year. A further Albanian uprising in 1920 which resulted in the deaths of untold numbers of Kosovar Albanians may have been a result of regime provocation”²

Through out the 1920s, Serbian paramilitaries were ready to invade Albania. This was particulary true in 1927, according to the German pper “Der Weltkampf”.

“On the border of northern Albania, Serbian volunteer troops are constantly on standby, ready to invade Albania if necessary”.³

10,000 Albanians were killed at the end of World War I (Great War)

“During the First World War, the hopes of the Albanians in Kosovo therefore lay with the Central Powers, who actually

brought about the withdrawal of the Serbs and Montenegrins. However, with the end of the war and the victory of the Entente, the Serbs once again took possession. More than 10,000 Albanians were killed in the fighting.”⁴

Yugoslavia ignored the League of Nations laws of 1919

“The renewed guerrilla warfare between the Albanians and the Serbs only ended in 1927, when the superior force of the army of the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes, later Yugoslavia, ended the fighting. Kosovo remained a part of Serbia, and the Albanians living there had to accept discrimination in almost all areas of life. The minority rights to which the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes had committed itself to the League of Nations in 1919 were largely denied to the Albanians in Kosovo”⁵

Serbian brutal conquests of 1912-1918 left an imprint on Albanians

“The two brutal Serbian conquests of Kosovo in 1912 and again in 1918 left a bitter imprint on the collective memory of the Kosovar Albanians. The subsequent harsh Serbian rule under the Karadjordjevic dynasty was also so painful that in April 1941 the Kosovar Albanians massively greeted the in-vading Italian and German troops as liberators.”⁶

Serbs and Montenegrins expelled Albanians between 1912-1915

“Neither the Serbs nor the Montenegrins made any pretence that the Albanians had come under their control freely. On the contrary, and as if to prove that their annexations had proceeded without regard to the wishes of the local population, Serbian and Montenegrin forces began killing and forcibly expelling local

Albanians already in 1912 and continued this policy until 1915, when the Serbian army was driven out by a combination of German and Austro-Hungarian arms.”⁷

Serbs began changing names, for example, Ferizaj was changed to Uroševac in 1914

“As the Albanians were removed from their land, Serb “colonists” were sent in to take possession of Albanian homes. The names of towns were, of course, changed; Ferizaj, for example, was renamed Uroševac in 1914”.⁸

Albanians were treated a second-class citizens until 1968

“In fact, the Albanians of Kosova were treated as second-class citizens throughout the years of rule by Belgrade, except during the years 1968-81.”⁹

William Strang informed the British government regarding the Yugoslav colonisation of Albanian lands:

“At whose expense these lands are found, it is not easy to say.... It is certain, however, that in some cases a deliberate attempt has been made to drive out or destroy Albanian Mussulman population and install loyal Serbs in their place.”¹⁰

References

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4. [https://www.google.se/books/edition/Der Kosovokonflikt unter besonderer Ber/osZQDAAAQBAJ?hl=en&gbpv=1&dq=K%C3%B6nigreich+der+Serben,+Kroaten+und+Slowenen+albanischer&pg=PA14&printsec=frontcover ↵](https://www.google.se/books/edition/Der_Kosovokonflikt_unter_besonderer_Ber/osZQDAAAQBAJ?hl=en&gbpv=1&dq=K%C3%B6nigreich+der+Serben,+Kroaten+und+Slowenen+albanischer&pg=PA14&printsec=frontcover)
5. imbid. ↵
6. [https://www.google.se/books/edition/Frozen conflicts in Europe/viJpDwAAQBAJ?hl=en&gbpv=1&dq=Kosovars+Albanais+1918&pg=PA154&printsec=frontcover ↵](https://www.google.se/books/edition/Frozen_conflicts_in_Europe/viJpDwAAQBAJ?hl=en&gbpv=1&dq=Kosovars+Albanais+1918&pg=PA154&printsec=frontcover)
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tags: Krimet e Mbretërisë së Serbëve, Kroatëve dhe Sllovenëve kundër shqiptarëve (1918-1920)

Serbia massacred 150,000 Albanians in 1912-1913

Petrit Latifi

According Josip Pečarić in the book “PRAVEDNICA MEĐU NARODIMA – LJUBICA ŠTEFAN”, between 1912 to 1913, Serbian troops massacred around 150,000 Albanians in all the Albanian regions.

“With the occupation of Kosovo, the Serbs, under various pretexts, massacred over 150,000 Albanians. Albanian books were banned, the Albanian language, Albanian names had to be Serbified (as in Macedonia), Albanian children had to attend Serbian schools. An Albanian in Kosovo and Macedonia does not even enjoy the right to life: any Serb can kill him with impunity and openly. (p. 282.)”

Radnice Novine in 1920

“In 1920, Radničke novine recorded the statement of a Serbian soldier, which eloquently speaks of the scale of brutality and terror:

“...We immediately launched an attack, sparing no expense nobody and nothing. We immediately killed the prisoners, took away the cattle, burned the villages one by one, and in many places neither women nor children were spared. They were running away from us, leading (most of them) and families, scattering in the forests, while we set fire to and left around 90 villages to burn to the ground. (p. 217)”¹

Serbian terrorist organization of 1921 by Pero Živković

“The main terror was carried out by the Serbian terrorist organization White Hand, founded in 1912 and headed by Pero Živković, later the president of the Yugoslav government during the 6th of January dictatorship of King Alexander in 1929. The dungeons were full of Albanians and were real torture chambers worse than the worst Inquisition. A similar fate was experienced by Kosovo, Montenegro, Serbia’s faithful partner in the Balkan wars.”

References

<https://www.dragovoljac.com/images/minifp/LjStefan.pdf>

1. imbid. [↩](#)

Documentation of Serbian and Yugoslav atrocities against Albanians (1912-1932)

Information taken from “Albanian Kingdom, Commune of the First Class Sdrečkë No. 254 Sdrečkë, on 29. VII. 1944 P. T. Prefecture Prizerend”

“Regarding your order no. 1063, dated 17. VII. 1943, we have the honor to inform you that with the detailed investigations we carried out in the region of this municipality during the rule of Yugoslavia against the Albanian element, the following massacres were committed:

In 1923, the deceased Qazim Xhemaliu from the village of Gorniselle was murdered. The murder took place under the following circumstances: The victim had gone to visit his wife in the village of Drajçi of this municipality to his tribe, named Bajram Ademi. They went there at night and took him and escorted him to the Bogoshovc neighborhood of the village of Sdrečkë and precisely at the “PESOK” place they massacred him, while he was tied hand and foot.

Names of the murderers

“The murderers are the ones named Kersto Mandushi from the village of Sdrečkë and Gjorgje Vučkovići from the village of Gorniselle, together with three Serbian gendarmes. The reason for the murder stems from the fact that the Chetnik society had established a headquarters in Sdrečkë, which at that time was headed by the aforementioned Kersto Mandushi.

It is said that for the murder of this village of Sdrečkë, the Chetnik society paid a sum of money that it handed over to the gendarmes who had participated in the massacre of the victim.

The victim was an Albanian idealist and for this reason he was killed.”

References

Mayor of the Municipality, Sejdi Sejedorati d. v. Certified by the Chief Secretary of the Prefecture Niko Lafi Prizren, on 31. X. 1944 (AQSH, Fund 410, Year 1944, File 58, sheet 6)

Murders of 1912 in Reçan

Source: Albanian Kingdom, Municipality of Llokovica No. 147 Llokovica, on 7-9-1943 P. T. Prefecture of Prizerend

“Reply to order no. 1063, dated 17. 7. 1943

“We have the honor to inform you that, in the investigations conducted to date on the Slavic barbarities against Albanians, we have established that in 1912, in the village of Reçan in this municipality, the Serbian military army, led by civilians Kersto Mandushi, who is still alive today, Jovan Gaxhes and the Velikin family, all from the village of Sterckë, forcibly took one Bajram Haxhi Hajdari from the village of Reçan and took him between the streets of Lubinjë and Streckë, where they cut off his lips, nose, pulled out his fingernails, then gouged out his eyes, and finally cut him with knives and scattered his flesh here and there. His death lasted 24 hours from torture. The reason for his strangulation was because he was a brave and handsome man.

In that year again the military forces, having been instructed by the aforementioned Strecka, in the village of Reçan they committed barbarities, taking people and setting them on fire and committing several robberies of money, forcing them to pay or they would kill them.

The tortured persons are: Haxhi Rashit 10 Turkish liras of gold, Mustafa Arslani 25 liras, Haxhi Hajdar 10 liras. All these persons, after the tortures they inflicted on them, were forced to hand over the aforementioned money, in addition to the robbery they committed in the shops and houses, taking women's rings and earrings, prayer rugs and other expensive items. Even today in the house of Kerst Mandushi there is still a lamp that was robbed by him from Zeqir Sylejman from Reçan.

There are also some minor barbarities, but they are old and without facts, but those that we described above are true, since the participants in these barbarities are still alive today in the municipality of Strecka.

Reference: Mayor, Fadil Xhabija d. v. Verified, Chief Secretary of the Prefecture Niko Lafi, Prizren, on 31. X. 1944 (AQSH, Fund 410, Year 1944, File 58, sheet 7)

Shocking evidence of Slavic barbarism and plunder against the Albanian population between 1929 to 1930

“In the Central State Archive, file 58 of 1944, reports continue to be published that municipal leaders send to the prefectures to which they administratively belong, through which Serbian massacres against the Albanian population in the years 1912 to 1930 are published. Part of this publication is also the report on the behavior of Serbian authorities against Albanians during the time of their rule in the region of the municipality of Beci.

In the first fateful days that the Serbs and Montenegrins landed in these places, they seemed gentle, polite and as if they knew what the Government of Justice meant. But as the old saying goes “The wolf changes its fur but never forgets its habit”, so the invaders of Kosovo did not go far without giving a different

color to their rule. First of all, the Yugoslavs demanded the surrender of weapons and any land related to war equipment.

The local Albanians, after much animal suffering without any mercy or humanity, made the surrender that was requested. Even today, when they remember this action, they are amazed.

Although every weapon and ammunition was surrendered, the Yugoslav gendarmerie was never enough, it demanded new ones in large quantities, using every means of barbarity that history can remember.

After some time, the united government under the name “Yugoslavia” organized a group of volunteers with 2000-3000 Serbs and Montenegrins and under the command of Major Sava Lazar began to make the Albanians change their religion until then and believe in their Orthodoxy. Sava was from Cetina. For this act, Sava beat, spat on, cursed, killed, burned, fled and what not to do to the Albanians of this region, but in vain because his goal was not achieved.

Often, hundreds and hundreds of Albanian men were tied to fences of yards, so that not even their feet touched the ground, using wood and whips, they were doused with cold water in the winter just so that they would not accept to change their faith.

On the contrary, based on a clear conscience that they acted contrary to what was ordered by the Slavs (that there is no lower law or morality in the world), pushing, contempt, curses and beatings were common even from the lowest of the Slavs towards the Albanians, no matter how known for their loyalty and generosity they were.

When it was seen that the conquered Albanians were wasting everything and that they had nothing left to give them except the land, they remembered to keep this as their own. Thus, in

1929-1930, they brought out their cruel and cruel agrarianism and began to draw borders between lands inherited from their ancestors, at the same time impoverishing and wretching all the local Albanians.

They made the fields, meadows, pastures, forests, pastures and every valuable land alien to the owners until then. The Albanians began to become so impoverished that even daily bread was barely secured, and from this they began to make chips of the snow on their lands. The products were divided according to what they themselves valued before being collected.

The wood became a possession for the Albanians and these, driven by necessary needs, were forced to clear the forests and, after clearing the land of roots and stones, they had the right to take a part of the stumps that they dug up from the ground and used for burning. The agrarian did not immediately inform them, but it appeared time and time again and always burdening the tired Albanians and increasing the areas of sequestration until it came to occupying the yards of the houses up to the doorstep.

The Serbian and Montenegrin colonists invited the Albanians and especially the Muslims that their country is Turkey and it would be better to go there in time than to be exterminated by the Government, which according to the appearances was not surprising. They raised their heads and took off with their brutal acts against us.

Montenegrin criminal Bulatovic

Once upon a time, there was a Montenegrin policeman in the municipality of Janos, named Bulatovic, and he had a habit of going to every meeting where Albanians were present and, as he entered the room, he would put his long bayonet on the tip of his

rifle and forcefully stick it into the ceiling of the room, and no one would touch it until Bulatovic wanted to leave.

Often, the gendarmerie patrols of that time would enter the house and single out with their fingers all those Albanian boys who were known for their personal abilities and intelligence, and as soon as they left the village, in the first stream or hole they found, our boys would be shot on the spot and thrown into the hole or stream wherever the invaders wanted.

Even in the army barracks, Serbian officers would often call up Albanian soldiers by list and, after tying them up, would kill them with machine guns in the most vile and treacherous ways that can be practiced by evil races of people.”

Source: (AQSH, Fund 410, Year 1944, File 58, pages 8-9)

Report on the killings and burnings caused by Serbs and Montenegrins in 1922

In this year, a man named “Milic Kërrsta”, a Serbian guard from Istog i Peja, takes over the security of these places, and forms a band of 200-300 Serbian and Montenegrin civilian volunteers and begins to violate the whole of Kosovo. Milic Kërrsta, as it is shown, had set the goal of carrying out such a strict repression in Kosovo that after his departure from here there would be no Albanian left in these places.

First, in this region, he went to the village of Jabllanicë where he found the mayor of the municipality of Cermjan, the late Osman Jahja Aga from the village of Rashkoc, together with a policeman of his named Ibrahim Kokalla from Cermjan. After a loud shout, without the slightest reason, Milic Kërrsta ordered his volunteers to use their rifles against every Albanian seen in that village.

The locals, saddened by the well-known barbarian, began to flee, but being without weapons or other means of coping, the following people were caught and shot:

Osman Jahja Aga, mayor, 40 years old, from the village of Rashkoc; Ibrahim Kokalla, municipal policeman, 35 years old, from the village of Cermjan.

From the village of Jabllanicë Qerim Binaku, 16 years old; Syl Islami, 50 years old; Hajdar Islami, 60 years old; Haxhi Bajrami, 40 years old; Hysen Bajrami, 34 years old; Hashi Neziri, 38 years old; Hazir Hasani, 30 years old; Zenun Neziri, 30 years old; Ramadan Ademi, 50 years old; Hasan Shabani, 90 years old; Musli Mustafa, 70 years old, drowned by Rrehmë; Bajram Rama, 30 years old; Jonuz Rama, 25 years old; Ali Rexha, 60 years old; Selman Myrto, 25 years old; Cuf Kadrija, 18 years old; Sadik Myrto, 18 years old; Ram Hamza, 30 years old; Hasan Kasemi, 70 years old; Selman Kosumi, 50 years old; Sadik Hasani, 30 years old; Syl Hasani, 20 years old; Bek Tahiri, 22 years old; Beqir Hasani, 12 years old; Avdyl Zeneli, 50 years old; Isuf Zeneli, 30 years old; Qemal Qeli, 40 years old; Sadik Shotani, 70 years old, burned in the fire; Zejnija of Sadik Rama, 29 years old; Ram Ahmeti, 28 years old; Fasli Muslija, 40 years old; Maliq Muhagjiri, 40 years old; Jahja Qarkagjija, 30 years old; Haxhi Helshani, 60 years old; Rexhep Muhagjiri, 40 years old; Rexhep Muhagjiri's son, 10 years old; Zef Zeqiri, 30 years old; Niman Zeqiri, 20 years old; Selim Bajrami, 20 years old; Ram Selimi, 20 years old; Ram Sefa, 20 years old; Sadik Koka, 40 years old; Kamer Sylja, 40 years old; Mustafa Xhema, 40 years old; Mehmet Alija, 35 years old; Haxhi Bajrami, 30 years old; Selim Kajtazi, 20 years old; Zeq Halili, 30 years old; Hasan Rexha, 50 years old.

Source: (AQSH, Fondi 410, Year 1944, File 58, sheet 10)

List of persons treacherously killed by the Slavs in the Suhareka Sub-prefecture:

Ram Bllaca, from the village of Bllaca, was killed by the Yugoslav state in 1927. The perpetrators of the murder were the Kostic family of Prizren and the Nacalnik family of Suhareka. Isa Ademi and Fasli Baftija, from the village of Greqevc, on 9. IV. 1912, were killed in an ambush by the Slavs.

Halil Velija and Sefer Emmini, from the village of Nishnueri, on 9. IV. 192, were killed in an ambush by the Slavs.

Osman Syla, Halit Syla, Ramadan Baftjari, Shaban Syla, from the village of Vranic, were stabbed to death in 1912. Bajrma Fasllina, from the village of Maqitava, was stabbed in Prizren with Osman Syla in 1912.

Xhel Iljazi, from the village of Maqitava, was stabbed in 1919, saying that he was holding Albanian committees.

Rrustem Osmani, in 1920, Xhelë Esati, in 1925, Rrustem Azemi, in 1921, all three from the village of Mushtisht, were killed without any reason. Musli Dema, from the village of Vranic, in 1935, was killed without any reason. Rexh Abazi, from the village of Maqitava, was killed at night in 1935.

Xhem Destanin, from the village of Delloc, a forest ranger, was killed in 1924, saying he had killed the Albanians. Sejdi Ram Bajraktari, from Suhareka, in 1920 and 1927, was hunted by the Slavs for Albanian reasons. Sadik Mehmeti, from the village of Peçan, in 1927 and 1929, imprisoned and suffered other things for Albanian reasons.

The unit is confirmed by The Archivist of the Sub-Prefecture of Suhareka

Perlat Mema d. v. Suhareka, on 8. IX. 1944

Confirmed The Chief Secretary of the Prefecture
Niko Lafi Prizren, on 31. X. 1944

Source: (AQSH, Fund 410, Year 1944, File 58, sheet 5)

Robbery through taxes

Part of the Slavic speculations and abuses against the Albanian population was also robbery through fabricated taxes, and their increase in cases of non-payment. These taxes, of course heavy, were forced to be paid by the Albanian taxpayers, in kind, by taking their livestock, but also their belongings and furniture, even their homes.

The following report by the mayor of the municipality of Junik for the prefecture of Prizren, reveals the “scheme” of Slavic robberies against the Albanian population.

For the non-payment of money, at this time the relevant officials prepared this plan:

They would come and ask for money at the most inconvenient time and would not want any delay in paying the tax, so they would take whatever livestock they could find, food for livestock, household clothes and especially the dowries of newly married brides. The Montenegrin colonizers signed a contract with the official, so when the goods were put up for sale, no Albanian dared to approach and buy the goods that were being sold, but those who were pre-determined would buy them for a tenth of the price.

They would give the officials a certain amount of money and then take them home with them. Whenever the poor Albanian came with money, he would go to the one who had bought the goods, who would sell them to him for ten times more than he

had bought them for. In this way, the dinar set for tax became ten and the tax increased daily. It happened that a person was once asked for three hundred dinars and then when he arrived, they gave him three thousand dinars. In order to be able to get a deadline, they had to give money, bribes, to those people that the tax collectors kept with them. Therefore, it is understood that the person who was lucky enough to be with them, even if he was a black man, benefited a lot.

The so-called Zyber Rama, because he had a lot to pay and there was no other way to pay, took the following things: 22 carts of hay, two boxes of women's and men's clothes worth 2,300 dinars. The acting officer was the tax collector Milena Popoic. Haxh Zyber took a pen and a cow for 1,300 dinars.

Meanwhile, no one has escaped without being subjected to such violence, just as no one has escaped without being beaten in the most cruel way, so we will not go into further descriptions.

Among the worst and most cruel officials who aimed to exterminate the Albanian race are: Muj Kapiteni, who was the mayor of the municipality and a separate book would be needed to describe his evil deeds; the post commander, Pjetër Pjetrovici, who in order to fine people well would say that they had weapons, so he fined them with considerable amounts of money; and Mihal Boškovići.

At the time of the destruction of Serbia, the following were killed in the matches held by the Montenegrins:

Uk Lushi from the Beriše neighborhood of the Junik village and Shaban Paleshi, and Sadik Jusufi and Mehmet Sahiti from the Gacaferri neighborhood, Muharrem Sadiku from the Qok neighborhood were wounded.

This is a brief report of the Slavic barbarities committed during the above-mentioned period in the region of this municipality.

We add that it is the hundredth part of those barbarities, but that it was completely impossible to describe all the facts in general.

Mayor of Junik

Jah Salihi d.v.

Prizren, on 31. X. 1944 Certified

Chief Secretary of the Prefecture

Niko Lafi

Source: (AQSH, Fund 410, Year 1944, File 58, sheet 4)

Slavic atrocities in Deçan and Suhareka, and the robberies in Junik

Shocking evidence of the barbarities and inhumane robberies of the Slavs against the Albanian population. The barbarities in the municipality of Deçan, by the Slavic elements, are both unknown and unprecedented and impossible to describe.

Thus begins a report of the municipality of Deçan addressed to the sub-prefecture of Gjakova in 1943. Below the same report described the Slavic atrocities in the years 1912-1913, among which there were no shortage of robberies and murders that according to the report “have been common for Slavic monsters...”, it is further stated in the same report..

Source: Albanian State, Municipality of Class I Deçan, No. 355/2 ex 43 Deçan, on 5. II. 1944 P. T. N/PREFECTURE OF GJAKOVA. Gjegje of no. 1467/IV, dated 31. XII. 1943

The barbarities that the Slavic element has committed in the region of this municipality, during the time that cruelty has ruled

this country, are unknown and so unprecedented that it is impossible to describe. Robberies and murders have been commonplace for Slavic conspirators. Among the robberies, the church of Deçan occupies the first place, which, when it set its sights on Albanian wealth, also took it, so its action has always been to the detriment of Albanians.

In 1912, the Montenegrin captain, who from the atrocities he committed received the name Sav Batarja, for no reason gathered more than a thousand people in the village of Carabreg to frighten them and make them drink. After the beating began, the names Isa Qorri, Ali Shabani, Hasan Mula, Hysen Feta, Mal Loshi, Zymber Loshi, Elez Hasani, Ibish Halili, Dak Arifi, Zek Hyseni, dared to ask the reason for this massacre, but they all hid them, terrifying the people.

Those who hid before were forced to open their own graves. On this same day, accused of having escorted an Albanian, Dik Zeka was taken from Carabregu and was hid by the Montenegrins, an hour before entering Gjakova. Sadik Mehmeti from Carabregu and Azem Beqiri were also taken and hid. These were done by the Montenegrin captain Dushan Vukovic.

These murders were done in a most barbaric manner, especially the latter in front of women and children. In 1912, just because they were Albanians with their national feelings, they were killed by Captain Miliq Krsta, Him Ahmet Ibërhasaj and Rexhë Nak Dobruna from Deçan. In the same year, in the Deçan Mountains, the Montenegrins Raza and Nuh Ramas with their two-year-old daughter Imer Aliu with his mother, Sofë, as well as Timen and Taf Gjykokë with his son, Ram Tafë, and his brother, all from Deçan. There was not even the slightest cause or mistake in this crime. Here, a Plavnjak was killed and the two are Taf Avdyli and Ram Dostani.

In the year 1913, the Montenegrin Arseni Qyrki from Bellopoje took without any reason and killed Mr. Ram Gjonin from Carabreg. Then Savo Lazar, helped by Captain Filip Babovic, indulged in looting to the point that some were taken alive.

These same men took and rounded up the village of Drenoc without cause, killed and tortured the people in a completely heartless manner, then the so-called Dem Tahiri, Sali Mustafa and Brahim Mustafa, having beaten them, put them in front of the village of Carabreg, threw them into cold water and left them there all night. From these tortures, the aforementioned died.

In 1922, while returning home, the so-called Mus Brahim Aliçaj, from Carabreg i Ulët, was killed by the Montenegrins for no reason. His body was also cruelly mutilated, deformed in such a way that not even his family could identify him until recently.

The behavior of the colonists towards the Albanian inhabitants

From the beginning of this paper we have mentioned and stigmatized the predatory acts of the leaders of the church of Deçan, which, insatiable in plundering the fields and meadows of the Albanians as well as their own crops, has made life difficult and provoked the impoverishment of this people with such actions.

Any Albanian who had the courage to complain to the local authorities received nothing but threats from the mayor, Jovan Shabani, and a slap in the face from the post commander, the Yugoslav gendarme Sim Çuka. Therefore, they had to resign themselves to fate. The colonists, not content with the lands that the agrarian reforms had given them, have plundered the best

lands of the Albanians, exploiting them until they were driven out.

In this case, the suffering of the village of Drenoc deserves to be noted, where inhuman means were used by the colonists. In this case, the most significant role was played by Dushan Vukovic, a pensioner at the time, an influential man and devoid of any human feelings, in the name of the Albanians.

In the event of the defeat, when Yugoslavia capitulated in April 1941, a man named Beqir Ibishi was killed for no reason, at his own door in Drenoc. In Carabreg e Epërm, they tied up Uk Isuf, Çel Shabani and Fasli Shabani and began to stab them with bayonets, until a fire brigade arrived in the place under the command of Mr. Zeqir Xhykoka, which brigade saved the lives of the three mentioned persons.

In the village of Drenoc, they took, beat, tortured, tied up and tried to without a single ounce of mercy Sali Hajdari from that village.

In the village of Carabreg i Epër, for no reason at all, they killed the 16-year-old son of Mulla Ademi from that village.

That's enough because if we were to describe the atrocities and horrors that this people suffered during their captivity under the Serbo-Montenegrin yoke, there would not be enough volumes.

Mayor of the Municipality of Deçan
Prizren, on 31. X. 1944 Attested
Chief Secretary of the Prefecture
Niko Lafe

Source: (AQSH, Fund 410, Year 1944, File 58, sheet 3)

Murders, burnings and looting during the time of the destruction of Yugoslavia

The Yugoslavs, as it is known, wanted to cross the borders of Albania and when they encountered strong ambushes by Albanian volunteers there they were forced to turn back. When they fell into this region for the second time, they found the situation different.

The colonists were being displaced and their entire state was being destroyed.

Then they decided to shoot every Albanian they met and on this occasion, while passing through the village of Marmull, they killed the following people:

Gjertgj Marku, 53 years old; Marka Gjini, 50 years old; Nikoll Ndreca, 40 years old; Uk Ndreca, 30 years old; Prek Paloka, 30 years old; Hil Nikolla, 55 years old; Ndrec Bardheci, 56 years old; Ndue Preka, 45 years old; Zef Ndou, 18 years old; Ndrec Shehri, 70 years old; Pjetër Mhilli, 32 years old, Ded Jaku, 14 years old.

This same army, on the same day, as they carried out their cruel actions in Marmulle, went up to Berdosan and there killed the following:

Prend Biba, 90 years old; Bib Prendi, 40 years old; Gjok Prendi, 20 years old; Marka Preka, 30 years old.

As in Berdosan, the army also went to Bec. In Bec, part of the people left and part stayed with vain hopes and unfortunately fell victim to their traitorous hand:

Sadik Maxhuni, 90 years old, after they had eaten his bread, in the end, at the end, he was shot in front of his house; Mus Tahiri, 80 years old; Musa's son, 12 years old; Bajram Avdyli, 17 years old; Halil Isufi, 24 years old; Bajram Kamberi, 45 years old; Çel Binaku, 70 years old; Man Halili's mother with two young women with small children, of whom one was breastfeeding and for two days and two nights the child had been sucking its mother's breast; Ymer Zymeri with his wife, Rrahman Jeta, 30 years old; Mhill Uka, 28 years old; Çak Ibrahim, 20 years old.

Source: (AQSH, Fondi 410, Year 1944, File 58, sheet 11)

Report on the arson caused by the Serbs at the time of their destruction

In the village of Bec:

The following persons were burned and robbed of their goods and blood and a considerable amount of money in Albanian francs, as follows:

Uk Myrta 10,000, Çel Shabani 12,000, Rexhep Sejdia 10,000, Ali Rama 9,000, Shaban Hajdari 7,000, Metush Sadrija 8,000, Hajdar Alija 7,000, Dervish Bajrush 10,000, Syl Sadiku 9,000, Isuf Musa 10,000, Syl Smajli 6,000, Zeq Isufi 9,000, Mus Zeneli 12,000, Zef Gjoni 9,000, Aslan Hajdari 9,000, Mhill Ndou 8,000, Rustem Alija 9,000, Çel Deda, 8,000, Bajram Avdyli 9,000, Palush Marku 10,000, Demush Shabani 10,000, Man Halili 10,000, Pal Qerimi 9,000, Pjetër Uka 8,000, Ali Ferizi 7,000, Rrust Tafa 8,000, Ali Binaku 7,000, Sokol Tahiri 8,000, Ndue Cafa 9,000.

In the village of Zhdrelle:

Man Alija 14,000, Çun Kola 14,000, Zog Sokoli 14,000, Pjetër Deda 3,000, Ndue Cufa 4,000, Pjetër Uka 2,000, Hysen Leka, 9,000. All these barbarities occurred on 13. IV. 1941 under the

command of Mhill Vukotić who was the chief organizer of that army.

In the village of Janosh:

Vuksan Đuković from Andrijevisa caused the burning of houses and the taking of goods in considerable quantities of the following persons:

Myftar Dema 12,000 Fr., Mic Sokoli 10,000 Fr., Mehmet Ndout 11,000 Fr., Binak Qerimi 9,000 Fr., Gjon Hysen 10,000 Fr., Tahir Smajli 8,000 Fr., Preç Marku 9,000 Fr., Kokerr Ndou 9,000 Fr.

Syl Uka was seriously injured by the volunteer gang of Vuksan Gojkovci. Syl Rexhepi was killed by this gang. Nikë Çuni burned the house and took the goods with him, approximately 10,000 Albanian francs in damage.

In the village of Radonić:

Sadri Bajrami was killed by Sim Davidović, a gendarmerie captain from Old Serbia (the exact place is unknown). Bajram Mehmeti was killed by Milić Kërsta's squad in 1922. Milić Kërsta burned Radonić with all its wealth, causing damage to the entire village worth approximately 10,000,000 Albanian francs. The damage caused by the Serbs in these places is very difficult to summarize, as it would require a long time and extraordinary and measured surveillance.

In the village of Skivjan:

They brought two arrested people from Palabardh and killed them there, then they searched and set them up with the intention of shooting them, but some of them fled and the rest were locked up in their homes.

Certified:
Chief Secretary of the Prefecture
Niko Lafi
Prizren, 2. XI. 1944

Source: (AQSH, Fund 410, Year 1944, File 58, sheet 12)

The barbarities of the Slavs that they have committed against the Albanian element in the lands ruled by them since 1912 and that are today annexed to our Kingdom.

1. In 1912, Emin Latifi from Prizren, “Mustafa Lita” Street, No. 28, was killed by the so-called Dushan Fishiqi and Andreja Fishiqi from Prizren, “Haxhi Ymeri” Street, No. 7. The murder was committed in this way: the brave men, having been helped by the Serbian Chetniks, in the evening hours, caught the aforementioned on the way to his house and took him to the place of Kuriqeshme (outside the city) and caused his murder by gouging out his eyes while he was still alive, then cutting off his nose and ears, finally stabbing him with bayonets and playing with him until he died.
2. In 1913, Shaip Hezeri from Prizren, “Kosova” Street, was killed by a certain Petro Puzhiq from Prizren, “Kosova” Street No. 35, in this way: the brave man, being helped by Serbian Chetniks, in the evening hours they took the aforementioned from his own house and took him outside the city to a place called Vneshta and caused his death by gouging out his eyes while he was still alive, then cutting off his nose and ears, and finally stabbing him with bayonets until his soul left him.
3. In 1928, Asllan Shabani from Prizren, “Ismail Qemali” Street No. 38, was killed by a certain Dragi Stanojevic

from Prizren, “Doktor Shafraj” Street No. 14, in this way: the brave man, being helped by Serbian Chetniks, and these, dressed and disguised in the uniform of the gendarmerie, in the evening hours, took the aforementioned from his house and took him outside the city to Vneshtë and caused his death by stabbing and dismembering him with bayonets.

4. In 1912, Rexhep Ahmeti from Prizren, “Qafa e Duhles” Street, No. 9, was killed by the so-called Nikolla Frankos from Prizren, “Dr. Shufraj” Street, No. 36. The murder was carried out in this way: the brave man, being helped by Serbian Chetniks, in the evening hours, took the aforementioned from his house and took him to a place called Tuzus (Vneshtë) and caused his death by cutting off his head and then dismembering his body with bayonets.
5. In 1940, Xhezair Rizau from Prizren, Workers’ Street, No. 36, was killed by the so-called Trajko Dimkiki, from the village of Zeqishtë, Mamushë commune, Rahovec sub-prefecture, Prizren Prefecture. The murder was committed in this way: The aforementioned, coming from Rahovec to Prizren, was ambushed by the brave men together with his friends and tied him up. At that very place, they cut off his head.
6. In 1912, Zylfikar Ramadani from Prizren, Kasem Beg Street, No. 30, was killed by the so-called Ilko Ugari and Andreja Fisic, both from Prizren. They committed the crime in this way: The brave men, helped by the help, took the aforementioned from his own house and took him to a field outside the city, to a place called Jeni Mejteb, and caused the murder.

The first time and for the first time they gouged out his eyes and then cut off his nose and ears and then they stabbed him and cut him with bayonets until the next day, when the imam took the body to leave it, he could not take it in his hands and leave it because it had been cut into pieces. The funeral was buried without being washed.

7. In 1917, Isa Karadaklija from Prizren, “Atë Shtjefen Gjeçovi” street, was killed by the so-called Dušan Savić. He carried out the murder in this way: The brave man, being helped by the Serbian Chetniks, had him at the place where he was in March, and without waiting or remembering, they tied him up and killed him. The brave man Dušan, that same day, pushed the Serbian gendarmes to close the shops and wherever they found an Albanian on the streets, they arrested him and imprisoned him, working him to the utmost.

Police Commissioner

Baki Shaqiri

Certified

Chief Secretary of the Prefecture

Niko Lafi

Prizren, on 31. X. 1944

Source: (AQSH, Fund 410, Year 1944, File 58, sheet 13)

The grandson of Sylejman Vokshi tells about the resistance to the Serbs of Beqir Regja and his supporters. Shocking evidence of the barbarisms and robberies of the Slavs against the Albanian population

“Through a letter that Beqir Vokshi, the grandson of Sulejman Vokshi, addressed to the highest leaders of the Albanian

Kingdom, it is learned about the resistance that Beqir Regja and his supporters made for about a week to the Serbian massacres in Bajraun e Gashi, in the villages of Kersnina, Perlimtare, Ballapoja, Perdalishta Tyçep, Belica, etc.

In the report of Beqir Vokshi, it is learned that the efforts were bloody, where there was also considerable damage in the ranks of Serbian soldiers.

Beqir Regja's mountain expedition and the fight in Podgor

Excerpts from the letter that Beqir Vokshi, the nephew of Sylejman Vokshi, from Gjakova, sends to Hoxha Kadri Prishtina, the Chairman of the Kosovo National Defense Committee.

Beqir Regja of Podgor, a bajrak of Gashi, from the village of Kersninë, as chairman of Perlimtarë in Rakosh, should have served until now and fulfilled all the duties that were assigned to him, in terms of officialdom, after the lawsuit that some spies, especially Serbs, filed against him, saying that he was hosting Azem Galica of the Albanian committee, he was summoned to court in Mitrovica and was able to win the trial. On 29. 2. 1920, he returned to Istok to become the Sub-Prefect of the country, to whom he had been summoned for court matters.

The sub-prefect of the country ordered Beqir Regja to go there as soon as possible, just as he had done before, and he made him know that he was obliged to quickly collect his weapons and unite the Albanian boys to lead them to war.

Beqir Regja, on 1. 3. 1920, early in the morning, went to his village of Kersnina, from where he was going to Perlimtare, but when he approached his village, he encountered Serbian soldiers, who had secretly surrounded the village. When the

Serbian soldiers saw Beqir Regja, they started fighting. Then Beqir Regja had to resist them, and in this way the war began, which continued with great severity all day.

This war was very fierce and the Albanians with a glorious attitude have driven back captives and valuables from their village and pushed the enemy. On this day the Serbs have fired more than 600 cannons against the Albanians and in the evening the Albanians of this Bajrak, after they have run out of cartridges, have been forced to retreat to the high mountains near their families.

In this way the Serbs were able to burn the village of Kersnina, 20 houses, and even tore them apart and burned the houses of the Ali Demaj brothers, in Ballapoja, and burned many houses in the village of Perдалишта.

Beqir Regja with Albanians from Bajrak of Gashi, when they saw that the Albanian villages were covered in smoke and flames, attacked the village of Tyçep where they burned 50 houses of the local Serbs and burned 16 Serbian houses in the village of Belica.

The Serbs with a strong army have taken strategic places and the Albanians are in the high mountains with prisoners and valuables, and from 1. 2. 1920 to 8. 2. 1920 the war is continuing and the cannon and rifle are not approaching at any hour. For this reason they have left their homes and fled through the high mountains to these villages: Kersnina and Ballapoja, Istok, Veriç, Shelmenica, Padalishta and Suhagerlla, Rudniku, Shushica, Ufça and many other villages whose names we do not know.

The fire and flames have been burning those miserable regions for 10 days now, where no hour can stop this fire, which is

visible from our places. After the words we spoke, it is understood that Shoshica, Ufça and many other villages have also been burned.

On this day that the war began, two men, two women and a girl from the village of Kersnina were left dead. Given that the siege of these regions is strong and no one can approach there, Musë Feka went through the high mountains to the place of the war, who has returned this week and we will send you full explanations about these wars.

Because it seems that this spring unknown wars have been revived in Kosovo and with the behavior that the Albanians have with this dispute among themselves, the whole miserable Kosovo will burn. Please give me explanations on general issues. I ask you to tell me whether you will let the Albanians give up their weapons and go to war? Please answer the questions I have to you now and then and not not answer me as before.

The Pariah of Reka and especially the leaders of Vokshi, Mr. Elez Dema, Hasan Bajrami, Sadik Haziri and Hamëz Sefa and all the people of this country send you our heartfelt greetings.

With respect
B. Vokshi”

Source: (AQSH, Fund 446, Year 1920, File 54, sheet 7)

On Slavic barbarisms in Albanian elements in the former Yugoslav regime

“In 1913, Kost Vojvoda’s volunteers, in defense of their property from being looted, killed the following people from the village of Beleg: Isuf Rama, Selman Shabani, Ibish Selmani, Zyber

Binaku and Sokol Binaku. On the occasion of their murder, their property and livestock were looted.

In 1920, Ali Bajrami and Hasan Ymeri were killed in the Prilep mountains. They were also taken by Kost Vojvoda's volunteers to inform the Albanian committees and, after they had not found them, they killed those who had taken them to accompany them.

In 1913, Hajdar Tahiri, Azem Tahiri and Syl Zeqa were killed in the village of Gramaçel, because they had killed a Serb from the Albanian committee. For this reason, the Serbs organized to pursue the armed Albanian groups had killed the three mentioned.

In 1929, Rexh Ali Pozhari, from the village of Pozhar, was killed by a man named Sheh Boshnjaku, who had been paid by the Serbian authorities to kill all those men of the N/Prefecture of Gjakova, whom they suspected of having connections with the old Albanians.

In 1915, Can Meta and Shyt Kadrija from the village of Prokolluk were killed by Kost Vojvoda's volunteers, who had gone to the mountains with them to plunder the cattle. To protect their livestock from being robbed, Can Meta and Shyt Kadrija were killed and their livestock was also robbed.

In 1927, the Serbian authorities issued an order for all fugitives to surrender and be pardoned. On this occasion, Idriz Beka and Sadik Arifi from the village of Ratishtë e Ultë were surrendered as fugitives. When they surrendered, the Serbian gendarmes took them to Gjakova and on the way, the robbers tried to escape, and killed both of them.

In 1920, the volunteer army of Milić Krsta, who went out to the villages for relief, under the name of Jurish Vojvoda, had gone

to the village of Maznik and Bajagi, as they were dressed in the komitas, had killed those people who had been with them Hasan Smajli, Dek Sylja, as well as a woman, Cyme of Sejdi Hasani.

In 1932, in the municipality of Irznić there had been a certain Gaja Dragovići, the mayor of the municipality, who had done great injustice among the Albanians. A certain Ali Haxhija, also from the village of Irznić, had come out and organized the people of the municipality to complain to the higher Serbian authorities against the actions of the aforementioned Gaja. Ay, seeing that the people loved Ali Haxhi and thinking that he was taking his place, since at that time the mayors were elected by the people, had organized an armed band of Montenegrins and had ambushed him at the head of the village of Irznic and had wounded him.

Regarding the agrarian reform, more than two parts of the region of the municipality had been in the hands of Montenegrin colonists, so they always had the intention of removing the Albanians from Kosovo, but unfortunately they asked to leave themselves.”

Mayor Dem A. Pozhari d. v.

Attested by the Chief Secretary of the Prefecture
Niko Lafi Prizren, on 30. X. 1944

Source: (AQSH, Fund 410, Year 1944, File 58, sheet 15)

It was the year 1912 when the regular Serbian armies were heading towards the Albanian lands, which were prepared to defend with blood by a small minority of mountaineer chetas. A minority of men fled with their families in unknown directions, to save their women and children from the barbaric well, while the others remained in the country. The war had begun.

The Albanian chetas stood like giants in the ambushes they had set up, but the enemy forces were coming at them more and more. Meanwhile, our men, who were running out of ammunition, were forced to leave that precious land.

“It was not enough for the Serbo-Montenegrin encroachment on Albanian land, but there was also the terror of being shot at in villages and families. The houses burned with all their wealth are useless to mention, since they would never end, but we are marking the martyrs of the Banja municipality region, who left us with an oath to keep a word, which is: TO A FRIEND FORGIVE THE HEART, TO AN ENEMY THE CENTURY PEN.

The martyrs are these:

Banja, year 1912: Liman Sahit, Hajrullah Rexhep, Hasan Isufi, Asllan Islami, Bislim Shaban, Beqir Shaban, Hasan Hajdari, Haxhi Behrani, Ali Mehmeti, Sadik Alija, Hysejn Hamza, Musli Hamza, Jashar Hasani, Xhylije Jashar, Shaqir Ibrahim, Beqir Ibrahim, Hajredin Demiri, Hamza Haliti, Sejdi Rrustemi, Islam Rrustemi, Zizë Fejzullah Beqiri, Zenel Muslija. The following were wounded during the fighting: Isuf Mehmeti, Rexhep Jashari and Elez Xhemjeli.

Senik, year 1912: Beqir Rexhepi, Adem Saliti, Ymer Alija.

Bellanica, year 1912: Beqir Abdullahi, Qelebi Abdullahi, Shaqir Abdullahi, Islam Shasivari, Halit Mustafa, Aslan Sahiti, Riza Mehmeti, Selman Baftjari, Sali Fejza, Sadri Zeqa, Halit Rexha, Osman Murseli, Selman Sul, Zulfa Mustafa, Shaban Alija, Ibrahim Velija, Feta Ademi, Hysen Shama, Riza Veseli, Hasan Azemi, Asllan Shasivari, Dem Zenuni, Shaqir Aredulla, Bahte Aredulla, Halil Mustafa, Xhemal Harulla, Emin Xhema, Asllan Sahiti, Hysen Destani, Sejdi Feka, Xhemal Ibrahim, Hamdi

Iljaz, Latif Bajrami. The following were wounded: Beqir Salihi, Ymer Hasani, Hoxha Lladrofc.

In 1912: Ramadan Delija, Dem Bajrami, Rahmon Limoni.

In 1937: Jetullah Salih, Xheladin Jetullah, Behlul Bala, Sali i Xhemos.

Lladrovic, in 1912: Ibrahim Sinani, Shaban Sinani, Shaqir Sadrija, Jetullah Sali, Nuredin Shabani, Xheladin Emmini, Friz Meta, Rexhep Sela, Abaz Ahmeti, Marsel Zema, Musli Jakupi.

Weekly, in 1912: Sul Delija, Sadri Demiri, Musli Arifi, Liman Sahiti.

Banja, in 1912: Ali Tahiri, Rahmon Hajdini, Bajram Beqiri, Bajram Sylejmani, Ahmet Rahmoni, Emin Ibrahim, Qerim Zeneli, Halim Mustafa, Hysejn Murseli, Elmaz Hasani, Shaqir Limani, Sefer Limani, Demish Limanbi, Bahti Shali Ferizi, Pajazit Reshepi, Hasan Halite, Osman Zeqiri.

Guncat, in 1912: Sali Uka, Lah Hoxha, Qekin Syl.

P. Deputy Mayor Rexhep Banja (signature not sung). Certified by the Chief Secretary of the Prefecture Niko Lafi Prizren, on 3. XI. 1944

Source: (AQSH, Fund 410, Year 1944, File 58, sheet 16)

FILE: Shocking evidence of Slavic barbarism and plunder against the Albanian population

“The denunciation of Serbian massacres, at the beginning of the last century, was not only made by Albanians, or the local leaders of their administrative units. Even the periodical of the

time, “aligned” on the side of the denunciators of the Slavic-Montenegrin massacres.

Fighting near Gjakova

In Podrime, near Gjakova, in Bajrak t’Asterzubit (one of the most famous Bajrak for men), last week there was a fierce battle that lasted four days and nights.

The people of Podrimas, unable to endure the atrocities of the Serbs any longer, who, in addition to trying to Serbify them by force, raped women and children, rose up together with the men who were coming from the desert and, having no weapons, seized swords, maces and sticks. Without rifles, they were joined by about sixty men with rifles who were in the mountains.

The Serbs, although they had five cannons and were in four battalions, were unable to quell that uprising, which ended in blood with the arrival of five Montenegrin battalions with four cannons, which attacked ours in the back.

The people, driven away by the enemy’s anger, fled to the borders of Albania, but only 860 of them escaped. A majority drowned in the Dri while fleeing. The Serbs were not only condemned to burn the houses of the rebels, but also those of the captured flag. At least 1,800 houses were burned. Neither mouth nor pen can express the heartless cases of cruelty! Let us stop the diplomacy of the International Court!”

Source: (Gazeta “Taraboshi”, April 6-7, 1914)

In Malcia of Peja, and also in Đorđevića, the Montenegrins, after seeing a rebel coming out of their houses, when they could not see him, were driven by their own cruel feelings to set fire to the house, inside which they burned sixteen slaves

alive, mostly women and children. This cruel incident happened ten days ago. The house belonged to a certain Ahmet Brahimi who lost his life with his entire family.

Source: (Gazeta “Taraboshi”, 22-23 April 1914)

“Without any reason, 180 brave men, a few days ago, were slaughtered and mercilessly slaughtered by the Montenegrin Government in Ponashec, Malësia e Gjakova. Four large houses in this village were burned down while their goods and blood were plundered. Three hundred and fifty women and small children, as if they were not wanted, were thrown out of the border into the Gjakova Highlands, which is near Albania, where they are dying from the cold and the water.

These are happening now in these days when Montenegro with its brave consuls are begging for friendship with Albania so that their goods can go freely to Montenegro, where the people are suffering because of the war. It is a great shame that in this century, in the middle of Europe, people are being slaughtered and cut up in this way. What do the English liberals and French citizens have to say about their Slavic friends?”

Source: (The newspaper “Besa Shqyptare”, April 17, 1915)

“A few days ago, members of the Cetina ruling party sued Sadik Rama of Ponashec for being a mausoleum leader. Seeing himself in danger and the danger of the inn, Sadik Rama gave him the weapons he had bought. For this reason, Sadik Rama fled on his own and went to Albanian soil.

The Montenegrins occupied his house and his belongings and took them with them. When they heard that the house was in ruins, Sadik Rama set out with some friends to take a chisel with

which to break open the wall of the house and take them inside to shoot at the guards who had fallen asleep.

For this incident, the barbaric and unreasonable government ordered Veshovic to besiege Ponashec and half of Morina at night, and every day all the men over 10 years old were tried to be killed. The rest of the women and children were forcibly taken from their homes, leaving their belongings and belongings in Albania.

Source: (Gazeta “Besa Shqyptare”, 29 April 1915, news that was supposed to be published on 27 April 1915)

As people come these days to Albanian places that are not Serbian, we learn about the evils that the Albanian people are suffering, about which we have written many times. Albanians are not only robbed, imprisoned, dishonored by Serbian officials, killed without any fault, but the Serbian Government wants to accuse the outside world that, in these events that it calls Albanian uprisings, some proud (first note by V. H.) of free Albania have a hand.

Source: (Gazeta “Besa Shqyptare”, 3 June 1915)

In the village of Ponashec in Reka s Gjakova, the Montenegrins have killed and mutilated 116 people, among whom were also women and children. Many of these innocents were brutally slaughtered. The Montenegrins, having finished this vandalism, drove the remaining families beyond the border. This village contains 36 houses. Let those who claim to fight for the freedom of nations, support those who mercilessly kill innocent people, hear these atrocities.

Source: (Gazeta “Populli”, April 14, 1915)

On the 11th of this month, the Serbian Government ordered that our people be taken alive. In a village near Gjilan, 1,400 cows, goats and sheep were collected without any evidence of their owners. The poor Albanians of Kosovo are suffering from the plundering of the Serbian Government.

Source: (Gazeta “Populli”, May 30, 1915)

We are informed that the Serbian Government, just as it had previously killed eight bajraktars, who were accused of having had an agreement with a bey of Kosovo, has now also begun to imprison some innocent Albanians because they had had relations with Hasan bey Vuçitern. In this way, they have also imprisoned Muharrem Effendi, Hasan Beg’s cousin.

These events are not surprising since the Serbs are accustomed to barbaric acts. They imprison one because he is an Albanian, another to rob him even more than in the time of Hamit (Sultan Hamit, note by V. H.). I know that the Serbian rule does not want to know more about our writings, but you. I am writing these notes so that they will remain as memories for tomorrow and so that the Albanians of Albania will not be free to say that they are slaves and exiles.

Source: (Gazeta “Populli”, May 30, 1915)

“According to reliable news that we are receiving from Peja, the people there are suffering under a cruel and predatory rule. There is no security of life. People go about their lives without being asked or informed. Those who have their meals in Peja and the surrounding areas are being fined and robbed of 5,000 to 500,000 crowns.

The Albanian leadership is different in the houses where the Serbs have put them, there is a guard at the door and they are

not allowed to speak to anyone. In the region of Rugova, which is located between Peja and Plav, the Serbs have brought three thousand soldiers and everything that this army needs to live they have given to the people of Rugova. And so the people there are starving for bread. It is known that the people of Rugova are so poor that they feed on logs of wood that they sell in the bazaar of Peja...”.

Source: (Gazeta “Populli”, 10 February 1919)

According to accurate news that arrived in Shkodra yesterday, the Serbian and Montenegrin committees, after

Atrocities in Gjurgjevik

“Thus, according to the author, in the village of Gjurgjevik i madh, “Feriz Zeqiri, Hasan Hajzizi and 7 other men were killed, 42 houses were burned, all household goods were looted, countless Turkish liras were taken, sheep, goats, cows, bollica, other horses, 6500 pieces, wheat, barley, other corn, 45000 quintals. In the village of Gjorgjevik i malo, Demir Alija, Zek Abdullahi, Feik Abdullahi were killed and the entire village was burned. Sheep, goats, cows, other horses, 6000 pieces were looted; wheat, barley, corn, and other crops, 2000 quintals.

In the village of Jashanic, Latif Bajraktari was killed with 15 other friends, 60 houses were burned, 4600 quintals of wheat, barley, other corn, as well as sheep, goats, cows, other horses were taken. 4300 pieces were stolen”. In the village of Siqenë, the same thing happened: three wealthy men were killed (Bajram Haxhija, Nurat Mehmeti with his son, Mehmet Sadrija) and their houses and 16 other houses were burned, all their property was stolen.

The Serbs also committed such barbaric crimes against the village of Gllarënë, where 41 houses were burned, in Perçevë 21 houses were burned, in the village of Shperka e Gashi 60 houses were burned, in Volljak 15 houses were burned, and all the property in this village was stolen.

“In the village of Qypevë the entire village was burned and the men were tied up and tied up together, they were machine-gunned, the women and children were put in the fire and burned to death, only one boy survived who is still in Albania today”.

Here too, all the property was stolen. “The number of the rich who left the village is unknown, as no one was left alive to count the amount they lost.” In the village of Damas, Rrahman Syla was killed with 5 men from his household, “42 other men were tied up with ropes and shot with a machine gun; 7 houses were burned and all their wealth was looted. In the village of Turjak, Ismail Qeba was killed with a brother, three of his friends who happened to be guests were also killed, Ram Musa Ponorci’s son Halil Rama and two other friends, the entire village was looted.

In the village of Zatriç, Jak Besa was killed with 26 men who were shot with bayonets, as well as a woman with all of Ahmet Ali’s children. The entire village was looted.” Describing the Serbian massacres against the Albanian spirit in Kosovo, Zek Musa emphasizes the fact that all these villages “that I noted above” are in the region of the Sub-prefecture of Rahovec, the Prefecture of Prizren”.

On this occasion, he adds the fact that in the village of Drenofc three men were killed and household goods were looted, while in the villages of Vrajak, Postosli, Patok, Kosnik, Petkovic, Llabicevo, clothes, other goods were looted while the men and children fled into the forests for fear of the cannon, escaping

only with their lives. Likewise, in the village of Mrasur 2 men, two young boys, two girls and two women were killed, “whom they had taken as hostages at the house of Shaban Mrasor, they also took 100 Turkish liras and burned their houses with all their belongings”.

Source: Baki Ymeri, Bukuresht (Bucharest).

List of Serbian crimes:

“According to researcher Shaban Braha, during the years 1946-1999, a series of measures were implemented, which led to the implementation of a policy that was not simply denigrating and oppressive towards Albanians, but which turned into pure genocide.

Here are some directions of the Serbian genocide in Kosovo during this period:

- Cultural genocide (national symbols and figures were denied).
- Internments in infamous camps deep in Yugoslavia.
- Arrests and bestial torture in interrogation centers and prisons (1/2 of the prisoners were Albanians of Yugoslavia).
- Incitement of fratricide in Albanian environments.
- Massive and continuous raids.
- Drastic measures to disarm Albanians.
- Recruitment and violent compromises by the UDB.
- Violence against guerrillas.
- Brutality and violence against the families of the guerrilla movement.
- Mysterious liquidations of patriotic elements.

- Inhuman torture in prisons and in the investigation, in militia posts and everywhere, spreading the phenomenon of madness.
- Liquidations and murders of Kosovo boys in military units.
- Agentic and moral compromises of Albanian women.
- Massive dismissals from work.
- Monopolization of the administration in the hands of Serbs.
- Forcible expulsion of 380,000 Albanians to Turkey.
- Arbitrary expropriations of Albanians.
- Massacre of over 20,000 Albanians.
- Forcible deportation of over 800,000 Albanians from Kosovo.
- Violent national and religious transformations on an unprecedented scale.
- Mass executions of women, children, the elderly, and the sick.
- Causing dozens of mass graves.
- Mass burning of houses, property, barns, and agricultural products.
- Robbery of property, money, furniture, jewelry, and livestock.

The plan to exterminate Albanians was drawn up in 1939 by the Serbian Nobel Prize-winning writer, Ivo Andrić.”

The Daily Telegraph: Montenegrin atrocities in Akova of Bjelopolje and Montenegrins fleeing to Mojkovac

In 1912, during the Balkan War, Montenegrin troops invaded Akova in Sanxhak, and committed atrocities against the Albanian population. The Albanians and Turks attacked the Montenegrins and chased them all the way to Mojkovac. The Malesoris and Miredita fighters, on whom the Montenegrins counted on, instead joined the Turkish camp and assaulted the Montenegrins. In the Hungarian newspaper “SZLAVÓN MAGYAR ÚJSÁG” we read the following:

Translation:

“The Daily Telegraph reports the following about the operations of the Montenegrin troops in Sandzak: On the eleventh, the Montenegrins crossed the border and occupied the village of Akova from which the guard consisting of two companies and some volunteers withdrew after a short resistance.

The Montenegrins massacred all the old people, women and children in the locality, regardless of race or religion. In view of the atrocities, the Turks attacked the Montenegrins again and drove them out of Akova after a fierce fight. The Montenegrins fled towards the border in great disarray and the Turks chased them all the way to the border town of Moikovacs, which they occupied. The Malossors and Miridites, whom the Montenegrins were counting on, arrive en masse in the Turkish camp.”

Reference

https://epa.oszk.hu/05000/05018/00210/pdf/EPA05018_szlavoniai_magyar_ujsag_1912_43.pdf

Greek chauvinism against Albanians of Çameria (1854-1877)

Petrît Latifi

The word Çam is an evolution of the word “t’chiam” which is the name of an ancient river passing right through Çameria (The word T’chamis appears on many ancient Roman and even Hellenic maps, indicating that the word Chameria is older than the word Epirus, and it’s used only by Albanians).

Another branch of this river remains to be known to this day as the “lumi i kalamait”(Kalamait River – Childrens Rivier). What’s most important is that everything about **Çameria** is Albanian in every sense of the word. The word **Çameria** has more of a topological meaning, but **Çams** have a very strong **Albanian** ethnicity, tradition and customs. Çameria has a very welldefined ethno-geographical meaning, which is strongly Albanian.

A large number of Çam population is situated on the seaside and goes up to the Gulf of Preveza. Another considerable number of towns and villages are situated on both sides of the river of “kalamait”. The rest of of the **Çam** villages and towns are situated in more remote places and often on hills and mountains.

The greek goverment has been very hostile toward **Çams** and the main reason is the fact that **Çams have** a very strong **Albanian identity**. Another reason of the Greek hostilities is the fact that Greeks inhereted a very hostile policy towards us. During the period of time, from 1854 till 1877 the Albanians of Çameria resisted successfully the attacks from Greek “Andartes”.

During the WWI and WWII the greek troops attacked Çameria again. The (provisional) government of Vlora (Albania) responded by sending Albanian military troops to assist the Albanian population of Çameria , but the decision of the Ambassadors Conference assigned Çameria to Greece. As a result of this decision by the great powers, Greeks forces led by the hateful figure of N. Zervas launched attacks that ended up with many innocent Albanian locals killed.

To this day, we **Çams** in greece are described as bad people from an increasing “safocating” Greek propaganda based on the fact that we refuse to be assimilated as it is the case with some of “Arvanites” in south and central Greece.

The today exact number of **Albanians** of Çameria in Greece is approx. **one million** people, taking into the account some relatively newly formed Çam villages and towns elsewhere in Greece..if all the number of Albanians in **Çameria** is added to the number of **Arvanites** in other areas of Greece, then the total number of **Albanians** in Greece is around **3.000.000** people. However only Albanians in **Çameria** call themselves real **Shqiptars(Albanians)**. Arvanites elsewhere in Greece are under greater assimilating preasure from the Greek goverment and Ani-Albanian greek circles.

The Serbian massacre of Pozharan in 1944

Petrit Latifi

In this Albanian newspaper, we can read on the 60th anniversary of the Serbian massacre of the Albanians of Pozharan. Translated from the article:

“The Orthodox candles are lit with Albanian blood.

The Serbian massacre of the Albanians of the village of Pozharan, known as the “Massacre in the mosque”, began on December 27, 1944 and lasted until January 7, 1945. In this unprecedented massacre with blunt instruments, four citizens of Pozharana were first killed:

Shaban Halit Alidema, 75 years old, Misin Xheladin Alidema, Ajer Fejze Tërziqi and Ahmet Mustafë. Zuka, meanwhile the other 24, young and old Pozharanas were sent to the notorious prison of that time in Gjilan where they were tortured and from these 16 Pozharanas never returned, whose graves are not even known.”

“It is known that during its difficult history, the Albanian population of the Anamorava region, as well as in other parts of Kosovo inhabited by Albanians, has often experienced various massacres, such as the case of the Serbian massacre of the Albanians of the village of Lubishte, Smirë, Gjylekar, etc., in the municipality of Vitia, which were carried out by the various occupiers, especially the Serbs.

However, in terms of the manner in which the massacre was carried out against the inhabitants of Pozharan, now known as the “Massacre in the Church”, carried out and executed here 60

years ago, i.e. immediately after the end of the Second World War, due to the entry of Partisan-Chetnik forces into Kosovo.

Shaban Halit Alidema, the first victim of the massacre in Pozharan.”

Reference: Albanian newspaper.

When Serbs and Montenegrins cut up pregnant women and burned Albanians on hot stoves

Petrit Latifi

Serbian and Montenegrin invasion troops in Pejë, 1912.

Serbian and Montenegrin atrocities against the Albanians of Rugova in 1912. After the Serbo-Montenegrin invasion of Albanian territories of Rugova, various massacres and tortures occurred.

“After the Rugova province, Peja and its surroundings fell, on October 30, and four days later, Gjakova. Terror began against the Albanians. About four thousand inhabitants of the Dukagjini Plain were shot. (Krasniqi 1985:97-98).

Serbian and Montenegrin soldiers tortured women: the cutting of the stomachs of pregnant women, the rape of women in front of men, the roasting of men’s eyes on the door of a hot stove, the squeezing of the head with a vice, the smearing of hands with kerosene and burning alive (Harapi 2004:81-86).’”

Reference

Harapi 2004. p. 81-86.

Krasniqi 1985. p. 97-98.

When Serbia renovated streets with material taken from Albanian tombstones and graveyards

Petrit Latifi

In 1913, after the Serbian invasion of Albanian villages in Macedonia, Serbian authorities began plundering Albanian graveyards and tombstones in order to collect material to renovate streets in occupied cities. In a telegram titled “EMBS Vice-Consul Peckham to Ralph Paget 3th February 1913” we can read the following:

“The British consul in Üsküp, Peckham, reported to Ralph Paget that the new Serbian administration had obtained the material for the renovation of the streets from the tombstones of the local Muslim cemetery.”

References

https://edit.elte.hu/xmlui/bitstream/handle/10831/34808/Ingenia_Hungarica_II_Balatoni_Balazs_p_81-114.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y

The Serbian massacre of the Trakalaqi family of Tanusha in Kabash in 1913

Petrit Latifi

The shooting of the Trakalaks of 1913 by Tanusha who were in Kabash.

The Serbian campaign, which was part of the strategy for the emptying of these lands and the colonization with Serbo-Slavic population, continued even further with greater intensity.

“On November 28, 1913, after falling to Kabash in Viti, known as a bastion of resistance against the Serbs, Serbian forces kidnapped the civilian population, mainly men, young men and women, who at an opportune moment could have been members of the insurgent forces against the Serbs. Along with the local Kabash, there were also people who had long ago moved from Tanusha and were known as the Trakalaq Neighborhood of Kabash from Tanusha.

The terrorist forces, allegedly of the “Serbian State Army”, after “tying up the hostages, the Kabash, along with them and the five men of the aforementioned neighborhood, set the village on fire. The men were kept tied up at the beginning of Viti, at “Arat e slatinëve”, and after a day they were sent away under the pretext that they were being sent to court in Gjilan, while in reality they had prepared graves for them in Klllokot in Viti, where they were to be buried after the execution.

Hand in hand with friends, as part of the traditional Albanian dress that Albanians tie around their waists and wear as specific national clothing, going near Klllokot, Mullah Haziz Sallah Beqa from Tanusha, sees that they have prepared the graves.

After several pleas to the Serbian gendarmerie for the release of some children, who were minors, the gendarmerie chiefs did not do this, Mulla Hazizi again tells the villagers that if anyone can escape or at least, to try to snatch a rifle from them.

The Serbs panic and, shooting in the direction of the Kabashas, they also shot several Serbs. From this panic shooting, in addition to the Albanians, there were also Serbs killed. However, during this fight, six people escape the massacre and, although tied up, manage to escape.

The massacred were buried, some half-alive, all in a pit in the territory of the village of Killokot in Viti. Together with the other Kabashas, the Trakalaqs of Tanusha were also buried, those who had lived for a long time in the village of Kabash.

Relatives of the Trakalaq family.

The Trakalaqs killed were:

1. Mulla Aziz Sallah Beqa Trakalaqi, 47 years old,
 2. Faik Aziz Sallah Trakalaqi, son of Mulla Aziz, 19 years old
 3. Ali Sallah Beqa Trakalaqi, brother of Mulla Aziz, 50 years old,
 4. Hebib Ali Sallah Trakalaqi, 25 years old.
 5. Veli Sallah Beqa Trakalaqi, brother of Mulla Aziz, 45 years old,
- These were three brothers and their two sons who were killed by the Serbian Chetnik forces.

In the houses of Kabash, which the Serbs had set on fire, two Tanusha were also burned, in the mock mullar, where they had been hiding.

6. Rrustem Veli Salla Trakalaqi, 19 years old,

7. Shaban Veli Sallah Beqa Trakalaqi, 17 years old.

Rrustem and Shaban were Veli's even though Velia had been killed in Klllokot, and the enraged Serbs burned down her house and both sons, who were hiding in the tallow barn. Their mother, Veli's wife, Hanifja, came out and shouted for them to get out of the burning tallow. But, unable to save them, because the fire had spread rapidly, and so both sons burned before her eyes," writes Feri Arifi.

References

The notes were taken by Emin Trakalaçi Tanusha, in Kabash.

Serbian massacre against Albanians of Belgrad in 1805-1806

Author: Dem Ahmeti. Translation Petrit Latifi. Taken from Feri Arifis publication.

Read carefully the story of Dem Ahmeti, which happened in 1806 in Belgrade, not in Kosovo, not in Mavriq, because there was no war here. We mourned listening to this song. All notes are by foreign authors because there was no war in Kosovo in 1806.

Borrowed writing

“On the 202nd anniversary of the massacre of Albanians in Belgrade, New Facts for the People’s Tribune, Dem Ahmeti, of Reqica and Podujeva.

“The massacre took place against Albanians in Belgrade, not in Reqica and not in the Deme Family.

This is how the author of this family, Mr. Vesel Jaha, a professor of sociology from Podujeva, expresses himself, after having browsed hundreds of Serbian, Ottoman (Turkish), Greek, French, Russian, etc. sources.

Considering that at least few people knew about the 202nd anniversary of the Serbian massacre of Albanians in Belgrade, which is mistakenly known among the people as the Serbian massacre of the family of Dem Ahmeti, of Reqica of Podujeva, we are bringing a new approach to this event, as curious for the public as it is provocative for historians, by one of the descendants of this family, Mr. Vesel Jaha, professor of sociology from Podujeva.

Convinced that within a journalistic article like this, a complete truth cannot be told, this time a new truth about the popular

tribune from Llapi, Dem Ahmeti, we are bringing below only some interesting data from the 10-year effort to shed light on this figure, by Mr. Vesel Jaha, who, after researching hundreds of written sources, Serbian, Ottoman (Turkish), Greek, French, Russian, etc., has come to the conclusion that the truth so far about Dem Ahmeti is only a Serbian construct, which has nothing in common with the written and documented truth, in the documents that Mr. Jaha now has.

The massacre took place in Belgrade, in October 1806, and not in the village of Reqice in Podujeva

First of all, we remind you that the history of the Serbian massacre of Albanians in Belgrade, known among the people as the massacre of the family of Dem Ahmeti, of the Reqice village in Podujeva, which took place on the Day of Eid al-Adha in 1806, is built more according to a historical song about this event, than from any more serious approach of historians.

This song, which was sung in several variants from generation to generation by the Albanians of Kosovo, according to Mr. Jaha, is a Serbian construct, made with the aim of minimizing the activity of Dem Ahmeti, which according to the written documents that I have, is much more important and multifaceted.

According to Mr. Jaha, the above-mentioned massacre actually took place in Belgrade, in October 1806, but not in the village of Mavriq and not on the family of Dem Ahmet, as the song says and as some of our superficial historians later say The truth that I have found from Serbian, Ottoman (Turkish) French, Greek and Russian written sources, Hungarian etc.

The documents I have and based on which I am preparing a book about Dem Ahmeti, prove that this massacre took place on

the Albanians of Belgrade, at the time when Dem Ahmeti, from 1804 to December 1806, was one of the sudus of Belgrade. Then in French documents, I came across that Dem Ahmeti also had the nickname “Plisi” after he had ordered that the Albanians wear the plis and not the Turkish religion.

He was closely associated with Osman Pasha of Vidin in Bulgaria, with whom he had fought against Mustafa Pasha, according to Turkish documents called “Shinik Zade” in 1797, when the latter was the vizier of Belgrade, while his soldier was Karadjorgje himself, later leading the first Serbian uprising.

The massacre of the Albanians of Belgrade on Eid al-Adha in 1806 marks the beginning of the forced expulsion of the Albanian population from Belgrade and Serbia, a process that ended in 1912, said Mr. Jaha.

According to the documents available to Mr. Jaha, Dem Ahmet, together with Osman Pasha of Vidin, were among the rebels of the Ottoman Empire, while the attempts to liquidate him, and thus the Albanian element in Belgrade, were made with the permission of the great powers of Europe and the Ottoman Empire, which were implicated in the First Serbian Uprising and had secret connections with the leaders of this uprising.

This is best evidenced by the French documents written in Belgrade and the writings of Vuke Karadjiki about these events, which we have at our disposal, said Mr. Jaha.

40 Albanian civilians were massacred

Karadjorgje was himself Novica i Zi (Gjergji i Zi) of the Kuqi clan

These documents then prove that the leader of the first Serbian uprising, Karadjorgje Petrovici, was also known in the then-current opinion by the names Gjurgica, Grujica, Novica,

Karageorge and Karadjorgje. I have come to the conclusion that this Karadjorgje was himself Novica i Zi, who had attacked Albanians that day in Belgrade and had committed the well-known massacre in which more than 40 Albanian civilians were massacred, most of whom were women and children.

This Novica i Zi alias Karadjorgje had done this, not to take Ajeta e bukur as a bride, as the folk song says, but to gain fame and glory at the expense of Albanians, also encouraged by the Upper Porte.

According to the documents that I have, said Mr. Jaha, Karadjorgje alias “Novica i Zi” was not a servant of Dem Ahmeti as the Serbian construction of the song about Dem Ahmeti says, but was a servant of an Albanian named Fazli Basha, from the village of Banqine in the district of Smederevska Palanka, Black Novica alias Karagjorgje, had gained his closeness to the highest as a warrior when he had obeyed Dem Ahmeti and had accepted him as his superior or ruler.

This had happened with the mediation of Austria, when Dem Ahmeti (1804-1806) was one of the rulers of Belgrade, with Ali Gushanin as his deputy, who was the son of his sister, and who came from the Poradeci and Pogradeci family. The Serbian writings about Ali Gushanin are all lies with the aim of distorting and minimizing his adhetar activity, said Mr. Jaha.

According to written documents, said Mr. Jaha, the above-mentioned massacre took place in Belgrade on Eid al-Adha in 1806, while the perpetrators of this massacre were Karadjorgje alias Novica the Black and his friend Vukadin the Black, previously known as Konda Bajraktari, from Epirus in Macedonia, who is said to have been of the Orthodox faith and in Dema’s army had the title of Bajraktar.

This one, like Karadjorgje, was misled by the great Serbian promises and made a plan to attack the Albanians on Eid al-Adha, taking them by surprise, when they were sure that Dema was near them. In Serbian writings we have found that Dema had eight sons and one grandson and that in the Belgrade massacre, only Suljemani, who had the title of Age, was killed.

Serbian documents clearly state that two other sons of Dema were killed a few years earlier, in 1805. According to Serbian writings, they were killed by Serbian soldiers, supposedly out of ignorance, thinking that they were soldiers of Hafiz Pasha of Nish. But, the truth was that the Serbs had promises from Hafiza Pasha to fight the army of Dema Ahmeti, since she was not legitimate for Istanbul.”

Reference

Vesel Jaha “Demë Ahmeti – Perpjeket e Shqipateve për formimin e shtetit tyre, para dhe gjatë luftërave Austrohungareze-ruse-Osmane”.

Greek atrocities against Albanians of Clobocari, Mazar, Regep and Karunara in 1940

Petrit Latifi

“TIRANA, Sept. 27 (Stefanl.) The newspaper “Tomori” reports that three new crimes have been committed in Chamoeri in the last few days and that the victims are three Albanians. In the village of Clobocari, Mazar Regep was killed. The same fate befell Riza Kali in the village of Paramithia.

In the village of Karunara, a woman, mother of five sons and niece of the Albanian patriot Daut Hoggia, was also killed. Her name is Gemal Hoggia. This woman resisted her murderers very courageously and forcefully and fell after defending herself with an axe. The news of these three new crimes, which add to the long series of murders and persecutions that have been causing bloodshed in Chamoeri for more than 70 years, has aroused the most lively commotion in Albania.”

Reference

Photo and information taken from: https://www.nrc.nl/nieuws/1940/09/27/weer-drie-albaneezen-vermoord-beroering-in-albanie-kb_000054140-a1890867

Serbs killed 22,000 Albanians in Lumë and Diber in 1919-1920

Petrit Latifi

In the 1920s, Chairman of the Kosovo Committee Hasan Prishtina sent a telegram to the British Foreign Office declaring that between 1919-1920, Serbian soldiers massacred 22,000 Albanians in regions such as Lumë and Dibra and other Albanian inhabited regions.

“Hasan Prishtina, chairman of the Kosovo Committee (KMKK), sent a telegram to the British Foreign Office – which I found in the archives of Albania – in which he informed about the Serbian crimes in Kosovo, Dibër and Lumë in the period 1918-1920.

Prishtina stated that in the first two years after the Great War, the Serbs killed about 22 000 Albanians, burned 169 villages and looted 4,769 houses. In Dibër e Lumë alone, the Serbs killed 250 Albanians and burned 7,800 houses during three days in August 1920”.

Reference

<https://insajderi.org/nl/letra-e-hasan-prishtines-drejtuar-mpjese-britanike-me-1921-serbet-per-dy-vjet-kane-vrare-22-mije-shqiptare/>

The murder of Nurije Zeka (1967-1990) by the Serbian secret service

This beautiful girl in the photo is Nurije Zekaj. She is one of the many girls and women of Kosovo, whose name has joined the glorious history of the Albanian people.

Nurije Zekaj was born on March 11, 1967, in the village of Raushiq, Peja. Nurija was a third-year student at the Pedagogy Department of the Faculty of Philosophy in Pristina, she was a member of the Youth Parliament and one of the young women who joined the great all-people action of Blood Reconciliation.

On February 2, 1990, with the initiative of Anton Çetta, the patriotic and humanitarian action of blood forgiveness began in Kosovo, which took on large proportions, spreading throughout the country. This is also considered the most organized and fruitful year of the Albanian nation, which entered history as the year of unity and reconciliation of the Albanian people wherever they lived, within ethnic lands and in exile.

The student Nurije Zekaj also joined this national initiative with all her energy.

But the girl's activism was cut short after on April 23, 1990, the UDB organized an accident that took the young activist's life. Nurije Zekaj will remain unforgettable in the hearts of the people of Kosovo and an example of its youth. May her memory be unforgettable!"

Reference https://www.voal.ch/me-23-prill-1990-nje-aksident-i-orkestruar-nga-udb-ja-ia-mori-jeten-studentes-23-vjecare-nurije-zekaj/multimedia/people/?fbclid=IwY2xjawJ2LGlleHRuA2FlbQIxMQABHqvkkPjBV4hfGPwvQtWG2OUQTqGqlx9g9PdpBj74U3GJ8qdUEcxZPXjoILMD_aem_HDBYnw36vaZe2M-o3F5S4A

Serbian atrocities in Novoselë, Topojan, Shtrazë and Kolovicë in 1913

Petrit Latifi

In 1913, the Albanian Correspondence (Albanische Korrespondenze) reported from Shkodër that Serbian troops invaded and plundered the Albanian villages of Novoselë, Topojan, Shtrazë and Kolovicë in 1913.

“From Skutari the “Alb. Cor-resp.” learns that the Serbs have occupied and plundered four Albanian villages: Kolowozit, Nowoselo, Strazora and Topojan. The population has fled to the mountains.”

Reference

<https://leiden.courant.nu/issue/LD/1913-12-30/edition/0/page/5?query=Albaneesche&sort=relevance&page=16>

Bulgarian rape of Albanian women in Tirana in 1916

In 1916, the “Agence des Balcans” reported that an Albanian uprising had occurred due to Bulgarian troops rape of Albanian women in Tirana. This led to Bulgarian soldiers being tortured and hanged by the Albanian forces.

“The “Agence des Balcans” has received confirmation from diplomatic sources of what the Greek press has reported concerning the Albanian uprising, which is indeed serious. The movement is said to have been caused by the behaviour of Bulgarian soldiers towards Albanian women in the region of Tirana, from where the uprising soon spread throughout the interior.

The entire population of the regions of Elbasan, Tirana and Durrës is said to be in revolt, while the resistance is spreading northwards. More than 20,000 rebels, equipped in European style, are occupying the mountainous districts between Elbasan and Dibra, while signs of uprising have already appeared in the latter city.

All the Albanians, who had been recruited by the Austrians and provided with arms and militia after the capture of Durazzo, rose up, killed their instructors and united with the rebels of Tirana and Dibra. All those who were captured in the fighting between these bands and the Austro-Bulgarian troops were hanged after horrible ill-treatment. At present the Albanians are in control of the situation, while their enemies do not have sufficient contingents.”

Reference

<https://leiden.courant.nu/issue/LD/1916-08-11/edition/0/page/2?query=Albaneesche&sort=relevance&page=21>

Macedonian criminals Cesma and Polosk atrocities against Albanians of Tushemisht in 1928

Petrit Latifi

In 1928, Slavic Macedonian criminals Cesma and Polosk entered the Albanian village of Tushemisht across the border and killed the Albanian patriot Belkamensoe, the oldest man in the village.

“ALBANIAN INCIDENT. BUDAPEST, May 29. (Wolff). – According to reports from Tirana, the South Slavic gang leaders Cesma and Polosk, who live in Ochrida in South Slavia, crossed the Albanian-South Slavic border this morning, their gangs entered the village of Tushemisht and killed the oldest man in the village. They then withdrew to South Slavic territory. The murdered old man, Belkamensoe, was known throughout the country for his patriotic spirit. His murder caused great excitement.”

Reference

<https://leiden.courant.nu/issue/LD/1928-05-30/edition/0/page/3?query=Albaneesch&sort=relevance&page=2>

Danish newspaper in 1912: Serbian officers ordered that all Albanians be decapitated

Petrit Latifi

In 1912, according to the Berliner Tageblotts correspondent Captain Berdos, reporting from Uskub (Shkup), the Serbian officers ordered the soldiers to cut the head of every Arnaut (Albanian). Allegedly, this due to Albanian atrocities against Serbs in previous years. Wounded Albanians in the hospitals asked for permission to remain in the hospital as they would be killed immediately if they returned to their homes. The Serbian troopers killed all Albanian adults over the age of 18 between Mitrovica and Skopje.

“Berliner Tagebloti’s correspondent, Captain Berdos, reports from Yskyb that the Serbian officers, on account of the fact that the Arnauts have in the course of time carried out massacres of Serbian women and children, had ordered the soldiers to cut off the head of every Arnaut, there was nothing else to do but to clear the Albanian people from the face of the earth.

The soldiers only too willingly obeyed orders. In all the towns of the country between Mitrowisa and In Yskyb, all adult Albanians over the age of 18, as well as many women and children, were murdered. In Yskyb’s hospitals, the sick Albanians asked for permission to remain in the hospitals, as they would be killed immediately when they returned to their homes.”

Reference

Bornholms Social-Demokrat (1902-1951), page 1.

Massacre of Novi Pazar in 1912 where 30,000 Albanians were killed

Petrit Latifi

On October 12, 1912, the “L’indépendance luxembourgeoise” published an article stating that the Serbian and Montenegrin soldiers massacred 30,000 Albanians and Turks in Novi Pazar.

Reference

<https://viewer.eluxemburgensia.lu/ark:70795/p2r4m6/pages/3/articles/DTL87?search=albanais>

Serbian atrocities in Tshoj, Alje, Smac, Beshtezlim, Kramarig, Ciflik, Maznike, Zabel, Dushkoja and Reka in 1913

Petrit Latifi

In 1913, the Luxembourg paper “Luxemburger Wort” published an article on September 29, describing Serbian and Montenegrin atrocities against Albanian civilians.

“The Serbian atrocities. The new daily newspaper “ Taraboshi” in Scutari , which is published by the Italo-Albanese Tocci , writes about the cruelties that have recently been committed by the Serbian troops in Kossovo against the Albanian population : “The once flourishing villages of Kossovo are now a pile of rubble has become a mystery . Wherever the Serbian and Montenegrin soldier sets foot , misery , horror , and death reign.

Villages of Tshoj and Alje

The villages of Tshoj and Alje have been razed to the ground ; no fewer than 72 people, including women and children , were rounded up, locked in a house , and set on fire .

Atrocities in Beshtezlim and Smac

“The villages of Beshtezlim and Smaci were plundered , and their inhabitants murdered. “

Atrocities in Kramarig, Ciflik, Maznike, Zabel, Dushkoja, Reka, Gjakova and Pejë

“The villages of Kramarig and Ciflik suffered the same fate . In Maznike, the inhabitants were horribly mutilated : their arms , legs , noses , and ears were cut off. Countless houses have been

plundered , burned, and razed to the ground in Zabel , in the area around Dushkoja , in Reka, Djakova , and Ipek”

Killed: Emir Bey of Plava, Idris Aslani, Ndue Kola, Ethem Azemi, Adem Milikuki and Beqir Danti.

“Women were raped, children and the elderly massacred, men gunned down and slaughtered. Among the many notables who were murdered , the most influential ones should be mentioned: Emir Bey of Plava and thirteen of his relatives, Idris Aslani, Ndue Kola (Catholic), Ethem Azhemi and his son, AdemMilikuki and Begir Danti.”

Serbs killed Pjeter Celi and Pjeter Gjergji

“The body of one of these martyrs, named Peter Celi (Catholic), was removed only after the ravens and crows had done their work . One morning, a certain Peter Giergi (Catholic) was about to go to work in his field ; the soldiers attacked him and, after binding his hands and feet , cut his throat.”

Shepherds heads were cut off and displayed in Gjakova

“Two elderly shepherds, who , due to their advanced age , would have been entitled to mercy, were beheaded , and their heads were sent to Djakova, where they are still on display in the public market.”

Killed: Tun Ceta burned alive with 18 others and Abdyl Zega killed with 25 others

“Tund Ceta (Catholic) was burned alive along with 18 people , including three women . Aodyl Zega and 25 other unfortunates suffered the same fate . Anyone who returned home after sunset , or who was seen on the street in the company of other

people , was shot dead ; mothers were forbidden to go out with their sons, and women with their husbands . anyone who left the house before sunrise was shot; This is what happened to two poor, innocent children in the Djakova area.”

“If the patrol knocked on the front door at midnight and the door was n’t opened , the house was immediately set on fire . Woe to anyone who didn’t report the fugitive or refused to provide espionage services ; he and his family were treated mercilessly : father, son , and brother were massacred; women were raped, flogged, shot, or burned. The same cruel treatment was and continues to be used against all those who refuse to convert to Orthodoxy.”

Reference

<https://viewer.eluxemburgensia.lu/ark:70795/pndk9g/pages/3/articles/DTL108?search=Kosovo>

Serbian atrocities in Karadag, Trstenik, Senica, Bërban, Ngubina and Gjylekar in 1913

“In 29 villages of Karadag, 280 farms belonging to Muslim Albanians were burned down. All male inhabitants who did not flee were killed. In the villages of Trstenik, Senica, Brban, Ngubina, and Giulekar, 288 men were killed. In Sefer, an old woman was burned alive along with her Catholic servant. The misery of the population is great In the village of Ngubina, poverty has reached such a level that Muslim Albanians are selling women to the surviving Muslims for 400 piastres as their property, and in a sense, as slaves.

In this village, the Serbs burned alive a man, an old woman, and two children. In another village, a pregnant woman had her stomach cut out with a bayonet and was mutilated in an unrepeatable manner. In Presta, a Muslim shot a woman whose husband had been taken away. The Serbs then burned down the entire village, including 90 farms. The Serbs cruelties are directed equally against Muslims and Catholics.”

Reference

<https://viewer.eluxemburgensia.lu/ark:70795/1g797s/pages/1/articles/DTL67?search=serbische+Greuelaten>

Cretan Greek war criminal Delianaki who killed 60 Albanian civilians

“Vlorë, May 12. — The Greek authorities have just taken rigorous measures against a Greek band formed under the command of the Cretan leader Delianaki , who in the course of the preceding weeks committed numerous crimes and killed 60 Albanians.”

Delianakis crimes are mentioned in an italian publication by Prof. Orazio Irianni stating Delianakis killed 79 people

“Mufyd Bey, a member of the Albanian provisional government, interviewed in Vlorë on 15 May, gave the following information, guaranteeing its absolute authenticity: I can tell you now the precise number of those murdered: seventy-nine; I can also give you their names. The officer who commanded the executioners is called Delianaki. In the name of the Albanian people, I, Minister of the Interior of this new state in formation, invite Greece to entrust Europe with an investigation into this infamy. If it turns out not to be true, I commit myself to subdue myself, to no longer engage in politics, to submit to any humiliation”¹

References

<https://viewer.eluxemburgensia.lu/ark:70795/x2p70t/pages/1/articles/DTL70?search=albanais>

1. <https://www.dimarcomezzojuso.it/download.php?file=pubs/1709/libro.pdf&as=profIrianni-IIPanslavismorussoelacivilt%C3%A0europea.pdf> ↩

Prof. Orazio Irianni: Serbian troops killed 30,000 Albanian Catholics in 1913

Petrit Latifi

In 1913, Prof. Orazio Irianni published his report “Il Panslavismo russo e la civiltà europea” describing Serbian and Montenegrin atrocities and war crimes against Albanian civilians.

Atrocities in Leskoc of Ferizaj and Gjuja near Prizren

“In Leskovac, near Ferizaj, 8,000 unarmed Albanians were killed. Three men from Gjuja, near Prizrend, and a woman with her little girl, despite having a permit from General Jankovic, were completely burgled by the Serbs. The three men and the little girl were then killed.”

Atrocities in Eremik, Sujra, Herbon, Ljulishta and Kamenogllavë

“In Eremik 60 Albanians were killed, in Sujra 32, in Herbon 20. Ljulishta and Kamenoglava, where more than 50 families lived, all the men were killed. In Kamenoglava the men were dragged out into the open and forced to give thanks; then they were summarily put to death without even the semblance of a conviction by the military tribunal.”

Atrocities in Preshevë

“In Preshovo there are few inhabitants left. The number of Albanian Catholics killed by the Serbs is estimated at about 30 thousand, of which eight thousand on the battlefields only; all the others, including women and children, were massacred in the villages.”

Serbian experiments on how many prisoners can be killed with one bullet

“Dr. Musa told a journalist from Kostanza that during a trip to Uskub (Skopia), he was present when a Serbian general ordered his troops to fire on the prisoners, lined up in rows of five or six, to test how many people a bullet could kill.”

Albanian leaders called to meeting and then murdered

“In recent days we have had to read other terrible events narrated by an Albanian from Kosovo: This man, wounded by the Serbs a fight, engaged with the insurgent tribes and miraculously escaped, reported that the Serbs send to the mountain to call the bairaktar, claiming that he must confer with them on matters of great interest. They held the invitation of Hakki Hashin, Slaushin Hilnes, Seizul Lubabecin and the chieftain of the tribe of Ofis, whose name is unknown, as well as Edhem Lozigen Doroshetes.

Some Albanians followed their respective leaders so that all together they formed a fairly large group. The group traveled along the ordinary road without any worries, while the Serbian soldiers, sent for this purpose by their commanders, watched their steps with great caution. Suddenly the Albanian group, making it fall into a real ambush.

The Serbs leveled their rifles and fired a heavy volley against the Albanians they had invited, who were all killed. The tribal chiefs, horribly riddled with wounds, writhed spasmodically for a few moments and then were finished off with barbaric ferocity by the same Serbian attackers, who after unloading their rifles allegedly used edging weapons.”

Atrocities in Drenica

On the ground remained only the shapeless bodies of the poor Albanians who were picked up a few hours later by their brothers who rushed to the site of the massacre as soon as they received the news. In Drenica, the Serbian authorities recently arrested four Albanian notables and eighteen other malisors, and then transported them to Kacanik, where they were executed.”

Atrocities against Albanians from Badushë and Safishe

“Two Albanians from Badusa and two Safishe men who had gone to Gjakova to buy flour there, were arrested and judged. Even in the territories occupied by Montenegro, massacres against Albanians are the order of the day. It is confirmed that in the district of Ipek the son of Vettar Bey was killed while he was to pray in the mosque. Recently, other Albanians have been killed, just because they refused to Slavicize their surnames.”

Reference

<https://www.dimarcomezzojuso.it/download.php?file=pubs/1709/libro.pdf&as=profIrianni-IIPanslavismorussoelacivilt%C3%A00europea.pdf>

Turko-Montenegrin atrocities against Albanians (1903-1911) according to newspapers

Petrit Latifi

Between 1903 and 1911, Montenegrin and Turkish troops entered Albanian territories and attacked Albanian villagers. Various newspapers published articles describing these war crimes.

500 Albanian women and children killed in 1910 by Turks¹

Slavic insurgents killed a company of Albanians in 1903

“The insurgents slaughtered a company of Albanians who were passing through the Kichievo valley in the Kolander Mountains.”²

Montenegrin atrocities in Gucia in 1907

“ALBANIANS MASSACRED. 1907 LONDON, Monday. Two thousand Montenegrins crossed the Turkish frontier and massacred the inhabitants of two Albanian villages near Gusinjo.”³

Turkish treachery: attack on Kastrati and Hoti in 199⁴

Turkish atrocities in 1911 in Tuzi⁵

Montenegrin atrocities in Bojana⁶

Turkish persecution of Christian Albanians in 1911⁷

Turkish atrocities in 1911⁸

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2. <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/35562362?searchTerm=Albanians%20massacred ↵>
3. <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/39448206?searchTerm=Albanians%20massacred ↵>
4. <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/143080438?searchTerm=Albanians%20slaughtered ↵>
5. <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/204489798?searchTerm=Albanians%20slaughtered ↵>
6. <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/139575405?searchTerm=Albanians%20slaughtered ↵>
7. <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/105982003?searchTerm=Albanians%20slaughtered ↵>
8. <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/182667698?searchTerm=Albanians%20slaughtered ↵>

Serbian tortures of Croats in the 1930s

Petrit Latifi

Srpska mučenja Hrvata 1930-ih. U članku pod naslovom “Moderne Inquisitoren” objavljenom u novinama “National-Zeitung und Landwirt” u svibnju 1930., možemo čitati o srbijanskim jugoslavenskim vlastima koje su mučile stotine Hrvata i Hrvata koji su se obratili Ligi naroda.

In an article titled “Moderne Inquisitoren” published in the newspaper “National-Zeitung und Landwirt” on May, 1930, we can read of Serbian Yugoslav authorities torturing hundreds of Croatians and Croatia appealing to the League of Nations.

“On several occasions , revelations about the horrific events during the trials of the Croatian peasant leaders in the Zagreb police prison have leaked out ; Publicity : An eyewitness, Slaokos Cihlar, former editor of the Zagreb newspaper Hroat, who now lives abroad , has now provided further details to the Zagreb Daily News. He writes:

“These days, the whole world has been talking about police torture under the Yugoslav dictatorship. The statement made by the defendant Bernarditsch during the trial against Dr. Matschek and his fellow defendants has filled the whole world with outrage. But everything that has come to light so far in the Zagreb trial gives only a vague picture of the outrageous crimes committed by the police of the dictatorship from the beginning of 1929 until today.

He was arrested in Zagreb in the spring of 1929 along with several hundred other Croats . These police convictions were linked to political prisoners . lingen overcrowded With mein the

cell was also! Vernarditsch, who has now made the famous statements in the Belgrade Trial . Severely tubercular people lay on concrete , and the police doctor Dr. Farliafch , who, ironically , is a member of an international congress for hygiene , refused medical help to the seriously ill people.

If they are sick , let them die , was the answer of this police doctor. But all this harassment of the prisoners was nothing compared to other events . We often woke up from our sleep at night , awakened by heart – rending screams of pain that reached us from afar . These screams reached us from the torture chamber , where the detectives and police tortured the political prisoners . The torture was regularly carried out in the presence of the police chief Bedekowic , in particularly secluded damped rooms.”

Serbian chiefs ordering the murder of Croat prisoners

“One such room is located on the second, and another on the third floor of the police building in Zagreb. The murder of prisoners takes place in the basement . The police basement was the final stage of the suffering of many tortured victims. Various torture systems exist . From burning candles under the heels to twisting and breaking arms and fingers , there is a whole range of bestial methods.

During the torture, a gramophone plays funny songs to drown out the cries for help of the tortured . In a collective cell was a weak 15-year-old boy , almost a child , named Franz Tausch . He was once taken away at night for interrogation . From the little Tausch, who had needles inserted under his fingers and whose arms had been dislocated, they demanded a confession that members of the Croatian Peasant Party had organized an assassination attempt.

Later , Franz Tausch was released from Hals prison innocent , but the torture continued with increased brutality . At that time, Hetschimowitsch , Djakowitz, and Krndel were also arrested . They were subjected to horrific torture : nails were driven into their bodies . Hetschimowitsch and Djakowitz were later executed near Marburg (Slovenia).

In the police prison in Zagreb there is a cell called the death cell. When a prisoner is brought to this cell , it means that he has been sentenced to death by the police . The girl on the occasion of Butorac was also in this cell . She was tortured by starvation , so that other prisoners secretly provided her with food . Later, she was murdered on the orders of the police chief.

The merchant Stefan Iawor, 53 years old, father of two children, was brutally tortured on November 1, 1929, in the presence of the police chief Bedekowitfch . In the following days, he was murdered in the presence of the com-He was further tortured by the clients of the police station, Boshko Panlelmitcin, and policeman Narancic.

Once , they tied his hands and hung him in his cell . He remained in this position for a whole day . When he refused to make the requested confession , the torture continued . For weeks , he was brought for interrogation on a stretcher . His whole body was black with blood . On January 27 , 1930 , Jawor was finally handed over to court , but his wounds had not yet healed .

His wife, Ida Jawor, who was also arrested and personally saw her tortured husband , filed a complaint with the Zagreb court on November 19, 1929 , after her release , under No. I. 775-2-29 , alleging police brutality . But the court took no action , since there is no judicial independence under the dictatorship today . The former Colonel Begic was also horribly sentenced , and

Marko Hranilovic was not Police Chief Beidepowitsch and the local commandant of Zagreb , General Vielimarkoc, were beaten personally.

Finally, a gendarme in the police chief's office thrust a bayonet into his chest. All confessions of those arrested in the Zagreb police prison were extracted through torture . In response to the protests of the lawyers Dr. JPMnar and Dr. Mintas , the chief of the political police in Zagreb, Cvjetko Hinrloot, replied : We have to beat them (the prisoners) , otherwise we wo n't learn anything . I don't beat them myself ; others are there for that.

The cases I have cited here represent only a small part of the atrocities committed by the Serbian dictatorship in Croatia . The Croats, who were accused completely innocently in Belgrade , were brutally tortured in prison . Now they stand before the court that pronounces death sentences without appeal . They must be saved from the executioners of Bselgrad , because they were innocently arrested, innocently tortured, innocently brought before the special tribunal – guilty only because; they are Croats !

Their case is the case! of hundreds and hundreds of innocent under the Croats have already appealed to the League of Nations for help . Nothing has happened so far. Whether anything will happen is questionable , since the League of Nations, as we know from experience , does not like to burn its fingers on such internal political disputes”.

Reference

<https://viewer.eluxemburgensia.lu/ark:70795/jngcfzng1z/pages/1/articles/DIVL19?search=ferbischen+Greuelthaten>

Unimaginable bestialities of the Serbs against Croats and Bosniaks in 1940

Nezamislive zvjerstva Srba nad Hrvatima i Bošnjacima 1940. godine. Godine 1940., srpske trupe i četnici masakrirali su i Hrvate i Bošnjake u selima Modriča i Đakovo. U novinama “Eschersov dnevnik”, koje je izdavao Gerhard Emskötter, čitamo:

In 1940, Serbian troops and Chetniks massacred both Croats and Bosniaks in the villages of Modriča and Djakovo. In the newspaper “Eschers diary”, published by Gerhard Emskötter, we read:

“Unimaginable bestialities of the Serbs. Croats tied to tanks and dragged to death. DNB April 27 (PK) Only now , after the end of hostilities in Serbia, when the time has come to delve deeper and more thoroughly into the situation than was possible during the rapid hours of advance , are events coming to light that belong to the chronicle of this campaign.

Significantly, alongside the reports of incomparable deeds of glory by German soldiers, there is also an increasing number of reports that terrifyingly reveal the murderous rabble we sometimes faced. All previous reports of Serbian bestiality , however, are surpassed by the statements made to the Croatian government by the respected Serbian leader, lawyer Dr. Orschanich of Derventa.

Serbian tortures of Djakovo and Modric

“According to this account, acts of Serbian cruelty took place between the Bosnian towns of Djakovo and Modriča that could scarcely have been carried out more brutally by even the most ruthless torturers. On that disastrous day, the population of

Djakovo poured out of their homes, all breathing a sigh of relief, as the masses of Serbian military forces had withdrawn, fleeing chaotically across the Sava towards Derventa. Surely, it would not be long before the spearhead of the German troops appeared. Hundreds of eyes stared intently down the road, waiting for the longed-for moment.

And then — there they seemed to be: Adolf Hitler's soldiers. Two mud-splattered tanks were rolling toward the gathered men, women, and children. The vehicles drew closer and stopped, their turret hatches opening. But the Croats and Bosniaks recoiled in horror. It was not field-grey German soldiers who emerged from the tanks, but men in Serbian uniforms and *četniks*."

Serbian atrocities

"Without hesitation, enraged because the Croats had raised their flags , the bandits rushed at the defenseless civilians. With rifle butts , they blindly struck the crowd , firing wildly around them. Some Cetniks grabbed helplessly screaming children, grabbed the poor ones , and fired a bullet into their heads . Most of those treacherously attacked tried in vain to escape.

The shots of the bloodthirsty murderers strike down many , inflicting serious wounds. The most terrible fate, however, was to befall the mayor of Djakovo and another resident of the town. The Chetniks seized these two men and tore off all their clothes and shoes . The unfortunates were then tied to the tanks with ropes , their backs to the tanks . Then the criminals , led by a Serbian lieutenant , jumped up again.

The tracks began to grind . They even passed over a screaming woman who begged the Serbian devils for mercy in vain . The two naked Croats were dragged all the way to Modritsch , where

they were finally shot , half – dead and horribly mutilated . But the atrocities of these murderous tanks did not end there . In Derventa , the Chetniks , again led by the Serbian officer , went to the penitentiary , where five Croats and two Muslims languished , imprisoned by the Belgrade government.

The door to the cell is broken down with rifle butts. The Serbian lieutenant simply says with a cynical grin: “Form into two rows ,” then draws his pistol and shoots the unfortunates one after the other , throwing hand grenades among the dying . Two of the convicts who don’t immediately succumb to their horrific wounds are dragged out into the prison yard by the mob.

The groaning prisoners are pressed head – on into a dung heap until they suffocate . Then the cowardly gang of murderers departs , for the German troops are already advancing on Derventa . The report is sworn to by numerous other eyewitnesses . It constitutes new , irrefutable evidence that the Serbian clique , with its terror, brutally oppressed the valuable ethnic groups of the former Yugoslavia.

The German sword has now finally done away with this murderous rabble Never again will it be able to vent its hatred against Croats, Bosniaks , etc. But the fall of the Serbian tyranny is forever associated with the bloody deeds committed by brutal monsters on the Save near Derventa.

War correspondent Gerhard Emskötter.

Reference

<https://viewer.eluxemburgensia.lu/ark:70795/nx72cv/pages/2/articles/DTL70?search=Serbischen+Greuelthaten>

Montenegrin General Vasovics murder of Çerçiz Topulli, Mustafa Qulli and 7 Shala tribesmen in 1912

Petrit Latifi

After the Montenegrins invaded Shkodër, General Vasovic arrested several Albanians, including Mustafa Qulli and Çerçiz Topulli and 7 Shala tribesmen, who were sent to a prison camp in Podgorica. A week later, they were murdered in a ravine near Renci. The Albanian Correspondence by Leo Freundlich writes:

“The Albanian Correspondence reports that a few days after the Montenegrin occupation of Scutari, General Vesovic had a number of Albanians arrested and taken to the prison camp in Podgorica. Among them were the Albanian nationalists Mustafa Qulli and Cherkis Topulli.

A week after their deportation, the bodies of the two and seven Malissors from the Shala tribe who had also been arrested were found in a ravine near Renci. They had been shot on the way.

Mustafa Qulli was an ideally disposed young nationalist who, until 1914, strongly opposed Italy’s efforts in Albania. He was a reporter for the Albanian Correspondence.”

Reference

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Details of Serbian war crimes and atrocities against Albanians in 1912

Petrit Latifi

In 1913, the German paper “Der Elässer” published an article describing in detail Serbian atrocities and massacres against Albanians.



Serbs burned 150 villages between Novi Pazar and Monastir

“Between Novi Pazar and Monastir, more than 150 villages have so far gone up in smoke and flames, the populations of entire villages have been killed or driven away, so that even extensive colonization would be difficult to generate labor for even previously sparsely populated areas. In Kosovo alone, 13 villages fell victim to the war of annihilation that the invading Serbs unleashed here.”

Serbian troops filled the Kachanik gorge with Albanian corpses

“The Albanians in the Ferizaj region were only able to save their lives by fleeing. In the valley of Kachanik there is a gorge where, even now, where snow has covered a gruesome picture, one can still see the remains of several hundred Albanians who, surrounded by Serbs, were massacred without warning and had fallen, whether alive or dead, into the rocky gorge.”

Albanians would be shot simply for wearing a plis

“The Albanian consul at the Austro-Hungarian consulate in Uskub received a warning from a Serbian officer to remove his white fez, which identified him as Albanian, or he risked being shot by Serbian soldiers.”

Serbian soldiers murdered Turkish and Albanian prisoners in Belgrad

“In Novibazar, 95 Albanian and Turkish prisoners, who had been promised peace if they persuaded their compatriots to lay down their arms and begin negotiations themselves, were shot dead. Among the 800 prisoners brought to Belgrade and interned, not a single one was from Novibazar.”

Serbian gangs consisted of convicts, arsonists, and robbers

“For a month before the invasion of regular troops, Serbian gangs had been gathering in the southern part of the country, some of which were composed not only of the regular population, but also of recently amnestied convicts, adventurers, arsonists, and notorious robbers who had always made the border unsafe.”

Serbian troopers captured, tortured and hanged a Bosniak fleeing from Plevlje

“Ter Beh Bajrovic from Plevelje, who wanted to flee to Bosnia with his family and was therefore certainly no longer a threat to the Serbian troops, was hunted down at the Bosnian border and hanged after torture. The fact that the Albanians’ livestock were forcibly taken away and the sirts were shot is, after all this, nothing special anymore.”

Reference <https://www.numistral.fr/ark:/12148/bpt6k3014038j/f1.item.r=albanesische.zoom#>

The Serbian troopers child murder in Albanian villages in 1912

Petrit Latifi

In 1912, the German paper “Unterinntaler Messenger” published an article writing that the Austrian consul in Prizren received information that Serbian troops would kill Albanian children as young as 8 years old. Cited from the article:

“That official report of the Consul contained information about the terrible atrocities committed by Serbian troops in the area around Prizren against Albanians; he stated that: the defenseless AlbanianThe population is being slaughtered village by village, and apparently systematically exterminated down to eight-year-old children.

Since this report, which may have been inconvenient enough for the responsible Serbian personalities, all contact with the Konjul has been severed. Even official telegraphic inquiries do not reach him, and the Serbian government’s response to the request for information is a shrug and an excuse based on the particular difficulties of communication under the current military conditions.

The question of what happened remains unsolved, but the undoubted fact is that a representative of the monarchy, protected by international law, was somehow deprived of the opportunity to exercise his office and the freedom to which he is entitled under international law, and only after the establishment of the Serbian administration in Prizren.

His violent isolation from the outside world is a manifestation of extraterritoriality such as has not been seen in Europe for years. At all times, hostile treatment meted out to a consul or

ambassador has been considered an insult to that state, and from this, one can gauge the attitudes Serbia expresses toward the monarchy and the humiliations it believes it can inflict on Eastern Hungary.”

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When Greeks treacherously murdered the Albanian patriot Goni Katundi in 1913

Petrit Latifit

In 1913, the paper “Innsbrucker Nachrichten” reported from Vlorë that the Greek troopers arrested the Albanian Gon Katundi and escorted him to the prison of Fibrin. On the way, he was murdered by the Greeks. The Greek papers of the time incited hatred towards Albanians among the Greek population.

“Valona, September 25. The Albanian nationalist Goni Katundi was arrested by the Greeks in Koritza and escorted to the prison in Fibrin. On the way, Katundi was shot by his escort. The Greek newspapers are inciting the population to violence against the Albanians.”

Goni Katundi is mentioned among other Albanian fighters of the time

“The Bektashi tekkes were centres of patriotic activity. I went to the tekke of Qatrom where I became friends with Dervish Ramadan who talked to me about Albania and, beginning in 1900, taught me to read the national alphabet. I oven went to Korça and always visited the Albanian café where I met Gavrilka who was a waiter there. Gavrilka gave me a spelling-book and some readers and introduced me to Themistokli Gërmenji, Dr. Haki Mborja, Qamil Panariti, Mihal Grameno and Goni Katundi, etc.”¹

Goni Katundi is said to have helped Albanians migrate to the USA in 1901 (if its the same Goni Katundi)

“For example, an Albanian named Goni Katundi came to the West End in 1901 and ensured that many Albanians settled here after him (Demo, 1960;21). Albanians, like other nations, were influenced by each other and migrated to places where they were mostly close to each other.”²

Reference

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When Serbian soldiers killed even the cats and dogs of Albanian houses in 1913

Petrit Latifi

In the German paper “Tiroler Volksbote” from 1913 we can read that Serbian newspaper were appalled by the Serbian atrocities against Albanian civilians. Albanians who surrendered were murdered, corpses thrown into the fires, mothers running to save their children from the fires were shot, and cats and dogs were killed as well.

“Horrible Serbian cruelties.

The manner in which the Serbs crushed the last Albanian uprising was so horrific that it is now becoming too much even for the better Serbs. Their own newspapers, shuddering, report, among other things, the following hair-raising details. A few examples:

Albanians who surrendered were murdered

After besieging Struga, Dibra, and Peshkopeja, the Albanians concentrated near Prizren, where they were surrounded by a Serbian column. An official letter told the world at the time that the surrounded people did not want to surrender, but this is a lie! The large crowd immediately laid down their weapons, was then separated into groups of ten men and shot! The troops had the general decision to take them prisoners.

Murdered though they begged for their lives

The 10th and 18th Regiments operated in the Ljuma area. The 10th Regiment was on outpost duty and was surprised and thrown back by the Albanians in the early days. After the arrival

of the 18th Regiment with 6 guns, the Albanians had to retreat in wild flight. Many were captured and begged for their lives. They were finished off with a few bayonet thrusts or a shot to the head.

Between Prizren and the Albanian border lie approximately 15 Albanian villages, whose inhabitants had initially joined the insurgent movement. After the bands were dispersed, they fled to their home villages, where they awaited the Serbian troops as filial subjects. They hoped for mercy. But the decision was: “No mercy, no pardon!”

Serbian troops murdered 83 Albanians

The first two villages were surrounded. The commanding lieutenant had the village mayor gather all the adults, 83 in number, and shoot them immediately.

Gypsies participated in the massacre

“In other villages, the captured Albanians were tied up in groups of 40 and killed with knives. This made it cheaper. Among the soldiers was a Gypsy who took particular pleasure in this task”

Serb soldiers killed even the dogs and cats

But this is not all. In the stricken villages, all the inhabitants, down to the farm dog and the house cat, had to be slaughtered. Women and children, amid horrific cries of pain, were stabbed with a bayonettes or knife, or they were shot. The houses were all set on fire; the mothers who, in terror, tried to rush into the burning houses to save their children were shot.

The Serbian troops threw the Albanian corpses into the fires

The dead and the wounded were thrown into the flames. Why bother with burying them? Some women tried to make their way through the Mountains. But there, too, the relentless persecutor overtook them after destroying their villages. What happened there, no one can tell; those affected are no longer among the living. The neighboring Christian villages took upon themselves the care of the surviving herds.

“Peace reigns in the south of Serbia. There is no one left who could rise up!...” So say Serbian newspapers, to whom their own soldiers report it with horror.

The whole world is outraged by these atrocities; only our socialist newspapers remain silent and spread the cloak of their red charity over them. The Serbs are, after all, their dear friends, whose actions they have protected for a whole year now. Only recently, when Germany put a stop to the Serbian murderers, the red friends of humanity cried out in outrage over such oppression of the good Serbian people. Yes, yes, same brothers, same caps.”

Reference

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Serbian war crimes against Christian Albanians of Kosovo and Macedonia in 1913

Petrit Latifi

In 1913, the paper “Tiroler Stimmen” published an article referring to various sources such as Berjelbe, Trentinto, Archbishop Marconi and the organization “Germania” with the article “Albania and the Catholic Church”, who all referred to Serbian atrocities against Albanian Catholics and Muslims in Kosovo and Macedonia.

“The atrocities against the Catholic Albanians, committed by the Montenegrins and Serbs, formed an almost constant feature in the reporting on the Balkan War. But they were also probably the ugliest and most outrageous things this war produced. Often, attempts were made to downplay or completely deny the reports of these atrocities that surfaced abroad.

But time and again, the reports surfaced and were confirmed. For example, Trentino recently published several letters from Archbishop Marconi, in which the reports about the atrocities committed by the Serbs and Montenegrins in Albania are fully and unequivocally confirmed. A few days ago, Germania described similar atrocities in an article entitled “Albania and the Catholic Church.”

The center-right organ also emphasized the obligation of Germany and Hungary, which, out of its protectorate over the Catholics of Albania, out of its own best interests and the interests of humanity, to step out of its reserve.

The article, which concluded with an appeal to the Catholics of Germany to provide material aid to the oppressed Albanians, stated, among other things: The general attention is eagerly

directed Familiarity is present in Macedonia today. How will this little people fare? For a long time, it has fought diligently for its independence; for years against the Gungörenjoć, and now against the sovereign power over Serbs and Montenegrins.

This little people's position is not important for the European question. But that is not what we are talking about here. It should be pointed out that the Old Church is interested in the way things are going in Macedonia, especially since Austria has defeated the protectorate over the Roman Catholics of Macedonia, and in the last few days a persecution of Catholics has broken out in the Albanian district of Ipet, and martyrdom has already flowed.

Murder of Father Angelus Balic

The Franciscan Father Angelus Balic, a native Albanian, at the age of 43, who had repeatedly refused to convert to the schism, was slaughtered before the eyes of his forcibly converted parishioners. While still in his arms, the hero declared: "No, I will not abandon my faith, nor break my vows." How many more might follow him, or perhaps have already followed him?

One thing is certain: if Albania is not made independent, but incorporated into one of the Albanian states, then the fate of Albania's 200,000 Catholics is sealed. Either they will be immediately forced to convert to schism, as is the case in Ibel, or they will be slowly sucked into the schism, and thus the Church will lose its last hope of regaining the Albanian, losing Albania with its four dioceses (including three gradual dioceses).

All of which have an exemplary native population. The fate of Albania cannot be a matter of indifference from this perspective, quite apart from the pity that the sad situation of our fellow

believers must inspire in us, which could be further exacerbated by the possible persecution of Catholics throughout Albania.

Newspapers have reported extensively on the atrocities committed by the Serbs and Montenegrins, but on February 10, an Albanian who was in a good mood towards the author of these lines wrote: No newspaper, even one that is often inclined to exaggerate the tragedies, has yet sufficiently reported the cruelties committed against the Albanians. The atrocities are indescribable.

On March 21, Berjelbe wrote: At least for this one, it is impossible for me to send you a precise report. You must be trembling, we live in the times of Arias. I can tell you with certainty that in Kosovo alone, 30,000 Albanians were massacred, including women and children, whose number amounts to at least 4,000. In the Gjilan district, 59 Albanian villages were destroyed, in the Uskub district, 12, in the Dibra district, 24, and in the Prizren district, more precisely in Luma, 32 villages. The same thing happened in Gjakova, Pejë, Ferizaj, Prishtina, Tetovë, Gostivar, Kumanovë, and Balanka—it's almost unbelievable. You can't imagine what has happened to us in this war. In Pejë, a Franciscan priest was murdered 15 days ago."

Reference

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European newspapers covering Serbian atrocities in Albanian territories (1912-1915)

Petrir Latifi

The following article cites various European newspapers following the Serbian war crimes and Serb atrocities in Albanian lands of 1912-1915.

Serbian atrocities in Gjakova, Prizren, Drenica, Dibra and Luma

“For many weeks , it has been clear to everyone here that this major strike was inevitable. Isa Boletinin, Bajram Curi and Riza Bey in Gjakova have instigated the movement . Countless refugees from the territories conquered by the Serbs flocked there for months. Each brought new , terrible news about the Serbs actions against the Albanian population .

Atrocities and murders were reported from Kosovo, Dibra , and many other places. In Pristina, all the Albanian leaders were imprisoned . In Drenica , those members of the Albanian population who objected to the Serbian authorities were said to have been executed. People from Gjakova and Krasniqë were cut down like rabbits on the way to Gjakova and Prizren.

Before the outbreak of the uprising , the following incident occurred : Serbian soldiers seized ten Luma Albanians who were trying to flee to Prizren and brought them before General Zivkovic. He rebuked the officers leading the column, saying : ” We have told you many times that we do not need captured Albanians, I would rather see their graves!” This action against the Albanian population was the direct cause of the Albanian uprising.”¹

Montenegrin atrocities in Ponoševc of Reka in 1915

“The “Albanian Correspondence” reports from Shkodër: Recently , there has been a growing number of horrific reports of atrocities committed by Montenegrins against Albanians in the new Montenegrin territory. According to a report from Malësia , Montenegrins recently carried out a terrible massacre among the residents of the village of Ponoševc in Reka , twelve kilometers west of Gjakova , massacring 116 people , including women and children , in this village , which had 56 houses”.²

German paper labeling Serbs as “bloodthirsty”.

“Bloodthirsty Serbs”³

Albanians do not tolerate Serbian cruelty

“The Albanian side claims that the Albanians are standing against the Serbian oppressors because they can no longer tolerate their cruelties want to endure their cruelties. The Serbs portray the Albanians as the troublemakers.”⁴

Massacres in Kachanik and Prizren

“In the area of Kachanik and Prizren, the Serbs are said to have destroyed several villages and massacred the Albanian population. One report states that the Albanian demarcation of their solution has not come any closer. New resistance is emerging from the Balkan states. 30,000 Serb troops have been assembled from Uskub and Pejë and are marching against Albania, 10,000 men are being equipped with artillery.”⁵

Robbery, looting, murders and rape

“Reports are also arriving from New Serbia, according to which the military authorities in the New Serbian border areas against Albania continued the oppression of the Albanian element in the most gruesome manner. Robberies, looting and murders as well as acts of violence against Albanian women and girls are generally affected. The situation of the Albanian population in the Kumanovo and Prizren districts appears most threatening. In the latter area, the Muslim Albanians living in the north have been the victims of the last Serbian march”.⁶

Serbian atrocities persist

“Serbian cruelties still persist. The Albanian Correspondence reports from Belgrade: Reports arriving from all over New Serbia make it known that in the newly conquered territories, the Serbian authorities are taking severe action against the Albanian and Bulgarian population, leaving them at the mercy of the authorities and the Serbian komitabshis.

Serbian authorities outlawed Albanians from Mitrovica, Brobonishtë, Selac and Drenica and expelled the families

“According to the exceptional provisions that the Serbian government issued for the conquered territories, a large number of refugees have been declared outlaws by the authorities. In Mitrovica, the Telal announced that the authorities had declared 23 Albanians from Brobonishtë, 7 from Liptovac, 1 from Boletin, 3 from Mitrovica, and 3 from Selac.

The families of these outlaws are soon to be banished and forcibly resettled in another part of Serbia. In Mitrovica, 28 Albanians were arrested. In Drenica, several Albanians who were completely uninvolved in the political events were killed by Serbian commissars, without the authorities taking any action

against the murderers. Many Albanian residents emigrated or fled to the territory of autonomous Albania.”⁷

Serbs and Greeks compete to exterminate Albanians

“Serbs and Montenegrins compete with each other to exterminate the entire Albanian race, to devastate the country horribly, and thus to condemn the surviving remnants to bitter poverty for decades to come. The Greeks, too, are participating in this work of destruction. At the same time, all sides are working to make the future Albanian state as small and as unviable as possible. This effort by the Balkan states is supported by France and Russia.”⁸

Serbs hanged Albanian chieftains

“According to a Greek report from Dusrazzo, 20 Albanian chiefs and many other people were hanged by Serbs.”⁹

Serbs murdering prisoners of war

“The Albanians protest-test against the infestation of the Albanians in Kosovo. Albanian prisoners of war were also secretly murdered. The Albanians will never admit the dismemberment of Albania and would rather suffer death.”¹⁰

Montenegrins bombarded Albanian monasteries and orphanages

“The outrageous murders of Catholics, forced conversions, and massacres of Albanians that the Montenegrins and Serbs allow themselves, the coercion of our merchant steamer “Skodra” by the Montenegrins, the bombardment of the monasteries and orphanages in Scutari, have finally roused Count Berchtold”.¹¹

Mass-hanging of Albanians of Gjakova

“Across the Monarchy, there were almost daily reports of atrocities committed by Serbs and Montenegrins in the two years before June 1914, including the mass hangings of Albanians in Gjakova.”^{12 13}

Albanians beaten with swords until they converted

“The “Albanian Correspondence” reports from Uskub about recent atrocities by Serbs against the Albanian population in Uskub, Gjakova, and Pejë, where Albanians, such as those from Biel, were reportedly recruited. Apparently, the Serbs in Kabajid near Prizren were recruited. In Gjakova and Peje, Muslims and Catholics were forced to convert. They were beaten with naked swords”.¹⁴

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Montenegrin atrocities against Albanians of Buna, Millë and Samrish in 1912

Petrit Latifi

In 1912, the Innsbrucker Nachrichten published a travelers journal when he visited Shkodër during the Montenegrin invasion. At Buna close to port Samrish, there were Albanians fleeing the Montenegrin atrocities, stating that the Montenegrins had massacred families and attacked the village of Millë.

Në vitin 1912, Innsbrucker Nachrichten botoi një ditar udhëtarësh kur vizitoi Shkodrën gjatë pushtimit malazez. Në Bojanë, pranë portit Samrish, kishte shqiptarë që po iknin nga mizoritë malazeze, duke deklaruar se malazezët kishin masakruar familje dhe kishin sulmuar fshatin Millë.

Godine 1912, Insbrucker Nahbrihten je objavio putnički dnevnik kada je posetio Skadar tokom crnogorske invazije. U Bojani, blizu luke Šamrić, nalazili su se Albanci koji su bežali od crnogorskih zločina, navodeći da su Crnogorci masakrirali porodice i napali selo Millë.

“Original report from the Montenegrin theater of war.

The war was already in full swing when I from Scutari, where I arrived on October 8th. After a arbitration visit to the Austro-Hungarian Consulate we rode a miserable car to the landing place of Scutari, from where a small river steamer takes travelers to the Valbona course of the Buna to the small Albanian port of Samrish [...]

[...] Then we see battalion after battalion with Sack and back to the city to the north and west blocking heights of Tarabosh.

[...] After the obligatory two-hour delay, we finally set off. We've barely covered a few kilometers, swept along by the strong current, when we encounter endless rows of fleeing Muslim Albanians on the north bank. We pause for a moment to question them. They stare at us with crazed eyes, filled with horror and fear of death, and hurry silently along the narrow riverside path, past us, a pitiful crowd.

[...] Something fragrant and gray rises above the green plain and behind the mountain ridges. These are not mists, they are burning villages: one, two, another one back there, four, five [...]

In Samric, we have to change trains. From here, we travel on the Austrian Lloyd steamer "Skutari," first on the Bojana to Medua, then in the Adriatic Sea to Cattaro.

As we are about to leave Samric two Albanian farmers rush out of the fields, wailing and moaning, onto the shore. Their white felt trousers are reddened with blood shouting: "They murdered our entire family! This morning they attacked, massacred and burned everything. Isn't anyone helping us?!"

Montenegreins fired at the boat

"[...] We set off. At the first bend in the river, as we approach the south bank, following the deep channel and looking in a dense group towards the impenetrable bushes along the riverbank, we hear a loud cry of: Basf! Hjütt, tschapp! Close by, we hear bullets whizzing and then their impact, partly on the commando bridge. There can be no doubt that we are being fired upon at a distance of barely more than a hundred paces. The ships remain invisible. Those whom the bullets have passed by immediately fall into the stumps ..."

Reference

https://digital.tessmann.it/tessmannDigital/digitisedJournalsArchive/page/journal/62980/1/12.11.1912/314730/1/filterId-62980%01314730%013930139-query-Albanesische-filterIssueDate-%5B01.01.1912+TO+31.12.1930%5D-filterF_type-Newspaper.html

Serbia used starvation to kill Albanians in 1913

Petrif Latifi

In 1913, Serbia used starvation as a war method to kill Albanians via forbidding merchants to buy and sell goods in Albanian markets.

“Albania’s Desperate Struggle.

Bleak news comes daily from Albania. The brave people, who are fighting for their independence, for their religion, for their existence, and who are taking up arms to throw off the yoke of the new tyrants, have begun their life-and-death struggle. By the thousands, the sons of Malissia are streaming down from the mountains and, with joy, are following the nudge for the fatherland. Irresistible, invincible, the Albanians are running down the enemy troops and planting their young national banner on the cities on whose walls the Serbian flags were still waving yesterday

In Serbian Albania, Albanian blood flows in streams, and in Gusinje, the Montenegrin government is sending Albanians en masse. In Cetinje and Belgrade, the same goal is evidently in mind: to wipe the hated Albanian race from the face of the earth. Where lead and cannonballs are not enough, the most reprehensible and cruel weapon of extermination is used: starvation.

The Serbian government intends to apply this tried-and-tested method not only in Albania, but also in Macedonia. As reported from Elbasan, the Serbian authorities do not want to allow Macedonian merchants access to the Serbian markets. Wagon traffic from Macedonia to the Serbian territories is being stopped.

Serbia is mobilizing an entire army corps to overthrow the Albanians, or, as they say in Belgrade, to pacify them. But Serbia is fighting in enemy territory and will soon be forced to call up additional corps and reserves. For now, Serbia is only dealing with one front; however, there are signs that could be considered harbingers of unrest in Macedonia.

Caught between two fires, Serbia could find itself in a position to experience the fate of Bulgaria. What will develop from the current fighting is still uncertain. Only one thing is already certain: a war is beginning down there in the Balkans that will be unparalleled in its brutality, cruelty, atrocities, and misdeeds.

And Europe? Will Europe stand by idly? Is there really no means of preventing the inhumane slaughter? The idea of intervention exists for more than one reason; European intervention would be a requirement of humanity and, at the same time, of political wisdom. But unfortunately, the word of the Great Powers has become a blunt weapon on the ball. If Europe, or rather the great powers, are represented by men who still possess a spark of a sense of duty and self-respect, they must necessarily intervene and put a stop to the murder; because Europe, of all places, bears the blame for everything that is happening in Albania”.

Reference

https://digital.tessmann.it/tessmannDigital/digitisedJournalsArchive/page/journal/63023/1/30.09.1913/385280/4/filterId-63023%01385280%014703308-query-serbische+gr%C3%A4uelthaten+albanische-filterIssueDate-%5B10.05.1805+TO+10.05.1940%5D-filterF_type-.html

When Serbs would cut off the arms, legs, ears and navels of Albanians in 1913

Petrit Latifi

In 1913, the Alpenländer-Bote reported on Serbian atrocities in the Albanian villages of Lleshaj, Bishtan, Smaçi, Krasniq, Mazniku, Ciftlik, Shabel and Dushkajë.

“It is virtually impossible to imagine how the poor Albanian Balt was mistreated by Greeks and Serbs. A few very reliable examples should suffice. For example, it is reported: Serbian troops invaded the village of Eschai, located on Albanian territory, and attempted to disarm the inhabitants. When they resisted, the entire village was annihilated. 72 people, including women and children, were locked in a house and burned alive.”

Bishtan, Smaçi, Krasniq, Mazniku and Ciftlik

“After this happened, all the houses in the village that had not yet been destroyed were blown up with dynamite. The villages of Bishtajni and Smaci were burned after the Serbs had bayoneted the entire population. The village of Krasnavia and a nearby village of Ciftlik were first plundered by the Serbian soldiers and then burned.”

Serbs would cut the arms, the legs, ears and navels of Albanians

“In Mazniku, the Serbian soldiers massacred the entire population. They cut off people’s arms and legs, or cut off their ears and navels. The more merciful were those who were killed with pajonets. In Shabel near Dushkaja, near Dschakowa, all the inhabitants were enraged. In many villages around Dichakova

and Ipek, all the inhabitants were murdered, the houses burned, and the villages razed to the ground.”

Serbs murdered two Albanian farmers working and placed their heads at the pazar of Gjakova

“The refugees who escaped from the Dichakova area before the outbreak of the uprising tell terrible stories about the actions of the Serbs in these regions. The Serbian authorities had forbidden the population throughout the entire Djakova area to leave their homes after the evening bell and before 6 a.m. Anyone who violated this order was shot. Even children paid with their lives for the protection of this order. Anyone suspected of pro-Albanian sentiments was killed without question. Two old farmers, arrested in their fields while working, were beheaded. Their bloody heads were placed in the Djakova bazaar as a warning.”

Reference

https://digital.tessmann.it/tessmannDigital/digitisedJournalsArchive/page/journal/63008/1/05.10.1913/375778/2/filterId-63008%01375778%014583033-query-serbische+gr%C3%A4uelthaten+albanische-filterIssueDate-%5B10.05.1805+TO+10.05.1940%5D-filterF_type-.html

15,000 Albanians became homeless and 600 were murdered in 1913 by Serbs and Montenegrins

Petrit Latifi

In 1913, the paper “Der Arbeiter” published an article on Serbian and Montenegrin atrocities and war crimes in the region of Gjakova.

“Serb-Montenegrin atrocities. The entire Malesia e Gjakoves region was razed to the ground by large Serbian and Montenegrin forces that invaded Albanian territory, robbing and plundering, and setting fire to everything. 15,000 people are homeless on the road to Shkodër.

Citing the immense hardship, the burning of many villages, and the execution of 600 Albanians by the Serbs, the Malesoris appealed to the Great Powers for intervention. In independent Albania, Serbian troops destroyed 28 villages during the last Albanian uprising. And these Serbian hordes claim to be the true bearers of culture, and this Serbian state is constantly defended by our socialist newspapers because they betray and defile their own homeland.”

Reference

https://digital.tessmann.it/tessmannDigital/digitisedJournalsArchive/page/journal/62994/1/26.10.1913/357109/5/filterId-62994%01357109%014442529-query-serbische+gr%C3%A4ueln+albanische-filterIssueDate-%5B10.05.1805+TO+10.05.1940%5D-filterF_type-.html

Serbian atrocities in Bosnia and Albania: public executions, murdering conscripts, burned villages and 1.5 million in cash and jewelry stolen (1912-1915)

In 1915, the paper “Volkszeitung/Deutsche Volkszeitung” published an article reporting on Serbian atrocities in Bosnia and Albania.

“The reign of terror of the Serbs in Albania.

“Only now is it coming to light what an unprecedented reign of terror the Serbs have introduced in New Serbia, in the areas of Bosnia that had been occupied for a year, and in Albania. First, they abolished the property rights of their Muslim subjects over real estate. The lands of the Agas and Beys were distributed among the Serbs or given to the disabled as rewards. The Bulgarian and Turkish schools were closed. Serbian was established as the only official language, and anyone who did not speak Serbian could not sue and had thus lost their most basic rights.”

Murdering military conscripts and public executions

“The Serbian military commanders force Muslims subject to military service where they are deliberately exterminated. There is no village in which at least twenty public executions have not been carried out. Even the smallest Serbian commando had the right to confiscate the property of the victims. More than one and a half million in jewelry and cash was stolen. The houses of the executed Muslims were burned; the irregular Montenegrin gangs made a business of looting and murder. They dragged the harem women with them into the mountains and only released them for ransom.

Atrocities in Klobuk near Avtovac in Bosnia

“In the village of Klobug near Avtovac, the Muslim men defended their women with rifles, which is why the entire population was massacred and the village burned. One can imagine how blissfully the decimated Muslims and Arnauts welcomed the end of Serb rule, since the Serbian ciphers had hunted them like the English hunted cannibals in the colonies. When our battalions entered, they illuminated their houses, organized free troops, and volunteered to pursue and encircle the enemy. A terrible fate awaits the Serbian troops fleeing to Albania if they do not disperse the Albanian tribes thirsting for blood revenge.”

Serb plundering Albanian villages during the “Great Retreat”

“The country roads along the border already recall the famous images of Napoleon’s retreat. The air is polluted with human and animal corpses. The civilian population and the military are fleeing together. They have almost no horses left; their cattle have died on the way. Smashed automobiles, carts, carriages, ammunition crates, frozen women, officers, soldiers, rifles, and blown-up cannon barrels are everywhere in a confused jumble. The Serbs are forced to plunder the Albanian villages to avoid starving: even bread and onions are lacking”

Reference

https://digital.tessmann.it/tessmannDigital/digitisedJournalsArchive/page/journal/62986/1/10.12.1915/337842/3/filterId-62986%01337842%014246801-query-serbische+gr%C3%A4ueln+albanische-filterIssueDate-%5B10.05.1805+TO+10.05.1940%5D-filterF_type-.html

In 1915 there were still 20,000 Serb soldiers in Albania who never left

Petrit Latifi

One might think that the European demands and requirements that the Serbian invasion troops evacuate the Albanian nation in 1913 might have been respected. However, the opposite is true. In 1915, there were still 20,000 Serbian soldiers in Albania to suppress any Albanian liberty movement. During this time, as usual, Serbian massacres and atrocities against Albanians continued.

The Serbian imperialist greed and non-chalant attitude towards the European nations demands that Serbs leave Albanians alone continued well into World War I, which might explains why Austro-Hungary had to invade Serbia.

Cited from the newspaper:

“Lyon, November 7. “Progres” reports from Salonika: It is reported that 20,000 Serbs are in Albania to suppress any hostile movement by the people”

In Vistala Boda valley of Skopje there were 80 Albanian corpses and 38 cistern full of dead Albanians as a result of Serbian atrocities in 1913

Petrit Latifi

During the Serbian atrocities against Albanians of Macedonia in 1913, the Serbs filled the valley of Vistala Boda with Albanian corpses. Around 38 cisterns were filled with Albanian graves. This according to an article by “Tiroler Land-Zeitung” published in 1913.

Cited from the newspaper:

“Likewise, 80 Albanians lie in the gorge of Vistala Boda, near the town of Uskub”

“Their informant counted 38 cisterns in the Uskub area that were filled with Albanian graves.”

Reference

https://digital.tessmann.it/tessmannDigital/digitisedJournalsArchive/page/journal/62997/1/25.01.1913/359995/2/filterId-62997%01359995%014478454-query-serbische+gr%C3%A4ueln+albanische-filterIssueDate-%5B10.05.1805+TO+10.05.1940%5D-filterF_type-.html

Montenegrin war crimes in northern Albania in 1914 where 30 Albanian villages were burned

Petrit Latifi

In 1914, it was reported that the Montenegrins violated the Albanian border agreement and invaded and burned 30 Albanian villages. Just as they had done in 1912 and 1913.

(Montenegrin border violations in Albania.) From Durazzo it is reported that Montenegrins from the north crossed the Albanian border and burned 30 Albanian villages”

Reference

<https://digital.tessmann.it/tessmannDigital/digitisedJournalsArchive/page/journal/62987/1/25.07.1914/349765/2/filterId-62987%01349765%014346153-query-serbische+gr%C3%A4ueln+albanische-filterIssueDate-%5B10.05.1805+TO+10.05.1940%5D-filterFileType=png&coordinateX=849&coordinateY=44&coordinateWidth=403&coordinateHeight=216&cropperAction=download#>

When Serbs made up excuses to then blame and massacre 70 Albanians in 1915

Petrit Latifi

Serbian genocidal killings of Albanians continued in 1915 in Albanian villages in Macedonia. According to a report from Köprülü, Serbian troops massacred 70 Albanians and took many to Skopje (Shkup). There they were accused them of throwing a bomb, however, it turns out that the Serbs themselves threw the bomb to have a reason to blame Albanians.

“Constantinople, January 19. According to a report from Köprülü, 70 Mohammedans were killed by the Serbs in a nearby Macedonian village, and many were captured and taken to Uskub. The Muslims were accused of throwing a bomb. Here, it is believed that the bomb was thrown by the Serbs themselves, with the intention of blaming the Muslims for this crime and creating a pretext for a progrom.”

Reference

https://digital.tessmann.it/tessmannDigital/digitisedJournalsArchive/page/journal/63002/1/20.01.1915/363844/3/filterId-63002%01363844%014510704-query-serbische+gr%C3%A4uel+taten+albanische-filterIssueDate-%5B10.05.1805+TO+10.05.1940%5D-filterF_type-.html

**When Serb soldiers burned women and children with kerosene,
bayoneted naked men and shot down civilians**

In 1913, the “Volkszeitung/Deutsche Volkszeitung” published an article on Serbian atrocities in Tirana, Gjakova, and Ohër. The report states that the Serbs burned women and children with kerosene, forced Albanian men to run into the Serbs bayonets, and shot down Albanians in their homes.

Shqip: Në vitin 1913, “Volkszeitung/Deutsche Volkszeitung” botoi një artikull mbi mizoritë serbe në Tiranë, Gjakovë dhe Ohër. Raporti thotë se serbët dogjën gratë dhe fëmijët me vajguri, i detyruan burrat shqiptarë të përballeshin me bajonetat serbe dhe qëlluan shqiptarët në shtëpitë e tyre.

Cited:

“A number of refugees from Albania have arrived in Vienna and made the following reports about Serbian atrocities to a reporter from the “Neue Freie Presse”:

“The Serbs drove us from the land of our fathers,” they say. They burned our houses and slaughtered our women and children. Three days after the Serbs entered Djakova, they set fire to the bazaar. Women and children were tortured to death. In the small town of Luma, near Prizrend, they burned all the houses.

We men took our weapons and went into the mountains, assuming that the Serbs would spare the lives of defenseless women and children, but they committed the most terrible atrocities against them. So women and children were tied together, doused with kerosene, and set on fire. Approximately 700 people lost their lives this way. The Serbs entered Tirana, and their first task was to erect a gallows.”

Bayoneting naked Albanians

“Another recounts: “In Ohrid, the Serbs tore the men’s clothes off their legs and then made them run the gauntlet between their bayonets. One of the most distinguished men in town, Mustafa Bey, then went to the Serb commander to complain. Laughing, he replied: “That’s how it’s done everywhere.” Then Mustafa Bey went home and shot himself.”

Serbs beat down the Catholic Albanian Gjeta Boka in Durrës and killed Albanians in Trebishtë.

“Yet another reports that the Serbs, in their hatred, did not spare even the Christian Albanians. For example, Geta Boka was beaten down in the street in Durazzo. In the village of Trebinjste near Ohrid, four men were murdered at once, and in Albanians all the houses were shot down.”

The Serbs came under the guise of friendship

“The Serbs came first,” the Albanians continue to tell us, under the guise of friendship. They issued a proclamation announcing that they were entering Albania as inhabitants of the Turks and only as our guests and friends. They would help us, would free us from the Turks. We believed them. And in the first days they remained quiet. But then one began, others followed, and suddenly we saw how dearly we had paid for having believed our sworn enemies. But we will take revenge; in the north and south, all able-bodied men are already gathering. The Serbs may have entered Albania, but they will not get out.”

Reference

[https://digital.tessmann.it/tessmannDigital/
digitisedJournalsArchive/page/journal/
62986/1/05.02.1913/337327/10/tiffMode-tiff.html](https://digital.tessmann.it/tessmannDigital/digitisedJournalsArchive/page/journal/62986/1/05.02.1913/337327/10/tiffMode-tiff.html)

German paper: Greek and Serbian war crimes and atrocities in 1913 in Albania

In 1913, the “Aussferner Newspaper” published an article citing reports of Serbo-Greek and Greeko-Slav atrocities in Albania and the Balkans. Reports include bombing hospitals, raping little babies, murdering sick and wounded, and burning crops as to cause starvation. Even people hiding in holy places were murdered.

Greek and Serbian forces war crimes and atrocities

“In committing horrific cruelties and horrific slaughters of defenseless prisoners of war, soldiers and officers, the elderly, innocent children, women and girls, whom they had previously brutally raped, indiscriminately, whether still half-children or already ancient, both the Serbs and the Greeks were extraordinarily capable. Even wounded and sick soldiers were not spared, but mercilessly murdered. Entire regions, entire rows of towns, were burned and razed to the ground.”

Greek soldiers bombed hospitals to kill everyone

“All the grain in the fields was burned, and even a hospital was mercilessly shelled by the Greeks until everyone in it, the sick, the wounded, and the nursing staff, met a horrific death. Not even churches and religious buildings were spared. People who had fled to the places of worship became victims of the most gruesome murder in holy places.”

Reference https://digital.tessmann.it/tessmannDigital/digitisedJournalsArchive/page/journal/63006/1/26.07.1913/374145/1/filterId-63006%01374145%014573544-query-Serbische+Grausamkeiten-filterF_type-.html

Serb soldiers looting and plundering in Durrës in 1913

In 1913, Serbian soldiers, after having massacred, burned, raped, tortured and killed as many Albanian civilians since October 1912, continued their atrocities and war crimes in Tirana and Durrës. The Serbian invaders then imposed a ban from leaving their homes, thus forcing starving Albanians to remain starving, as the Serbs had stolen all the food and cattle.

“Durazzo, April 25. The oppression of the population by the Serbs is becoming more and more unbearable; the entire surrounding countryside has been plundered. The Serbs have taken all the food from the inhabitants, and the population is suffering terribly from hardship and hunger. In Durazzo, people are dying of hunger in the streets.

In the area around Durazzo, the Serbs have committed acts of violence unheard of. In Tirana, Serbian soldiers have attacked and completely plundered the Mazhar Bey Toptanis estate. All the food, the entire corn supply, and all valuables have been carried away; the soldiers even took away the furniture. The population is in a state of the most terrible despair. Many people would gladly leave their homes to escape the unbearable misery. But the Serbian authorities have strictly forbidden leaving the villages, and the troops are watching to ensure that this ban is not violated.

Reference <https://digital.tessmann.it/tessmannDigital/digitisedJournalsArchive/page/journal/62980/1/25.04.1913/315357/9/filterId-62980%01315357%013940696-query-serbische+gr%C3%A4ueln+albanische-filterIssueDate-%5B10.05.1805+TO+10.05.1940%5D-filterF+type.html>

Serbian and Greek invasion of Albania led to 150,000 Albanians starving to death in 1914

Aside from the Greek and Serb invasion forces killing over 100,000 Albanians in 1912, another 150,000 Albanians starved to death in 1914. This due to the Serbs and Greeks burning crops and stealing all the food. According to W.W. Howard, owner of the American Relief schooner Albania, we can read the following in an article:

“At least 150,000 Albanians have starved to death in last year and same fate awaits an equal number during coming year, according to W. W. Howard, owner of the American Relief schooner Albania. Howard has just reached Rome after distributing two hundred tons of flour to starving Albanians. “The crops have been a failure for the past two years,” said Howard. “To the normal population of 1,000,000 have been added 200,000 Serbian refugees, who arrived without food and possessing only worthless Serbian money. And they brought with them 20,000 Austrian prisoners who must be fed. “

Greeks destroyed 255 villages in Berat and the Serbs destroyed 100 villages in Sanxhak

“Two years ago the Greeks destroyed 225 villages in the Berat districts and the Serbs more than 100 villages in the Sanjac region. It has left a joint population of over 200,000, which is today homeless and without food. These people are dying by the thousands.”

Reference <https://idnc.library.illinois.edu/?a=d&d=DAB19151227.1.4&srpos=8&e=— — 191-en-20-1-txt-txIN-albanians — — —>

**Reverend Dr. Henry Otis Dwight: Serbs are
exterminating Albanians**

Petrit Latifi

On July 22, 1913, Rev. Dr. Henry Otis Dwight, secretary of the American Bible society from an American missionary, sent a telegram stating that the Serbs were trying to exterminate the Albanians.

“New York, July 22. A private message received by Rev. Dr. Henry Otis Dwight, secretary of the American Bible society from an American missionary now making his way from Scutari into the devastated region of Albania, says that the Servians are engaged in what is there believed to be an attempt to exterminate the population of several of the Albanian districts.”

Reference

<https://idnc.library.illinois.edu/?a=d&d=MDA19130722.1.2&srpos=447&e=— — 191-en-20-441-txt-txIN-Albanian— — —>

When Serbian authorities stole an Albanian mans testicles in 1929

Petrit Latifi

According to this article published in 1929 in the paper “Wochenblatt für Zschopau und Umgegend”, we can read of a horrible story of a grotesque bureaucratic and cynical Yugoslav Serbian attitude towards Albanians. An Albanian named Hassan Mustar Jusufi was sentenced to death after having murdered 3 Serbian officer out of blood vengance, most likely because the Serbs killed some of Jusufis family members. However, before his executions, his testicles were stolen and given to two Serbs.

Who were the Serbian officers that were killed?

Jusufi killed the following Serbian officers: Colonel Leonid Uspenski, First Lieutenant Dusan Kokotobic, and economic officer Milan Panic.

However, prior to his execution, the Serbian doctos, working with technocratic disdain and Serbian racist psuedoscientific and authoritian politics, wanted to take the Albanians testicles (glands) in order to give them to two other Serbian officials. However, Jusufi was not allowed to say good bye to his family.

The Serbs who receieved the glands: Colonel Panta Krivcov and 73-year old dockworker Mera Bujanic.

“The two younger ones are 67-year-old Colonel Panta Krivtsov and 73-year-old dockworker Mera Bujanic. The operation lasted fifteen minutes. In our opinion, it was a great success. Its effects should become apparent in two months at the most.”

Just reading this disgusting, sick and appalling part gives us an insight into the delusional Serbian racist society and government of the time:

“The doctors also note that from a scientific point of view, this is an extremely important and unique operation. While transplants of monkey glands are no longer rare, the implantation of human glands, especially under the circumstances prevailing here, is probably without precedent.”

Did the experiment work?

“Colonel Krivtsov is the more energetic and younger survivor. He is married; Bujanic is a journeyman singer.”

What you have just read is that Serbian Yugoslav authorities literally stole the testicles of an Albanian man before his execution in order to increase vitality of some 73-year old Serbian dock worker and a Serbian Colonel.

Who were the Serbian doctors and psychiatrists?

“The hospital’s psychiatrist, Dr. Uzelac, and the Yugoslav rejuvenation theorist Dr Rankovic from Berten described the operation”.

Cited from the article:

“The gland transplant by the multiple murderer Jusufovi.

On Saturday, an Arnaut named Hassan Mustar Jusufovi was summarily executed on the execution site of the Peterwardein fortress near Neusah after two doctors had performed a gland transplant on him. Jusufovi had been sentenced to death for the murder of three Serbian officers.

The true motives behind the triple murder, which claimed the lives of Colonel Leonid Uspenski, First Lieutenant Dusan Kokotobic, and economic officer Milan Panic, were never revealed in the three trials that occupied all levels of military jurisdiction for four years. Mustar Jusufovi declared that he had acted out of blood feud.

The hospital's psychiatrist, Dr. Uzelac, and the Yugoslav rejuvenation theorist Dr Rankovic from Berten described the operation, which took place under such strange circumstances, as follows: Shortly before the execution, we appeared in the convict's cell and asked the condemned man for his consent to the implantation of his glands into two old men we had previously selected.

At first, the Arnaute did not understand our request. We and the chief auditor, Bora Popovic, explained to the man that he could be of great service to science and would help two old people regain their strength. Slowly, the condemned man understood what was really at stake. He declared that he would gladly consent, but first he wanted to have his wife with him and see his children.

The auditor then told him that, unfortunately, this was no longer possible; the court had notified the condemned man's wife and three children by telegraph, but the family lives in a small Arnaute mountain village, two days journey from Prizren, and could not be expected in time. Now Hassan Jusufi reached for a cigarette and gave his consent for the surgical intervention. The operation was carried out on a stretcher that was in the room.

Days before, we had selected two suitable, physically fit old men. The two younger ones are 67-year-old Colonel Panta Krivtsov and 73-year-old dockworker Mera Bujanic. The operation lasted fifteen minutes. In our opinion, it was a great

success. Its effects should become apparent in two months at the most.

The doctors also note that from a scientific point of view, this is an extremely important and unique operation. While transplants of monkey glands are no longer rare, the implantation of human glands, especially under the circumstances prevailing here, is probably without precedent. Colonel Krivtsov is the more energetic and younger survivor. He is married; Bujanic is a journeyman singer.”

The Greek massacre of 72 Albanian notables of Chamëria in 1913

Petrit Latifi

In 1940, the paper Alpenzeitung published an article originally published in 1913 in the Albanian paper “Tomori” writing on Greek atrocities in Chamëria since 1913. Among many atrocities, one was the Greek murder of 72 Albanian nobles in 1913.

Albanian: Në vitin 1940, gazeta Alpenzeitung botoi një artikull të botuar fillimisht në vitin 1913 në gazetën shqipe “Tomori”, ku shkruante për mizoritë greke në Çamëri që nga viti 1913. Midis shumë mizorive, njëra prej tyre ishte vrasja greke e 72 fisnikëve shqiptarë në vitin 1913.

Greek: Το 1940, η εφημερίδα Alpenzeitung δημοσίευσε ένα άρθρο που δημοσιεύτηκε αρχικά το 1913 στην αλβανική εφημερίδα “Tomori”, γράφοντας για τις θηριωδίες των Ελλήνων στην Τσαμουριά από το 1913. Μεταξύ των πολλών θηριωδιών, μία ήταν η δολοφονία 72 Αλβανών ευγενών από Έλληνες το 1913.

“The Albanian Sheet “Tomori” recalls the events of 1913, when an unjust treaty awarded the Cameria to Greece:

“The Hellenic troops underlined this undeserved success by destroying ten villages, which were set on fire and completely devastated. Their heroic deed, however, was surpassed by the Greek authorities; under the pretext of seeking agreement on the administration of the occupied territories, they summoned 72 Albanian Notables at Selieri and murdered them treacherously, in order to get rid of countless eyewitnesses at once, who would certainly have protested against the established regime of terror and denationalization. “

Violent Greek assimilation

“Teachers, gendarmes, and even Orthodox priests rushed to the unfortunate Albanian population and forced them to hastily learn a certain number of Greek words, in order to then pretend to the international border demarcation commission that the Ciamura were Greek and its inhabitants Greeks, while the presence of the Orthodox priests was intended to prove that many of the inhabitants could preserve their ethnicity and their hope for justice. The Ciamurotes have persevered and have not bowed to the yoke. The hour of reckoning has approached for the Greeks.”

Forced recruitment of Albanians

“The newspaper also reports on another serious incident that occurred in recent days: two young Albanian farmers, who were avoiding their land near the border at Konispoli, were taken to Giannina by suddenly appearing Greek gendarmes, where they were hand-decorated in Greek uniforms and put into the army.

24 hours later, the two young men managed to escape from the barracks and cross the border. They immediately reported to the relevant financial guard command and reported their adventure, which is reminiscent of the times when Koryarenschisje hunted for loot and plunder.”

Greek chauvinists forced the Albanians of Chameria to wave Greek flags

“The Ciamurotes were forced to confront the foreign Romans with a large Greek flag, singing the Greek anthem, and the hymn “Heldas.” Anyone who refused to obey had to face imprisonment, confiscation of property, countless tortures, and, in the case of Orthodox Christians, even excommunication.”

Greek atrocities in the regions of Kolonia, Ruhpellejh, Sestovik, Leifornifu in 1913

“At the same time, the Greeks unleashed their fury in the areas of southern Albania they had to abandon. The memory of their deeds still arouses great indignation among Albanians today. In the district of Colonia, they devastated 49 villages, in Ruhpellejh 15, and in Sestoviku 18; in the small town of Leifornifu alone, which then had over 15,000 inhabitants but today barely 1,500, 400 houses were set on fire.

In the southern district of Bermeti, 50 destroyed villages were counted, and in the district of Zepeleni, 43. Around 80 Rolabels from Hormova were locked in a mosque and burned alive. In Etropari, 50 villages were destroyed.”

“One must ask, writes Tomori, whether a people that has stained itself with such misdeeds can and should still be counted among the community of civilized nations. The Greeks have always lived on the undeserved inherited credit of their ancient ancestors, of whom they proved themselves completely unworthy, while one must be filled with admiration how the population, burdened with such heavy burdens, has been able to preserve its citizenship and its hope for justice over all these long years. The Chiamurotes have persevered and have not bowed to the yoke. The hour of reckoning has approached for the Greeks”.

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Belgrade has ordered for the genocide of Albanians since 1913

In 1913, Belgrade ordered their army to systematically exterminate Albanians in what we today would call genocide. In a newspaper article from 1912 we can read:

“Before withdrawing from Albania, the Serbs had horribly devastated the country and murdered several villages, including their entire populations, women and children. The Serbian troops cited an order from Belgrade that the entire Albanian population was to be systematically exterminated!”¹

“The “Trentino” publishes a letter from Archbishop Marconi of Theodosiopolis, in which the reports about the atrocities committed by the Serbs and Montenegrins in Albania are confirmed in full and in every detail. Thus, in the Kossowo district, 20,000 Albanians, including 4,000 women and children, were massacred; in the Chilone district, 29 Albanian villages were destroyed, in Uesküb 12, in Djakowa 24, Prizrend 32, etc.”²

Montenegrin forces also planned a genocidal massacre of Albanians after it was decided that Shkodër remain in Albania.

“Vienna, May 14. Seven thousand Montenegrin troops stationed in and near Scutari, enraged at the decision of King Nicholas to give up the Albanian city at the demand of the powers, are threatening to mutiny and commence a massacre of Albanians.”³

Serbs murdered children and all Albanian males over the age of 18 between Mitrovica and Lesku in 1912

“I was generally told: As soon as the war is over, for example, the testimony of the Catholic priests in all the towns between Mitrovica and Uskub will be used as documentary evidence to

prove that the Serbs, on higher orders, murdered all men over 18, but also many women and children, often in the most horrific manner.

Furthermore, it was said that the Albanians in the hospital in Uskib had begged the sisters to leave them in the house, as they would be immediately slaughtered outside. Until now, the entire European press had always taken a loving interest in the Albanians. They accused Turkey of resisting reforms and felt pity for the Albanian mountain people. Now, as the world reverberates with the atrocities committed against the Albanian population by Serbian troops, the European newspapers are silent”.⁴

Atrocities reported in Sanxhak

“On November 16, the Austrian-Hungarian consul in Mitrowitz, Ladislaus von Tahy, arrived in Budapest, fleeing Serbian attempts at internment, and also had reports of atrocities against the Albanians in Sandzak and Kosovo.”⁵

Genocidal atrocities also in 1914

“Monastir, April 3. Serbian komitachis are committing bloody atrocities against the Albanian and Bulgarian population in New Serbia. Especially around Kumanovo, the population is being systematically massacred by Serbian gangs. According to reliable reports, 156 Albanians and Bulgarians have been murdered in Kumanovo by the end of March. The non-Serbian population is defenseless against these atrocities”⁶

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Serbo-Bulgarian atrocities against Albanians and Muslims in Macedonia in 1913

Atrocities in Kratova, Dors Gradec, Kochana, and Visoka committed by Serbian and Bulgarian bands led by Dunbalow.

“Terrible atrocities by Bulgarian and Serbian gangs.

The Viennese and German newspapers report, based on diplomatic consular reports, on the horrific atrocities committed by the Serbs and Bulgarians. In the Kratova district, 200 Muslim houses were burned down. Dors Gradec, a town of 500 houses, was destroyed. In the Kochana district, 595 Muslim houses were burned down by Bulgarian komitachs. 31 Albanian villages were razed to the ground by Serbian komitachs. In Visoka, a town of 400 inhabitants, 500 Muslims, boys as young as 13, were murdered, and women and girls raped, by a Bulgarian gang led by a certain Dunbalow. Dunbalow and his accomplices could later be seen with gold-plated objects”.

“A Turkish doctor had agreed to become a Christian. He was baptized as Nikola and slaughtered, while his wife fell victim to a Bulgarian officer. In Kurkotov, all Muslims, men and women, were massacred. Only 20 young girls were spared to be baptized. When one girl refused, she was shot. The girls were then burned in the mosque. In Petrov, a mother could not bear to watch her daughter being raped by soldiers. She grabbed a rifle and shot at the Bulgarians. A general massacre then ensued. Women and children were locked in a house and burned”.

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Greek war criminal Kopo Diro in Camëria in 1940

Petrit Latifi

In 1940, the paper *Lienzer Zeitung* published an article on Greek war criminal Kopo Diro and his atrocities against the Albanians of Camëria. Cited from the article:

“Greek Terror Against the Albanian Minority

Rome, August 22. Italian intelligence reports serious concerns among the Albanian minority in the northern Greek province of Ciamuria. The terror against the Albanians, it is said, is increasing at an ever-increasing rate. A strong band of Greek Komitajis has been formed from Janina, Florina, and Preveza against the Albanian minority. According to long-standing Albanian experience, their incursion into Ciamuria means murder and arson in the minority villages.

The command of this force is in the hands of the Greek Komitaji leader Kopo Diro, whose name is indescribably hated by the Albanian minority due to the atrocities he committed earlier in Ciamuria. The incursion of these Komitajis, according to rumors in Rome, is then to be portrayed as a spontaneous reaction of the Greek population against the Albanian Muslim population”.

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When the Serbian Parliament handed out Albanian land to colonist Slavs after massacring Albanians in 1913

Petrit Latifi

Despite having massacred tens of thousands of Albanians for several years, the Serbian chauvinist, imperialist colonialist Parliament voted to give Albanian land to the families of Serbian “fallen soldiers”. The Albanian owners had, of course, been massacred or expelled. In the article from 1913 we can read:

“Belgrade, October 13. A draft law was introduced in the Skupshtina concerning the free transfer of land to the families of fallen soldiers. Since free land is not available in Serbia itself, it can only be land whose Albanian owners have been slaughtered or expelled.”

Reference

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Yugoslav military and Serb paramilitary atrocities and terrorism in Pejë and Gjakova in 1921

Petrit Latifi

It is well documented that the Serbian government would use Serb terrorist groups like “The Black Hand” (Crna Ruka) to massacre Albanians in the 1920s. In 1921, a newspaper cited the following:

“The Albanian Press Bureau reports that the Serbian committee Tserna Ruka (Black Hand), supported by the Yugoslav army, set fire to 300 Albanian houses in the districts of Pejë and Gjakova. 350 men, women, and children were massacred. More than 900 houses were looted and 12,000 animals were abducted.”

Reference

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Serbian atrocities in Astrazubi of Malisheva and Serbian war criminal Rakic in 1914

Petrir Latifi

In 1914, Serbian authorities used propaganda and exaggeration to assault the Albanian village of Astrzubi in Malisheva. The behaviour of the Serbian criminal Rakic had led to some kind of Albanian reprisal. This was used by the Serbian authorities to attack Astrazubi. 60 Albanians were arrested and homes were burned.

“Vienna, April 9. The “Albanian Correspondence” reports from Monastir: The Serbian government has used the small incident, which occurred as a result of the brutal behavior of Sub-Prefect Rakic at Astrazubi and which was greatly exaggerated by the Serbian side, as a pretext for a major military action against the Albanian population of the Astrazubi region. Currently, this area is completely surrounded by a large mass of troops. On the day of their arrival, the Serbian soldiers arrested approximately 60 people and destroyed homes.”

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Serbs cutting Albanian women and children with knives and bayonets in 1913

Petrit Latifi

In this article from 1913 published in the Tiroler Stimmen, we can read of Serbs murdering Albanian defenseless civilians in the region of Luma and Prizren. Cutting women and children with knives, bayonets and stabbing and shooting tied up men.

Murder of surrendering Albanians

“In the Ljuma area, the 10th and 18th Regiments operated. The 10th Regiment had been on outpost duty and was surprised and thrown back by the Albanians in the first few days. After the arrival of the 18th Regiment and six squadrons, the Albanians had to retreat in wild flight. Many were taken prisoner and begged for their lives on their knees. They were finished off with a few bayonet thrusts or a shot to the head.”

Serbs gave no mercy to Albanian civilians

“Between Prizren and the Albanian border there are approximately 15 Albanian villages, some of whose inhabitants had joined the movement of the rebels. After the dispersal of the Albanian detachments, they had returned to their homes where they awaited the Serbian troops as peaceful subjects. They hoped for mercy. But the order was: “No mercy, no, pardon!” The first two villages were surrounded.”

Serbs shot 83 Albanian adults and slaughtered 40 men with knives

“The commanding lieutenant had the village mayor gather all the adults – 83 in number – and shoot them immediately. In other villages, the captured men were tied together in groups of 40 and slaughtered with knives! This was cheaper because ammunition was saved. Among the soldiers, there was a Gypsy who gladly undertook this task. To the glory of our soldiers, it should be said that although they were already bloodthirsty, no one wanted to witness this horrific massacre.”

Women and children stabbed with bayonets and knives

“But that’s not all. In the villages searched today, all the inhabitants had to be cut down to the bone and house-bone. Women and children were stabbed with bayonets or knives, amidst horrific cries of pain, or they were shot. The houses were all set on fire, and the mothers who, in terror, tried to rush into the burning houses to save their children were shot.”

Serbs threw dead women and children into the flames

“The dead and wounded were thrown into the flames—why go to unnecessary trouble with burying them? Some women tried to flee to safety—wasted effort; the bullets were faster. Death overtook them with their babies at their breasts. “Stop! By God, you’ll never have more children!” Of the 15 villages, nine were completely destroyed, and in the others, all the suspects were killed!”

“The 12th Regiment operated in the area around Dibra. The inhabitants of these local villages fled to hiding places in the mountains. But soon after their villages were destroyed, their relentless pursuers caught up with them. What happened there,

no one can tell; those affected are no longer among the living. The neighboring Christian villages took upon themselves the care of the surviving herds.... Peace reigns in the south of Serbia. There is no one left who could rise up! What does Christian Europe say about this? Nothing!”

Massacres of Albanians by the Serbian army when leaving Albania in 1913

Petrit Latifi

The Serbian troops, who invaded Albania and committed some of the worst atrocities of the century, were forced by the Great Powers to evacuate Albania. However, the Serb soldiers did not succeed in doing this without continuing with their blood-thirst. Th Serbs committed many atrocities against Albanian civilian. Serbians looted, burned and massacred constantly. The Serbian genocidal tendencies would continue for another 15 years, with constant invasions, looting, murder, rape, torture, expulsion, etc.

“The Albanian Correspondence reports from Lezhë: During their retreat from Albania, the Serbian troops acted inhumanely against the local population. Looting, arson, and massacres were the order of the day. In many villages, the entire population, women, children, and the elderly, was surrounded and executed. The Serbian troops acted as if they had received an order from Belgrade to exterminate the entire population.”

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Dutch source: Greek war crimes against Albanian women and girls in Skodra in 1914

Petrit Latifi

The Greek Megali chauvinists and aronists, having followed the same path as the Serbs and Montenegrins in 1912, committed appalling atrocities and massacres against Albanian civilians. Similar atrocities would continue in 1914. A Dutch officer reported that 250 women and girls were first raped, tortured and then crucified by Greek troops.

“The Epirote atrocities. According to a report by a Dutch officer in Albanian service, the 250 people crucified by the Epirotes in Skodra were all Albanian women and girls against whom insane atrocities had been committed before their crucifixion”

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Serbian invader forces hanged 20 Albanian leaders and sailed in Albanian waters in 1915

Petrit Latifi

In 1915, despite the demands of the Great Powers directed at the Serbian government to immediately leave Albanian territory since 1913, the Serbs fanatically refused and continued with massacres, atrocities, rape, torture, murder, theft, plunder and other war crimes. These Serbian atrocities against Albanians had occurred constantly since 1912. In 1915, the Serbian command hanged 20 Albanian leaders and decided to set sail on Albanian waters.

From the Meraner Zeitung from 1915:

“The Serbs in Albania. According to a Greek report from Durazzo, 20 Albanian chieftains and many other people were hanged by the Serbs. It is also reported that Serbian vessels are sailing in Albanian waters”

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Hungarian consul: Serbian atrocities against Albanians in Mitrovica in 1912

Petrit Latifi

In 1912, the Hungarian consul fled to Budapest from Serbian military arrest after having witnessed Serb atrocities in Mitrovica where he reported that he saw Albanian corpses flowing floating down the river.

“Vienna, November 18. As the “Neue Freie Presse” reports, the Austrian-Hungarian consul in Mitrovica, Ladislaus von Tachy, arrived in Budapest yesterday. He was only able to escape from Mitrovica and reach the border of the monarchy after overcoming great difficulties and not without danger.

The Serbian military authorities had interned the consul in Mitrovica. The reasons for this are unknown, but the order of the Serbian military authorities is unlikely to have been based solely on military grounds. In full agreement with previous reports, Mr. von Tachy recounts the persecution to which the Albanian population in Mitrovica is subjected. The consul saw with his own eyes a large number of corpses floating down the river.”

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Montenegrin terrorism against Albanians in Podgorica and Cetinje in 1913

In 1913, during Montenegros invasion of Shkodër, Albanians living in Cetinje and Podgorica suffered violence from the Montenegrins. The Montenegrins also tried to persuade the Albanian defenders of Shkodër to hand over the city, and the area north of Drin.

“Private telegrams from the “Junsbrucker Nachrichten”.

Montenegrin terrorism against the Albanians.

Vienna, April 29. The Albanian Correspondence reports from Cattaro: Reports from Podgorica and Cetinje indicate that the living Albanians have suffered various acts of violence. Many Albanians living in Montenegro have submitted bishoprics to the Montenegrin authorities requesting permission to visit their relatives in Shkodër, from whom they have received no news for more than half a year.

King Nikola Petrovic has issued an order stating that no one may be allowed into Shkodër. A large number of Montenegrin emissaries are trying to use force to compel the population in Shkodër and its surroundings to demand the annexation of Scutari and the area north of the Drin to Montenegro.”

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Serbian atrocities in Tirana in 1913

Petrit Latifi

After having massacred tens of thousands of Albanians, the Serbian invasion troops reached Tirana where atrocities continued with houses and civilians being murdered and burned. The Bozner Nachrichten writes in 1913:

“Serbian atrocities near Tirana.

Vienna, March 12. The “Albanian Correspondence” reports from Trieste: Letters from Tirana report that Serbian troops committed unheard of atrocities in the area around Tirana. The inhabitants of Kaza-Tirana had sheltered a detachment of Albanian volunteers and provided them with provisions. When this fact came to the attention of the Serbian military commander, he had the village razed by troops.

All the houses in the village, as well as the estate of Fuad Bei Toptani, were then burned. 17 men perished in the flames. 10 men and 2 women were executed. The rest of the population escaped to the mountains. The men have joined the Albanian gangs that were in the process of being formed”.

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Consul Ludwig von Lah: Serb soldiers raped the corpses of Albanian children in 1912

Petrit Latifi

Besides from the Serb soldiers having committed some of the most despicable crimes in human history, the Serbian soldiers surpassed themselves by even raping the dead corpses of Albanian children.

“The horrors of the Balkan War.

Report from a Turkish Consulate General.

“Under the title “Christian Liberators,” “Budapesti Sirlap” publishes a leading article spanning many columns, in which it is stated that it is strange that everything is being discussed at the peace conference, except for the thousands of people who were unjustifiably slaughtered, the villages set on fire, and the sites destroyed. “

“The paper then groups the information it received from the Turkish Consulate General in BudaPest, explaining that these data give the Balkan War, which liberated Christians and brothers, its own character. The information attached to the article comprises four groups and includes the following:

Massacre of the Albanians by Serbs. What the Serbs have done to the Albanians is a mockery of all international legal norms. The Albanian prisoners were horribly tortured and buried alive. Some Serbian newspapers publicly declared that the Albanian race must be exterminated. Our vice-consul in Mitrovisa, Ludwig von Lahh, recounted that Serbian troops had slaughtered Albanians en masse. “

Serbs dragged the corpses of children and publically committed the most horrific violations

“He himself had seen an entire army of Albanian corpses floating in a river. When Albanians were being slaughtered en masse in Prizren, Serbian soldiers dragged the corpses of children into the streets and publicly committed the most horrific violations. Young girls and women were horribly abused in the courtyard of the consulate in Prizren.

“In Skopje, Kumanova, and Veles, Turkish soldiers captured by the Serbs were massacred; innocent women and children were slaughtered by the Serbs in Skopje before the eyes of our local consul. Hundreds of corpses float in the Vardar River. Even the Turkish prisoners who were supposed to be transported to Belgrade and Nish were murdered.”

Reference

https://digital.tessmann.it/tessmannDigital/digitisedJournalsArchive/page/journal/37/1/16.01.1913/128106/2/filterId-37%01128106%011208202-query-albanische-filterIssueDate-%5B01.01.1912+TO+31.12.1940%5D-filterF_type-.html

Serb troops continue to murder in 1914

Petrif Latifi

Serb atrocities and Serbian war crimes continued well through out the entire Balkan War and the Great War. This can be seen by the article from 1914 in the “Alpenländer-Bote” titled “The Serbs Continue To Murder”. It is quite evident that even the papers of Europe at that time were so used to seeing reports of Serb atrocities that they didnt even bother writing interesting titles. Simple titles like “Serbs continue to murder” became common.

“The Serbs continue to murder.

In the newly conquered territories, the Serbs continue to practice unheard-of cruelty; everything that is not Serbian must be converted to the Serbian faith and to the Serbian people.

Completely reliable reports from Latzen in these regions provide terrible details of a veritable system of extermination carried out by the Serbian troops. The Albanians living in Monastir, most of whom are Muslim Albanian, were massacred by the Serbian soldiers in droves, without even the slightest formal investigation or trial. In recent days, the Serbian troops have razed a large number of Albanian villages to the ground and slaughtered men and women who could not escape to the forests in time

The troops frequently observed the following procedure: Upon the report of hired gunmen that weapons had been stolen in the place in question, or that a conspiracy against the authorities was underway, the square was surrounded, set on fire in several places, and the houses shot down.”

Records of Serbian officers names and atrocities committed

“The fleeing Albanians were shot by the cordon; women and children often burned alive in the houses. In other places, the men and all the boys were rounded up and shot. It is alleged that Serbian officers, whose names have been established, participated in the unprecedented atrocities. The population is fleeing to Albania via Montenegro.

Macedonian families without clothing and without food are constantly arriving at the Bulgarian border, begging for refuge from the systematic arson, murder, and desecration to which they are subjected by the Serbian authorities, who are looting and burning villages. Gangs of looters complete the authorities work of devastation.”

Reference

https://digital.tessmann.it/tessmannDigital/digitisedJournalsArchive/page/journal/63008/1/19.04.1914/375792/6/filterId-63008%01375792%014583293-query-albanischer-filterIssueDate-%5B23.05.1835+TO+23.12.1935%5D-filterF_type-.html

The Serbian murderers Wojnovic and Zaric and their Albanian victim Doda on the Paris-Vienna train in 1934

Petrit Latifi

Two Serbs Wojnovic and Zaric travelling on the Paris-Vienna train murdered an Albanian traveller named Doda in 1934. The Serbian murderers were arrested and the Austrian police investigation showed that the Serbs had pushed Doda off the train. This information was published in an article in the “Volkszeitung/Deutsche Volkszeitung”.

“Mysterious incident on the Paris-Vienna express train.

Salzburg, November 3. As the Paris-Vienna express train passed the Schwarzach-St. Veit station, a male body was immediately found on the track. It was identified as that of the Yugoslavian citizen Doda, probably of Albanian origin based on his name. The train was stopped and searched by the authorities at the next station. The two Yugoslav citizens, Wojnovic and Zaric, were arrested and brought before the Salzburg court. Both had to admit to having traveled with Doda.

During the journey, a heated argument broke out between them and Doda. Doda finally left the compartment in agitation and went into the corridor of the carriage. Since then, they have not seen their traveling companion again”.

Murderous intent

“The arrested people believed that Doda had either fallen from the moving train due to carelessness or had jumped from the train with suicidal intent and had died. However, this responsibility is not believed; rather, it is believed that Wojnovic

and Zaric had thrown their inconvenient compatriot out of the train with murderous intent”.

Reference

[https://digital.tessmann.it/tessmannDigital/
digitisedJournalsArchive/page/journal/
62986/1/05.11.1934/343686/6/tiffMode-tiff.html](https://digital.tessmann.it/tessmannDigital/digitisedJournalsArchive/page/journal/62986/1/05.11.1934/343686/6/tiffMode-tiff.html)

Serbian lies in 1914: Albanians are plundering Banja

In 1914, the Serbian government of Belgrad stated that Albanians had started an uprising at the Serbian-Albanian border. These were however refuted by the Luma government who stated that revolts had occurred against the Serbs due to their continued massacres, atrocities and war crimes against the Albanian population.

“Durazzo, April 11. In reports received by the government from Luma, the Serbian accounts of incursions by Albanian bands near Banja are described as completely unfounded. Unrest, they say, has only occurred on Serbian territory and was provoked by the Serbian side itself, as a formal extermination system has been in operation in the Serbian region for some time.

There are reports of inhuman cruelties perpetrated by Serbian forces against the Albanians there. The Albanian population fled across the border to escape the massacres. The border authorities are proceeding in the most forward manner by deporting the population that has fled across the border into the interior of the country in order to avoid friction”.

Reference

https://digital.tessmann.it/tessmannDigital/digitisedJournalsArchive/page/journal/62980/1/11.04.1914/329338/9/filterId-62980%01329338%014151755-query-albanischer-filterIssueDate-%5B23.05.1835+TO+23.12.1935%5D-filterF_type-.html

Serbian terrorism against Catholic Albanians in 1929 to 1930

In 1930, the Volksbote published an article writing that the Catholic Albanian clergy had fled from Yugoslavia after having been threatened by the Serbian terrorists of Narodna Obrana. A Catholic Albanian friar had been murdered by uniformed Serbs in 1929.

“Escape of Catholic clergy from Yugoslavia

The following is reported from Zirana in Albania: Several Catholic clergy of Albanian nationality have recently arrived in the Albanian border community of Kuksë. They stated that they had fled Yugoslavia as a result of threats from the “Nardna Obrana” and requested that the government bring them to Shkodër.”

The Serbian murder of an Albanian Franciscan priest in 1929

“In the autumn of 1929, a Franciscan priest of Albanian nationality, who was providing pastoral care in Serbian territory, was murdered by uniformed Serbs, which we also reported on at the time”

Reference

https://digital.tessmann.it/tessmannDigital/digitisedJournalsArchive/page/journal/48/1/16.01.1930/173494/5/filterId-48%01173494%011617632-query-albanischer-filterIssueDate-%5B23.05.1835+TO+23.12.1935%5D-filterF_type-.html

Montenegrin atrocities against Albanians of Gostili and Matagush in 1880

Petrif Latifi

In 1880, Montenegrin invader forces attacked the Albanian villages of Gostil and Matagush and massacred Albanian women and children. Allegedly, the Prince knew nothing of these atrocities.

“Montenegro. On July 29, the Prince of Montenegro addressed a note to the representatives of the powers, requesting an excuse for the Montenegrin attack on July 23, the burning of Gostili and Matagush, and the massacre of the local inhabitants. The attack, the note stated, had, to the Prince’s regret, taken place without the knowledge of the Montenegrin officers. How will the Montenegrin government excuse this second attack, and is it not indicative of the discipline of the so-called Montenegrin army that it burns villages, massacres women and children, and all this without the so-called officers knowing anything about it?”

The Albanian victory against the Montenegrin invaders in Matagush in 1880

“The “Fremden Blatt” published the following details about the last battle of the 28th of this month: On July 28, another bloody battle took place near Matagush. Reports from Albanian sources say that the Montenegrins were again the attackers. However, the Albanians drove them back across the border, inflicting heavy losses, and pursued them to the church of Golubowze, where the Montenegrins received reinforcements. The Albanians returned laden with rich booty without being harassed by hostilities during their retreat. Goshiban, which only a few heaps remained, was completely engulfed in flames on this occasion”

Reference

[https://digital.tessmann.it/tessmannDigital/
digitisedJournalsArchive/page/journal/2/1/04.08.1880/26495/2/
tiffMode-tiff.html](https://digital.tessmann.it/tessmannDigital/digitisedJournalsArchive/page/journal/2/1/04.08.1880/26495/2/tiffMode-tiff.html)

Le Humantié: Serbo-Macedonian atrocities against Albanians of Kochana and Kratovë in 1913

Petrit Latifi

In 1913, the French paper “Le Humanité” published a copy of an official report submitted to the consulate of Salonika. The report mentions that the Serbian troops burned 31 Albanian villages. It also mentions the Macedonian Slav war criminals: Kristo of Kumanovo, Spiro Diliof of Skopje and Alexander Drowos of Shtip and their atrocities against Albanians, Turks and Muslims.

“The “Humanité,” our Parisian sister paper, publishes a copy of an official report submitted to a consulate in Salonika. It deals with the atrocities committed by the “liberators” of the Balkans against the Muslim population of the occupied territories [...]”

Serbian atrocities in Albanian villages of Macedonia

“The consular report first tells a few things about the Serbs: looting, destruction, massacres. The number of Albanian towns that were systematically destroyed, either completely or partially, by the Serbs is 31.”

Macedonian Slav war criminals: Kristo of Kumanovo, Spiro Diliof of Skopje and Alexander Drowos of Shtip

“Kristo of Kumanovo, Spiro Diliof of Shkup, Alexander Drowos of Shtip, and others plundered all the villages in the Kratovo and Kochana districts, set them on fire, and massacred the entire Muslim population. In Shujovo and Mescheli, all the Turks were massacred, and another 200 in Vetreni. In Bodganitsa, 60 Turks were imprisoned in a mosque.

Afterwards, they were forced out and massacred one by one. In the Kavadar district, 34 of a total of 98 villages were destroyed. The Turks, some of whom believed themselves saved by a ransom paid to one gang, were massacred by another gang. In Drenevo, all the inhabitants were killed. Between this Orie and Palifura, a series of graves were found from which heads protruded. They belong to the martyred who were buried alive.”

Reference

<https://digital.tessmann.it/tessmannDigital/digitisedJournalsArchive/page/journal/62986/1/07.02.1913/337430/2>

Serbian and Montenegrin atrocities in Popoc, Maznik, Jabllanicë, Zhabel and Novoselë in 1913

In 1913, the Albanian Correspondent from Shkodër wrote of Montenegrin atrocities and war crimes in Albanian villages. This report was published in the “Der Oberschlesische Arbeiterfreund” the same year.

“The Albanian Correspondent from Scutari writes about Montenegrin acts of violence:

When an unknown assailant fired a shot in the village of Popoc, west of Gjakova, during the passage of Montenegrin troops, the soldiers overran Isuf Beke’s kulla. The villages of Maznik, Jablanica, Zhabel, and Novosel were burned down by the Montenegrins; the village of Dushkaje was completely destroyed by them, and all its inhabitants were murdered. In Strelsi, Montenegrin soldiers murdered four people. As a result of these cruelties, the inhabitants of Malissia of Djakova also rose up and began fighting against the Montenegrin troops.

Even if one subtracts half of these figures, so much named, heavily incriminating material remains that the Serbian and Montenegrin governments will have to comment on it if they still claim to be called “civilized.” The above descriptions also make it understandable that the Albanians, out of desperation, raised their voices against their brethren.”

Reference

https://sbc.org.pl/Content/265343/PDF/iii4320-1913_1914-80.pdf

When Serbs would loot and burn even their own villages in 1914

The Serbian army systematically burned, massacred and looted Albanians in their homes in 1912-1913. But their blood thirst and insanity did not stop even in Serbian villages, according to protocols made by the Austro-Hungarian officials in 1914. This was reported in the paper “Tiroler Post” in 1914.

“The return of the Serbian population. Vienna, December 9th. The “Political Korrespondenz” writes: As is already known, from the beginning of their retreat the Serbian army followed the method of looting and setting fire to their towns before they were given up. Detailed reports are now available that once again confirm this.

Our troops found the towns of Krupanji, Zavlaka, Kamenica and Valjevo partly desolate, partly looted and set on fire. With the help of individual residents, our military authorities recorded a protocol in which it is confirmed that the Serbian military looted shops and set houses on fire before leaving the town, while our soldiers did not commit any riots.

Our officers often observed the looting and fires carried out by the Serbian military through telescopes. The entire area from the Drina to Valjevo was depopulated for a few days. The Serbian government had given orders to round up the civilian population in these areas. Later, however, when it became an obstacle to the retreat of the troops, they are said to have been driven back again by their own soldiers. After our military authorities allowed the Serbian civilian population to withdraw, they are streaming back in large numbers.”

Reference

https://digital.tessmann.it/tessmannDigital/digitisedJournalsArchive/page/journal/62996/1/11.12.1914/373169/3/filterId-62996%01373169%014566003-query-serbische+gr%C3%A4uel+taten+albanische-filterIssueDate-%5B10.05.1805+TO+10.05.1940%5D-filterF_type-.html

Serbian soldiers killing elderly and children in Mirditë, burning womens feet and hanging Albanian civilians in 1913

“From the Serbian-Montenegrin War Review

What should I write? War is a terrible craft, and every country that has to suffer under the thumb of war is to be pitied. But the way Serbia and Montenegro are waging war in Albania is reminiscent of the worst times of the Turkish wars two or three hundred years ago.

The French and Bavarians also played hard in Tyrol in 1809, but compared to these tyrants, they would still be innocent lambs. Just a few examples from the last three weeks will be cited here, the most harmless ones, since we truly resent reporting the same atrocities over and over again. For example, from Albania they write:

54 Albanians were hanged between Krujë and Tirana

“Between Kroja and Tirana, they hanged 54 innocent people. The tortures that Serbian soldiers inflicted on their victims are indescribable.”

Serb soldiers roasted an Albanian womans feet for a long time

“They roasted one woman’s feet for a long time. They hung others by the armpits with strings, lit fires under their feet, and forced them to testify or convert to heresy”

Serbs killed 2 Albanian elderly men in Arsti in Mirditë. They also stabbed an old woman and her granddaughter with bayonets. The victims belonged to the Ndrec Prenk Soska family

“In Arsti in the Mirdita, the Serbs killed two elderly men who could not escape. An old woman carrying her granddaughter on her shoulder was murdered with bayonets, then the child was stabbed. They were the mother and daughter of Ndrec Prenk Soska, one 70, the other two years old.”

Reference

[https://digital.tessmann.it/tessmannDigital/
digitisedJournalsArchive/page/journal/
63008/1/06.04.1913/375765/2/tiffMode-tiff.html](https://digital.tessmann.it/tessmannDigital/digitisedJournalsArchive/page/journal/63008/1/06.04.1913/375765/2/tiffMode-tiff.html)

Names of Albanians killed, raped, hanged, tortured and burned in Fshaj and Ujz by Serbs in 1913

Petrit Latifi

In 1913, the paper “Tiroler Land-Zeitung” published details and names of Albanians being raped, murdered, tortured, burned and slaughtered by Serbs and Montenegrins in Albanian villages. Cited from the article:

Emrat e shqiptarëve të vrarë, të përdhunuar, të varur, të torturuar dhe të djegur në Fsh dhe Ujzë nga serbët në vitin 1913.

Имена Албанаца убијених, силованих, обешених, мучених и спаљених у Фшу и Ујзи од стране Срба 1913. године

“What’s going on in Albania?”

The Serbian government is desperately trying to portray the Albanian population as the originator of the renewed unrest, when in truth, driven to despair, they are only fighting for their lives. Already at the beginning of the departure of the international commission tasked with determining the northern and southern borders of the new state.

The Roman official “Tribuna” pointed to the highly probable outbreak of unrest, by means of which the two interested states, Greece and Serbia, would try to delay or even prevent the work of the said commission.

From which side the unrest, which already resembles a popular uprising, is emanating can be seen from the following appeal,

which comes from Shkodër and, in fact, from a clergyman who vouches for its content.

It is now taking its bitter revenge that the Conference of Ambassadors rejected the entirely objective proposals of the German Reich at the time, or rather, giving in to the demands of Russia and its vassal France, which arose from petty political egoism, handed over large, purely Albanian areas to their Serbian and Greek henchmen.

The appeal reads:

In the name of humanity! Hear us! Many already know of the unheard-of cruelties committed by the Greeks in southern Albania – while diplomacy is preparing to carry out the demarcation with a slowness that reveals the intrigues at work. But many know what happened around Gjakova.”

Atrocities in Fshaj and Ujz

“The villages of Fshaj and Ujz no longer exist! 72 people, women and children, were captured and locked in a house, and the house was then set on fire. These beasts burn the living! And after the monstrous crime was committed, the houses were razed to the ground with dynamite.”

Atrocities in Bistazhin and Smac

“The villages of Bistazhin and Smac were also first plundered and then burned down, the men stabbed with bayonets or shot. Kramaviq and Cifilik suffered the same fate. In Maznike, many of the unfortunate ones had their arms, legs, noses, and ears cut off, and the luckier ones ended up under the bayonet or on a leash. In Zhabel, in Djakovar, Reka, and Pejë, one can no longer

count the looted, burned, and torn down houses, the people shot or slaughtered.”

Albanian territories became Serbian slaughter houses

“These arable Albanian territories, which were given to the Serbs, have become a single, gruesome slaughterhouse, a single firebox where there is no life left and “one no longer hears the barking of the dog or the cry of the roar.”

Names of Albanians murdered:

“Do you want more names? More details? Here they are. They were shot and their bodies hanged: Emir Bey of Plava with 13 of his neighbors; Idris Asllani; Ndue Kola; Edhem Azemi with his son; Adem Milikuli; Beqir Dauti”

Pjeter Gjeli was captured, had his limbs cut off, was shot and then hanged by the Serbs

“One of the murdered men, Pieter Gjeli, was hanged after being shot, and then the order was given that no one was allowed to touch the body until it had been destroyed by the weather, even on the gallows. This father Gjeli, while peacefully going to his field for his daily work, was attacked by the Serbian-Montenegrin soldiers. His hands and feet were bound and his limbs were cut off.”

Murdering two Albanian shepherds

“The heads of two elderly shepherds, universally respected for their kindness and revered by the population for their venerable gray hair, were cut off and sent to Gjakova. If the representatives of the powers do not want to believe us, let them send for it to

that city; there, even today, you can see the heads of the two poor men impaled on stakes in public!”

“We hereby extract only from a long list and in a few pages what we have written down according to the dictation of the survivors who managed to escape the crushing and who tell us by the thousands the details of the cruelties of the Serbs and Montenegrins.”

Tun Ceta, Avdyl Zeqa and 25 others were burned alive

“Tund Ceta was burned alive along with 18 people, including three women. Avdil Zeqa and 25 other unfortunates likewise. Wherever the Serb, the Montenegrin, appears, there is rage, fire, and despair”

Albanian women are raped and then killed

“Anyone who does not become a spy, anyone who does not betray the refugee’s beliefs, be it about father, brother, or son, is massacred without mercy; and women are stripped and raped before being burned alive or killed.”

Serbs kill mainly unarmed civilians

“If we were one armed man against two, we would show the enemy and the whole world how the Albanians know how to die; but there are too many butchers and the victims are for the most part unarmed and starving.

If that were not the case, we ourselves would know how to uphold the inalienable rights of humanity; but from the moment that effective resistance is impossible and, on the other hand, no one will demand of us that we offer our heads like lambs to be spared from the enemy, the decreed our extermination, let the

honest people of the whole world ask the governments of Europe what the reasons are for which half of the Albanian people have been condemned to extermination....”

The appeal then expresses the hope that someone will finally be found to help the poor people and hear the cry of doubt, and concludes with the words: And if not, if not, we would have to say: what hypocrisy this European racism is; what comedians these civilized people are!”

Reference

<https://digital.tessmann.it/tessmannDigital/digitisedJournalsArchive/page/journal/62997/1/04.10.1913/360031/2>

47,000 Albanians were killed by Serbs in 1930-1931

Petrit Latifi

This article has been translated to different languages.

According to the book “Ferdinand von Bulgarien der Traum von Byzanz ; unter Benutzung ungedruckter Akten des Auswärtigen Amtes und des Geheimen Staats-Archivs”, published by Hans Roger Madol in 1931, around 47,000 Albanians were killed by the Serbs in 1930 to 1931. On page 277 we can read:

“The number of Albanians in the occupied territory defies description. According to authentic information, over 20,000 Albanians fell victim to the massacre last autumn, and approximately 27,000 were slaughtered in the recent fighting. Serbia is aiming for the extermination of the Albanian elements.”

Reference

https://www.google.com.cy/books/edition/Ferdinand_von_Bulgarien/YESVzFAPojoC?hl=en&gbpv=1&bsq=grausamkeiten+der+Serben+gegen+die+Albanesen&dq=grausamkeiten+der+Serben+gegen+die+Albanesen&printsec=frontcover