The Albanian Genocide committed by Serbia and Montenegro during 1877-1999 and the Serbo-Slavic Yogurt Revolution

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Abstract: The article argues that the Serbian state and associated institutions engaged in long-term genocidal policies against Albanians from 1877 to 1999, beginning with the conquest and depopulation of the Sanxhak of Nish and continuing through forced migrations, cultural suppression, colonization policies, and mass violence—including the Kosovo conflict. It challenges Serbian narratives claiming Serbian victimhood, critiques Serbian historical revisionism (including alleged falsifications about Serbian emigration), and frames the treatment of Albanians as systemic violence supported by state and religious authorities. The piece details historical phases of repression, demographic engineering, and wartime atrocities, asserting a sustained campaign of elimination.

We publicly thank our well-known academic Prof. Dr. sci. Hakif Bajrami for the material edited in Floripress for the first time.

The academic is in good health and, with the documents he possesses, is able to argue with the Serbian state, the Serbian academy, etc. at any time.

The answers are arguments of Serbian origin.

(Response to the book: Dr. Artemije, The Genocide of Albanians against Serbs in the 20th Century, Belgrade 2011)

Pristina, December 2022

The Serbs entered history in 1989 as criminals and returned to history in 1999 as accused of genocide!

The Serbian media know what they have done. Later they don't want to talk about the crimes committed against an indigenous people!

RESPONSE ON THE CASE OF THE PUBLICATION OF THE BOOK -PAFFLET "ALBANIAN GENOCIDE OF SERBS IN THE 20TH CENTURY — Church Documents, Belgrade 2011, p.951, in Serbian and English, with the blessing of the Bishopric of Prizren and Kosovo, Mr. Dr. Artemije. (The response is written in Serbian and translated into Albanian by F.B. The sources of the responses are documents of Serbian origin.).

The authors of the book are priests of the Serbian Orthodox Church, who in no era of history have shown reality even a shred of truth, but have propagated evil and hatred, massacre and genocide against peoples of other faiths and nations. They did not have any cover that it was illegal, but they called their

publication "genocide", and it was addressed to a people, only to appropriate their territories. And for that fabricated "genocide" they accuse the Albanian nation, which according to them should be subjugated and humiliated, because for this the Serbs have the "historical right" heavenly.

For 200 years now, the population of Serbia has feared the "fall of the Serbs" in general in the former Yugoslavia and in Kosovo and Croatia in particular.

The Serbian "authors" lie publicly that around 200,000 Serbs emigrated from Kosovo, after the Plenum of the LKJ, in Brinon, after 1966.

Thus, around 1978, they posed the question: Whether "Yugoslavia is being further built on the principle of federalism or on the principle of the Yugoslavia of Brioni" since 1966.

In this regard, reading the Memorandum of the Serbian Academy of Sciences (SANU) as well as the book of the Serbian Orthodox Church: "The Genocide of Albanians against Serbs during the 20th Century...", it is clearly seen that they care about "Greater Serbia" and not about the democratic Federal Yugoslavia. . And everything that has changed in it (Yugoslavia) for the Serbs, becomes a loss of "their centuries-old struggle for dominance and for the position of a "Piedmont" for the unity of all Balkan Slavs, where one day everyone will give up. Their national belonging and the demand to be all, but all, without distinction, only Serbs".

Namely, for them it is very disheartening and disturbing that in 1948 there were 14.48% Serbs in Croatia (543,795), while in 1981 this percentage dropped to 11.5% (531,502 Serbs).

Not only that, the drafters of the Memorandum and the authors of the book "Genocide..." have a common denominator because they lie publicly: "From 1690 to 1912, 150,000 Serbs were expelled from Kosovo.

In the last war (1941–1944), they emphasize that 60,000 Serbs were expelled from Kosovo.

But after the war (1945), according to them, about 200,000 Serbs left Kosovo.

However, the documentation of Yugoslavia and Serbia not only rejects and denies these figures, but also provides clear figures that from 1945 to 1966, colonization took place in Kosovo, which is evidenced by this figure (inhabited) of 65,000 Serbs and Montenegrins.

However, from 1967 to 1981, 28,000 Serbs and Montenegrins left Kosovo, "who were in the service of the UDB and in the service of the state administration", a document of the Serbian administration, with the code "strictly private, not public". So, their "relocation" is conditional because they lived as dahije and did not suffer any equality with other peoples, that is, with the Albanians, it is emphasized again in the documents of the Supreme Court of Serbia. (Source: Arhiv SIV/1967, Belgrade, strictly with the label Pov. (trusted) to be kept forever: 'Emigration of Albanians to Turkey 1950–1966, recapitulation 1967).

Now, a notorious question arises: Is the Memorandum and the book "Genocide..." a Serbian or Yugoslav invention? Let us continue to ask from a historical perspective, whether "Yugoslavia is a spent idea among all other Yugoslavs, and only the Serbs have given that "wedge that is the guardian of the past", that is, the area of former Yugoslavia. , where a significant part are not Slavs. And now comes the answer to what the compilers of the pamphlet book wanted to say: "The Albanian genocide over the Serbs...". And the authors

of the pamphlet have put the word: "Albanian". The answer is not difficult, because a large part of Serbian intellectuals and priests tell anyone who reads them that they suffer from the idea of "integration along the Yugoslavia of King Alexander, since January 6, 1929", thinking that with this they can exterminate all other nations, which should initially be registered as "Yugoslavs".

Well, when a certain time passes, everyone has to admit that they are Serbs, this is the golden age of fascist Serbia during the 19th and 20th centuries.

Every time Serbian scientists or priests write something, it becomes clear that they place the indigenous nation, the Albanians, in the first echelon of attack, with the task of dividing a nation into Albanians and Serbs. This idea or ideology of religious and fascist origin has been published several times and cannot be hidden or questioned, because the Serbs have learned that they cannot live without that gloom, without massacres and without bloody hands. This is a persistent idea, especially Serbian.

Orthodox thought and Serbian Orthodox state policy.

And this idea, being religious, cannot be burned or advertised, as long as chauvinism lives, wrapped in imperialist impulses, politics and the military industry, which has been corrupted for the interests of the great European powers throughout the 19th and 20th centuries.

To the Yugoslav state (read Serbian state) it is a blessing in disguise, for all Serbs, which when they gather in the country, then opens its nest and becomes "heavenly Serbia".

And if that is the case, where should only Serbs seek happiness, apart from the ruins of that house that they themselves demolished, there in paradise they will surely find new ones built by Albanians under duress in the years 1945–1948 for Serbian colonists.

In fact, the common desire of the Slavic peoples since their creation was in mental crisis, especially with the church and all parties of Serbia, which on December 1, 1918 renounced its state, nation and history, thinking that by doing so they could acquire more than their imperialist admirers, namely France and England at Versailles in 1919.

And that virus circulated all the way to the program and political philosophy of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia – KPJ, which was initially led by a Serb (Sima Markovic), and which the Russians lost in 1924, because it was not propagated that Serbs, Croats and Slovenes are the same people.

However, if someone planned to expel Serbia from Yugoslavia, it was part of the Croatian intelligence, because they considered the Serbs as the insulators of ALL NATIONS, then the question arises of what the Albanians should be accused of, when. in their territories the policy of concentration camps, colonization and extermination of all non-Serbs is implemented.

Because Albanians, just because they voted for the Vidovdan Constitution in 1920, don't need you anymore.

All Croats and Slavs voted against.

In this regard, Croatia and Slovenia declared their path by creating the national party of the KP in 1937, that policy dictated by a Croat (since 1935, the

Split Plenum), works for the dissolution of the state, so Albanians, Macedonians, Bosnians and Montenegrins create their own parties.

That is, Serbian scientists say that the meeting of AVNOJ (November 1944) and the formation of the Serbian Communist Party on May 15, 1945, is proof that everyone should flee the collapsing house, because Serbs are not allowed to be equal". , which in the name of Yugoslavia will include "Greater Serbia". And this is explained by the fact that Serbs want to be privileged, "because they have supported all other nations", that is, they have appointed them "state builders".

And here, according to them, only Albanians should stay away, because they are programmed to be exterminated, that is, to be exterminated: some to be killed, some to be converted, and some to be sent to Turkey.

And for this there are 37 programs that have been made by "scientists", officers and certain Serbian priests like Dionistije, Nikolaj Velimirović, the German Pope, Patriarch Pavlje, who suggest that the Serbian Hitler, that is, Slobodan Milošević, is. Announced like a bell like an ode to Sveti Sava in the Middle Ages, who was blinded by his brother!

And let me immediately emphasize one fact. The Yugoslav politician Ivan Stambolic promoted Slobodan Milosevic, if Vuk Draskovic promoted Vojislav Seselj (who is Vuk Draskovic's godfather), then the Serbian Orthodox Church not only promoted, but is also the architect of the entire tragedy, i.e. the genocide in Yugoslavia from 1989 to 1999, especially against Albanians, because it was the mentor of one or another criminal, namely S. Milosevic and V. Seselj and a number of other criminals, who committed suicide during 1999, or disguised themselves in Serbia, in monasteries and churches, turning into

"priests" like the infamous butcher of Albanian children Ratko Mladic and that sick psychologist Radovan Karadzic.

In this regard, if the Jews at one time emphasized that they were the chosen people, or the Spartans who emphasized that they were chosen citizens, if the Romans claimed to have received confirmation from the gods for the Aryan race, if the Roman Catholic Church. emphasized during the Middle Ages, must liberate the tomb of Jesus Christ, with the Crusades (1096–1227), if Adolf Hitler emphasized that the Germans are an Aryan race, which should rule the world, if the Russians emphasized that they were the gift of God., and that Peter the Great, Lenin, Stalin and recently Vladimir Putin, "God save us from them", perpetuate his rule over all the peoples of Europe, from the Urals to the Atlantic, then the Serbian Orthodox Church. State policy, is the common denominator of all CRIMES and genocide in Croatia, Bosnia and especially in Kosovo.

In this regard, one should read Vuk Drašković's book, Ozhilići Zivota, Belgrade 2022, as well as listening to the story of the policeman, Vladimir Marković, who says: "And God must weep for the crimes that have occurred against the Albanians of Kosovo", it can be clear and more unequivocally stated that the priests of Serbia have written a book; "The Genocide of the Serbs against the Serbs during the 20th Century", with the aim of obscuring the entire tragic reality of the massacre and the policy of extermination, and who were the developers themselves and were collaborators, then it is known unequivocally who committed the genocide.

And finally, the full reading of the "documentation", "The Genocide of the Siptarevs...", clearly reflects the intention of the drafters to try to mitigate their sin in the face of civilization. But now it is too late. Regarding that "genocide"

even though the peoples themselves are smart fools, they destroyed their people and their country by regularly highlighting the tales and lies, in the name of something that clearly says that they are being subjugated.

The Serbian Tragedy is trying to turn history back, by elevating Slobodan Milošević to the throne of Emperor Dušan (1346–1355), who was initially emperor for only 9 years. Slobodan Milošević ruled. So, the "Emperor" with the blessing of the Serbian church, again for only 9 years (1991–1999), is their symbol.

After June 10, 1999, the integral Serbia that was fragmented and did not play any historical role, except that Serbian priests invent various tales, emphasizing that these are historical "truths", thinking that in this way they refuted the accusations of genocide against Bosniaks in Bosnia and Albanians in Kosovo.

In this regard, as a source of 20th century documentation in the Balkans, I take responsibility before world opinion and emphasize the following:

WHY WAS THIS BOOK PUBLISHED BY THE SERBIAN ORTHODOX CHURCH?

The Serbian Orthodox Church not only helped, but participated in the propagation of the so-called entertaining myth of Kosovo in 1827, with the help of Vuk Karadzic. And that myth was originally planned in a cave by Markovic of Sarajevo, because the battle of Kosovo is pure FICTION, unpublished Turkish sources emphasize. The Serbian Orthodox Church has never claimed that the Serbs from Krajina were: "the best soldiers of Austria"; The Serbian Orthodox Church has never documented, but has allegedly falsified "the emigration of Serbs from Kosovo under Patriarch Arsenije in 1690", which was a pure forgery.

Here is what Jovan Tomic writes about it, "O Aranutima", Belgrade, 1913: "In some publications, quotation errors were published. This is an error that must be corrected. The fact presented in this way does not correspond to the truth. This is a historical misunderstanding, which has not been studied enough, can be preserved to this day. THE SOURCE of that error is in the notes and chronicles written by Orthodox priests and in their identification of the desolation that, as a result, occurred in Orthodoxy in that part with the decline of the Serbian people themselves". Therefore, the Serbian Orthodox Church has never intentionally quoted Jovan Tomic, who expressly says: "The so-called emigration of Serbs under the patriarch is not true, it has already been copied by some priests and you will find this copying in every book. in Serbian. This does not correspond to the truth". (See: Jovan Tomic, Rreth arnautëve, Belgrade 1913, p. 46.). But I emphasize that those copyists must have deliberately confused the Emigration of 100,000 Serbs from Krajina in 1751 to 1753 to Siberia and they were settled there under Empress Maria Theresa.

With this, the Serbian priests deliberately confused the exodus from another territory, namely Krajina, with an event that was insignificant to them, because "Ieljeavnje was but not massive. However, in 1690 there was emigration, in Srem and in the villages of Hrtkovci and Nikinci. And this is a fact. (See: Milorad Tomović, Serbian Church in War and Wars in It", Belgrade 2001, p. 69).

Moreover, the Serbian Orthodox Church has never declared itself in favor of the forced emigration of Albanians from the Sandzak of Niš in 1877, and that with genocide. The Serbian Orthodox Church since 1912 has never considered the exile of Albanians to the Turks, of course according to the programs of the Serbian state and the church. The KPS has never denied why the massacre

against Albanians was committed in 1913. The SPC has never repented for what it programmed and did over 182 villages against Albanians during the years 1919–1921 (see **Albania and its national border**, Geneva 1921, pp. 1–172 names of massacred and massacred Albanians, including children from 6 years. months and 94-year-olds).

With the election of Bishop Pavlje as Patriarch in the 9th district of the Serbian Orthodox Church, Bishop Artemije is appointed in his place of the Eparchy of Rashko -Prizren. And during the ordination of Bishop Artemije, he emphasizes this historical speech, with much hypocrisy and surprise. And he addresses his superior, who was elected in the 9th district as patriarch, with these words:

"Give me the rules of such a shepherd, especially you, Your Holiness (Paul), who for almost 35 years have wisely shepherded and guarded this same flock, which you are now handing over to me to take care of. You have also shepherded me among your sheep for 14 years. Continue like this, good shepherd, because I am ready to listen to you and follow you, to be guided by the high divine hand of the shepherd. Teach me also your love for the flock, your care and prudence, your vigilance and sleeplessness, the submission of the body with which it surrendered to the soul, the gentle expression of your face that testifies to the shepherd's labor, your efforts for the flock and the victories you won in the name of Christ and with Christ.

Show me the spiritual pastures where I can lead the flock (cattle), show me the clear springs to water them, as well as the harmful waters and meadows from which they must be protected. Show me who should be beaten with a stick and who with a pipe, when to take the flock out to pasture and when to take it out of the pasture, how to fight the wolves (Allbanians), who attack the flock

whether in the form of heretics or in the form of the enemy's genocide, how to raise up the fallen, and restore the fallen, restore the lost and seek and gather the lost. Especially, show me how to learn and preserve all this in accordance with the true and sublime teaching about the duty of the shepherd, so that I do not become a poor and hired shepherd who only milks and sucks the flock and who only grazes himself and does not care for all the sheep, as the leaders of Israel once were". (Quoted from: Milorad Tomovic, The Serbian Church in War and Wars ", Belgrade 2002, p. 135/6).

Thus, it did not take long for Bishop Artemije (compiler of the booklet "The Genocide of Serbs during the 20th Century...") to give concepts about Christians and non-Christians, emphasizing that the difference between the born (Christian Serbs) and the created (Christians, who are not Serbs), would be like lowering the mountain into the valley, and not raising the valley to the height of the mountain", quoting a Serbian priest named Nikolaj Velimirovic, who is a pure ideologist of fascism among the Serbs, where Patriarch Pavlje proclaims him as a "Saint".

Even Bishop Artemije, very quickly became CONTRARY, in explaining the role of God and Christ, revealing at the same time why there was a split in Christianity in 1054, when God and Christ are theologically recognized squares of Greater Serbia., and according to them, for whom S. Milošević and these "shepherds" (i.e. priests) who ruined four nations with the genocide of the elderly, especially during the years 1989–1999: Serbs, Croats, Bosniaks and Albanians.

In that quadrature of the "circle" the question arises whether the priests of Serbia were SERIOUSLY AFRAID OF THEMSELVES, or were they more afraid of God and the people, that they do not know what they are doing and where the end of the silencing is. politics, where is the end of their fictions in favor of their cross and their spiritual philosophies of massacres and horror camps, which is the genocide of Albanians over two centuries.

I emphasize this because in the churches, Milo's soldiers made a "divine" OATH before the priests, that they would kill every Albanian who was not a Christian and who was not baptized!

And the consequences of that OATH are known and presented in this book, especially towards the Albanians during the years 1998–1999. And to clarify, that shepherd from whom Artemije asks to teach him the craft of how to keep and feed the flock (the people), which is Patriarch Pavlje, on November 29, 1999, he goes to Vozd Milosevic (The Butcher of the Balkans).), accused of war crimes, and KISSES HIS HAND.

And if every sin is committed out of vanity or ignorance, defamed by the level of scientific ethics, then what is at stake here is the interest not only of the brutally educated mass of the population, but also genocidally accepted by them and institutionally.

Numbers that speak the language of mathematics

In relation to this chauvinistic stance, I quote information from the policy on the new COLONIZATION of Kosovo, which gained momentum after 1980. According to the 1981 census, 75 inhabitants live in one square kilometer in Macedonia (there are 25,713 square kilometers with 2 million inhabitants).

In Montenegro, which has an area of 13,812 square kilometers and a population of 600,000, there are 42 inhabitants per square kilometer.

In Serbia, with 55,968 square kilometers and 6,700,000 inhabitants, there are 99 inhabitants per square kilometer.

In Kosovo, out of 10,877 square kilometers of 2 million inhabitants, there are 148 inhabitants per 1 square kilometer.

Based on these data, it makes no sense that in Serbia 99; in Montenegro 42, and in Kosovo 148 inhabitants live per 1 square kilometer, and to propagate and seek a certain benefit for the arrival of Serbs and Montenegrins in Kosovo, that is, for the new fifth colonization during the 20th century, mainly with the help of the church.

This is most realistically described by Vlada Dapčević who says: "What is happening in Serbia is a simple fascist scenario and populist politics."

Everyone talks about the rights of Serbs and Montenegrins, who in most cases

The muese are colonists, who were colonized by the former government of Greater Serbia with the aim of CHANGING the national structure of the population.

They did this by taking the land from the Albanians and giving it to the settlers.

Today they are trumpeting the counter-revolution.

It is a simple fiction.

Because Albanians in Kosovo are not fighting for the return of capitalist Kosovo, but for national equality, independence.

And there is no force that would prevent the Albanian people from achieving their will. If Milosevic continues with such a policy of pressure, it will undoubtedly cause a civil war in Yugoslavia.

Only a madman, who plays with the fate of the country, could desire such a situation.

Serbs cannot accept the fact that Albanians created their INTELLIGENCE, their national consciousness, and that it is no longer possible to return them to the pre-war level, when any Serb COULD KILL an Albanian and was not responsible for it at all, at a time when Serbs robbed, destroyed and humiliated in the most terrible way..." (see: "Mladina" 20.01.1989, p. 61).

Another internal question arises: who committed the rape of Albanian women and men during 1998/99 and whether any Serb was responsible for that genocide. The answer is no one. And who created 600 mass graves and who placed the massacred bodies of Albanians as far as Batajnica in Belgrade, so that every trace of the genocide would be lost, none other than the ideology of the SPV and the state authorities of the fascist forge.

No, gentlemen, you are very wrong, because today the world is too small to hide something, like you hid the bodies of Albanians in 1877, 1912, 1921, 1945 and finally in 1998/99.

And this is proof that you live outside your consciousness, somewhere in caves.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN THAT KOSOVO IS A STATE BECAUSE OF ITS INTEGRITY?

COMES FROM the sovereignty of the people

On February 17, 2008, the Kosovo Assembly declared Kosovo's INDEPENDENCE from Serbian slavery. After that, the Serbian government, and especially the Serbian clerical fascism, took all the steps of a political nature to destroy that historical act. In this regard, they did not consider that in 2006, Montenegro declared its independence, and thus proved that an ordinary Montenegrin cannot live in the same state with Serbs. This indirectly raises the question before the wider world opinion, when Montenegrins who are Slavs cannot live with Serbs and how can Kosovo Albanians, who have no historical ties with Slavs, live with them. However, in 2010, the Government of the Republic of Serbia (after the separation of Montenegro from Serbia, i.e. after the proposal of the Third Yugoslavia, which looked like the Third Reich.), took all measures to CANCEL THE SEPARATION OF KOSOVO FROM SERBIA and APPLY TO THE UNITED NATIONS for arbitration, because Kosovo is under their protectorate, based on Resolution 1244 of the OUN Peace Council. And in response to this, Peres De Cuellar, as Secretary of the OUN, refers the accusation of the Republic of Serbia to the International Court of Justice in The Hague, for commenting on the question: IS INTERNATIONAL LAW OVERRULED on the occasion of the declaration of independence of Kosovo. This issue was compiled by a number of well-known lawyers from Serbia, the leader of whom by profession was a Swiss lawyer. From there, the question arises as to where this lawyer should practice his profession.

and finally, where did Dick Marty come from to raise the famous accusation against an Albanian in the European Parliament on behalf of the Serbs for: "trafficking in human organs", again Swiss. With this, we understand that the underground in Switzerland is under the command of Russia and Serbia, where the church plays a prominent role in this mysterious policy — which is

the worst kind of clerical fascism – SPC. (See. SPC in war, informant from Bern 1999).

In 2010, the International Court of Justice in Geneva issued a decision that no longer has any interpretation and declared its judgment that: "Kosovo's Declaration of Independence did not violate international law." This has put Serbia in an extremely unprecedented situation, and who else would take responsibility for reacting other than the PRIESTHOODS, namely Mr. Artemije as the instigator of the genocide in Kosovo, against the Albanians in the years 1998/1999, knowing that he is guilty and instructing him to collect a shameful number of documents, giving them the name "Siptar's Genocide against the Serbs during the 20th century", but they also claimed that Slobodan Milosevic, like the butcher of the Balkans, they promoted themselves, until they restored the Empire of Dushan, and not only that, but by order of the Kremlin, to begin once again the war of the "Holy Crusades", for the heavenly nation and divine Serbia"!

The authors, who did not reveal their dirty face and neo-fascist conscience, soon collected from all the churches (allegedly) THREE documents for the period 1918-1941, and one of them is from 1915, when the Serbs were killed by Austria-Hungary, shooting Franz Ferdinand in Sarajevo in 1914, trying to make the foundation of that shameful book a simple forgery.

With this, the priests of Serbia showed that they still have time to prove that they have not learned anything from the history of abuses of other peoples, because the one who invents is a greater CRIME than the one who commits the crime. And the Serbs do nothing without thinking and without criminality. But with the priests of Serbia everything is the same, there are no changes in the church mentality.

That is, after the conquest of about half of the ethnic Albanian lands in 1912, Serbian policy was oriented towards expanding into Bosnia in 1914. There (in Bosnia) they believed that their fate would be better than in Kosovo, because according to them, Bosniaks are "famous and despite everything they speak Serbian". This is how he shows a large number of documents extracted by Milorad Ekmečić, in 1989.

Since the Albanians were in no way collaborators in the assassination of Sarajevo in 1914, they thought that European diplomacy would look at the Serbs as in Berlin in 1878, as in London in 1913, in favor of Serbian aspirations to penetrate the Adriatic Sea. again that Serbia would be looked at with fingers, because Austria-Hungary was then an enemy of the Triple Alliance, that is, England, France and Russia. This is evidence that the Sarajevo assassination in 1914 was conceptually planned by the Tripartite Pact. And that goal by declaring Kosovo an independent state on February 17, 2008, "Russia will destroy" it again, not knowing that this possibility died forever, in Kumanovo on June 10, 1999, when the capitulation of the third Yugoslavia was signed. And this is that the Third Yugoslavia is an expanded Serbia, which dies forever with the division of Montenegro in 2006 and Kosovo in 2008.

During the Second Yugoslavia (1945–1992), Serbs and Montenegrins in Kosovo were the most favored nations in the Balkans. There are Serbs in Serbia as well.

are not as privileged as in Kosovo. And that attitude came from the attitude of Aleksandër Ranković and the Serbian German Patriarch that: "We will baptize part of Siptar, part of us will go to Turkey, and the poor we will kill!". (See: A. SIV, in 1958 alone 60,000 Albanians emigrated to Turkey, when A. Ranković

himself banned high schools in the Albanian language "so that emigration would be even more intensive.)

At the end of this text, we must mention two facts that speak of pure genocide against Albanians and the three Yugoslavias, namely: "The Albanian planted the field. He nourished that planted plant all the time. And when it was harvest time, the colonel came with 3 guards and a "Leteçi Vodi" and spoke to the Albanian host: "This field is mine. This beret is mine". If you react, you will be killed. But we give you 48 hours to leave for Turkey. Despite everything, to stay alive you must sign this document that you have sold all your wealth".

And not only that, for those Albanians who did not have good quality properties, the gendarmes sailed through their properties, usually on horses. If you greet an Albanian gendarme, he was beaten because he was talking to me. If you do not greet him, the Albanian is harassed because you did not greet him and that with the background of "who are you to talk to us". Based on this reality, a saying was made among the Labans: "Hyup because I killed you, get down because I killed you" – (lose because I will kill you, I will stab you with a knife a second time and this time I will give it to you. in the name of the king and the church. The large cattle were appropriated by Leteçi Uji, while the small cattle by the colonist". If the Arbanasi cannot be expelled, they can only have 0.40 ares of land! (See: AVIIB. P.17.K.602-The policy of extermination of the Arbanasi 1919–1937) Question: no Is this tool genocide?!

Kosovo has never been Serbian territory, except in the years 1912–1914.

However, during this period Kosovo was divided into two occupation zones. In the area occupied by Montenegro, the government organized conversion to Orthodoxy, using priests and all the brutal forces of a state.

In the occupied zone of Serbia, the government was imposed with bombs and knives. 132 villages were bombed in Nimes in two years. In no zone was there a law on the conditions of occupation, but the 19th century Hajduk Law was used.

Between the two wars, the country was divided into 33 districts and in 1929 into 9 provinces, so Serbia and Montenegro no longer exist as states, because their state subjectivity was DEPOSITED in a new state called the Kingdom of SHS, i.e. the Kingdom of Yugoslavia.

In the Federal Yugoslavia (1945–1999), Kosovo was always a separate administrative unit. And in 1974, the constitution became a constitutive element of the federation. In this regard, the DFJ (Zabljačka Yugoslavia) signed the CAPITULATION on June 10, 1999 after losing the war. Thus, with the UNSC Resolution No. 1244, the occupation of Kosovo ended. But since in 2006 the Federal State of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) no longer exists, because Montenegro is divided, the function of Resolution 1244 becomes a document act. But from the act itself

INTRODUCTION TO THE ANSWER

The great Serbian clerical fascism is rampant in the areas where they live.

Albanians through the centuries

Everything that the Serbs created through chauvinism, which is hatred during the 19th and 20th centuries, is pure genocide against Albanians. That is, the Pope's book called: "The Genocide of Serbia against Serbs during the 20th Century", is a pure invention of a school that lives in falsified history, and cannot survive without ugly scenes, massacres and fascist abuses against Albanians.

The Popes of Serbia, let's call this book, are trying to deceive the public with three documents for the period 1918–1941, emphasizing that the name of these and those monasteries was stolen once for 800 dinars and once for 13 dinars. (It is genocide for them). However, after five years it was shown that the showman himself stole that money and on the other hand accused an Albanian – Albanians – of theft. And that theft was discovered by the priest who came after him in that church as the official priest of the church. (See for this: Archives of the former Yugoslavia 1918–1941, Fund of the Ministry of Internal Affairs (S. 14), Fund of the Ministry of Religion K. 118/127. For the year 1928).

Why did the popes write this book "The Serbian Genocide of the Serbs during the 20th Century", solely and exclusively to amortize their plans for the ANNIHILATION of Albanians without consideration. In this regard, we will mention these plans that the Serbian intelligentsia in the "Serbian Cultural Club" taught the government word for word how to behave as brutally as possible against the Albanians, with the aim of exterminating and colonizing their territories. Here is an example: Dr. Milan St Protić, in a television show, emphasized that: "The Kosovo problem was possible only according to the instructions of Vasa Čubrilović. Later, any attempt to solve the Kosovo problem in the interests of Serbia is futile". And Milan St. Protic, not only indirectly proposing Čubrilović's program, he is alive and known to be with Vladimir Lazarević, (Serbia's public prosecutor) has filed an indictment against the main leaders of the KLA, allegedly for: "having carried out human organ transplantation in a so-called "Yellow House", where the garbage dump is

about 30 meters away. And here is what Vasa Čubrilović proposed in 1937 and what Milan St. Protic approved in November 2022: "Aranut should be introduced to the practice of psychosis through various threats.

The second option would be pressure from state authorities through: the globe, arrests, enforcement of police regulations, raids, felling of forests, arrest warrants, releasing dogs, pursuits, confiscation of acts, prohibition of grazing, removal of licenses to work in bars. Sanitary measures are proposed in homes, demolition of buildings, strict implementation of veterinary measures for livestock, and the courts should sentence villagers to hunger during the summer, cemeteries should be demolished, while the settlers should be given weapons. The fact that a Chetnik action will be undertaken, and that specifically by the Montenegrins."

Prince Mihailo issued the "Law on the Settlement of Foreigners in Serbia" in 1865. The method of COLONIZATION of Topljica was taught after 1878. Serbia on January 3, 1880 adopted the "Law on the Settlement of Newly United Parts such as Niška Sandžak". Serbia without hesitation gave the first foreign loan to pay TURKEY for the lands it had taken.

It did not create a single ministry where the expensive state apparatus would eat up the entire state budget. Now (in 1937) the Albanians must be mercilessly attacked, Vasa Čubrilović emphasizes and continues, to force them to emigrate to Turkey. Meanwhile, the areas where the Albanians live must be settled by the GERMANS and HUNGARS in the South due to the lack of people. So, here we see two facts:

1. Serbia received an international loan to repay the Albanian lands in the Sandzak of Niski, confiscated by Turkey; 2. Albanians never received that money from Turkey. And now the question arises what the Albanian MUHADHIRs experienced for almost more than two centuries from those measures of Orthodox Serbia. (See: Vasa Çubrilović, Emigration of the Arnauts on March 7, 1937, published). And only the Second World War thwarted these Serbian clerical-fascist plans, which in practice are worse than fascism, because in the years 1921–1924 Serbia created concentration camps for 604 Laban families in Niš, Leskovc and Nikšić. (See: AJ. S.14. K.101, telegram department).

The second example of the accusation (second document) is a pure forgery because Boza Maksimović-Kundak, as Prime Minister of the Kingdom of SHS, in 1927 donated 11 hectares of land to the Deçan Monastery, taking the same property from the Albanian villagers and donating it to the Deçan Monastery. However, the villagers occasionally used those amounts for their own needs, because they had deeds for it, but they also regularly paid taxes.

And not only that, but they were the guardians of the Monastery for about 300 years, because the monastery was built on the foundations of the ARBA church, and dreamed that one day the Monastery would be the one that was deliberately built as a place of worship for the Christian Arbanasi themselves, because there were no Serbs at all, not only in Deçan, but also in the entire Dukagjin.

And the priests of the same family, the guards of the monastery, accuse the general public of genocide, just because they used their property, that is, the forests. It is stupidity, it is an old craft of a layer that does not know what courage or heroism is, it knows about deceiving and slaughtering neighboring peoples, it knows about slaughtering children in the cradle as was done in 1929 in the village of Isnić.

During the war (1941–1944), no church in Kosovo (and Kosovo was ruled by three occupiers: Italians, Bulgarians and Germans) shows that no church was damaged and no inventory was damaged in the three monasteries: Deçan, Graçanicë and Peć, nor did anyone enter to commit any illegal act. (See the fonds in AJ. Milan Nedić 1941–1944, Ministry of Religion of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia, strictly pov. 044/1941–1944).

Albanians are not to blame for Serbia using clerical-fascist methods to exterminate a people in its own homeland.

The question arises as to what genocide is and what are the arguments for genocide. However, to show that they were doing something, the people simply lined up the documents and gave them an incriminating title: "Genocide of Siptar...". And if the Albanians of Kosovo, according to them, are "Siptars", then the question arises as to what the Albanians of Preševo and North Macedonia are.

However, if the Serbian population tries to call the Albanians of Albania Albanians, and those of Kosovo Siptars, then according to them, they are two peoples, who have the absolute right to dual citizenship. The Serbs did the same thing with the creation of the state of Kosovo, sending a protest to the OUN. And the OUN sent the same accusation to the International Court of Justice. And Serbia scored an own goal. It is true. With this, the Serbs should know that Resolution 1244 of the UN Security Council has also been annulled, because that resolution is of a political nature.

And the decision of the International Court of Justice is the first act that cannot be destroyed by any other court. With this, the Serbs not only scored an own goal, but also gave the Albanians the right to claim that part of the

Sandzak of Niski, which they occupied in 1877 with GENOCIDE. (See: Albanian League, Belgrade in 1909, which states: "During the occupation of our army in Toplica in 1877, not a single person was found alive who could at least tell the soldiers what those localities were called".).

During the Second Yugoslavia, the publishers of the pamphlet "Genoci Siptara nad srbim..." published 98 documents. In all the documents, a "storm of lies" prevails, which was signed by the majority, Pop Rasko-Prizrenski Pavlje. In all the documents in the "say-say" style, unknown persons, referring to Albanians, accuse them of having damaged this church. But after a long INVESTIGATION it turned out in every case, (I emphasize in every case-HB) that these accusations are fabricated by the priests themselves to be on the agenda, supposedly being "threatened" by Albanians. But the background is completely different. Popov is constantly massed with the concept of COLONIZATION of Kosovo with Slavic life. And in this regard, all these lies and paranoia were made according to the program, which the state security denied as not being true. Clerical-fascist programs for the general extermination of Albanians

We go on, showing Greater Serbia's orientation programs for the acquisition of foreign territories, that is, the programs for the extermination of all Albanians in the Balkans.

- 1. Sima Milutinovic-Sarajlija, 7 X 1827, who stayed in a cave in Montenegro and later invented that the myth of Kosovo is "history". And in that Sarajevo everyone called him THE HALF-MAD MAN FROM THE CAVE. But there is a truth there, because after him an avalanche of lies and myths begins in the fight to conquer the wealth of others. Let's go in order:
- 2. Vuk Karadžić, "All Serbs Everywhere" in 1836, programmed the regions that Greater Serbia should cover;

- 3. Ilija Grasanin, Nacertania in 1844.
- 4. Prota Mateja Nenadović, Serbia's penetration into the sea since 1878.
- 5. This document paved the way for Milutin Grasanin to write the program: "The Expansion of Serbia into Macedonia and Kosovo" in 1886.
- 6. The following is the program of the great Serbian idea of; Until our or your investigation in 1902.
- 7. Then follows the study: What Serbia Wants from 1910. With this, we outlined almost the entire structure on the basis of which the idea of Greater Serbia was created as an idea, as a theory, and as a practice of Serbian clerical fascism.
- 8. However, the main program of the great Serbian idea is the study of Prota Mateja Nenadović, The Penetration of Serbia to the Sea in 1878. This completes the scope of the great Serbian idea wrapped in fascism, which also has its roots in the Middle Ages. Namely, in 1288 the Serbs adopted official Orthodoxy. From then until the recognition of Serbia as a state at the Congress of Berlin on June 13, 1878, the Serbs did not resist any occupying power without the help of Russia and the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy and France. In this regard, on January 15, 1877, in the struggle for supremacy in the Balkans, Austria-Hungary and Russia concluded a Secret Treaty to fight against the Turks. It is for the expulsion of the Turks from the Balkans, and at the same time for the extermination of the Albanian people because they accepted ISLAM in the Middle Ages. Namely, the Secret Convention of Vienna and Petersburg on January 15, 1877 in Budapest aimed to have Russia assist Bulgaria in the war against the Turks, in order to get closer to Istanbul and thus restore Christianity to that strategic city.

Meanwhile, Austria-Hungary in Budapest on January 15, 1877 undertook to help Serbia in the war for the occupation of ethnic Albanian territories, primarily the Niski Sandzak with 986 villages and 6 cities. That war took place from December 1 to 28, 1877 in the Niski Sandzak. Then the Serbian army committed genocide over 986 Albanian villages and 6 cities of the Niš Sandzak. Not a single living human being of Albanian nationality remained

alive in those areas of Niski and the Pirot Sandzak. Therefore, there is no "Serbian genocide against Serbs", but one can easily conclude the opposite, that there is THE FIRST PHASE OF THE GENOCIDE AGAINST ALBANIANS 1877–1878

Today, the Serbian Orthodox Church does not have a doctrinal concept: whether "all people are children of God, or are they creatures of God". Namely, none of the wars that Serbia has waged so far has been declared aggressive, but the popes emphasize that those wars have been entirely defensive. Therefore, the Serbian Church is always in its political wedge with the reasoning: "Let it be, what cannot be done". Thus, these popes, like no other in Europe, give an empty right to every order to kill people, every order to shoot people without trial and court decision and so their corpses are burned or scattered in unknown places. In this regard, in the last war alone (1992–1999) the Serbs MASQUERADE about 700 mass graves in Kosovo. And what has been done with the rapes of women and men, no pope of Serbia has yet spoken.

Two schools with different programs for studying history

The Serbo-Turkish war of 1877 was tragic for the Albanian people, more specifically for the part that lived for centuries in the Niško Sandžak and in Pirotsko in part. What do the documents prove about this tragic history? During the second half of the 19th century, two schools dominated in Serbia. The first school was led by Ilarion Ruvarce, who defended the view that the writing of history should be based on scientific sources. While the second school, led by Panta Srečković, head of the History Department at the Velika Skola in Belgrade, was of the strict opinion that history should be based not

only on facts (arguments), it should also represent and protect the MYTHICAL-NATIONAL interest.

In fact, Panta Srečković was a man close to the authorities and they constantly consulted him. And so says Academician Rade Mihaljčić: "We Serbs stole history from the Albanians." Therefore, in 989 localities, or in 10,792 square kilometers in the Niš region, not a single Albanian remained alive in that tragic year 1877. All were killed, or forced from their homes for 28 days in the middle of winter, that is, from December 1 to 28, 1877. Moreover, nothing was left of a nation that had to disappear due to all kinds of use of force, even helped by European officers under the slogan: "Expulsion of Islam from Europe"!. Therefore, every war in Serbia was simply declared a crusade, that is, religious and colonial. And what the crusaders did and how they behaved in their adventurous campaigns, this has never been discovered in Europe. But the Catholic Church (Vatican) suppressed those horrors until they were made public, because it itself was a collaborator.

All the property of Albanians in the Sandzak of Niš was confiscated on December 28, 1877.

Here is his policy in arguments: "...the positions of Austria and Serbia must completely coincide regarding the extermination of the Arnauts. And so it was: The main motives for which the Serbian government expelled the Arnauts from the newly liberated regions, as far as we can see now, were these: the creation of a pure Serbian national state from Serbia; that, as the great poet Njegoš felt, the land be cleansed of the uncrucified; to paralyze the steps of Portina, which she took at the Berlin Congress itself, to return to her the areas where the Arnauts live; that Serbia's future action towards the regions of

Kosovo be ensured as much as possible..." (See: J. Haxhi Vasilević, Lidhja Shqiptare, Belgrade 1909. Rr. 12).

Administrative review of the Sandzak of Niš

As a result of the Turkish-Serbian war of 1877, Serbia will occupy Niski Saxhak (district), which consisted of these kaza (sections): The kaza of Niska had 30 neighborhoods. By then, the city had 1507 shops with three large warehouses. The city itself had 26 cafes, 4 baths, 13 large mosques and 6 small mosques, 2 madrasas (schools-HB), one primary school, the other high school. These madrasas (schools) worked until 1877. Both were built in 1376 and 1379 respectively. The first madrasa also had a library with about 4000 kitab (books). It is interesting to note that that library had a handwritten Quran from 1371. Likewise, the library had a BIBLE with the ancient Greek alphabet. The other books were for the study of the madrasas who lived in a closed (almost military) school. The madrasas also had their own kitchens. The city had 24 fountains with a state hotel for the sleeping. The whole case consisted of 128 villages with 3651 houses with 19 921 inhabitants of the Muslim faith (all Albanians) and 17 107 Christians (Serbs and Bulgarians), of the Orthodox faith. All the wealth of the Albanians was plundered in 28 days, in December 1877. The number of inhabitants per village should not be included in this amount. Because there is no such data. But there is information that no Orthodox priest lives in those rural settlements, that is, no Serbs live. This information also applies to other kazas, occupied in 1877 by Serbia, with an Albanian population.

The Sandzhak of Pirot had 9 large mosques and 2 churches, 1 synagogue and 3 tekkes. In the entire sandzhak there were 879 shops, 22 inns (khans), 119 kitchens, 42 bakeries, 31 taverns, 8 mills, 3 tobacconists, 2 brothels and 1 clock

tower. The Sandzhak of Pirot had 219 villages, with 2195 houses, with 5772 members of the Islamic religion, of Albanian origin and with 29741 inhabitants of the Orthodox faith, the majority of whom were of Bulgarian nationality (according to Turkish sources).

The Kazaja of Leskovac had 5 mosques, 6 tekkes, 1 church, 901 shops, 34 bakeries, 14 taverns, 13 large magazines. The Kazaja of Leskovac also had 3 hotels, 13 tobacconists, in 254 villages with 2,689 houses, where 10,525 Muslims (Arbans) and 21,030 Christians (Serbs) lived.

Vranje had 5 large mosques, 6 tekkes, 1 bathhouse, 1 clock tower, 2 churches, 1 telegraph building, 990 shops with 5 large magazines, 14 taverns, 28 bakeries, 86 kitchens, 23 mills. This kaza had 325 villages with 2069 houses, where there were 12502 Muslims (Arbans) and 30 061 Christians (Serbs). Prokuplje had 5 mahallas (houses) with 5 mosques, 1 church, 6 taverns, 229 shops and 1 shop, 6 taverns, 8 water mills, 1 clock tower, 13 springs. The entire kazu kazu consisted of 141 villages with 882 houses, with 6207 Muslims (Arbans) and 4618 Christians (Serbs).

Kurshumljija had 3 mosques, 1 large madrasa with a satisfactory library built in 1375 by the Turks, a kitchen and a dormitory for the madrasa, 50 shops, 2 bakeries, 4 inns – taverns, 2 magazines, 1 tavern for accommodation. The whole case consisted of 91 villages with 1180 houses, where 5951 Muslims (Arbanas) and 757 Christians (Serbs) lived as permanent citizens for centuries. Kaza Trn had 127 shops, 4 bakeries, 8 taverns, 1 tavern for overnight guests, 1149 Muslims (Arbanas) and 7072 Christians (Serbs). Everything was burned and looted.

The question arises about the fate of those mosques and libraries, what was their value, because twice the sultan personally donated the Quran to those libraries. Turkish documentation shows that in those libraries there were also BIBLES and other religious books corresponding to the early Christian and early Islamic era. All of those UNIQUE ones were destroyed by the Serbs in 1879, including the Albanian Zivalj himself. Mosques were destroyed, books were burned. It is the Serbian culture of purification and creation of the "pure nation and culture of Serbia", that clerical fascism or Slavocommunism is of an original type, of Russian origin. And now Serbia is seeking "extraterritorial" status for three churches built in the 14th century on the foundations of the Albanian churches in Kosovo. Couldn't the Abranas have demolished this church in 500 years of slavery, MAYBE, but they were considered sacred, and as their own. I have heard such concepts throughout Kosovo from our old Albanians, including the Serbs and their priests, but today they want to benefit politically, because they occupied Kosovo in the 1912 war, and lost it in the 1999 war, with the capitulation signed in Kumanovo.

In Serbia for about ten years there was a sharp controversy between M. Piročanac, who defended the opinion that the Albanians should remain in their homelands on the one hand and on the other Incognitus (Pante Srečković) who defended the opinion. that the Albanians should be exterminated and Serbia should be united. to expand to the south", of course on the basis of the secret Vienna-Petersburg Agreement on January 15, 1877 in Budapest, as well as the secret Convention of Austria-Hungary. and Serbia of June 28, 1881 on the expansion of Serbia towards Kosovo. (See: Convention between the Principality of Serbia and Austria-Hungary June 28, 1881, article 7–9, published in the original: H. Bajrami, Si e okopoi Serbia Kosoven më 1912, Prishtina 2003, p.28, in the original).

After the victory of this idea, namely Panta Sreckovic, the supreme command of the Serbian Vosja had this order for the executive power during the year 1878/79 which states: "The fewer of them (the Arnauts) remain with us, the greater the service will be rendered to the homeland" and "The more the Arnauts ENDURE, the more MERIT they will gain for their homeland". (See: J. H. Vasiljevic, Albanian League, Belgrade 1909, page 14; Vladan Djordjevic, Serbo-Turkish War, memories and notes, Belgrade 1907, with details about the extermination of the Arbansas).

The main archival evidence of the Serb genocide against Albanians in 1877

The same documentation emphasizes this argument: "With the expulsion of the Arnauts, certain places in those regions (the Sandzak of Niš and Pirot) were COMPLETELY WRITTEN, so that there were villages whose NAMES were no longer known; not even the authorities could recognize them because there was no one to point them out and now those DESERTED AREAS had to be REGULARIZED and cleaned up. And in this regard they had MISTAKES and those mistakes still haunt Serbia every day, at the same time as the orders for the evacuation of the Arnauts across the border, orders were sent for Serbs from the other side of the border to emigrate here. Serbia on this condition. of the state with these words: "Try to have the Serbs from the other side of the future borders of Serbia move to us and whoever comes, let him give him occupied (occupied-HB) land". (J.H. Vasiljevic, Albanian League...page 16).

European diplomacy also contributed to the extermination of Albanians from their homes. Here is what he said among the remaining French diplomats in 1879 to the Serbian ambassador in Istanbul: "You do not deserve to be INDEPENDENT when you cannot defend yourself against a pack of bandits; when you cannot guard your border... KILL THE ARNAUTS, chase them across the border and beat them wherever you find them". (The document is also found in the Archives of the Serbian General Staff, for the year 1879. That document has also been cited by: J. H. Vasiljević, Albanian League... page 10). And with these empty permits, Serbian politics, diplomacy and the army, and even the church, worked until the end of 1912, after which other programs for the extermination of Albanians began, but now from Kosovo and Macedonia.

GENOCIDE AGAINST ALBANIANS IN 1877

The mass killings with the aim of exterminating the population during the operation of 1-28 December 1877 were justified with these arguments.

According to archival data, Niski and Pirotski Sandžac with several kazas of the Kosovo vilayet, which is Srpska.

occupied by the army during the December operation in 1877, 346,286 people lived there. After the declaration of war, the operations were de facto commanded by General Franjo Aleksandrov Zah and General Novosillov (Russian). Their nationalist Faik Efendija, who buried the bodies of the Albanian victims, expressly states that: 1. 11,253 people died from the artillery shelling from the valley;

- 2. During the escape on the road, 2,811 children were killed, who were found frozen (corpses) on the side of the road, who probably jumped into the escape because they died from the freezing cold;
- 3. In those 28 days (December 1-28, 1877) 72,395 people of Albanian nationality lost their lives: "Who were buried by the Arab IDADIJA madrasas during March and April 1878. The same document states that out of 346,286 people, only

274,893 people of Albanian nationality remained alive. (Document: Faik Efendia, Dean of the Idadija Madrasa in Arbas from 1871-1879).

Serbification of the desert areas of the Sandzak of Niš with Montenegrin families because Serbia has no people to colonize in 1879-1897

According to archival data, during 1879, 900 passports were issued for colonization in the Sandžak of Niš for 800 Montenegrin families. This year, 4366 members of Montenegrin nationality were colonized. During 1880, 35 families from Montenegro were colonized in Jabllanice, 33 families in Dobrec, 23 families in Prokupje, all of Montenegrin nationality.

During 1881, 100 Montenegrin families were colonized in various Albanian villages of Toplica;

During 1882, 308 Montenegrin families settled in various villages in Toplic;

During 1883/4 there was no colonization because interstate relations between Serbia and Montenegro were not friendly;

During 1885, 20 Montenegrin families settled in Toplice via Bulgaria;

During 1886, 26 families settled in Dobrich, 1 family in Prokuplje, and 13 families in Vranje;

During 1887, 200 Montenegrin families settled in Toplica;

During 1888, 3 families were colonized in Toplica, 6,000 families with 7,352 inhabitants in Jabllanicë, and 6,000 of the same families were colonized later;

During 1889, 6,000 Montenegrin families settled in Toplica and Jablanica. Their colonization was carried out in three groups:

The first group with 186 families with 1393 people.

The second group included 267 families with 1,356 members, all living in the Kusumlji district.

The third group included 320 families with 2,200 members, who settled in Jabllanicë.

The fourth group included 265 families with 2,000 members, who lived in Jablanica and Leskovac.

During 1890, 52 families with 274 members were colonized, 5 families settled in Prokuplje, 18 families settled in Kosoanica, the rest in other villages;

During 1891/2 there was no collectivization because the empty properties of the arbans were taken over in their entirety, except for what remained of some forests and pastures;

In 1895/6, colonization almost stopped.

During 1897, only 2 Montenegrin families colonized Albanian lands, under threat from the authorities in 8 hours. The Albanians were forcibly expelled for 24 days. The large livestock was appropriated by the army and gendarmerie, while the small livestock and household items were appropriated by the colonists.

In 1898, the government of the Kingdom of Serbia completely suspended colonization (Serbization of Niško Sandžak). (For these codes see the publication: Toplicë, p. 88; AS MUD Colonization of New Areas 1879–1899).

Secret Convention between Austria and Serbia of June 28, 1881

The most infamous document, on which members of the Black Hand and the White Hand have been working for decades, is the so-called Secret Convention between Serbia and Austria-Hungary. That is, the "black hands" are the main culprits of the start of World War I. Why, because in 1912, with the Balkan War, they thought they had fulfilled the paragraphs of that convention on the "Southern Expansion of Serbia", by occupying Kosovo and Macedonia. Accordingly, for Macedonia the Serbs and especially the Popes provoked the Second Balkan War and with the victory of that war, Serbia thought that the time had come to go to Bosnia, where they saw the main obstacle in the position of Vienna, which occupied Bosnia in 1875 and annexed it in 1908. guide.

Almost all historians think that Austria helped the Albanians at the London Conference. Meanwhile, no one points out that in 1913 Vienna and Rome secretly divided the entire Albanian ethnic space. And not only that, in 1917, during the death of the Austrian Kaiser, almost all Albanian politicians went to Vienna to express their condolences. And the Austrian government did not give permission to those Albanian champions to return to Albania nor did it allow them to go to the Peace Conference in Versailles in 1919. Due to the current situation, no Albanian champion from Kosovo and Manastir could go to Versailles and represent the people's demand for Albanians to be for Ethnic Albania. (See: AJ. The Albanian Delegation in Vienna in 1918/19 must be

isolated; Hakif Bajrami, The Albanian People's Struggle for a National State 1912-1918, Prishtina 2019, p.411/432 for details).

THE SECOND PHASE OF THE GENOCIDE AGAINST THE ALBANIANS
1912-1914

What are Serbia's other programs for the extermination of Albanians after 1912?

The military victory of the Balkan Alliance over Turkey in October and November 1912 created new conditions for the state organization of the Balkans. These changes were dictated in London in 1913 at the so-called Peace Conference, by the Great Powers, each to their own advantage. The Serbian government is now on the diplomatic offensive because it fears the arguments on the ground that the Great Powers will force Serbia back to the borders of 1879.

The public was never informed of what measures the Serbian government was using. The Balkan Alliance won a military victory over Turkey. However, Serbian social democracy has its own fair and objective position regarding the war of the Balkan Alliance. Here is the argument: "That the Arnauts are not Qarra is the best evidence of the Arnauts' rebellion and the taking of Skopje by them (July 1912), when no one was missing not only a head or a lock of hair from their head. but also not a single bun from the postman. In that rebellion there were poor Arnauts, even EXECUTED, but none of them robbed anyone and took anything by requisition." (See: "Radničke Novine" 1913).

Dimitrije Tucovič, will write objectively and in a way "saved" the face of his people, but not the Church, but not the regime, which had a colonial attitude only towards Albanians as a whole. Here is such a state attitude: "Plotuni was

looking for women holding babies in their arms; next to the dead mothers, their children who were spared by chance fought; women gave birth out of fear. In two hours, 500 souls were killed".

The Montenegrin barbarity in Krasniç can worthily stand next to the barbarity of the Serbian army in Ljuma; the same methods, the same recklessness, the same blood feud" (...). "The Albanian villages, from which people left in time, turned into incinerators. At the same time, these were the crematoriums in Varvar where hundreds of women and children were burned alive. And until the insurgents disarmed and released the captured Serbian officers and soldiers, until then the Serbian soldiers did not spare even children, women and the sick..."(...)."Gjakova is a completely Albanian city.

And the surroundings of Gjakova are not only predominantly, but almost exclusively Albanian. In this entire area, Serbia found the place of the Serbs, Serbian medieval monuments, cold walls, which are valuable for archeology and artists... And precisely the fundamental cause of all the accidents from which we suffer today and from which we will suffer in the future lies in the fact that we have entered a foreign country", not as liberators, but as illuminists (see: Radničke Novine, 1913).

Regarding these deceptions against Albanians, Dušan Popović wrote: "It is not much to be surprised by the crude instincts of our peasant mass, for whose education and civilization this country was not interested; We should not worry about the narrow and miserable political and spiritual horizon of our military commanders, who were educated to consider as a kind of heroism the cold-blooded and dirty murder of tens and hundreds of Albanians, their women and children; we should not revolt either because of the bourgeois public change that gives moral permission to all these atrocities, which cause

more and more appetite for the destruction of Albanians and their families...". And further "It is not only a matter of protest against the Arab policy of our bourgeoisie, the reputation of the Serbian people must also be preserved before the European cultural and democratic world. We must prove that in Serbia there is a world, many people who think contrary to them. And that at the head of all this is the proletariat, stands Social Democracy".

Dragisa Lapcevic continues after Dusan Popovic: "Serbia sent the army to the Adriatic Sea with the desire to subjugate the Albanian people and enslave them. They went there with a gun and a cannon, and not only did they do what was contrary to the honor of a single country, which once had a tradition of revolution and liberation, but they created agreements for permanent friction. We will continue to have skirmishes and accidents, if Serbia does not decide to change its policy."

Meanwhile, Kosta Novakovic will continue: "We are for the Albanians what the Turks were for us. It is a matter of time when our deeds will be forgotten; It is a matter of our state policy whether it will be possible to accelerate this request. The Turks do not hate us now as they used to, but 500 years have passed. We must demand that they (the Albanians) do not forget us as enemies (see:)Serbs and Albanians, I, Ljubljana 1989, in detail).

Serbia's diplomatic assets have never been publicly displayed. Here is what Serbian diplomacy, translated by Nikola Pasic, addressed to the gathering of December 18, 1912, that is, one day after the opening of the conference in London. Namely, Nikola Pasic from London urgently requests the military authorities in Skopje to prepare forged telegrams and send them to imitate the Albanian population from: Peć, Gjakova, Prizren and Tetovo, requesting: "that the population of these regions be of Serbian origin. that they speak Serbian

to their families and expressly request to be part of the Kingdom of Serbia, not COASTAL ALBANIA". The telegrams are serious forgeries and the Albanian people have never known about them. But Serbia used those forgeries to secure for its own benefit those purely Albanian regions. Therefore, it took from the Great Powers the entire Vilayet of Kosovo and part of the Vilayet of Manastir. Here are those forged documents:

Serbian fascist propaganda telegrams in London in 1913

Telegram No. 1 from Peć

"Very urgent, Third Army Command in Prizren in 1913. "Now, and as soon as possible, try to have tomorrow (December 18, 1912), the most prominent Albanians from PEÇI, send telegrams to London and ask the following ambassadors: French, Russian, Italian, German, Austrian and Grey. (English – HB) to leave them under the Serbian state, so that they do not belong to Primorsky Albania.

They should say that the majority speaks Serbian and the remaining minority understands Serbian, that since ancient times they have lived side by side with the Serbs and that they want to live with them. If not otherwise, please send a telegram to them. On the result of Načelnoik Vučić reports. (See: AVIIB. P. IV. K. 48/9-1/27).

This document is enough to reveal the truth about ideological, theoretical and practical gender. Telegram No. 2 from Gjakova

"For the Foreign Office of Great Britain, Mr. Edward Grey, London. Your Excellency, we note that you and the other ambassadors of the Great Powers have been entrusted with the resolution of vital issues for the survival and

progress of our tribe in these regions. Therefore, we, the undersigned on behalf of the Albanian inhabitants of Gjakova and their area, beg you to listen to our wishes and requests before deciding on our future fate, which is to let us belong to the Serbian state, if you want our tribe to be peaceful in these parts and to progress economically and culturally.

We are all of Serbian origin, we have lived with Serbians since ancient times and we speak Serbian fluently, so we also understand Serbian". (See: AVIIB; P.IV. K. 48/9–1/27). I cannot go further without saying that in 1913 there were no Serbs in the Gjakova District as in 1912. That no house knew how to speak Serbian is a historical truth. Such lies can only be fabricated by Serbian politicians and their followers.

Telegram No. 3 from Prizren

"To His Excellency the Ambassador of: the French Republic, the Russian Empire, the German Empire, the Austro-Hungarian Empire, the Kingdom of Italy, the Kingdom of England, YOUR EXCELLENCY

Before you and the states of your representatives of the Great Powers, the vital issue of the survival and progress of our tribe in these regions must be resolved. Therefore, we, on behalf of the Arbans of Prizren and its area, ask for your mercy for the resolution of our fate, not to unite us in Primorsky Albania, but if you want us to have peace, cultural and economic progress, leave us. under the Serbian state. We are of Serbian origin, we have lived with the Serbs since ancient times, we speak Serbian, the majority speaks Serbian and the remaining minority understands Serbian. We have lived together with the Serbs since ancient times and it is our most sincere desire that you continue to

remain in the Serbian state. (Document found in the original in: AVIIB. P. IV. K. 48/9-1/28, for 1913).

What is the real truth here? Nothing but an ordinary Serbian Orthodoxy stands in continuity. How is it possible to emphasize the words: "In the name of the Albanians..." and then say that "we are Serbs". However, it is not a criminal lie, by those who say it, but even more tragically and criminally it has been presented and accepted by the Great Powers, who blindly trust the Serbs. It was enough to comment on those telegrams, that they supposedly asked for the Albanian inhabitants, because no one bothered to check those telegrams on the ground, asking a few questions, who sent them, who was their author and were they Albanians. informed about this, of course the Albanian champions. None!

The telegram from Tetovo was not sent.

A telegram from Tetovo was not sent because it was considered sufficient, since three telegrams are on the table for the Great Powers. The situation on the ground was also considered important, because the natural border is the main condition for which: Russian, English and French diplomacy declared. Example of a real genocide by force of Albanian immigrants in Turkey in 1912–1914

The extermination of Albanians continues with emigration to Turkey. Serbian sources emphasize that this goal is achieved through the Serbization of Kosovo; through the creation of concentration camps, through the conversion of all mosques, mosques and waqf buildings into horse stables or stables; through colonization by Serbian criminals. These are arguments that speak of

an open war for the extermination of all Albanians. We present the arguments of genocide in turn:

MASSIVE EMIGRATION OF ARBANIANS TO TURKEY 1912-1914

I am transcribing in the original a document of Serbian origin: List of Muslim immigrants (Arbanians) who have gone to Turkey via THESSALONIKI from the time of the occupation until now:

As your first campaign, lord of the Serbian priests, is the CONVERSION of the Arbanasi from the Islamic and Catholic faith to the Orthodox faith. And Montenegro began first, and after it was foreseen to begin the conversion of Serbia. The priests of Serbia, in Gazimestan on June 28, 1913, gathered about 500 old Albanians. First CONVERTED, then let the military dogs massacre them and finally bombed them. His mass grave is unknown to this day. (See: Leon Trotsky, Massacre of a People with Bare Hands Called the Arbanasi and They Are Not Celebrated, 1913/4; What the "Black Hand" Thought and Did in Kosovo in 1913).

STATISTICS OF EMIGRATION OF ARBANIANS TO TURKEY 1912–1914 As a result of state terror, Serbian arguments revealed the following reality of genocide against Albanians by months and years during the years 1912–1914. Let's go in order by years and months:

In November 1912, 8,866 Albanians emigrated to Turkey;

In December, 11,493 people were displaced.

In January 1913 12,087 people are leaving,

In February, 12,088 people were displaced,

In March, 7,553 people were displaced,

In April, 6,725 people were displaced,

During the month of May, 12,813 people were displaced,

During the month of June, 9386 people were displaced,

During July, 21,045 people were displaced,

During the month of August, 29,312 people were displaced,

During the month of September, 13,380 people were displaced,

During October, 14,764 people were displaced,

During the month of November, 17,213 people were displaced,

During December 1913 15,502 people were displaced.

During January 1914, 10,192 people emigrated to Turkey.

During February, 25,060 people were displaced to Turkey.

During the month of March, 12,346 people emigrated to Turkey.

This number includes children under 6 years old. It is estimated that about 40,000 Muslims emigrated through KAVALA, and in addition, an even larger number moved (through HB). These 240,000 people traveled from here on 395

ships. (See: V. Dedier, Života Antic, Documents on the Foreign Policy of the Kingdom of Serbia K. VII. Vol. 1. Belgrade 1980. p. 617-618).

During April 1914, 6,520 people emigrated,

During the month of May, 15,414 people were displaced,

During the month of June, 14,821 people were displaced,

During July, 26,236 people were displaced.

And based on this Serbian source, 302,907 Albanians emigrated to Turkey via Thessaloniki. This number, the Serbian source emphasizes, does not include children under the age of 6. But based on Turkish diplomatic and military documentation, until World War I, about 500,000 Albanians and about 20,000 so-called Turks emigrated from the occupied Albanian territories, who were employed in the 5 Albanian vilayets (Skadar, Kosovo, Manastir, Janinsky and Thessaloniki. -). Do you call such horrors of an entire nation: "liberated" (?) Mr. POPS OF SERBIA. And who to free is a question before conscious civilization. You certainly did not free the Serbs, because in 1914 you imposed a new war on a global scale. It is difficult for you to live with the hope of God's justice! which for you is non-existence, because the Serb blasphemes God, curses the Virgin, is capable of blinding his brother only to rob and lie, because this is his AND mental illness. In this regard, the death of 500 Albanian champions in Gazimstan on June 28, 1913 in one minute by dropping a bomb on them, is not the beginning of genocide, because we cannot forget what happened in 1877 in the Sandzak of Niski. more tragic and catastrophic end.

How Božidar Janković deceived the Albanians in 1912

General Božidar Janković, on June 28, 1913, invited the Albanian champions to Gazimastan and killed them all by throwing FOUR grenades at them. They were buried by the Red Cross of Istiçe Açıbad Reis, in his diary in 1914.

But the crimes of Serbian priests were not a specialty only in Kosovo, but also in Primorsky Albania. In fact, in 1913, almost the entire Lumski region was set on fire. Not a single house was defended, and a huge number of SHEPHERDS with sticks in their hands were also destroyed, Archibad Reis writes in his diary. A. Rice is your son-in-law and correspondent during the days of the war 1912–1928, gentlemen. (See Dossier A Rice in AJ S. 14/12/1928, his TESTAMRNT and other writings regarding the strata of your soldiers and priests, on the Albanian people empty-handed, he left everything as a testament with the question: Who are the Serbs and what are their goals priests, who do not believe in either God or Christ").

And what you got from the intention to conquer Bosnia in 1914, is proven by the argument that 56 percent of the Serbian population was executed in the First World War, the guilt of the population in the intention of new conquests. This is not a made-up figure, but the argument of your sources, which are found in the archives of all of Europe. But you pump, for that horror your policy of conquest and your megalomania are to blame, which you got from Russia, France and your intellectuals, trained and educated in a chauvinistic way.

Shelling and shelling of villages in the Kosovo Vilayet during

1912-1918 years

What is said in the book Artemija, "The Genocide of Serbs against Serbs during the 20th Century", published in 2011, is refuted by Serbian sources:

First, the whole world knows that the Kingdom of SHS, from 1912 to 1914, created THREE. CONCENTRATION CAMPS FOR ALBANIANS, namely: one in NIS, the second in LESKOVAC and the third in NIKSIC. 604 Albanian women were gathered in those camps, with the aim that the rest, after the BURNING of the VILLAGE, would flee their camp and settle either in Albania or in Turkey. Isn't this an element of genocide — IT IS. But this is not the only argument. During the years 1913 to June 1914, Serbian soldiers BURNT 132 Albanian villages. Secondly, all property, not just those of the villages, was plundered and appropriated by the army and the church.

During the years 1916–1918, the Albanians were a divided people and under the occupation of the Austro-Hungarian and Bulgarian states. Namely, the Albanians had no rights because the occupier demanded that they be educated, because he did not think that the people, almost all of whom were illiterate, could serve the occupier, if the Serbian regimes did so.

What follows is the fragmented entirety of the Albanian tragedies of 1918–1941, at a time when a Serb could beat any Albanian without answering to any authority. That is, the time follows when 182 Albanian villages were burned with the aim of scaring the population from genocide, at least to stay alive, they were moved to Turkey.?

THIRD PHASE OF THE GENOCIDE AGAINST THE ALBANIANS 1918-1941

ALBANIANS CONQUERED BY THE KINGDOM OF SHS – YUGOSLAVIA

BETWEEN THE TWO WORLD WARS (1918-1941)

Albanians are facing extermination and massacre by the clerical-fascist regime of the Serbian yoke, because Serbia does not recognize the Albanian

nationality and is trying to exterminate it during the two world wars. The documentation that speaks of this is of Serbian origin. And as the first argument, the publication of no newspaper in the Albanian language is not allowed. Only one newspaper was allowed to be published with the name in Turkish "HAK" (Justice) in Arabic letters. With this, the government tried to "prove" that Albanians "do not have their own alphabet, but use the Arabic alphabet. But since 1908 Albanians have their own national alphabet.

Below is the original argument, in Serbian: "According to the data found in the Archives of the Kosovo Committee based in Shkodra, data which are presented in the PEOPLE'S SOCIETY IN GENEVA, in French. In the Prizreb region, 836 civilians of Albanian nationality were liquidated. In that area, 772 houses were demolished; In the Pec region, 1563 people were killed, all famous people, and 714 houses were burned; 133 people were killed and massacred in the Mitroc region and 42 houses were burned; 1270 people were beaten and 258 houses were burned in the Labsko region. In the Pristina region, 4,600 people were killed and 2,194 houses were burned; in the Vustri region, 2,179 people were killed and 1,463 houses were burned; in the In the Urosevac region, 1694 people were killed and 298 houses were burned, in the Gilan region, 565 people were killed and 452 houses were burned. In the Preshevka region, 267 people were killed and 182 houses were burned. To have a clear conscience, I only attach the documents of the Serbs of the province, or the statements of the Serbian priests, who WRITTEN over the massacred corpses in all Albanian settlements.

First argument

"Guns are exploding in Arnautluk. Entire regions inhabited by Arnauts are in a state of unrest, similar to the unrest in Ireland, which seeks to break away

from the economy of England. Serbia created a zone where Albanian citizens were second-class citizens. Down there (in the south of the country, where Albanians live exclusively), entire villages were set on fire, killing many people; the madness goes on to infinity and no one in this country has any shame, but like the last cannibal preaches the EXTERMINATION of an entire part of the population from religious and national hatred. No one asks who made these people outlaws, no one will see that our policemen and officials, who are guilty of their innocent blood, which has been shed there since the "liberation", should be sent, but they preach new massacres and new bloodshed". . (R. Novine 1921).

Another argument

Concentration camp for Albanians in NISA 1919-1923.

All the families of those Albanians who did not agree to the reoccupation, but defended their homes with force of arms, were interned in the Concentration Camp in Niš. The campaign to establish concentration camps in Niš, Leskovc for Albanians and in Čačak and Nikšić for Bosniaks, especially from the Sandžak of Novopazar, continued until 1923. (See: AJ. Fond. S. 14 (MUP), K. 104. Telegrams from the field). "In the concentration camp in Niš there were 606 Albanian families". (See: AJ. S. 14. K. 104).

The third argument of genocide

On June 16, 1920, the Kingdom of SHS created a program for the liquidation of all Albanians. The program was given to the army and gendarmerie. On the basis of that program, on August 27, 1920, the royal parliament of SHS adopted: "The Law on the Settlement of the Southern Provinces". Thus, a political space was created for persecution and abuse of all kinds: from the murder of

children, the elderly and women, from the burning of 182 villages, to the conversion of all mosques and horse stables. It was enough for any Serb to say: "this and that property is for colonization" and terrorist organizations such as "Bela Ruka" and "Narodna Odbrana", ORJUNA, SRNAO continued to work as the first fascist prototypes in the Balkans.

The researcher will also find this information in Serbian sources: "The houses of Albanians have been burning for days". It is difficult to hear the cries of children and the elderly who are being mistreated and mistreated just to cry. Especially at night, the wailing of children and women who are crying because of the mistreatment is heard, even high-ranking officers and distant priests of the Serbian church are present. Moreover, there is not a day that the newspapers do not report that so-and-so has been beaten, not because he is our enemy, but because his land and all his household goods have been stolen".

In Serbian sources you can also read articles like this:

"...In the past Arnautluk weapons... all the regions inhabited by the Arnauts are in a ferment, resembling the ferment in Ireland, which seeks to break away from the rule of England. Serbia created another zone where the citizens were second-class citizens. They set fire to entire villages down there, killing many people; the madness goes to infinity and no one in this country has any shame anymore, but like the last cannibal preaches the EXTERMINATION of an entire part of the population from religious and national hatred. No one asks who turned those people into outlaws, no one will see that we send our policemen and officials, who are guilty of all that innocent blood, which is being shed there for "liberation", but they are preaching new SLAUGHTER. new bloodshed". The villages where the Albanians live looked like real

slaughterhouses of innocent people with the aim of everyone emigrating to Turkey, because they are of the Islamic religion!

It is sufficient to further emphasize the following data:

"Punisha (Raçić) has had better hands so far. He successfully slaughtered the old men and children of the Arnauts. He knew how to line up six of them in one blow. In Kosovo he slaughtered with a dagger, and it would have burned out sooner than it would have tired out. That revolver brought him luck, he gained a beautiful fortune". (See: "RAD" Belgrade 5 VIII 1925).

This fascist policy of exterminating Albanians continues.

Here is a new argument: "In Macedonia and Kosovo, the general-fascist dictatorship continued the agrarian policy of Greater Serbia with hitherto unheard-of means of white terror." Land is simply stolen by violent means and given to the White Guard and the great Serbian volunteers. The entire village of PALE was razed to make way for the newcomers. With rifles, machine guns and bombs, thousands and thousands of Albanian families are expelled from their villages" (See: "Proleteri" January 30, 1930).

Center for exterminating Arbans from their homes with sticks in monasteries and churches

The Kingdom of SHS (1918–1929) or the Kingdom of Yugoslavia (from 1929–1941) designated three centers for the elaboration of the scenario of the extermination of Albanians from Yugoslavia. The first center was in Mitrovica. There, Mihajlo Cervic was appointed as an extraordinary commissioner. His task was to select the terrain and regions for the Serbization of Kosovo. His

plans were assisted by Punisa Racic, who had a center in Peja, while Luba Popovic stayed with his staff in Gilan.

ALBANIAN EMIGRATION TO TURKEY 1918-1941

Regarding the preparation of the ground for the extermination of Albanians, Vasa Čubrilović writes: "To exterminate the Arabs, the state apparatus must abuse every Aranut regardless of age. Fines such as: Arrests, application of police measures, sentences, cutting down forests, orders, releasing dogs, chasing the kuluk, cleaning cemeteries, burning down neighborhoods of villages and cities, as was the case in Niskoma. Sandžak in 1877 should be taken against them."

As a result of that clerical-fascist policy, Albanians had to emigrate to Turkey along this route until 1941, namely:

During 1919, 23,508 Labans emigrated;

During 1912, 8536 Albanians left

During 1921, 24,532 Albanians emigrated

During 1922, 12,307 Albanians emigrated

During 1923, 6,389 Albanians emigrated.

During 1924, 9,631 Albanians emigrated.

During 1925, 4,315 Albanians emigrated.

During 1926, 4,112 Albanians emigrated.

During 1927, 5,197 Albanians emigrated.

During 1928, 4,326 Albanians emigrated.

During 1929, 6,219 Albanians emigrated.

During 1930, 13,215 Albanians emigrated

During 1931, 29,807 Albanians emigrated.

During 1932, 6,219 Albanians emigrated.

During 1933, 3420 Albanians emigrated

During 1934, 14,508 Albanians emigrated

During 1935, 9,567 Albanians emigrated.

During 1936, 4,252 Albanians emigrated.

During 1937, 4,236 Albanians emigrated.

During 1938, 7,251 Albanians emigrated.

During 1939, 7,215 Albanians emigrated.

During 1940, 6,729 Albanians emigrated.

A total of 260,000 Albanians emigrated to Turkey in the intervening period. While about 85,000 colonists of Slavic nationality were settled on their properties according to the "LAW ON THE SETTLEMENT OF SOUTHERN SKY" of August 27, 1920.

THE ELIMINATION OF ALBANIANS IN ALBANIA ACCORDING TO SERBIAN SOURCES IS REFERRED TO STRICTLY. 1918–1941 have the following information:

During the years 1919-1923, 583 families emigrated to Albania.

During 1924, 43 families emigrated to Albania.

During 1925, 148 families emigrated to Albania.

During 1926, 299 families were displaced.

During 1927, 316 families were displaced.

During 1928, 149 families were displaced.

During 1929, 216 children were sent

During 1930, 199 families were displaced.

During 1931, 624 families were displaced.

During 1932, 211 families were displaced.

During 1933, 181 families were displaced.

During 1934, 328 families were displaced.

During 1935, 386 families were displaced.

No data during 1936?

During 1937, 182 parents emigrated

During 1939, 105 families were displaced (See: AVIIB. P. 17. K. 95-a. Dos. 1, pov. 429; AVIIB. P. 17, K. 24, d strictly pov. 6504).

The Kingdom of SHS, that is, Yugoslavia, is a collaborator of these interstate treaties for the extermination of the Labans. The first intergovernmental agreement was the one in Lausanne in 1923. That treaty included the population of Southern Albania. And the Yugoslav authorities worked on them for ten years. So, in 1933, an intergovernmental agreement was drafted between Yugoslavia and Turkey for the evacuation of the Albanian population according to the Greek-Turkish model.

That example did not yield results because Yugoslavia did not have a Serbian population in Turkey for exchange like the Greeks, who had a Hiriskan element. The second intergovernmental agreement was drafted in 1934 as the Romanian-Turkish example, which is the emigration of the population in one direction, as was taken as a basis and compensation. And this example did not yield any results, even if state terror is not stopped, just as emigration is not stopped. However, in 1935, all ministries gathered in Belgrade to draft the final program of Albanian emigration from Yugoslavia to Turkey.

AS A CONSEQUENCE OF THE YUGOSLAVO-TURKISH CONVENTION OF 1938, IT WAS FORECASTED that they would be relocated to Turkey in the following order:

During 1939, 4,000 families from Alaba moved to Turkey;

During 1940, 6,000 families from Alaba moved to Turkey;

During 1941, 7,000 Albanian families moved to Trska;

During 1942, 7,000 Albanian families emigrated from Yugoslavia to Trska;

During 1943, 8,000 Albanian families emigrated to Turkey;

During 1944, 8000 Albanian families emigrated to Turkey. (For this information see: DASIPB, DNZ Fund, for the year 1939. D. II-1939-Yugoslav-Turkish Convention on the Emigration of Albanians from Yugoslavia until 1944).

In the period 1918–1941, your authorities, in collaboration with the government and terrorist organizations, appropriated 381,245 hectares of cultivated land from the Albanians. 17,679 Slavic families were settled on that land with the aim of Serbizing the ethnic Albanian territories. (See: AJ. Colonization and Agrarian Reform Fund 1918–1941, Yugoslav Turkey The 1938 Convention was published as a special edition in: Albanian, French and Serbian.).

Ivo Andrić's Program: On the Partition of Albania between Yugoslavia and Italy in 1939 In 1939, the people of Serbia pressured the illegitimate Serb Ivo Andrić to prepare an essay on the DIVISION OF ALBANIA between Yugoslavia and Italy. (I published this study in the framework of 37 Serbian programs for the EXTERMINATION OF ALBANIANS 1836-1999). However, in Serbian and Albanian historiography there is a strange phenomenon. Everyone quotes Vasa Čubrilović twice. This shows the Albanian tragedy in an individual sense. But neither the reality nor the ideology of fascism among Serbs is an individual feature. Look who participated in the creation of the entire Yugoslav-Turkish CONVENTION on the emigration of Albanians to Turkey in 1933, 1934, 1935 and at the end of 1938. They participate neither less nor more (See: Inter-ministerial Conference in Belgrade in 1935, where they participate in the preparation of the DEPORTATION OF ALBANIANS TO TURKEY: Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Ministry of Internal Affairs; Ministry of Finance; Ministry of Army and Navy; Ministry of Agriculture, SPS (SerbiCOLONIZATION OF ALBANIAN PROPERTIES BECAUSE SERBIA HAS NO PEOPLE FOR THE SLAVICIZATION OF KOSOVO 1918-1941

During the interwar period, it is known that Albanians had their arable lands stolen and given to settlers. Those benefits were completely "legal," because the authorities announced that they would remove the "feudal and feudal system" from the land. This created the conditions for the entire European opinion to be on their side, thinking that the Albanians "have a lot of land, that they as Christians did not have enough land during the Turkish occupation and thus do not have enough land either. after 1912. It was thought that: "the Albanians were, supposedly, until 1912 a privileged stratum of the state".

And this lie was believed by the general public of Europe. In fact, this injustice came to such an extent that in 1937, in order to implement the infamous

Convention with Turkey for PUNISHMENT of all Albanians in Turkey and not in Albania, it was carried out in such a way that the government approved a DECREE. that: an Albanian can have 0.40 hectares of land, while a Serb or a colonist of Slavic origin can have 45 hectares of land, or more.

Under these conditions in 1941, during the capitulation of Yugoslavia, all the colonists, knowing what they had done since 1918 to the Albanians, were forced to abandon their LEGALLY ACQUIRED PROPERTY. The archives of Yugoslavia contain information that after January 6, 1941, about 11,168 families of Slavic origin, all colonists, left Kosovo. After the capitulation of Germany, the Presidency of AVNOJ adopted a DECREE LAW that the colonists could not return to Kosovo until the conditions in the country were regulated. Well, it is not about the ban, it is about a temporary procedure, on March 6, 1945. In this regard, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia held its first meeting on April 1, 1945 in Belgrade, putting on the agenda the situation of the colonists "in Kosovo and not in Macedonia".

After a wide discussion, Tito dictates: "All colonists must return to Kosovo". And based on that directive, the LAW of March 6, 1945 "On the Prohibition of the Return of Colonists to Kosovo" was immediately annulled. Based on the communist directive of April 1, 1945, 11,168 families of former colonists returned to Kosovo. In this regard, the party forced the Albanians to BUILD 10,000 houses for the colonists under the threat of the state. Based on the State Commission, the Albanians were forced to work in the kuluk, five days to build the colonists' houses, while the colonist did not work, but was a party supervisor. In this regard, it should be noted that a Special Commission was formed, which studied all the circumstances and the history of the Slavic colonists in general, because among them there were White Guards and

criminals who escaped from Russia in 1917 and settled in the Kingdom of SHS.

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The State Commission, after a certain procedure, did not give consent for the return to Kosovo of 1141 families, under suspicion because during the war they were distinguished as close collaborators of the Nazis. However, from that number of 1141 families, 854 families were COMPENSATED FOR THEIR PROPERTY in Vojvodina, because in Kosovo they were settled on the properties of Albanians, who in the years 1918–1941 had to live in rent.

In this regard, in 1956, all their properties were compensated by the Federation, regardless of their behavior during the war, since this privilege applied only to Serbs and Montenegrins. And not only that, based on the documentation, which bears the mark of the origin of the OZN and UDB, in Kosovo as colonists and as police and officers until 1966, under the care of Aleksandër Ranković, exactly 24,000 families have returned. And this means that those families from the quota of 11,168 have returned and this number has reached the quota of 24,000 families. In other words, AVNOJ Yugoslavia colonized 13,832 colonist families MORE than the Kingdom of Yugoslavia.

And here lies the truth that the Albanians never trusted the communists: neither Tito, nor their followers, let alone the Albanians, who were elected scum with many moral weaknesses. And these were chosen, because at every moment there was a threat "sleeping" in the drawers of Serbian statesmen in the style of the OZN and UDB: "we know who you are, you did this or you are an agent of Albania". And not only that, under the care of Krsta Crevenkovski and Lazar Kolizevski, all of southern Macedonia was cleansed of Albanians, of whom: a part was deported to Turkey, because they were of the Islamic religion, while a part was converted to "Macedonians". under threat, because

they were of the Orthodox religion. But after the proposal of Yugoslavia on July 4, 1992, the vast majority of those "Macedonians" of the Orthodox faith seem to be PURE ALBANIANS of the Orthodox religion.

How was the action of colonization of Kosovo carried out by the SFRY?

More criminal than the Kingdom of Yugoslavia 1945-1966

The first attempt to exterminate the Albanians is the conversion into another nationality by state force. This transformation was carried out in such a way that on September 2, 1944, Josip Broz Tito DEGRADED the Main Headquarters of the NOV I POJ of Kosovo, to the Operational Headquarters, under the command of the Main Headquarters of Serbia. Thus, Kosovo was placed under the command of Serbia in the military plan. Political control has not yet been established. It was carried out on March 31, 1945, during the III State Conference of the PKJ for Kosovo. There is a strong position that the Party of Kosovo should be placed under the "Protectorate" of the Serbian Communist Party, which had not yet been formed. However, during the formation of the KPS, on May 15, 1945, at the First Congress, the issue was also closed from the aspect of political "rights". And Kosovo falls under the tutelage of the KP of Serbia, not only militarily, but also from a political point of view.

It remains for Kosovo to be included in the legislation of Federal Serbia in terms of legislation, because Serbia received its Constitution only in 1946. For Kosovo to be an integral part of Serbia, ASNOS accepted on April 10, 1945 the proposal of Dushan Mugosha and Mehmet Hoxha, who were present at ASNOS as "MYSTUAR". At that meeting, Mehmet Hoxha spoke as the president of the Assembly of Kosovo in Albanian, while Dushan Mugosa acted as "translator". Fortunately, the entire ASNOSA course was published in the original and there

is Mehmet Hoxha's text published in Albanian as the ONLY DOCUMENT ever published in Albanian in Belgrade. (ASNOS Year, Assembly of the Federal Republic of Serbia, April 10, 1945).

And to understand all this dirty policy of subjugation and overthrow by force, it is necessary to vote that: "Kosovo is an integral part of Serbia", which also reveals the aspiration of Montenegro to assimilate Kosovo, but only Milovan Djilas and his republic, which was founded on November 26, 1918 under arms, had to accept losing statehood, nationality, church and kingdom and that everything that is Montenegrin should be Serbian. Since this is so, we need to go back a little to history with some questions.

HOW RAČIĆ WORKED ON THE INTERPRETATION OF ALBANIANS

For the colonization and Serbization of Kosovo, Mihajlo Cervovic was appointed with headquarters in Mitrovica and then in Skopje. He also had another secretary stationed in Gilana. That criminal was called Toma Popovic. On his orders, the village of Prapashtica was completely burned down in February 1921. Here is what the Serbian document emphasizes about the occurrence of murders in the country, without investigation and verdict: "In the village of Prapashtica, for example, cannons were used and not a single house remained untouched and undamaged. And then, the authorities settled 22 Serbian families". But after that tragedy every day we read that villages are burning, at night in these parts of Arnautljuk they look like Bengal fires". (See: AJ. S. 14. K. 118).

Moreover, another document argues that this is why Vasa Çubrilović writes: "The Arnauts are impossible to suppress only by gradual colonization. The only way and the only means is the brute force of an organized state

government, the other means are: the use of the law to worsen the survival of the Arnaut, such as: fines, arrests, ruthless enforcement of all police regulations, punishments, cutting down. felling of forests, arrest warrants, releasing dogs, criminal prosecution of the kuluk and all those means that a political police is capable of... And private initiative can do a lot in this matter". (See: Vasa Çubrilović, Iseljavnje Arnauta, 1937.).

And to understand as a reader where the center of the genocide order against Albanians is, you should also research in: the State Archive of the Secretariat for Foreign Affairs in Belgrade. This information was found there". Arnut's emigration should be used wisely. They should not be allowed to return, especially well-known Albanians. The argument for those famous personalities should be in the passport. If there is a permit visa with both numbers and letters, it is an argument that this and that Albanian has left our country forever, so he no longer has our citizenship". (See: DASIP B. Year 1934). As a result of that fascist policy, by 1938, 260 thousand Albanians were interned in Anatolia. Their documents are also stored in the passport department. In this regard, every year during the investigation of such cases we have encountered from 10 to 31 cases, in which the persons in the passport are marked with numbers and letters.

How the Serbs took over Trepça and appointed Rade Pashiq as shareholder until 1954

Serbian diplomacy immediately contacted the ambassadors of England and France. The English were promised Trepça, the French were promised Bor to prevent the Hasan Prishtina Petition from being decided "ad acta". And in these commercial and diplomatic investigations, the son of Nikola Pashica manages to establish himself as a guarantor for London and Paris. With this,

Rade Pasic gained about 12% of the emsi in Trepça and about 3% in Bor. He used that benefit until 1952.

With this money, London will support the royal family of Karadjordjevic in London as well as the family of Rade Pasic. Here, gentlemen of Serbia, what did you do to preserve the unjustified appropriation of Albanian lands, horses remained the most backward part of Europe until the end of the 20th century. (See: Zvonimir Kulundić, Politics and Corruption, Zagreb 1969, Rade Pasica Affair... etc.; See: AJ. Ministry of Mines of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia. K 63.).

The ultimate goal of the Serbization of the Albanian territories occupied by

Kingdom of Yugoslavia and FRY

From 1918 to 1935, the relocation of the Alans to Turkey was carried out by state terror. This statement is confirmed by Serbian documents. The policy of the state apparatus was entirely instigated by the Serbian Orthodox Church, to exterminate the Albanians by all means. When the state did not achieve its goal with repressive measures, it began to contact Turkish diplomacy. Those talks were continuous and long since 1926, without interruption. However, until 1934, a concrete path could not be found. Namely, until 1938, new governments and new commissions were formed from time to time. But in 1938, an agreement was reached on the conclusion of a Convention between the Kingdom of Yugoslavia and the Republic of Turkey. That Convention was initiated at the end of the summer of 1938, in Istanbul. Here is what Article 2 of that Convention provides for the emigration of Albanians to Turkey, defining all regions and that:

1. Vardarska Banovina Region, Srezov: Prizren, Gora, Podgora, Nerodimlje, Donji Polog (Tetovo), Gostivar, Galice, Debar, Struga,

- Gracanica (Prishtina), Kaçanik, Gilan, Presevo, Prespa, Ohrid, Krcovo, Poreč, Prilep. .
- 2. Region of the Banovina of Zeta, counties: Peć, Istog, Mitrovica, Gjakova, Podrimlje (Rahovac);
- 3. Region of the Banovina of Niska, districts: Lapski, Vučiternski, Drenica.

Article 4 provides for the rate at which Albanians will leave: 4,000 families in 1939; 6,000 families in 1940; 7,000 families in 1941; 7,000 families in 1942; 8,000 families in 1943 and 8,000 families in 1944. The Yugoslav plan provided that in 1945 "no Albanian family could remain resident in Yugoslavia, unless they changed their religion and nationality and agreed through the church to return their religious and national commitment to Serbian or Yugoslav". So: Here is the embryo

In 1927, Hasan Prishtina wrote a petition to the League of Nations in Geneva. In that petition, he mentions, among other things, the fact that about half of the Albanians, who remained under Serbian captivity in 1913, live in Yugoslavia. For them, there is no freedom of movement, freedom of life, freedom to open schools, freedom to publish newspapers, they have no cultural institutions.

And the Presidency of the League of Nations took it as a serious accusation and thus began preparations for the formation of a special commission to investigate the real situation in Kosovo and Macedonia". NoFascism at work, gentlemen. Here is an original example of the extermination of people by fascism. And as evidence of what we are emphasizing, we cite these documents of Serbian origin, documents of official state policy. Below is the original documentation:

Received from the Ministry of Internal Affairs the "Dossier" of Albanian propaganda, keep it at all times.

ABOUT THE ALBANIAN MINORITY IN YUGOSLAVIA

November 3, 1939

3.1 Statistical data

About 600,000 Arnauts live in the border areas towards Albania in the Banovina of Zeta and Vardar and part of the Banovina of Moravia. This figure is published in textbooks, but de facto in our country there are close to 650 thousand Arnauts, who live in the territory of 32 counties, 16 of which are in absolute majority taking into account the other elements (75–85%). In the last 10 years, Arnauts have increased by 45 thousand, while our population has increased by a brick of 6% through colonization. It should be especially noted that Arnauts are multiplying a lot – almost like Gypsies.

3.2. Political Organization of the Aranut Minority

By 1925, the Arnauts were grouped into a single Muslim organization "DJEMJET". Since there were also elements in it who still dreamed of Turkey, certain members of the leadership of this party stood out. This party was banned and dissolved in 1925. Since then, the Arnauts have not had an organized celebration, but on the one hand, the beys had the first word. The people followed them blindly. They managed to recommend themselves as its defenders and the relevant state factors as loyal citizens and people who love this country. On the other hand, Arban's propaganda did its job. Gradually, the richest and most stressed people stood out from the ordinary people — the peasants, who managed to get into certain leadership positions such as

mayors, municipal officials, etc. It is their characteristic that they have always been with every regime because they believe that it is the best policy. The Arnauts until recently were calm and submissive. They obeyed every act of the authorities.

3.3 What do Aranuts think?

We know what they think, but they never showed it in their behavior. Today, however, the situation is different. Land confiscations became more frequent. The decision was made to leave 0.40 hectares of land for each member — which is below the minimum for existence. But this was also a tendency. Make life impossible for them and in this way force them to leave. The convention on emigration was initiated.

All this caused the Arnauts to group together and perhaps resist if necessary. Albanian propaganda took on great proportions. And it succeeded. Under its influence, the Arnauts hope that they will not leave. Their leaders assure them that they will REVIEW the agrarian reform, that they will make some corrections, etc. This is what they will do this time because they think that the right moment has come. With this, the leadership of the former children's party suddenly came to life. They will nominate their candidates in the upcoming elections in 12 districts where there is an absolute majority of Arnauts. So far they have had 5 cuts. If they are given the go-ahead, they will succeed. And then. Will they succeed in what they promise the Arnauts?

3/4 Education

In all regions where the Arnauts live, there are folk schools (in Serbian, because they are forbidden in Albanian-HB). As is known, education in these

schools is mandatory for both male and female children. The Arnauts cannot be satisfied with sending their female children to school.

In addition to these schools, the Arnauts also have their own religious schools "Sbijan Mektebe" or as they call them "Mejtepe". These schools are maintained by their foundations. The teachers in these schools are on their feet. The aim of these schools should be the religious education of young people and their attendance by children under 7 years old. But in fact, adults also go to these schools, and the very dangerous Albanian propaganda is spread in the same way, the young people grow up in the Albanian spirit and in such a tolerable way that the secrecy of the same cannot be penetrated by the authorities, because they are protected by immunity. HODJE, on the other hand, is due to a special type of Arnaut fanaticism (They are spiritual leaders). The widest Albanian propaganda is carried out through them. And the dervishes (especially the order of priests, religiously extremely deaf) do not lack anything.

Previously, the appearance of Arnauts in high schools was rare. But for the past ten years, they seem to be waking up. There was an attack of young Arnauts in high schools. The goal is to create a strong cadre of intellectuals – Arnauts. The Great Madrasa in Skopje expels 20 high school graduates every year. All these young people who graduate from high school enroll in university. Funds for education are provided for everyone, there is a foundation directorate that provides scholarships for all Arnaut students. It has large income from numerous endowment properties (these endowments should be liquidated by force).

A large number of young people illegally immigrated to Albania, where they received scholarships from Italy or Albania. The purpose of this training is to

create a front of supporters for the liberation of Aranut from Yugoslavia by Albanians born in our territory.

In Prizren, there is a Catholic village where Albanians of the Catholic faith are educated.

Until 2 years ago, the educational activity among Albanian minorities was not so visible, but since then, a growing number of students of Albanian ethnicity, under the guise of communism and the spread of democratic ideas, distribute leaflets in our language and in Albanian, with the aim of awakening Albanian national AWARENESS.

THE RISK OF ARNAUT'S DREAM is becoming greater every day. This year too, a large number of Albanian students were registered at the university. And this number will increase from year to year. The question arises as to what will be their function as university educated people and knowledgeable of all positive laws, not only ours but also those of neighboring countries.

3.5. Press

Since the education of the Albanian minority in our country is at a low level, there is no need for a printing house. A few months ago, the newspaper "Nas DOM" was published in Skopje by Zyfer Music, an official of the Vakuf Directorate, in which he, with appropriate writings, alienates the Aranuts.

Albanian newspapers are scattered by the crisis among the Albanians. On the other hand, in the Vardar Banovina, and especially in the cities, Turkish newspapers are distributed among the Muslims, written in the old Turkish script. Especially the newspaper "DJIN HURJET". Albanian pupils, as well as Albanian students, our citizens, are EVERYTHING among the Albanians in our

country, songs, descriptions of customs, etc. And they print the same in Albanian newspapers. This trend must be prevented by all means of the state.

3. 6. Balance by residence

Aranuta is found in the Vardar and Zeta banovinas and also partially in the Moravska banovina. They are all compact and there are sections where they are in the absolute majority. (Suhareka, Ortahovac, Lab, Drenica up to 92%). Because their distribution is from the border to the depths of the country's interior, it is necessary to CREATE A BELT of a pure national element correct from the border and several tens of kilometers inland and on that way to break the connection between Albania and their minority in our country. (Fascism had no other goals, gentlemen popovi–HB).

3.7. Economic situation

It is known that the Aranauts in our country have the best land on which they live. Until a few years ago, the agrarian authorities confiscated only sums, fields and lands with poor credit. However, they soon began to take good quality lands. Despite this, the Aranauts still own the best land in the southern regions. They are very economical. Their standard of living is minimal. Trade and crafts do not benefit from them, because everything they consume they make themselves, with the exception of a few items (salt, sugar, oil, etc.). At the same time, they are very harmful because they are poor consumers.

3.8. Political definition of the Albanian minority

Since the abolition of the People's Party, the Albanian minority has been a member of every regime. But from the moment of the sudden confiscation of lands up to 0.40 gold and after the Convention (with Turkey-HB) on

emigration, they gathered in a row and are now THREATENING THE OPPOSITION if their demands for agrarian reform are not met. (which was never a reform but the colonization and pure Serbization of Kosovo and other Albanian territories occupied by Yugoslavia-HB). Otherwise, they have not expressed their dissatisfaction publicly until recently and it is known that they are all for their national state – Albania. (The document is also in AVIIB. P. 17. K. 94–16/1/2, written in Cyrillic on 3 sides, for military and political needs, of course for the extermination of Albanians. This document was never published-HB).

In the Archives of Yugoslavia Sig. 66. This document is also kept under the strict sign Pov. The document is entitled: Problems and methods of emigration of Albanians and Turks from Southern Serbia to Turkey — Analysis of "Legal Proposals — According to the current regulation of the Ararat reform, all freehold properties were organized and distributed to the settlers. The head of the family was allocated 5 hectares. For each male child up to 16 years old 1 hectare and for each male child over 16–20 years old 2 hectares, over 20 years old unmarried men in the family received 3 hectares and unmarried women 4 hectares. Up to 2 hectares were given for inventory and 2 hectares for afforestation; and the poor quality of the land was also given up to 1/3 of the entire following jurisdiction.

Volunteers – fighters were given 5 hectares, and non-fighters 3 hectares, as well as settlement compensation according to the Settlement Law. This only applied to volunteer farmers.

Recently our agrarian authorities have been EXTRACTING the lands of the Arnauts and Turks, leaving 0.40 ari per family member of both sexes and if the land is of poor quality, then they are left with 1 hectare or more per family

member. The rest of the limited land was allocated to the settlers... The Convention concluded between our Kingdom and the Republic of Turkey, for the emigration of Arnauts and Turks, has already been signed, but the parliaments have not yet decided on it. ".

Now the QUESTION arises, which Albanian with a little brain will rise up against the new occupier in 1941, together with the Arabs. Of course, every discovery has an exception. And those Albanian idealists, with an anti-fascist orientation during 1941, addressed this question to the CP of the KPJ: "Is it possible that in our calls for the war against the occupier to express in the LETKE language: "The communist homeland, which is Yugoslavia without words, because it is completely compressed in the soul of an Albanian". Let us also say this, that the Serbian priests, when INTERPRETING CHRISTIANIZATION, hold a KNIFE in one hand, and a BIBLE in the other. THE FOURTH PHASE OF GENOCIDE AGAINST THE ALBANIANS OF KOSOVO

1945-1966: Other arguments of Yugoslav policy for Albanian extermination

Luba Novakovic, the leading Chetnik officer in northern Kosovo, wrote to his chief Kost Peçanac on September 12, 1941: "When I go on that happy road to the south, I know what you are thinking and what plans you are making. I believe that in two months Luab and Sitnica will hold Albanian heads". (See: AVII B. N. drzava, K. 19, F 1, d. 14; K. 33, 11, d. 15; Yugoslav Federalism, ideas and reality, 1. Belgrade 1986 p.675–678). Now the question arises on what basis should Albanians fight together with Serbs against the new fascist invader. And not only Albanians, but no nation in the world will cooperate with such

an extermination policy, which the Serbs implemented against Albanians during the 19th and 20th centuries.

Pops of Serbia, you have the most stable QUISLIN government in the Balkans during the years 1941–1944. Milan Nedić as a loyal Nazi-fascist has governed Serbia from 1941 to the end of 1944 without any problems. And therefore in Serbia in 1942, that quisling government publishes a leaflet where: "Serbia has been completely cleansed of Jews".

And all the documents show that 18,000 Jews have been LIQUIDATED in Serbia, of course not only from Yugoslavia. And this means that Serbia is determined to persecute the Jews, the Jews were brought there from all over the Balkans, and not only from there. But a miracle happened when you started to destroy what you built at the end of the 20th century, that is, in the years 1989-1999, and the sitting Jew JOSEF recommends to you: "FIGHT AGAINST THE WHOLE WORLD AND YOU WILL WIN". You gentlemen, priests of Serbia, are lying to the public in an indecent way, allegedly: "that 15 thousand Serbs died in Kosovo". Where did you get that information? The only thing you are LIEING about is that the Serbs lived better in the war in Kosovo (of course, those who are sedentary and colonists also drank blood!) than the Serbs in Serbia where despotism and civil war protect. There is no civil war in Kosovo, thanks to Albanian tolerance. After all, you people of Serbia are politically the same as Fasite Lotić's "KORIN", which published the Program for the Liquidation of the Jews in 1939. Later, in 1942, Draža Mihajlović published the Program for the Liquidation of all Albanians and Bosniaks. The example in Bihor on January 7, 1943 (Christmas Eve) clearly shows your intention.

How the Main Headquarters of the NOV and PO of Kosovo were degraded in 2×1944

When 8 brigades of the Narondo Liberation Army and the Paris Detachment of Kosovo were formed in Kosovo, when Albanians began to massively join Fadil Hoxha in the war for the liberation of Kosovo, by November 23, 1944, the Serbian–Montenegrin secret agencies began their work. actions for the return of the old laws of colonization in Kosovo, i.e. public orientation for the exterminated Albanians.

And in this adventure there is a meeting between Churchill and Tito in Bar, in the summer of 1944 (Italy). The first point of conversation was KOSOVO. For this Tito informed Churchill that: "We must give Kosovo to Albania because 92% of the population are Albanians." To this, Churchill replied without hesitation: "No, we have Trepça on concession until 2050. We in Great Britain have no agreement with Albania on Trepça.

Kosovo should belong to Yugoslavia, because we have a usage contract with you". And after his return, on September 2, 1944, J.B. Toto DEGRADED the Main Staff of the NOV and PO of Kosovo to the Operational Staff under the command of the Supreme Staff of the NOV and POJ. After a while, the Operational Staff of Kosovo fell under the command of the Main Staff of Serbia. And it was then that Fadil Hoxha was removed from the position of Commander of the Main Staff and on February 8, 1945, by order of Aleksandar Rankovic, Sava Drljevic and his staff (all Serbs) were appointed to his place. And this means that the military department for Kosovo is taken over by the Serbs, while on March 31, 1945, the party department (PK) is taken over by a resident of Cerbo, namely Gjoka Pajkovic (a villager from Podgorica), on the orders of Milovan Djilas.

And the end of the war came at the end of 1944. Kosovo was liberated from the German occupier on November 23, 1944. However, Vasa Čubrilović, on November 3, 1944, will draft a new study for the liquidation of all Albanians in Yugoslavia, as long as the war operations last, so that the new state will be, "simply national Slavic". Fascism in new conditions has been warned, for new massacres, but not by the Germans, but by the Serbs and other Slavs.

A large number of divisions and brigades were sent to Kosovo during October and November 1944. Their goal was precisely the EXTERMINATION of the "Arnauts", as V. Čubrilović emphasizes, and that "as long as the war operations last, taking advantage of the position of the Great Powers in Tehran from October 1943". Of course, those Serbian divisions and brigades from Serbia, Montenegro, and Macedonia were carrying out the orders they received from their superiors. Here is a new "liberation" for the Albanians.

Spasoj Djakovic's new plot

That plot cost Albanians about half a century of abuse, of various kinds, from the destruction of families to the infamous shooting ranges in various places. Here is how that plot went. Miladin Popović and Spasoje Đaković entered Kosovo from Kuršumlje, in the Laba region, through Prepolc. After a day's stay in Podujeva, they settled in the village of Besia. Then they settled in Pristina. In the Laboratory Spasoje Đaković carried out his first action as a "partisan", because he was a pure Chetnik in Montenegro, shooting four Albanian grandmothers, aged 74–92. Their corpses, massacred by beasts during the night, Pop Brana later told us, the Saviors placed them at the end of the road, to scare people. Then he opened the first prison in Podujeva. And in that prison, no less than 18 old men, who in 1945 were between 78 and 97 years old, were put in with their hands tied. They all died of hunger, because he forgot to

barricade their doors while they remained in prison. After they found out that they were dead, their bodies were taken by the Chetniks and exposed in the middle of the road from Podujevo to Perani.

After that assassination of innocent people, Spasoje Đaković left Podujevo and headed for refuge in Pristina. In Pristina, Spasoje Đaković opened SEVEN (7) PRISONS. Throughout the city, he gathered all the famous Albanians, regardless of who they were. The prevailing opinion was that they were Albanians, who should have died. Spasoje Đaković shot 15 to 25 Albanians every evening, until February 26, 1945.

And not only that, in Great Britain we no longer have any agreement with Albania on Trepça. Kosovo should belong to Yugoslavia, because we have a usage contract with you". And after his return, on September 2, 1944, J.B. Toto DEGRADED the Main Headquarters of the NOV and PO of Kosovo to the Operational Headquarters under the command of the Supreme Headquarters of the NOV and POJ. After a while, the Operational Headquarters of Kosovo fell under the command of the Main Headquarters of Serbia.

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hands tied. They all died of hunger, because he forgot to barricade their doors while they remained in prison. After they were found dead, their bodies were taken by the Chetniks and exposed in the middle of the road from Podujevo to Perani. After that assassination of innocent people, Spasoje Đaković left Podujevo and headed for refuge in Pristina. In Pristina, Spasoje Đaković opened SEVEN (7) PRISONS. Throughout the city he gathered all the famous Albanians, regardless of who they were. The prevailing opinion was that they were Albanians, who should have died. Spasoje Đaković shot 15 to 25 Albanians every evening, until February 26, 1945. And not only for this, on December 15, 1944, Miladin Popović summoned Spasoje Đaković to the chancellery and threatened to shoot him with these words:

"I have learned that you were expelled from the PKJ in 1942. I learned that you were a collaborator of the Chetniček brigade in Montenegro. What you are doing here in Kosovo against the Albanians does not belong to a communist. And this means that you are not a communist but something else, namely that you are the real instigator of the civil war between the Albanians and our communist government. You are a collaborator of the Chetnik Masan Đjurović and company. You, Spasoje Ičić, will certainly appear in court and there you will tell everything about yourself and your close collaborators, whom you brought here."

But Miladin has not taken any concrete measures for them immediately isolated Spasoje Djakovic, thinking that he had nowhere to go. And he naively devoted his head and life to Milasdin Popovic. After a month, the criminal and old colonist Spasoje Djakovic, who claimed to be the head of the OZN for Kosovo, was appointed head of the OZN for his people in the administrative centers of Kosovo, slowly but surely preparing a mysterious conspiracy. against Miladin Popovic. And as evidenced by the documents, on March 13,

1945, at 9 o'clock, UN agents killed Haki Taha. On the same day, at 11:00, Miladin Popovic was killed. (See for all this: ARCHIVES CK KPJ. 1945/317/13–sheet, strictly pov, keep at all times, sheets 1 and 2). In connection with this double murder (Haki Taha and Miladin Popovic) the question arises of how many Albanians innocent people were shot, without trial, because they allegedly participated in the "conspiracy" and the murder of Miladin Popovic. The answer is 128 Labans were shot without a trace in a place called Strelishte, emphasizes REZAK SALJA, (Rezak Shala) otherwise a well-known partisan and anti-fascist from the city of Pristina.

Spasoje Djakovic and a certain Pop Nikolaj are also screenwriters for the mass murders of Albanians in Kosovo.

So far, no one has initiated an investigation into the actual genocide against Albanians and Bosniaks in Bihor (SANDJAK) at the end of 1942 and the beginning of 1943. The documentation is partially known, but it needs to be objectified and presented to the public. Scientists, academics, what do you expect, there is nothing to talk about in closed meetings. Genocide never expires, say the rules of justice. But the innocent people killed with bayonets expect us to shed light on them, when, why and where they were massacred, attributing the conditions in which all innocent people died, regardless of nationality or religion.

Dissatisfied with this general behavior of the OZN-E, Fadil Hoxha ordered this on January 10, 1945, because his "partisans", Serbs of course, massacred the peaceful population. Specifically, Fadil Hoxha emphasizes: "There have been several cases when soldiers as partisan guards, during raids and some disputes with the people, have beaten individual persons, to the point of causing indignation of entire villages. Such actions destroy the reputation of

our army and war. This equates our army with the former Yugoslav gendarmerie...". Signature: Commander Fadil Hoxha.

But here is the political position of the 46th Headquarters of the Serbian Division NOV J with the code strictly pov. From January 17, 1945 Order: "In the days of January 20–24, t. Lord. From the territory of Kosovo, the 7th Kosmet Brigade, which numbers about 7000 people, will go north and

which consists of a good deed, all ALBANIANS themselves..." under the text: We order: "...4. This order is of a strictly confidential nature, with content unknown to anyone beyond the Brigade Headquarters...". How the headquarters of those battalions that accompanied the Sabna Poluza Brigade were, can be seen from this document. Namely, they were planned to be liquidated on the TRAIN between Kuršumlija and Prokuplje, just as the later recruits were liquidated in Baru on March 31, 1945.

And Shaban Poluza, as an old politician, saw that it was better to die on the doorstep of his house than to be killed during his transfer to the Srem Front. And let us emphasize that the Shaban Haxhije brigade was already in the trenches fighting against the invaders on the Srem Front during January–March 1945. (See: AVIIB. NOB. K. 1341–4–2/1). The scenario for the return of Saban Poluza from the road to the Srem Front was created by Spasoje Djakovic. Here's how.

First, he gathered about 50 middle-aged men (from 40 to 60 years old) in Drenica and shot them all. Their corpses were placed by LJEDA in the Drenica River. And after two days the ICE melted. The corpses came to the surface of the water. And the people felt that those Albanians were shot. And they immediately implicated Miftra Lausu, who was the bailiff of an area of

Drenica, with that passionate crime. And Bajraktari could not remain calm and turned to Saban Poluza informing him of what happened to the citizens behind the back of their brigade.

And Saban called his Headquarters and made the decision to return to PROTECT THE PEOPLE. But the Serbian 46th Division attacked Shaban's soldiers from the rear and thus began the scenario of the confrontation of the Albanians with the new Chetnik-Partisan authorities. And this is what Spasoje Djakovic has been waiting impatiently since arriving in Kosovo at the end of 1944

On August 20, 1944, the State Commission for the Determination of the Crimes of the Occupier and His Helpers was formed. We have the main documentation of that Commission, from the Rules of Procedure to 1-12 instructions in photocopies of the document. Instruction No. 4 lists the subjects for the whole of Yugoslavia that will compile the documents, namely: 1. Presidency of ZAVNOH Croatia; Presidency of CASNO Montenegro; Presidency of ZAVNOH Bosnia; Presidency of ASNOM Macedonia; Presidency of SDOS Slovenia; Presidency of ASNOS Serbia; National Liberation Committee of Kosovo and Metohija; Main N.O. Father of Vojvodina and the Executive Committee of the National Anti-Fascist Council of Sandzak. This means 9 subjective federal units. (I have photocopied documentation. See the course of Instruction No. 4 of 9 XII 1944).

On the rules of the State Commission for the Determination of Crimes

However, on July 8, 1945, the State Commission sent orders to all commissions, which also reached Prizren, as the capital of Kosovo. Here is what that legally binding recommendation emphasizes, among other things: I. "...types of crime

 shooting, hanging, slaughter, mutilation (beating), later death occurred as a result of injuries, mistreatment, torture, death in camps. Further under: II. It is requested to provide data on who committed the crimes and those by nationality.

And the State Commission document lists the members of the crime in this way to present them at the Peace Conference in Paris in 1946. The State Commission is looking for this category of crimes that occurred: 1. Germans in the country, 2. Germans in camps outside Yugoslavia, 3. Hungarians, 4. Italians, 5. Albanians, 6. Bulgarians, 7. Ustashe, 8., DrazeMihajloviča., 9. Ljotičevci, 10. Rupnikovci." (See document: State Commission DFJ. No. 1751. From July 8, 1945). There is not a single name of the "state-forming nations" in this investigative instruction. The neo-fascist tendency to open an old new policy is clearly visible, specifically for the extermination of Albanians. Meanwhile, the State Commission of Kosovo, led by Zekerija Redja, after eight months of work has found 140 war criminals. Of which 36 are non-Albanians. But the word Albanian must be presented in Paris as "criminal", while the word Serb or other Slavs is avoided. Therefore, the Serbs, Croats, Slovenes, Montenegrins, Macedonians who committed crimes are not mentioned, but are masked according to the profession or organization they belonged to.

The question arises whether this type of policy has occurred since Vasa Čubrilović's Elaborate of November 3, 1944 on: "the liquidation of the Albanian national minority in Yugoslavia, as long as the war operations last; further, whether such a picture shown to the world public in Paris in 1946 derives from: the Decision of the Presidency of AVNOJE dated November 21, 1944 on the "Amnesty of the Chetniks" and other persons and organizations of Slavic origin" – YES.

This reality is shown by the situation on the ground and Serbian documentation clearly and unequivocally confirms it. (See: Documentation for the fighting in Kosovo during January to May 1945, in "ANNUAL REPORT A. Kosovo for 1985–1988 by year, while in the original in Serbian).

And what is even more tragic is that Albanians are equated with fascists and Nazis, Chetniks, Lotičevci, Ustan, Volksdeutschers and even worse and worse by identifying them with various derogatory terms such as: changers, Arnauts, Aranuts, etc. It depends on who writes the document. Isn't this the policy of totalitarian-type neo-fascism and the New Yugoslavia (Nazism-Communism) for the extermination of all those who are not glorified, because the state program is the creation of a pure national base, the "Yugoslav Nation", this is Molevic's idea for "an internal and homogeneous Greater Serbia in 1941", which was called the "Democratic Federation of Yugoslavia". (See details in the former Yugoslav Archives: Fund-"State Commission for the Determination of War Crimes by Province 1945/46".) And on the basis of this conception of politics and life in the New Yugoslavia, for the Albanian people it is seen that new abuses are coming, which exclusively from the old postmen who are now prefabricated as communists. Here is their policy in numbers and locations of crimes:

During the years 1945-1949 in the ethnic Albanian periods:

In the area of Gilan and its surroundings, 8,253 Albanians were killed or massacred by members of the OZN;

In the Pristina area and its surroundings, 3,600 Albanians were killed or massacred by UN members;

1200 Albanians were killed or massacred in the Ferizaj area and its surroundings by members of the OZN;

In the Drenica area, 4,800 Albanians were killed or massacred by members of the NLO;

3615 Albanians were killed or massacred in the Peja area and its surroundings by members of the OZN;

In the Mitrovica area and its surroundings, 2,117 Albanians were killed or massacred by members of the OZN;

In the Laba area, 1687 Albanians were killed or massacred by members of the OZN;

In the Novi Pazar area, Chetniks and communists massacred 1,400 Albanians and Bosniaks from UN members.

In the Tutin area, 900 Albanians were killed by members of the OZN;

In the Bihor area, 4,000 Albanians and Bosniaks were massacred by members of the Chetniks, six priests as instructors, and later by members of the OZN.

In the Rozaj area, 700 Albanians were massacred by members of the OZN;

In the area of Plavë and Gusinje, 800 Labans were killed by members of the OZN;

In the Gjakova area, 800 Labans were killed or massacred by members of the OZN;

In the Prizren area, 12,000 Albanians from the NLO were killed or massacred;

In the Rahovec area, 712 Albanians were killed by members of the OZN;

In the Suvereka area, 481 Albanians were killed or massacred by members of the OZN;

In the Drgas area, 498 Albanians were killed by members of the OZN;

In the Skopje area, 1,500 Albanians were killed or massacred by members of the OZN;

In the Kumanovo area, 718 Albanians were killed or massacred by the predecessors of the OZN;

In the Presheva area and its surroundings, 619 Albanians were massacred by members of the OZN;

4258 Albanians were killed or massacred in the Tetovo subregion by members of the OZN;

In the area of Gostivar and its surroundings, 1852 Albanians were killed or massacred by members of the OZN;

In the Kuçeva area and its surroundings, 532 Albanians were massacred by members of the OZN;

In the area of Bihać (Montenegro), 41,212 Albanians were killed or massacred (Source AVIIB/NOB.K1412) by the Montenegrin Tenth Brigade, with a certain number of native Montenegrins and Serbs. In the area of Ulcinj and its surroundings, 498 Albanians were shot by the OZN;

In the Dubrovnik area (mobilized Albanians), 332 Albanians were massacred in 15 seconds in a powder room where they had been placed;

In the Trogir area, 130 Albanians were shot (turning a ship).

In the area of Srem and its surroundings, 1295 Albanians were shot allegedly because they "organized to escape and return to Kosovo". (The arguments for the murder of these civilians and recruits of Albanian nationality are found in the documents: AVIIB for the year 1945/1949. All these innocent people were killed according to the program of Vasa Ćublrilović from November 3, 1944, according to the Program of Popo Velimirović, who was close to A. Ranković's uncle.

The document in the manuscript bears the title: "The destruction of the Albanian national minority for as long as the war operations last", based on the position of the Tehran Conference and by THREE statesmen: Roosevelt., Stalin, Churchill, who declared: "Those peoples who collaborated with fascism had the right to exterminate them." And now, not only Spasoje Đaković, but also Oznas and other Udbash later did not stop, but without interruption organized various conspiracies and crimes in all areas where Albanians live.

During the years 1946-1954, it went on the offensive in collaboration with the UDB.

During 1946, Albanians in Yugoslavia were forbidden to fly the national flag; only primary schools and three secondary schools were allowed, two of which were for teachers. Until 1950, all books were printed in Belgrade. Only the Bukvari was written specifically for Albanians and as a translation from the Serbian language. The Abetarja was printed in Belgrade. While other books for school use were translated from Serbian into Albanian.

Simply, in 1949, relations between Yugoslavia and Albania deteriorated so much that even diplomatic relations were broken off, due to the ideology based on the Informbyro. Right now, new conflicts are starting on the border. The political campaign turns into a hostile state policy. A puppet government was formed in Skopje with Apostolj Tanef at the head. In New York, supported by old Greece and the USA, the Yugoslav UDB initially accepted that Mithat Frashëri form the government of "National Salvation".

But when they found out that he was not a traitor, Mithat Frashëri was mysteriously executed (tortured). After this tragic death of Joze Vilfani, as Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of Yugoslavia, he travels to London and there asks for British planes to bomb Tirana and release Koçi Zozi and Enver Hoxha, who chose the Informbyro. , so for Stalin, to be shot is against Tito and the red policy of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia. KPJ–SKJ POLICY for the LIBERATION OF ALBANIANS

1950-1969

Or 700,000 years in prison for Albanians in Yugoslavia!

Since on March 8, 1945 the Kosovo army was DEFACTORIZED, in general, Ranković and Gjilaa hatched a further conspiracy against the Albanians, which was of a political nature. Namely, in Kosovo on March 31, 1945, a Montenegrin peasant was brought to the head of their party. And this was by order of Milovan Djilas, none other than Gjoka Pajković. So, a Montenegrin comes to lead politics, because Sava Drljević is a Serb and has been appointed to lead the army.

Then I am presenting the data on the genocide against Albanians, which were obtained from the Yugoslav consulates from 1951 to 1969. First, the Yugoslav

authorities removed the FERDJE from Albanian women in 1947, which as a civilizing act is a very good move. However, in 1948 there was an ORDER for the creation of Turkish nationality, not only in Kosovo but also in Macedonia. Thus, since 1914, the Turks were in all of Yugoslavia, in 1953, their numbers reached 54,000 "Turks". And not only that, on March 3, 1953, Josip Broz Tito and Fuad Kyprili "RATIFIED" in Spalit under the name DHENTELMEN AGREEMENT the Convention of 1938. This was the beginning of the STOLECE operation, according to the Headquarters of Lukić and Stevanović. Here are the arguments of their fascist policy, which they implemented under the banner of the SKJ until 1966. Therefore, the departure of the federation was only because Turkey did not allow Albanian women to enter Turkey under the federation. And here is what the clerical-fascist policy of Serbia received from those "civilizing" measures:

During 1952, 37,700 Albanians emigrated to Trsk;

During 1953, 19,300 Albanians emigrated to Turkey;

During 1954, 17,500 Albanians emigrated to Turkey;

During 1955, 51,000 Albanians emigrated to Turkey;

During 1956, 54,000 Albanians emigrated to Turkey;

During 1957, 57,000 Albanians emigrated to Turkey;

During 1958, 41,300 Albanians, Turks and Muslims emigrated to Turkey;

During 1959, 32,000 Albanians emigrated to Turkey;

During 1960, 27,980 people emigrated to Turkey;

During 1961, 31,600 Albanians, Bosnians, and Turks emigrated to Turkey;

During 1962, 15,910 people emigrated to Turkey;

During 1963, 25,720 people emigrated to Turkey;

During 1964, 21,530 people emigrated to Turkey;

During 1965, 19,821 people emigrated to Turkey;

This document is described by a summary of Albanian emigrants in Turkey, which is dated January 1966. (The document is also found in the Archives of the Former Federal Executive Council of the SFRY with the label Strictly Closed for 1966). Based on this unpublished documentation, it turns out that due to state terror, primarily of the UDB, the homeland and the church, over 415 thousand Albanians, Bosniaks and "converted" Turks were deported to Turkey.

The fate of the properties of Albanians who emigrated to Turkey

THE PROPERTY OF THE ELEVATED ALBANIANS UDBB IS USURED OR "BUYED" AT LOW PRICES, as a result of the TITO-KYPRILI GENTLEMAN'S AGREEMENT of March 3, 1953 in Split. After the emigration of the Albanians, the PARTY organs led by J.B. Tito, that is, with their blessing in possession of the red Serbian patriarch and the red Serbian king, such as Aleksandar Ranković was for the Albanians, brought world opinion to such a level that everyone thought that Tito "runs the country right"!

Using an unprecedented terror against Albanians, the well-known criminal trio: Ranković-Lukić-Stefanović managed to bring 64,000 Slavs to the Albanian estates, who were employed in the police service with their entire families. Their freedom was expanded so much that they were even free to CULTIVATE drugs in their fertile fields. In this regard, when the Albanians asked what crop they were planting? Their answer was that they had planted tents. And there ends any story about Ranković's drugs in Kosovo, which the Albanians had no idea what kind of "agricultural crop" it was.

With this Josip Broz Tito began a new era of rapprochement with Greece and Turkey, with the aim of dividing Albania between Yugoslavia and Greece, while for Turkey, with the Partial Agreement in Split in March 1953, an agreement was reached with Fuat Kupril that all Albanians of Yugoslavia would emigrate to Turkey by 1969. And that policy gave extraordinary results for the Serbs and Montenegrins, because 415 thousand Albanians, Turks and Bosniaks were moved and their properties were given to Slavs, citizens of Serbia, who initially had to obtain Serbian citizenship. Of course, the emigration of Albanians was accompanied by great abuses of all kinds, until 1966, when Albanians no longer emigrated to Turkey, but began to emigrate to Europe, because there was no investment in their regions, so unemployment and underdevelopment prevailed. their regions to the extent that the regions inhabited by Albanians are the most backward in Europe. After 1966, Albanians naively thought that they had gained certain rights

Thus, for all Albanians of Yugoslavia, a new era of adjustment seems to begin, who naively think that they have received some civil rights exclusively from the Brion Plenum of the SKJ. Of course, in 1969 Kosovo received the Constitutional Law instead of the Statute. Further, in 1970 the University of Pristina was formed, which became the alpha and omega for the national

freedom of the Albanian people. (And let's not mention that half of the Balkan Albanians were captured in Yugoslavia. In these new conditions, since a large number of UDBAs and officials of Serbian origin could not stand any equality until 1981, they as a class only prepared and rested in Serbia.

And so after 1981 the Serbs and Montenegrins once again began the old tried and tested policy of camps, prisons and punishments of all kinds against the autochthonous Albanian population in general. Finally, with the power of the "Kosovo Revolution", around the end of 1988, the final phase of the dissolution of Yugoslavia began, and with it a new phase for the colonization of Kosovo by Serbs.

SERBS AND MONTENEGRINS IN KOSOVO SUFFER NOTHING

EQUALITY 1967-1981

In a document with a strict pov. sign published under the title: "Analysis of the causes and appearance of Serbs and Montenegrins emigrants from Kosovo in the period 1971–1981", Prishtina, February 1982. pp. 1–90. In that document, which we have in the original, it is written word for word: "These emigrants from Kosovo could not tolerate any equality. Their history is that before 1966 they worked as OZN, or after 1946 as UDB, there is also among them that layer of peasants who were privileged, because on the one hand they had the best land in Kosovo. But on the other hand, this layer mysteriously had some "small" salaries from Belgrade. There were no other absolute reasons".

But, when analyzing the documents from the State Security, it is clearly seen that during the years 1981–1987, there were exactly 700,382 Albanians in the investigative files. In fact, the "Yogurt Revolution" of the Serbs overthrew Yugoslavia, the documents of foreign intelligence services clearly prove. The

Albanians, Mr. POPOVI, even though they were against the creation of all possible atrocities against them, will not be able to send Yugoslavia to the grave themselves.

And every honest Albanian can express himself comfortably in front of all the Slavs, Croats, Bosnians and especially Serbs who helped us to destroy that grave of nations called Yugoslavia. And this is a very good thing. But from the point of view of science, I must tell you: you yourself formed Yugoslavia, and that with various crimes and with criminal rhetoric from the very beginning; you yourself destroyed during the civil war of 1989–1999.

SERBS AND MONTENEGRINS VOTE FIVE TIMES

MILOSEVIC – THE BUTCHER OF THE BALKANS

That is, as a communist, Slobodan Milosevic could never have been elected president of Serbia, if it were up to him. the priests and the entire SPS — Serbian Orthodox Church, and about 84% of the population who were with his fascist policy towards citizens, would not vote. And this text that follows was approved by Patriarch Pavlje himself, which states: "I swear by the honor of the race and tribe and the holy Serbian name, that I will fight against the enemies of my people until we achieve our goal — the liberation. of Kosmati — without choosing means and methods ... I swear in this holy church, before the shadows of famous Serbian saints, and the Serbian elder milks me if I betray and break this vow, may God judge me and his. will. Freedom or death".

The Popes of Serbia and especially the diocese of Rasko Prizren, you do not mention anywhere in your book (a booklet that from the first letter to the last document is a pure lie concocted by your brain infected with chauvinism, i.e. by your side of the war. and all the criminals, for the genocide in Bosnia and

for the war in Croatia (1990- which ended on December 14, 1995. Further for the genocide in Kosovo from 1989 to June 9, 1999.

And beware, Hitler tried to hide his intention. in 1944, but then it was too late. But you pop In Serbia, you were unique in that Hitler was allowed to settle in one of your churches, or in Hilandar. So, similarly, your Third Yugoslavia (1992–2006 until the secession of Montenegro, and finally until the declaration of independence of Kosovo on 17 II 2008, that country of yours looks like the Third Heaven, and your leader is Adolf Hitler's second wife.

And don't forget the genocide against Albanians from March 24 to June 9, 1999, when you expelled about a million Albanians from your homes, when you raped 20 thousand women and men from Laban, when you destroyed 1138 villages, 1008 for land. plus about 14,000 killed, of whom about 2,000 graves are unknown, because they were burned in specially built incinerators. THE FIFTH PHASE OF THE GENOCIDE AGAINST THE ALBANIANS OF KOSOVO

1981-1993

The politics of genocide as a training ground for intimidating Albanians

1981-1993

You gentlemen, the priests of Serbia "do not know" who killed Albanian soldiers, as a phenomenon in Europe, while they were sleeping in your barracks; You do not know that your police kill innocent civilians with their bare hands in the middle of the street. Namely, here is the argument from your archives:

During 1981, 4 Albanian soldiers and 13 Albanian civilians were killed;

During 1982, 2 civilians and 7 soldiers of Albanian nationality were killed;

During 1983, 3 Albanian soldiers were killed and massacred, their coffins not being allowed to be opened during their burial in their hometowns! While the graves were being opened, the army patrolled during the burial.

During 1984, 3 civilians and 2 soldiers of Albanian nationality were killed;

During 1985, 1 civilian and 5 soldiers were killed, massacred with bayonets and automatic rifle bullets while they slept.

During 1986, 1 soldier was massacred as an only child in his village.

In 1987, 7 Albanian soldiers were shot dead in a dormitory in Pracin. And that scenario, as if they were killed in a conflict with a Slav, a Croat, a Serb and a Macedonian and a Montenegrin wounded.

In 1988, 4 Albanian soldiers were killed;

In 1989, 1 soldier and 37 civilians were killed;

During 1990, 39 civilians were killed and 5 soldiers were massacred while sleeping;

During 1991, 17 civilians and 1 soldier were killed by a senior Serbian officer, simply because he did not know how to speak Serbian.

Namely, the occurrence of the killing of soldiers and civilians sufficiently proves the position in which the Albanians were.

LIST OF ALBANIAN SOLDIERS KILLED IN THE YUGOSLAV ARMY

Prof. Çazim Berisa researched this phenomenon of the killing of Albanian soldiers for about ten years. Accordingly, by analyzing this phenomenon in detail, it is clearly seen that the killings were planned by the KOS and the Serbian Orthodox Church.

Here are the names of all the murders from 1951 to 1992

- 1. Ramdan Xhelil Gashi 1930-1951 Verbovac, Drenas.
- 2. Ibrahim Emin Emini 1932-1951, Gllamnik, Podujevo.
- 3. Ali Nasuf Hetemi 1935-1956, Jashanicë, Klina.
- 4. Januz Asllan Tolaj 1941-1962, Pobergje, Deçan.
- 5. Shana Isa Hoxha 1939-1963, Batushë, Gjakova.
- 6. Rifat Qazim Boja 1941-1963, Kërnië, Klina.
- 7. Shaban Behram Deshishku 1942-1964 Bellepoje, Podujevo.
- 8. Raif Brahim Rrahmani 1943-1965, Ballofc, Podujevo.
- 9. Sadik Adem Haziri 1942-1966, Acharevë, Skenderaj.
- 10. Bajram Zenullah Krasniqi 1944-1967, Bernice E, Pristina.
- 11. Xhavit Mehmet Daka 1948-1968, Korishë, Prizren
- 12. Nihi Sadik Tafaj 1949-1970, Grejkoc, Suhareka.
- 13. Azem Tefik Rexhepi 1953-1972, Gjyrkoc, Shtime.
- 14. Idriz Ahmet Krasniqi 1951-1971, Zhilivoda, Vushtrri.
- 15. Ramadan Shefki Bakiu 1956-1976, Biti P, Dragash.
- 16. Nexhmedin Sulejman Osmani 1957-1979, Tetovo
- 17. Besim Xhemë Bajraktari 1958-1981, Junik, Deçan.
- 18. Shaban Sadik Prushi 191961-1981, Zylfaj, Gjakova.
- 19. Qeerim Abdyrraman Aliu 191961-1981, Kuanovo.
- 20. Halil Habib Hajrullahu 1959-1981, Banula, Lipjan.
- 21. Sami Ali Gashi 1961-1981, Pristina
- 22. Rrustem Bali Beita 1956-1981, Prekaz, Skenderaj.
- 23. Asllan Ukë Gashi 1959-1981, Suhareka
- 24. Sami Shani Krasniqi 1956-1982, Buça, Dragash.
- 25. Nazmi Abdullah Muja 1961-1982, Gradica, Drenas.
- 26. Shefqet Avdyl Jashari 1958-1982, Prekaz, Drenas.
- 27. Ismet Muharrem Bojko 1962-1982, Kusar, Gjakova.
- 28. Hasan Talat Sezairi 1959–1982, Gostivar
- 29. Halil Halim Binaku 1952-1982, Gllareva, Klina.
- 30. Latif Mehmet Zeqiri 1959-1982, Kaçanuell, Mitrivicë.
- 31. Rasim Ramdan Zeka 1961-1982, Metertgofc, Podujevo.

- 32. Yzeir Rrustem Sadiku 1957-1982, Rahovec, Presevo.
- 33. Musa Ramadan Hoxha 1965-1982, Bellnaicë, Suahreka.
- 34. Adem Binak Osmanaj 1963-1983, Turbofc, Burim.
- 35. Mustafa Arif Pantina 1964-1983, Gllareva, Klina.
- 36. Enver Selman Elezi 1964-1983, Skopje
- 37. Murat Muahrrem Isufi 1965-1983, Haraqina, Skopje.
- 38. Agron Haxhi Ferizi 1957-1984, Kodrali, Deçan.
- 39. Ejup Fejzë Sahiti 1961-1984, Priest, Ferizaj.
- 40. Naser Shaqir Gashi 1962-1984, Kopilic P, Skenderaj.
- 41. Beqir Aziz Sahiti 1965-1984, Stubëll, Viti.
- 42. Abedin Selman Balaj 1960-1985, Korreticë, Drains.
- 43. Malik Milazim Azizi 1965-185, Koritë, Gostivar.
- 44. Mujë Rexhep Muçaj 1965-1985, Carabreg, Deçan.
- 45. Shemsi Sokol Shala 1965-19885, Rufci Ri, Lipjan.
- 46. Fadil Selim Bardynaj 1963-1985, Rdavc, Peja
- 47. Rexhep Shaban Blakaj 1964-19885, Jabllanicë, Peja.
- 48. Fadil Xhafer Gashi 1965-1985, Doberdol, Podujevo.
- 49. Enver Hasi 19665-1985, Poroj, Tetovye
- 50. Haki Rexhep Shatri 1958-1986, Tomoc Burim
- 51. Erdogan Alajdin Mormorina 1958-1986, Prizren
- 52. Inajet Fuad Istrefi 1966-1986, Veleshta, Struga.
- 53. Sami Daut Shabani 1961-19886, Zaskok, Ferizaj.
- 54. Fatmir Nezir Kurti 1966-1987, Smolicë, Gjakova.
- 55. Miftar Sylë Tali 1965-1987. Babaj Bok, Gjakova
- 56. Ramush Shala 1967-1987, Ponesh, Gjilan
- 57. Aziz Sadik KELMENDI 1967-1987, Karaqicë, Lipjan.
- 58. Esat Nysret Ferati 1967-1987, Verbnica, Mitrovica.
- 59. Tafil Zahir Hyseni 1962-1987, Lubardh, Podujevo.
- 60.Besim Hashim Fazliu 1967-1987, Pristina
- 61. Ibrahim Isuf Kastrati 1961-1987, Turjaka, Rahovec.
- 62. Gani Muharrem Shabani 1965-1987, Rahovec
- 63. Raif Adem Isufi 1960-1987, Kotor, Skenderaj.
- 64. Mustaf Mumin Ramadani 1967-1987, Bozofc, Tetovo.
- 65. Bedri Niman Bajgora 1959-1987, Vushtrri
- 66.Neshat Xhafer Gashi 1966-1988, Orroberda, Burim.
- 67. Osman Hajdar Ismajli 1968-1988, Gërbac, Medvega.
- 68. Naim Ramdan Aygeri 1968-1988, Prizren
- 69. Afrim Muhamet Lushtaku 1966-1988, Prekaz, Skenderaj.
- 70. Qamil Ramdan Thaçi 1968-1989, Damjan, Gjakova.
- 71. Halim Shaqir Lita 1970-1989, Klina

72, Xhavit Alush Berisha 1967-1989, Prugofc, Prushtina.

- 73. Enver Shaban Ramdani 1970-1989, Brojë, Skenderaj.
- 74. Izet Ismaili 1949-1989, Bajë, Vushtrri.
- 75. Vahedin Xhemshit Hajdari 1969-1990, Kuklibeg, Dragash.
- 76. Hamit Jahë Haxhiu 1957-1990, Batushë, Gjakova.
- 77. Jetullah Haxhi Desku 1970-1990, Sicevo, Klina.
- 78. Halim Halil Gashi 1969-1990, Akllap Lioyan
- 79. Xhevdet Hajredin Aruçi 1966-1990, Rezallë, Skenderaj.
- 80. Fatimir Adem Tafaj 1970-1990, Grekoc, Skenderaj.
- 81. Muharrem Tahir Osmani 1968-1990, Ballofc, Podujeva.
- 82. Xhevdet Pomaku 1970-1991, Brod, Dragash
- 83. Agim Salih Gllareva 1971-1991, Verbovc, Drenas.
- 84. Lulzim Faik Rexhepi 1969-1991, Zabeli E, Drenas.
- 85. Tahir Azem Gashi 1971-1991, Vrbofc, Drenas.
- 86. Ali Nazif Sahiti 1981-1991, Komogllavë, Ferizaj.
- 87. Muharrem Faik Muharremi 1971-1991, Fhsati V. Feraj.
- 88. Sherif Islam Kashtanjeva 1970-1991, Nerodime, Ferizaj.
- 89. Abedin Sahit Krasniqi 1970-1991, Bardhi Ma. F. Kosovo
- 90. Eyup Esat Gashi 1970-1991, Bardhi M.F.Kosovo.
- 91. Setar Mustafa Ramadani 1972-1991, Osek Hilë, Gjakova.
- 92. Happy Durak's Day 1972-1991, Damjan, Gjakova
- 93. Fadil Xhabir Salihu 1971-1991, Livoq, Gjilan.
- 94. Elez Halipi, 1970-1991, Vrapçishte, Gostivar.
- 95. Yes, Ailu 1972-1991, Foreign, Gostivar
- 96. Abedin Ali Buleshkaj 1969-1991, Buleshkaj, Burim.
- 97. Enver Salih Makusutaj 1970-1991, Orrëbërd, Burim.
- 98. Selman Shpend Metaj 1971-1991, Shueishcë, Burim.
- 99. Izet Sadri Bushi 1971-1991, Hermit, Kaçanik.
- 100. Florim Adem Kosumi 1971-1991, Tuxhec, Kamenica.
- 101. Muhamet Raif Biçku 1971-1991, Hogosht, Kamenica.
- 102. Muharrem Mehmet Robelli 1971-1991, Laqic, Kamenica.
- 103. Mursel Kasum Xhambazi 1971-1991, Vërvicë, Kicevo.
- 104. Haki Din Morina 1970-1991, Gllareva, Klina.
- 105. Nexhemdin Osmani 1971-1991, Kosovo
- 106. Afrim Zylfiu 1970-1991, Kumanovo
- 107. Ejup Sadri Bedrolli 1971-1991, Çallapek, Lipjan.
- 108. Samedin Fazli Krasniqi 1963-1991, Terpeza, Malisheva.
- 109. Raif jetullah Miftari 1962-1991, Kapit, Medvejxha.

- 110. Shaban Bajram Bajrami 1968-1991, Kapit, Medvezhë.
- 111. Source Sherif Behrami 1971-1991, Mitrovica.
- 112. Rasim Ragip Istrefi 1963-1991, Kovačica, Mitrovica.
- 113. Xhevdet Zeqir Muzllukaj 1971-1991, Shipol, Mitrovica.
- 114. Mirsad Çekic 1970-1991, Peja
- 115. Afrim Bakhtir Hyseni 1970-1991, Lumbardh, Podujevo.
- 116. Rexhep Zijadin Ahmeti 1972-1991, Dobratin, Podujevo.
- 117. Shaip Salih Behrami 1971-1991, Pakashtica, Poduvejva.
- 118. Fatmir Nezir Krasnigi 19767-1991, Pristina
- 119. Shukri Habib Kelani 19771-1991, Pristina
- 120. Skender Demë Kryeziu 1969-1991, Capar, Prizren.
- 121. Xhiman Alia 1971-1991, Skrobishte, Prizren
- 122. Selim Krasnqi Association 1972-1991, Qifllak, Rahovec.
- 123. Emin Sejdi Popaj 1971-1991, Bellacërk, Rahovec.
- 124. Vesel Muhamet Gashi 1970-1991, Studengan, Suhareka.
- 125. Ilaz Fazliu 1970-1991, Polatica, Tetovo.
- 126. Numan Rexhepi 1971-1991, Tetovo
- 127. Selajdin Rizvani 1971-1991, Reçica, Tetovo.
- 128. Fahrush Emrush Emini 1971-1991, Zhiti, Viti
- 129. Mumin Hafiz Shkodra 1970-1991, Sadovina Çer. Viti
- 130. Samet Eset Bogujevci 1967-1991, Pozhoran, Viti.
- 131. Ali Sinan Rrustemi 1972-1992, Reznik, Vushtrri.
- 132. Gëzim Sefer Hasani 1971-1992, Strofc, Vushtrri.
- 133. Isuf Ajet Krasnigi 1965-1993, Globar, Drenas.
- 134. Sefer Bislim Çukovci 1976–1993, Cërnilla, Ferizaj.
- 135. Enver Ali Aliaj 1969-1993, Sallagrazhdë, Suahreka*.
- *. Source: Prof. Qazim Berisha, Albanian soldiers killed in the Yugoslav War, Prishtina 2021, p. 26-29, Biographies of all those killed in the war, p. 1-349.

The question arises whether this phenomenon is unique in Europe. The answer is yes, because the Serbs on the one hand want the Albanians to be a second-rate army, while when they were in trouble like in 1948, they called the Albanian behavior and heroic actions of any kind of military training. But when the storm passed, it started again with the old familiar and new programs.

THE KILLING OF ALBANIAN CIVILIANS CONTINUES UNTIL 1999

In the documentation of the State Security of Kosovo and the SFRY it is stated that the demolition of graves and various arson attacks with dynamite, such as the case with the burning of the conch of the Patriarchate of Pec, was carried out by the UDB, in collaboration with three priests and two pastors of the local church. That document for such crimes was signed by Rahman Morin, whom he killed by poisoning. (See his autopsy, and the report of the medical commission, because they no longer needed him!). This is not news, you people have been masters of such low actions since 1890.

In 1992, the bishops of the Diocese of Rasko Prizren killed 20 Albanian civilians;

In 1993, 15 civilians of Albanian nationality were killed;

In 1994, 18 civilians were brutally murdered;

In 1995, 14 civilians were brutally murdered;

In 1996, 14 civilians were brutally murdered;

In 1997, 18 civilians were killed. These similar figures symbolically indicate that the massacres were planned.

Intentional mass killing of Albanian civilians

1998-1999 FALL

In 1998, 1,291 Albanian civilians were brutally murdered in their homes.

In 1999, around 15,000 Albanian civilians were killed. A large part of their LESEV was deported to various parts of Serbia, so that all traces of them would be lost. And that's not all.

During 1998/99, the following were killed:

13 imams of the Islamic religion were massacred;

14 students were shot in selected religious schools;

400 mosques were destroyed;

All the archives of the Islamic faith of Albanian origin were burned.

About 20 thousand Albanian women were raped.

All the village libraries were burned; that is, all the private libraries in the homes of Albanian intellectuals were burned.

(For all these crimes see: Human Rights Watch, Committee for the Protection of Freedom and Human Rights in Pristina, publications for 1998 and 1999/2000).

This is how S. Milosevic tried to Serbify Kosovo

1989-1999

The arguments are taken from one of the pop's notebooks.

On March 23, 1989, by the vote of those who were not delegates, the 1974 CONSTITUTION OF KOSOVO was amended. This marked the beginning of the

final phase of the dissolution of Yugoslavia, i.e. the beginning of the public phase of the effectiveness of the Greater Serbia policy. That policy of Chetnik-communist orientation was implemented exactly as Stevan Molevic had predicted in 1941. Even more painful is the "systematic" genocide against Albanians by SANU, with the famous Memorandum of 1986 and the Blue Book of 1976. The following is the structure of the personnel and all workers, in the organizations that are completely Serbized. Here is a document compiled by Velko Odalović and Zivorad Igić with three priests of the Gračanica Monastery (1) and the Dečani Monastery (2 priests):

- 1. Radio Television Pristina: Temporary non-governmental organization 1 Petar Jakšić, Nikola Sarić, Miodrag Redjić, Zdenka Morina. Temporary body (which after a year became permanent) Milomir Kovačević, Şakır Maksut (Turkish), Nedjair Murati (Turkish), Radmila Nikić, Dusan Simić, Krist Gegaj (Albanian), Muahmed Ustaibo (Bosnian), Jonuz Alija (???)).
 - 2. DP flotation mine "Kishnica and Novo Brdo": Temporary foreign body. 1. Slavko Kisic. Temporary body: Panchevski Trajan, Pavlovic Slobodan, Nenad Pesic.3. FK "Amortizeri" Temporary foreign body: Grkovic Aleksandar. Temporary body: Budimir Zdravko, Abdula Ramadan, Supic Bogosav.
 - 3. Dom Zdravlja: Temporary non-governmental body: 1. Stosic Ljuben, Temporary body: Popara Slobodan, Novovic Dr. Slobodan, Beçir Nedjmedini, Todorovski Milivoje.
 - 4. Provincial Institute for Health Protection RO: Temporary external body, Komnen Tmusiq. Temporary authority: Dr. Ruzdija Radonçiç, Mile Vukasançiç.
 - 5. STP "Trgovina Kosova": Temporary non-consensual body Radman Milosalvljevič, Temporary body-Bogdan Kecman, Stojič Radivoje, Toma Vukadinović.
 - 6. SOE "Plastika": Temporary external body Eng. Shefko Duratovich, Nebojsha Mitrovič, Dip ing. Dear Samardjić.

- 7. Institute for Geodetic and Photogrammetric Work: Temporary body Miloš Bogovac, Branko Stolic, Borisav Radevic, Vojislav Tomic, Djumret Mehmedi (?).
- 8. ZP "Invest metals": Temporary non-governmental body Milan Sarenac, Temporary body Prof. Izet Zejnelovic, Ruzdija Krijestarac, Denič Milorad, Josip Ivanovič, Bosko Budimirović.
- 9. "EXIMKOS": Temporary Non-Governmental Organization Branislav Vuinović, Provisional Organization Radković Nebojša, Živko Stojanović, Dragan Milović, Vitomir Bajraktarović.
- 10. SOE "METAL": Temporary External Authority Trajan Matjevic; Temporary Body – Bora Vuksanovic, Predrag Dabic, Dragan Canic.
- 11. PD "MARKETING": Privre.inokos. organo Dragan Tabakoviq. Pri. Org.-Marko Koprivica, Ivan Kostic, LubicA Nesiic,
- 12. "Meeting": Priv. different. Org.: Dušan Budimir; Priv. org. Drago Samardžić, Snezana Radisavljević, Dragoljub Milutinović.
- 13. "IBAR LJEPENAC": Priv. ndryshe. Org.: Momcilo Mijatovic; Priv. org. : Vojo Scepanovic, Vladimir Bozovic, Milan Grubisic, Hasan Pomak (Bosnian).
- 14. DSPC "BORO AND RAMIZ": Priv. different. Org.-Ljubomir Vujovic. Priv, org. Predrag Lazic, Jadranka Mitrovic, Zoran Kosovac, Milorad Jevtic, Nebojsa Mihajlovic.
- 15. National University Library: Priv,ino. Org.- Slobodan Kostić, Priv. org. Božika Zdravković, Radmila Kralajić, Zoran Stanišić, Jordan Ristić.
- 16. HTP "ROKONJA": Priv. org- Dragisa Vukcevic, Priv. org. Predrag Draskovic, Veseljin Milojevic, Zvonimir Stevic, Slobodan Andrejevic, Alija Sadiku (?).
- 17. DTP "GRMIJA": Priv. father, org.: Branislav Kujundžić. Priv. org.-Slobodan Dimitrijević, Slobodan Dimitrijević (?), Svetozar Tašić, Ljubomir Radulović, Ramadan Dešić (?).
- 18. "DARDANIA": Priv. different. Org. Bozhidar Marković. Priv. org.-Zoran Marković, Jovica Filipović, Vladimir Grković.
- PORAIN INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCEMENT, EDUCATION AND EDUCATION: Priv. inoc. Org. – Miodrag Djuriç, Priv. org. Veljo Terzoja, Shaçir Uka (?).
- 20.INSTITUTE FOR THE HISTORY OF KOSOVO: Priv. otherwise. Org.-Dr.Sreten Martinovic. Temporary organization Dr. Dara Vraga, Veljko G., Snezhana Hadjibulic, Milorad Filipovic.
- 21. "ENERGOINVEST": Priv. se. Org.- Tomislav Todorovic, Svetozar Djokic, Srdjan Vasic, Sinisa Janicijevic, Muhamed Berisa, Radoica Stankovic.

- 22.POK. SIO SOCIAL AND CHILD PROTECTION AND RZ: Priv. Ino. Org: Vladimir Dimić, Zajmi Hursen, Vehibe Karahoda, Mila Andrović, Nikola Perzanin. Priv. Org. Zoran Sekulić, Slavisa Mihajlovic, Gordana Đorđević, Dragomir Đurđević, Shahi Sagati (?).
- 23. Provincial SIZ for PENSION AND DISABILITY INSURANCE OF KOSOVO and RZ: Priv. otherwise. Org.: Rade Zvicer (secretary), Miroslav Simic, Bovan Miladin, Todor Raicevic, Esad Muhaovic, Mika Popovic. Priv. Org. Stojana Stankovic, Sveta Jaksic, Vladimir Dimic, Hurshen Zajmi, Dusan Vucinic, Iliaz Berisha (?).
- 24. ENT CLINIC: Private. Org.- Prof. Dr. Dragoljub Nikolovski, assistant. Dr. Rada Trajkovic, Misa Savic, Sofija Radosavljevic.
- 25. NEUROPSYCHIATRIC CLINIC: Priv. Ino. ORG.-DR. Vojisal Trajkovic, Dr. DRgan Karalajic, Dr. Fshatari Kajkush.
- 26. SKIN CLINIC: Priv. org. Prof. Dr. Momir Krdjič, Prim. dr. Luka Surbatovic, Zagorka Dapčevič.
- 27. QENDRA DIAGNOSTIKE: Privre. Ino. Org. Present. Dr. Milan Dragojlovic, Priv. org. Dijana Miric, Burhan Dida, Vidosava Vasic, Vladimir Vuksanovic.
- 28. INSTITUTE FOR PATHOLOGICAL ANATOMY: Priv. otherwise. Org: Prof. dr. Anna Laban. Privre. Authority: Prof. dr. Dr. Nebojsha Mitic, Blagoje Cvetkovic.
- 29. Breast Clinic: Priv. Ino. Org.: Prof. Dr. Dragoslav Rosič. Priv. org. : Dr. Sofija Nerandjič, Prof. Dr. Djevat Nurboja, Stojana Stevanovic.
- 30. Eye Clinic: Priv. different. Org. : Prof. Dr. Sofina Biga. Priv. org. Si. Dr.Dusica Zoriç, Prof.Dr.Konstadin Janev, Prof.Dr. Aleksander Kujundjiç, Dr. Divna Stamenkovic, Novica Gjordjevic.
- 31. Children's Clinic: Temporary body Prof. dr. Duzica Zorič, Asst. M. Perić, Asst. dr. J. Putica.
- 32. Obstetrics and Gynecology Clinic: Private. Org.: Prof. Dr. Ljubomir Ristic, Private. org. Dr. Branislav Petrovic, Dr. Aleksa Andrejevic, Ranko Djokic.
- 33. Dean's Office of the Faculty of Medicine: Priv. otherwise. Org. Tomislav Djokic, Milovan Djokic, Aleksander Kujundjic.35. RZ Dean's Office of the Faculty of Medicine: Temporary body Vera Lazic, Vukasin Andric, Slobodan Ivanovic, Gordana Subaric, Seljatin Kajkus, Dragan Kralajic.
- 34. Our Institute of Clinical Physiology: Priv. different. Org. Prof. Dr. Sreten Pavlović, Priv, org. Mirjana Mirić, Nebojsa Mitic.
- 35. RZ ZSL of the Faculty of Medicine: Priv. different. Org: Vera Aleksič, Priv. org. Milutin Pavlović, Zoran Jovanović, Spasoje Arsič.

- 36. Faculty of Medicine OUR INSTITUTE: Priv. different. Org.- Prof. Slavisha Doriçanin. Priv. org.- Dr. Zfravko Vitosevič, Dr. Zorica Babič, Bratolub Petrovič.
- 37. Internal Clinic: Priov,ino. Org.: Prof. dr. Vera Perisic, Slavko Milenkovic, Veselin Trajkovic, Hilmi Redjepi, Smilic Ljiljana.
- 38. Dental Section of the Faculty of Medicine: Priv. different. Org. Dr. Ljubisa Scepanovic, Prod. Milovan Knezevic, Assoc. dr. Milan Zhivkovic, as dr. Meliha Poresci, Dr. Branko Mihajlovic.
- 39. Our Institute of Physiology of the Faculty of Medicine: Priv. otherwise. Org. -Radmila Sagović, Priov. Org.- Dragica Radović, Endjeli Lumezi, Zvezdan Mihajlovic.
- 40. Technical services of the Faculty of Medicine: Priv, ino. Org. -Mileta Radovic, Priv. org.- Jovica Marinkovic, Dobrila Velikëkovic, Milisav Jeliç.
- 41. Infectious Disease Clinic: Private Ionic. Org.: Dr.Stevan Baljosevic, Dr.Cveta Vucic, Dr. Rade Kantic, Dragan Kostyic.
- 42.CLINIC for Radiology and Oncology: Private. Org. Prof. Dr. Radomir Babič.
- 43. UNIVERSITY OF PRISHTINA: Temporarily in. organ: Dr.Radivoje Papovic, Dr.Misa Doshlic, Dr.Stanoje Dogandjic. Priv. org. Ljubomir Šcepanović, Dr. Vladeta Vukotic, Drago Samradić, dr. Dragoslav Pejčinović.
- 44. Faculty of Philology: Priv. different. Org. Borisav Vukotic, Dr. Nikola Cvetkovic, Dr. Marinko Vojovic.
- 45. Priv. org: Dr. Milosov Vukovic, Milorad Jevrić, Nikola Novakovic.
- 46. Faculty of Philosophy: Priv. ndryshe. Org. Ph.D. Radivoje Vulik. dr. Zoran Gjorgjevic. Priv. org. Ph.D. Radenko Krulj, dr. Millovan Obradovic, Dragoslav Vučkovic.
- 47. Faculty of Physical Culture: Priv. different. Org. Dr. Miroslav Mekič, Dr. Slobodan Stanković. Priv, org. Tihomir Milosavljevic, Ph.D. Nikola Glasnović, Milorad Bigič.
- 48. FACULTY OF MATHEMATICAL SCIENCES: Priv. different. Org. Dr. Slobodan Gligorijevic, Dr. Gojko Savic, Dr. Katica Kosanovic. Priv. org.: Dr. Pavlje Vasic, Dr. Stojan Dekiic, Slavica Tomanovic.
- 49. FACULTY OF ARTS: Priv. different. Org.- Prof.Zoran Kareljeić, Zoran Jovanović. Priv. org.- Hiljmija Ćatović, Misa Aleksić, Andjelko Karferić.
- 50. Faculty of Civil Engineering and Architecture: Priv. different. Org.-Vukomir Savić, Dr. Milivoje Bsqarevič. Priv. org.- Dr. Nedeljko Djelatovich, Slobodan Qolič.

- 51. Faculty of Electrical Engineering: Priv. otherwise. Org. Qemal Doliçanin, Dr. Slobodan Bojeliç, Dr. Branislav Miriç, MSc Branko Babiç, Voja Rasiç.
- 52. Faculty of Agriculture: Priv. different. Org. Branislav Brkic, Dr. Bozidar Jacinac. Priv. org. Dr. Vojislav Savic, Ph.D. Bozidar Lazic. Slobodan Maric.
- 53. Faculty of Economics: Private. Ino. Org.- Dr. Radoslav Andjelkovic, Prof. Dr. Slavenko Savic. Priv. org. Ph.D. Petar Petrovic, Dr. Muris Hadjibulic, Milorad Vujovic.
- 54. Faculty of Mechanical Engineering: Privre. Ino. Org. Ph.D. Vladimir Raičević, Dr. Svetozar Đekić. Priv. org. M.Sc. Zlatibor Lekić, assistant Miroslav Todić, master Ivan Nikčević.
- 55. Faculty of Law: Priv. different. Org.- Dr. Mirko Pertunovic, Dr. Toma Vince, Priv. org. Ph.D. Milovan Markovic, Dr. Zoran Isailovic, M.Sc. Djordje Nikolic.
- 56. Special financial organization TKM: Priv. different. Org- Bozidar Kostic, privre. Org. Ranko Kitic, Ognjen Milenkovic, Stanoje Sekulic.
- 57. DTP "FARMED": Priv. different. Org. Vasic Ljubisa, Cvetkovic Ljubomir. Priv.org. Todorovic Ljubinko, Kostic Svetislav, Sojevic Rade.
- 58. Children's Residence Center "OUR LOVE": Priv. different. Org. Milica Bojanič. Prev. Org. Nikola Arsič, Zivota Lazič, Drita Ljeka.
- 59. "FILM" OF KOSOVO: Priv. different. Org. Bosko Drobnjak. Priv. org. :-Ljubinko Denda, Radunko Bulaiq, Uglesa Vujovic.
- 60.DP "KOSOVO-DRVO" Export: Priv. different. Org.: -Pljakiq Senad, Priv. org. Bojaniq Slobodan, Ferovic Zeco, Rade Seslija.
- 61. "TREGU": Priv. different. Org. Vujović Slobodan. Priv. org. : Vuksanović Vladimir, Ljatif Bytyqi, Biserka Joksimović.
- 62.NP "HORTIKULTURË": Priv, ino. Org. Janiçijeeviq Jelisaveta, Priv. org. Bojovic Dragan, Lakiçeviq Zoran, Malisiq Miodrag, Miliq Raskoviq.
- 63. PO "HYGIENETECHNIKA": Priv, ino, org. Zhivko Vasiq, Priv. org. Dragan Bojoviq, Zoran Lakiqeviq, Miodrag Malisiq, Milica Raskovic.
- 64.ACCORDING TO "CIVIL TRAFFIC": Priv. different. Org. Spasoje Ristić, Priv. org. Irgan Gasi, Fuad Zejneelović, Sekulić Novica.
- 65. PS "URGENCY": Priv. ndryshe. Org. Petko Vrlikapa, Priv. org. Dragan Bojovic, Zoran Lakikevic, Miodrag Malisa, Milik Raskovic.
- 66.F-KA "FAZITA": Priv. different. Org.: Zoran Tomiqevič, Priv.org. Jakup Pomak. Lazar Begenišić, Slobodan Mitrovic
- 67. DG P "RILINDJA": Priv. jonike. Org. Predrag Arsić. Privre. Org. Radenko Knezević, Mihajlo Stojanović, Jorgovanka Milojević.

- 68. Pro-Kraine Institute for Text Publishing: Private. different. Org. Branko Paunović, Radomir Vitković (deputy), Nikola Novaković, Zylfikar Kurtesi.
- 69. Veterinary stations: Priv. different. Org. Drgan Ristiq, Priv. org. Vitomir Filipoviq, Dragica Grubanoviq, Velimir Rizniq.
- 70. Provincial Institute for the Protection of Nature and the Human Environment: Priv. otherwise. Org. Ph.D. Djordjije Gjorovic, Nikola Arsić, M.Sc. Novica Rakoqević, Tanja Knezević,
- 71. Red Cross-Pristina: Privre. Ino. Org. Bogdan Kecman. Priv. org. Milovan Petrovic, Gordana Borcic, Dragutin Milojevic.
- 72. Cultural and Educational Community of Kosovo: Priv. different. Org. Selimir i Kaliçani, Priv. org. Miodrag Brzakovic, Drago Djuric, Murat Ajvazi).
- 73. PD EUT- "Engineering": Priv. different. Org. Spasoje Cvetkovic, Priv. org. Slobodan Gruberinic, Bozhidar Janičijevic, Olga Dujovic.
- 74. "Intermarket and market EXPORT-IMPORT": Priv. otherwise. Org. Nesić Ljubica (ceased to work).
- 75. Provincial National Theatre: Privre, ino, org. Mirko Zhariq, Priv. org. Milorad Roganovic, Ljiljana Tomic, Miroljub Savic, Miomir Radojkovic, Ankica Milenkovic.
- 76. ORTHOPEDIC COMPANY "RUDO": Priv. different. Org. Dragan Vukadinović, Priv. org. Milan Vojović, Mirko Zorić, Rodoljub Todorović.
- 77. DP "KOSOVO-TURIST": Priv. different. Org. Ivan Ivančević, Priv. org. Nenad Stojković, Radivoje Perunčić, Vera Petković.
- 78. DP "KOSOVO- HYDROTEKNIKA": Priv. different. Org. Budimir Savić. Priv. org. Borko Filipović, Krunislav Ilić, Cvetko Gudjić, Isak Gej.
- 79. PD "AUTOPRISTINA": Priv. ndryshe. Org. Zoran Nikoliq, Priv. org. Zelimir Gapiq, Slobodan Kitiq, Milorad Stamenkoviq.
- 80.PD ING "NAMSTAJA- NAPREDAK": Priv. ndryshe. Org. Dragan Turanjanin. Priv. org. Rados Iliq, Nebojsa Dabiq, Goran Milutinoviq.
- 81. "BATLLAVA" Priv. different. Org. Zoran Filipović, Priv. org. Velizar Đurović, Gordana Grujić, Ranko Petrović, Novica Borozan, Radovan Vujović.
- 82. ARCHIVES OF KOSOVO: Priv. different. Org. Radmila Popović, Priv. org. Janković Dobrila, Mitrović Vlastimir, Jugoslav Đorđević.
- 83. "INVEST-UNIJA": Private organization Olga Mitrovic, Stevan Kostiq.
- 84.TDP "VOQAR": Priv. different. Org. Svetislav, Milivoje Albijanić. Priv. org. Borivoje Vukosavljevic, Lazar Begenisić, Jovica Jovanović, Radivoje Grbić.

- 85. PD "Rruga: Priv. ino.org.: Lubisa Stojkovic. Priv. org. Mirko Pavlovic, Voja Stojanovic, Radivoje Vujovic, Zvonimir Markovic.
- 86. Working Community University of Prishtina: Priv. different. Org. Ranko Djokovic. Priv. org. Sava Sqepanovic, Natasa Nuk, Ruzica Simic.
- 87. SIZ\Employment RZ KOSOVA: Priv. different. Org. Bora Vuksanović. Priv. org. Savo Sqepanović, Krsta Vujović, Dragan Vuksanović, Radomir Dimić.

This official document clearly demonstrates the intentions of the new Serbian fascist government in Kosovo. His comments are excessive, as the names suggest. All Albanian personnel were forced to leave their jobs and various thieves, murderers and wartime profiteers were named. This document also includes several Bosniaks and about three Albanians who have been excluded or isolated from their people since 1989.

Here is what Vlada Dapčević argues about these undertakings of Serbian fascist politics:

"What is happening in Serbia is a purely fascist scenario and a populist policy. Everyone is talking about the rights of those Serbs and Montenegrins, who are the vast majority of colonists, who were colonized by the former government of Greater Serbia with the aim of changing the national structure of the population. They did this by taking the land from the Albanians and giving it to the settlers. The killing of soldiers and civilians is evidence of where fascist Serbia is heading in the years 1989–1999. Today they are trumpeting the counter-revolution.

It is pure misery. Albanians are not fighting to change the system, but are fighting for national equality, independence... and there is no force that would prevent the Albanian people from achieving their will. If Milosevic continues with such a policy of pressure, it will undoubtedly cause a civil war in

Yugoslavia. Only a madman, who is playing with the fate of the country, could want such a situation.

The Serbs cannot agree with the fact that Albanians have created their own intelligence, their own national consciousness and that it is no longer possible to return them to the pre-war level (1941), when any Serb could kill an Albanian and was not at all responsible for it, at a time when Serbs cried, destroyed and humiliated in the most ancient way... (see: Vlada Dapçević, Interview, "Mladina" 20, 1989.p.61).

The program for the extermination of Albanians is historically linked to the so-called document: "SKJ Platform for Kosovo 1981." There begins the new massacre of Albanians.

From 1981 to 1988, the Serbian UDB opened 750,000 files on Albanians.

On the other hand, on April 5, 1981, the illegal Special Headquarters of Nikola Ljubičić was formed in Belgrade, which aimed to replace the Headquarters of Aleksandar Ranković, which was active in abuses against Albanians during the years 1949-1966, with

I don't want to exterminate all people who are not of Slavic origin and who are all Albanians.

If the documentation is systematically examined with pov. Mark, the researcher can easily face that it is an organized campaign: the Church, because every day the priests and "nurses" report on "their difficult position when working in Kosovo". They took it as a task: "if there is no incident from the Albanians, then to invent one that has to do with the position of the Serbs and Montenegrins in Kosovo, as well as the danger to the churches and their

staff". The committees of the Communist League, the Socialist League, the Association of Noba Fighters, the Omaldina Alliance, the press and radio and television were filled every day with such information. All "events" are considered "the work of the Albanian irident".

On the other hand, the mass of Udbashes who came from Serbia and Kosovo's Crena Gora with special tasks, mysteriously destroyed the tombstones in several places and the next day described that vandalism and directed it at the Albanian youth. Now, based on the documentation found, it is known who committed those acts of vandalism, but it is too late, because the Albanians were put under pressure for those fabrications and lies of Serbian politics.

But those "bags" were also covered up in the press by the Union of Communists of Kosovo, without a shadow of a doubt, they were already attributed to the Albanians. Fortunately, that documentation is now known and free for research. It awaits a professional publisher, but the Serbian stage and Serbian politics still function according to the old recipes, until the International Court of Justice will one day FORCE the Serbian government to pay for all the CONTRACTS. Only then will the Serbian peasant understand who he served and who he was subject to.

Where is the end of Yugoslavia, but not the end of Serbian fiction?

This policy lasted until the beginning of the war in Slovenia, when it became clear that Yugoslavia (the SKJ ended with the 14th congress on January 20–22, 1990) was on a sure path to its end. And this end was read by the Badinter Commission on July 4, 1992. From this time on there are no more tactics, but all Slavs are against all Slavs. Therefore, it is a civil war in general in Yugoslavia. But one thing is known, all Slavs have united at one point to wage

war against the Albanians, according to their customs and goals, for their interests.

The genocide in Bosnia is clear in which direction Serbian chauvinism went. Because of this danger, Albanians had to use all means to organize militarily. But, the Democratic Alliance of Kosovo decided to "find a solution for Kosovo by peaceful means". This capitulating attitude and program can be attributed to the tragedy and Albanian genocide in 1999 as one of the sources, in addition to the exclusively Serbian terror in all areas of life.

SERBIA'S ATTEMPT TO ERASE THE ALBANIANS OF KOSOVO DURING JANUARY-JUNE 1999

At the beginning of the 20th century, a sleazy newspaper in Albanian was printed in Belgrade. The founder was Jashar Erebara. Today, in the third decade of the 21st century, is it THEORETICALLY possible for an Albanian, for example, to undertake to publish a newspaper in Albanian in Belgrade. In Pristina, the Serbs have their own radio and television channel in their own language. Let's not talk about newspapers, because Albanians do not even print newspapers and no one forbids them. But it is a sign of primitivism and the "culture" that we cultivate in "modernism". Therefore, Belgrade and this means that Serbia is a FASCISTED REGION compared to Europe. This fact is worrying, because it can be an example for other pre-fascisms that lie in the ashes, and that in every nation. Therefore, I am without any hesitation a fighter for equality, for the economic, scientific, cultural and intellectual progress of every nation, including Albanians and Serbs. In this regard, the sources for history are no longer the property of any nation.

So, we don't need to emphasize who was close here and who else, because everything is known. Albanians are natives and as long as Belgrade is able to "forbid" them to emphasize and confirm it with new knowledge, there will be no peace in the Balkans. I do not present this statement as a criticism, but as a call: Come to your senses, people, because we have suffered a lot from war and destruction, especially we Albanians.

Therefore, the priests of Serbia will certainly not agree, but I tell them as a historian that during the 19th and 20th centuries this church cannot boast of its role in inciting conflicts and wars in general. I do not call on the church to look forward, because it does not know, but I am calling on it to look back, because it will reveal what and what role it played in all the conflicts in the Balkans.

But Serbs in Serbia are still unable to understand that from January 1998 to June 12, 1999, genocide was committed against Albanians: Here is the argument — 7382 Albanian civilian men were brutally killed in front of priests and well-known Serbian officers; 1407 Albanian civilian women were killed; only 8790 people. 1,150 men and 208 women, a total of 1,353 people, were liquidated without a trace. In the fight for freedom, 2301 men, 36 women died. A total of 2337 people of Albanian nationality.

In Kosovo, no one knows how many foreign murderers and arsonists participated in the Serbian army and police to destroy all Albanians, to destroy their property and cultural monuments in general. In Kosovo, 1007 Albanian villages were destroyed by the Serbian army and police, 122775 residential buildings and 85336 buildings for daily use were demolished, 8184 commercial buildings were destroyed, out of a total of 15227 in Kosovo. 123 outpatient facilities were destroyed, 93 public libraries and 1857 private libraries were

destroyed. 215 mosques and 5 Catholic churches were destroyed. 30 cultural centers and 71 administrative offices for the needs of the population were destroyed. 358 schools were destroyed. (See. H. Bajrami, Naçertania and its ice, Prishtina 2004. p. 324/326; J. Osmani, Serbian Crimes in Kosovo 1998/1999, 2. Prishtina 2010. p. 469–471).

The authorities of Greater Serbia, using fascist methods, planned to colonize 150,000 Serbs from 1990 to 1997.

Kosovo, and one Serb from Croatia, as a result of the secret Milošević-Tudjman agreement from 1991 in Kragjorgevë. Archival documents show that 23,489 to 42,000 Serbs with permanent residence were colonized, as well as about 22,000 officers, police officers, officials and various professions and victors with temporary residence. The latter was also involved in various assassinations, which were then withdrawn from Kosovo during the second half of 1999.

THE MASSACRE OF FAMOUS ALBANIAN FAMILIES

1998-1999 IS A CLASSIC GENOCIDE IN KOSOVO

To scare the rest, the regions where the killings took place were chosen and the population was directed to ZBEGOV, a phenomenon that was imposed by the rulers and the priests as instructors. In this regard, the AHMETI family was massacred in the Prizren area.

In Suharek, the BERISA family with 53 members was massacred;

The MUÇOLI family from Pokek and Drenas, with 52 members, was massacred;

The Krasniqi family from Pastaseli (Orahovac) with 36 members was massacred;

The Gasi family from Suvereka, with 23 members, was massacred;

The Zuniçi family from Belacerk (Orahovac) with 23 members was massacred;

The Deliu family from Arbria (Drenica) with 22 members was massacred;

The Popaj family from Belacerka (Rahovac) with 22 members was massacred;

The JASARI family from Prekazi (Drenica) with 20 members was massacred;

The Weis family from Gjakova, with 20 members, was massacred;

A family from Padalistje (Istoga) with 19 members was massacred;

The Zeçiri family from Krusha e Madhe (Orahovac) with 15 members was massacred;

The Visesel family from Ribari (Lipjan) was massacred with 14 members;

The Haliti family from Donja Studima (Vushtrri) was massacred with 14 members;

The Kelmendi family from Lutogllava (Peja) with 13 members was massacred;

The Beris family from Lezi (Prizren) with 13 members was massacred;

The Redjepi family from Celine (Rahovac) with 12 members was massacred;

The Grdjaliu family from Studimle (Vushtrri) with 12 members was massacred;

The Hoti family from Krusha e Madhe, with 11 members, was massacred; The Elsani family from Suhareka, with 11 members, was massacred; The Spahiu family from Opterusa (Orahovac) with 11 members was massacred; The Ahmetaj family from Likasan (Drenica) with 10 members was massacred; The Dini family was massacred by Celine Rahoveci, with 10 members; The Isufi family from Gjakova, with 10 members, was massacred; The Rama family from Orlović (Obilić) was massacred with 10 members; The Hamza family from Lubenic (Pec) with 9 members was massacred; The Kastrati family from Zatriç (Rahovac) with 9 members was massacred; Rasica family from Donje Studimle (Vučiterna) 9 members were massacred; The Salihaj family from Donja Susica (Istog) was massacred with 9 members; The Ujkani family from Reznik (Viciterna) with 9 members was massacred; The Bogujevci family from Besiana (Podujevo) with 8 members was massacred;

The Grbesi family from Slovenia (Lipjan) with 8 members was massacred;

The Salihi family from Celine (Rahovac) with 8 members was massacred;

The Tafaj family from Dhajovica, with 8 members, was massacred;

The Osmani family from Godeni (Gjakova) with 8 members was massacred;

The family of Miftari Kçiqi (Mitrovicë) with 8 members was massacred;

The Gerguri family from Suma (Vuçiterna) with 8 members was massacred;

The Durici (Besiana) family with 7 members was massacred;

The Nuraj family from Gjakova, with 7 members, was massacred;

The Reka family from Gornja Brnica (Prishtina) with 7 members was massacred;

The Spahiu family from PRROI I BELËS (Orahovac) was massacred with 7 members;

The Suka family from Korisha (Prizren) with 7 members was massacred

The Sharku family from Rahovec was massacred with 7 members;

The Weis family from Gjakova, with 7 members, was massacred;

The family of the Village and the Old Man (from Uros) with 7 members was massacred;

The Bobi family from Deva (Gjakova) with 7 members was massacred;

The Zeka family from Fshati dhe Vjetër (Uroshevc) with 7 members was massacred;

The Dinaj family from Hereçi (Dhajovicë) with 6 members was massacred;

The Jakupi family from Besiana, with 6 members, was massacred;

The Celina family from Rahovec, with 6 members, was massacred;

The Morina family from Damjani (Gjakova) with 6 members was massacred;

The Nurçaj family from Kosice (Peç) with 6 members was massacred;

The Pajazitaj family from Gjajovica, with 6 members, was massacred;

The Kryeziu family from Retina (Orahovac) with 6 members was massacred;

*See: Bulletin of the KLDMNJ, Prishtina, for the year 2000. p. 31-37. The stories of all these families have been published in all world languages — see: Dr. Nusret Plana, Serbia's Terror over Albanians 1844-1999, Prishtina 2002 in nine languages).

massacred.

The expulsion of Albanians from Kosovo is a global phenomenon in 1999

The expulsion of Albanians from Kosovo is a clear argument of a fascist policy of Serbia, which aims to EXPLODE all Albanians, to repeat the history of the

Sandzak of Niski in 1877, when there was no information, so the Serbian army killed. or chased all Albanians leaving no one behind. residence in 714 localities. But now (1999) the same photographs are in 1007 localities in Kosovo.

THE SIXTH PHASE OF THE GENOCIDE AGAINST THE ALBANIANS OF KOSOVO

1998/99

Pure GENOCIDE against Albanians in the eyes of the world public

1998-1999

DEPORTATION OF ONE MILLION ALBANIANS AROUND THE WORLD

The argument

Mass graves and public killings of Albanians in these locations according to the "Horseshoe" program, because "the USA demanded everything, and they were given only a little Kosovo, temporarily", emphasize almost all Serbian priests and politicians. And in this regard, the Serbian Orthodox Church at war with itself all the time behaves philosophically, trying to give an answer and why "Emperor Dushan is the only Serb who led the offensive wars, and thus gained the opportunity to be proclaimed emperor.

Thus, the Serbian Church could form its Patriarchate", which always avoided PRIÇESÇE even though Tsar Dushan and the SPC were on the side of the murderers and arsonists. In this regard, at the end of the 20th century, the Serbian state and the church publicly declared that there is the Serbian grave,

there is Serbia. With this political philosophy, Radovan Karadžić and Metropolitan Afilohija and others emphasize, a union of Serbian states should be created, similar to the USA (1991). In connection with the fact that they had to accept that other peoples and the SFRY have the right to life and their own state, the bishops of the Serbian Orthodox Church "decided that if the government of the Serbian state cannot, at least the authority of the Serbian Church should be in the entire territory

former RSFJ". (M. Tomanović, Sprska Crkava u ratu u ratovi naj, Belgrade 2001, p. 226/7). And since we are at that level of responsibility, in the KPS they put forward a request for mass murder of Croats, Muslims and Albanians, getting rich, they became responsible before the world for crimes that have not been recorded by any era in history, against their neighbors, who would seize all their land and property together.

Now the notorious question arises, what did the Serbian popes rely on when they accused the "Siptars of committing genocide against Serbs during the 20th century", whether the "war that the Serbs waged against almost everyone in the former SFRY, and then against almost everyone in the world", was really a "defensive liberation"? Did the Serbian soldier fight in detail, that is, did he "process" them as much and as well as the Serbian police did with the demonstrators and rallies, in the cities of Serbia?

And finally, can the people of the "rich past", whom some bishops of the Serbian Orthodox Church proclaimed heroes, baptized their paramilitary formations and used as personal security, bring any good to the Serbs and Serbia? The answers to these questions probably also hide the secret of why the Serbian people on the two thousandth anniversary of the birth of Lord

Christ experienced a complete failure and had "only shame and endless misfortune". (See, M. Tomanović, cited work. Page 232).

Serbian priests must lie because that profession brought them great power and affirmation in Europe. And about this invention, which Nikola Tesla could not study, "Father Filaret also remembered his participation in one of the daily newspapers of RTS, when he told the viewers, holding the SKULL of a child in his hand, that Muslims cut off his head with an ax. in front of a living mother her daughters. Filaret showed the ax with which it was made.

However, from the journalist of "ILUSTROVAN POLITICA", Bogosav Marjanovic, we learned that the then editor-in-chief of the newspaper that same evening called him "Pope" and told him to find Fileret the next morning and do an interview. him. At the request of Mr. Marjanovic to do an interview, Father Filaret at first hesitated, but later agreed. They agreed to meet at Filaret's apartment in Dušanovc. "When I arrived there at the appointed time with a photojournalist, a short-haired young man in a leather jacket opened the door for me and told me that Filaret had gone on some business and would be back immediately.

While we were waiting for him, the young man explained to us that he was supposedly a seminary student in Belgrade and that he had come to help Filaret with something at home. He did not seem like a theologian to me", says Mr. Marjanović... And when Father Filaret arrived, they asked him to take a picture of the SKULL, but he refused, saying that an axe would suffice". And when the journalist pointed out that the picture of the skull was EVIDENCE and the key document of his story, he refused to take a picture of the skull?

And when they told him how television could paint a skull and we could not, the Pope's answer was: "television is something else". And with that invention, after a year Father Filaret becomes a high statesman, in the function of the federal deputy minister of religion under Mrs. Leposava Milicevic.

In this regard, the Serbs try to lie three times, knowing that there is no trace of truth around them. Even in Mitrovica they have erected a monument to PRINCE LAZAR, turning it into "CARA". And here it is every day "Kra Lazar is also in the diary of Albanian journalists, who are mostly literate, Prince Lazar has never been the king of cats or other animals, let alone a nation in the quality of a "knightly" rule of betrayal from all sides. But it is important for the population and a part of the Serbs that the goods are sold, even though they are smuggled, says a drug dealer and violence in Colombia, which today (2022) all of Serbia is under the spell of Milosevic.

The mass killings to intimidate other Albanian localities before and after the attempted genocide in Prekaz in 1998 are an attempt to renew the genocide of Niski Sandzak from 1877 in 1998/99, so that on June 28, 2000, Serbia would celebrate Christianity as a great "martyr" state with access to the sea, no matter how many Albanians are massacred and their corpses are expelled across Serbia, so that every trace is lost.

The following is a presentation of the site where the Labanca mass graves were built during 1998/99 by Serbian soldiers, militia and mercenaries from all over the world. Let's go one by one. Each mass grave could be a separate book:

- 1. Breakout
- 2. Garlic price
- 3. Chikatova
- 4. Vrbovc
- 5. Baksi

- 6. April
- 7. Open
- 8. Severina
- 9. Wedge
- 10. Prolapse
- 11. Racak
- 12. We are studying.
- 13. Choosing
- 14. Lubenic
- 15. Cuska
- 16. Boatman
- 17. Paulian
- 18. Zahac
- 19. Naberdyan
- 20.Labian
- 21. Lutogllava
- 22.Stelci
- 23. Dubrava Prison
- 24.Kralan
- 25. The Chronicle

26 maj

- 27. Rogova
- 28.Gods
- 29. Recommend
- 30.Krush
- 31. Xerxes
- 32. Suva Reka
- 33. Belanica
- 34. Podujevo
- 35. Gjakova
- 36.Colic
- 37. Celjina
- 38. The Belacer
- 39. Krusha e Vogel
- 40.Psta Sela
- 41. Show
- 42. It is useful.

- 43. Student
- 44.Slopus
- 45. Thorns
- 46.Bukos
- 47. Proroi Kaçanik
- 48.Lukaj Pristina
- 49. Marble
- **50.SLOVENIA**
- 51. Little Fishermen
- 52.Carpet
- 53. PEC
- 54.Dean
- 55. MITROvICa
- 56. Skenderaj
- 57. Glogovac
- 58. Klina

WHAT DOES ARKANIS PARTY PROGRAM FORECAST FOR ALBANIANS AND DOES SPS ACCEPT IT?

This program was accepted by all state structures, especially by the Serbian Orthodox Church. Let's go in order:

Accordingly, this program of the SPS and Arkan's killers was published in 1995 as a state act that in Kosovo: the population structure, partly by murder, partly by deportations or expulsions, should be brought into proportion with 51% Serbs, while 49% Albanians, Roma, Turks, Bosnians and others. Based on this Program, in 1998/99 507,800 people were deported to Albania; 360,000 people were deported to Macedonia, 70,000 people were deported to Montenegro, 21,000 people were deported to Bosnia, 4,000 people were deported to Croatia, 3,450 people were deported to Slovenia, 6,300 people were deported to Italy, 1,000 people were deported to France, and 14,000 people were deported to Germany, 3,300 people were deported to England, 7,000 people were deported to Sweden, 8,000 people were deported to Norway, 2,800 people were deported

to Finland, 2,800 people were deported to Belgium, 900 people were deported to Turkey, 6,100 people were deported to the USA, 3,200 people were deported to Canada, 3,500 people were deported to Australia, 4,100 people were deported to Switzerland, 600 people were deported to Zealand, 5 were deported to Israel. Of these, 993,588 people, or 99% of Albanian nationality, and about 1% of non-Albanians, namely Bosniaks, Roma and some Turks, were expelled from Kosovo.

This tragedy has not been condemned by any local (Serbian) or international court, and if it is pure genocide, it is genocide that was carried out according to the Yugoslav program for Kosovo of 1988, on the one hand, and on the other. The Serbian program for the Serbization of Kosovo from 1995. Both programs had a vision of the extermination of the Albanian people in Kosovo.

Conclusion

In world history, there is no example to be found where a state, politician or church has written together 37 programs for the EXTERMINATION of a people in the neighborhood, as was the case with the fate of the Albanians in the 19th and 20th centuries. . And so that the reader has a clear picture of this shameful phenomenon, we will present in turn all the programs for the extermination of the Albanians. Respectively, the title of each program is as follows:

- 1. Programs for the destruction of Jews and Albanians by the ruling Soviet of Serbia from 1807;
- 2.. The 1827 program called Kosovo "Old Serbia", because Albanians called the Sandzak of Niš "OLD SHIPNIJA" (OLD ALBANIA), alluding to Justinian's origin from Niš.

- 3. Vuk Stefanović Karadžić, Serb Everywhere, 1836.
- 4. Ilija Garasanin, Nacertania in 1844
- 5. Prota Mateja Nenadović, Serbia's penetration into the sea in 1877.
- 6. Secret Convention of Serbia and Austria-Hungary on June 28, 1881
- 7. Milutin Garasanin, The Expansion of Serbia into Kosovo and Macedonia in 1886

8 Nikola Stojanović, Until your or our investigation in 1902

- 9. Instructions for working with the Aranites in 1909
- 10. Nikola Pasic, What Serbia Wants in 1910
- 11. Vladan Djordjevic, Aranut and the Great Powers, Belgrade 1913
- 12. Stojan Protić, The Aranta Massacres of 1920
- 13. Instructions for the liquidation of Kaçak in 1924
- 14. The program for the extermination of the Arnauts in the years 1927-1941
- 15. The Yugoslav-Turkish Convention on the Emigration of Albanians to Turkey in 1933 (Greek-Turkish model)

16 Yugoslav Convention of Tyre on the emigration of Aranuts to Turkey in 1934 (Romanian-Turkish model)

- 17. Vasa Čubrilović, The Emigration of Aranuts to Turkey in 1937
- 18. Djoka Perina, The Land Struggle in the Southern Regions in 1937
- 19. Orestije Krstić, The Nationalization of Vojvodina and Kosovo in 1937.
- 20. Yugoslav-Turkish Convention on the Emigration of Albanians to Turkey in 1938
- 21. Ivo Andrić, About the Partition of Albania between Yugoslavia and Italy in 1939.
- 22. Stevan Molevic, Homogeneous Serbia in 1941
- 23. Milan Nedic, The Program for the Extermination of the Aranuts in 1941
- 24. Draza Mihajlović, The Program for the Extermination of the Albanians in 1942.
- 25. Vasa Čublrilović, The Destruction of Arnaut during War Operations on 3 November 1944.
- 26. Sreten Vukosavljević, Nationalization and colonization of Kosovo in 1945

- 27. J B Tito-Fuat Kyprili, The 1953 Gentlemen's Agreement on the Emigration of Aranuts to Turkey.
- 28. Aleksanda Ranković, The Closure of Albanian High Schools in 1958
- 29. Government of Serbia, BLUE BOOK 1976
- 30. Political Platform for Kosovo 1981
- 31. Serbian Academy of Sciences, MEMORANDUM, 1986
- 32. Federal Council of Excellence, Yugoslav Program for Kosovo in 1988
- 33. SAP KOSOVO Assembly, OPERATIONAL PROGRAM OF MEASURES (From the Yugoslav Program for the Colonization of Kosovo), Pristina, 1988.
- 34. Program of the Radical Party of Serbia, Program for the balance of the population percentage 51% Serb, 49% others in Kosovo in 1995.
- 35. Corridors of the extermination of Albanians, "PAKOI" Program, 1998.
- 36. The Serbian Orthodox Church's program for the extermination of Albanians (Kosovo Endowments 1989)
- 37. Laws on the Serbization of Kosovo in 1990
- 38. The Serbian Parliament's decision on the Serbization of Kosovo in 1989*
- * These programs were published as a stand-alone book in 1999

On July 20, 1991, the parliament of fascist Serbia adopted the "Law on the Allocation of Agricultural Land to Citizens Who Want to Live and Work in the Territory of the Autonomous Province of Kosovo".

The law was published in the "Official Gazette of RS 43/91". With this law, the so-called Regulation of 1938 came into force, by which citizens of Serbian nationality were given 45 hectares of land, while Albanians received only 0.40 ari per family, regardless of the origin of the members. After the adoption of this law, RS began intensively bringing the Serbian "LIÇANE" from Croatia to Kosovo.

However, almost all of those immigrants of Serbian nationality were employed in the administration and were not available to work the land. However, part of the admission goes to the land of the former Agricultural Cooperatives. The

cry for that land ownership did not stop until the end of 1999. And this law is a form of genocide, because it aimed to take away the right of all Albanians and make their lives impossible.

Regarding the new colonization of Kosovo in the last decade of the 20th century, I will mention a fact that in one SQUARE KILOMETER in Kosovo there lived 205 inhabitants. While in Serbia there were 93 inhabitants per square kilometer. There is no need to add any comment to this argument, because we know what it is about, which is the extermination of a nation by military force.

SPECIAL LAWS OF SERBIA'S COLONIAL POLICY

IN KOSOVO 1865-1995

These laws prove with what horror the Serbian government is working and planning genocide, culturicide, and ethnocide not only in Kosovo but also in all regions of the Balkans where Albanians live.

The argument

Law on the Settlement of Foreigners in Serbia, dated February 2, 1865;

Law on the newly liberated regions of January 3, 1880;

Decree on the settlement of the newly liberated and united regions, dated February 20, 1914;

Decree on the Settlement of the Southern Regions of August 27, 1920;

SERBIA'S COLONIAL LAWS FOR PREPARING THE TERROR FOR THE EXTRACTION OF ALBANIANS

- 1. Law on the Dissolution of the Assembly of the Kosovo SAA and the Executive Council of the Kosovo SAA, "Official Gazette SRS 33/90 of 5 July 1990;
- 2. Law on the Return of Serbs and Montenegrins to Kosovo, "Official Gazette" SRS 35/90 of 14 July 1991;
- 3. Law on Working Conditions in Special Circumstances, "Official Gazette" SRS 40/90, dated 26.07.1990;

4, Law on the Abolition of the Law on Higher Education, SRS "Official Gazette" 45/90, 7 August 1990;

- 5. Law on the repeal of the law on basic education, "Official Gazette of the Republic of SRS" August 7, 1990;
- 6. Law on the repeal of the Law on Information, "Official Gazette of the Republic of SRS" 45/90, 7 August 1990;
- 7. Law on the Termination of the Presidency of the SAPK, "Sluzbebi Glasnik SRS" 15/91, dated 18.03.1992;

8 JU Program of February 9, 1990.

- 9. Law on the Allocation of Housing for Serbs in Kosovo, dated March 17, 1994;
- 10. Decree on the manner and conditions of the COLONIZATION of Kosovo dated January 12, 1995;

Now we ask the general public a question, whether Albanians have ever accepted or made any law or decree for the colonization of Serbian properties. The objection is: Albanians PURCHASED THEIR PROPERTY from Serbs three times, in 1970, 1983 and 1999. Not a single inch of land was adopted free of charge by either the former colonizer or the colonial state of Serbia.

As an argument for all conclusions, it is that at the end of the 20th century, the Serbs put into circulation THREE SOURCES that propagated genocide: the Society of Princes of Serbia, the Academy of Sciences and Arts of Serbia and the Serbian Orthodox Church. . The ideas and practices were further

implemented by their leader, Slobodan Milosevic and the state he created on the ruins of the SFRY. All political parties participated in that fire, regardless of which ideology they belonged to.

The name, like the Serbian massacre against all the peoples of the former Yugoslavia, which non–Serbs lived with the thoughts of the psychiatrist Jovan Raskovic, who himself became a psychiatric patient and was promoted as the leader of the Serbs in Croatia, is the "first letter" of that political Russification and genocide. But soon the priests, namely the KPS, made fun of their school of psychology. The people continued to shout very clearly to the people that it was their FLOCK, they had the right to graze the grass and they had no chance of returning to normality, because they were led like a "flock" by a man with psychological. defects of an irrational level for the well-being of the people. While they, the priests of Serbia, became the political SHEPHERD, because they lived next to a madman who led his people to ruin. And in this way the popes could only be admired by the German Nazi-fascists, by propaganda and widespread use.

2. Even greater incentive for this manifestation of madness among Serbs at the end of the 20th century, namely the conscious pursuit of the original path to fascism of the SHEPHERD AND THE SHEPHERD, because he gave them the ideology, the path. and the concept that supposedly exists: "THE BEAST

THE WHOLE WORLD AGAINST THE SERBS", and that in the intrigues of the new world order, after the bankruptcy of the Cold War (1989), after the bankruptcy of the SKJ (January 20–22, 1990), after the appetite was opened. for the conquest of other countries and that with bloody genocide. However, it soon became clear that the Serbs are against the whole world (so says Joseph the Jew: Strike the whole world and you will win). (See: Momcilo Tomovic, The Serbian Church in War and the Wars in It, Belgrade 2001 p.7).

- 3. Another person whom Serbs can accept for the destruction and degeneration of the people, that is, as a person who played an important role in starting the genocide, is Milič of Mačva. In his idiosyncratic thoughts he also emphasizes this: "Serbs will soon be the VEHICLES OF THE WORLD", thanks to Nikola Tesla's invention V3=0. With that weapon, he emphasizes, will be leveled: Vatican, Vienna, Zagreb, Bonn, Sofia, Tirana, Prague, Ankara, Tehran, Jeddah, Mecca, Medina, but not the Vatican.
- 4. The third level of financing hatred among Serbs is the story of academic Milorad Ekmečić, who through fairy tales infects the minds of students with the fact that the world will be on the verge of collapse due to some mysterious earthquake, in which words play no role, but only murderous weapons. That is, according to him, when all nations are UNHAPPY, only then will all Serbs be happy". And this "intellectual", like an unbaked brick, found that path in the Memorandum of the Serbian Academy of 1986. With this, he cites, the burning of the Pećka Patriarchate (Pećka Patritrasia Residence) on March 16, 1981 *at 3:30 in the morning) the extermination of the body for the death of Patriarch Germano, is proof that, with the beginning of public criticism, the Serbian theater, where the "actors" act not on stage, but behind the backs of all spectators.
- 5. But the tears of Albanian mothers, who cry for that monastery (Pec), were paid only by Milosevic, who expelled about a million Albanians from his hearth, who committed pure genocide at the end of the 20th century and who was prevented only by the KLA and NATO during the 78 days of bombing of the entire Yugoslavia of Zabljak as the Third Raj (Third Yugoslavia). And do not forget that 20,000 women and men were raped publicly, in front of their families throughout Kosovo, by Serbian soldiers and officers, policemen and mercenaries of all kinds. In this shameful conclusion of such a fascist state, other masters of hatred such as: Dobrica Çosije, Atanasije Isković, Vuk Drasković, Milan Komnenic, Vozd S. Milošević, Matija Bečković, Atansije Jrvtić have also contributed to this shameful conclusion of such a fascist state. The last congress (14th Congress) from 20 to 22 January 1990. Thus began the end of hybrid Yugoslavia.
- 6. These lines show the pure reality of what was the slogan of "Brotherhood and Unity", which means: "We have come a long way,

the road has been long". We remembered it too late, it was hell and a circle! Serbia does not know the end of its policy of exterminating all Albanians. It does not know because the main role has been played by the Serbian Orthodox Church, at all times. And no one has analyzed this phenomenon of this church until now, because the Serbian Church is at war, but the wars in it never stop. And when sometimes the end comes, the peoples again go hunting, that is, the massive uprising of non–Serbs. And when they see that there is control somewhere, then they start killing Serbs, and they claim that they killed Albanians. In the archives of Serbia itself, especially in churches, there are photographs and written texts about this criminal phenomenon.

Translated by Petrit Latifi