

FORMATING AND FUNCTIONING N.D.A.O (NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC ALBANIAN ORGANIZATION) IN KOSOVO EQANARISHED THE FERIZAJ DISTRICT

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ABSTRACT: After communist occupation of Albanian lands, where there was no possibility of armed resistance, illegal political actions began. In these circumstances, the patriots of Skopje and the surrounding area such as: Halim Orana, Azem Morana, Xhemajl Bllaca of Skopje, Hafez Beqiri, Mulla Hajdari, Kemajl Skanderbeg from Skopje took a decision on the formation of a political-military organization in illegality, N.D.A.O. The first meeting was held on January 28, 1945¹. At the meeting was described the serious situation of the Albanian people, both in Kosovo and in Macedonia. As the (Balli Kombëtar) party had already been compromised as a pro-fascist party, the SNP also emerged as an anti-nationalist, Legality as a party without the king in the country, all of which were unfavorable, even detrimental to Albanian interest. At the meeting it was decided that this Movement to name the N.D.A. At the meeting, the Central Committee of NDSH was formed in Skopje and also took the stand to form local and local committees across the territory where Albanians resided. The founders gave an oath and it was decided that everyone who joined in this Movement in advance to swear.

KEYWORDS: War, albanians, serbia, albanian army

I. INTRODUCTION

According to Kemal Skender, the oath was so: "_____ I swear in the Qur'an, in the national flag and in the gun, that we will work with the self-sacrifice and the sacrifice of life for the Albanian nation and for the liberation and unification of Albanian lands in ethnic Albania"². This oath continued throughout all the places where O.N.D.A's branches and assets were established. An oath was made on 28 November at the Gadime's mosque. This is evidenced by Ibrahim Grainca when he met with Gjon Serec in Ferizaj, while Ibrahim was the policeman of Gjon had a hall to solve. Ibrahim for that cast remembers: "I do not know why I then remember the oath I had made on November 28 in the lower Gadhafi Mosque, on the Qur'an, over the flag and on the shooter"³.

That in this oath was also attended by John Serreci, Ibrahim Grainca recalls at the next meeting with John Serrec on July 25, 1946 at the Lipovica Congress. : ... When we offered, discerned John whose seemed like a kreshnik. He asked me for mourning and after we sat down, we did not leave each other's hands. We saved the oath we had made together at the Lower Gadam Mosque as well the time we had spent together⁴.

The swearing-in of the NDSH gradually changed the text where needed and where the country was looking for. Gloc Serrech swore to make little change, because in Ferizaj it was required that the oath had more national content. For this reason, the oath was removed Religious rituals. Based on the witnesses who testified in the trials, they said that John released the revolver, opened the flag, all placed their right hand on the flag, and someone read the words of the oath: "I swear that all the tasks that the organization will put to us will we do it. Albania of Albanians - Trafficking Deaths "⁵. This was proved by Lazer Josip and others during the trial.

¹ .Dr.Muhamet Pirraku "Mulla Idris Gjilani dhe mbrojtja kombëtare e Kosovës Lindore 1944-1951",Dituria islame ,Prishtinë,1995,f.317

² .Po aty f.

³ Dr.Muhamet Shatri "Ibranim Grainca -Cernilla deri në vdekje për atdhe "Libri shkollor ,Prishtinë,2006,f.103

⁴ .Po aty f.242.

⁵ Hysen Azemi "LNDSH-ja dhe sigurimi sigurimi shtetëror serb Vëllimi I,f.90

All members, who were admitted to the WHO, were verified. It was also the basis of who was proposing it. The proposer should show, justify and guarantee the person who was a candidate for the N.D.A member. After these verifications, the member was solemnly admitted to all members of the N.D.A committee. Usually the oaths were made in groups and standing on their feet After the end of the oath text the meetings closed with the slogan "Albania and Albanians, traitors death"⁶.

II. ORGANIZATIONAL CHART OF N.D.A

In many countries, the country committees for the liberation of Albanian lands were established. For the coordination of work between these Committees of the country, there is the highest committee, consisting of the Central Committee Based on the documents that Serbian State Insurance found, the organizational scheme of NDA should be as follows:

Each Committee consisted of:

1. The Mayor
2. Secretary
3. The first member
4. The second and other affiliates are appointed as needed⁷.

According to Azem Morana's statement, one of the founders of the Central Committee C.C of O.N.D.A in Skopje on January 28, 1947, in the court hearing, on the question:

How many people should be involved in those committees? Azem Morana replies: Should be adopted by the mayor secretary, cashier and counter detective, who should have a police duty⁸.

This political-military organization had the duty not to show sympathy to any political party, and that the former had achieved the goal. This is later seen in political activities, where John Serrec did not support any political party. This testimony is also evidenced in Josip Lazar's trial of 15 VIII 1946 in Ferzaj where he stated:

"... John went on to say that this war, which we lead, is not a party, we are neither communists nor Nazis, nor zealots nor ballasts', we do not want any party and every party is rotten"⁹

Although the DSC's Central Committee was in Skopje, the Organization's activities were more synchronized in the territory of Kosovo. "Sami Frasheri" Gymnasium in Pristina was the nerd of the political organization of NDA. Some students with some professors developed their activities in illegality. Professor Gjon Serrechi had given a great deal of attention to this job. He also discussed with students and with some professors the bad fate of Albanians who remained under Slav rule. The occupiers had only changed their name from the Kingdom of Yugoslavia to communist dictatorship. were the same perhaps even worse, especially in group executions. John kept lectures, not only in the bosoms, but in other meetings with citizens. Communist power was understood by his work, so John was forced to leave the work and to go underground on April 27, 1946¹⁰.

John joined the Military Organization No. 2 led by Ajet Gargoir. This organization maintained close links with NDSH.

Establish LpLTSH

Supreme Headquarters Kosovo's National Defense operating in the mountains of Gadime, headed by Adem Gllavica, thought to accord the affairs with the NDA. The project was provided in early August by Adem Gllavica until some of the army operated in the Kopilika Mountains. In the village of Kopilaka, a meeting was held with the representatives of the Supreme National Staff of Kosovo Protection Staff. The mountains were in the depths of the Karadak Mountains. From Supreme Headquarters were: Adem Gllavica, Hysen Tërpeza, Ibrahim Kelmendi, Luan Gashi, Qazim Sefë Llugaxia, Sylë Hotla, etc., from the Central Committee of Skopje were Kemal Skënderi, Mexhid Zyberi and Xhemal Bllaca. The Assembly started its work on August 15, 1945 at the house of Zylbehar Kopilak. The most active discussers were Luan Gashi, Adem Gllavica and Ibrahim Kelmendi. Based on discussions and decisions, this Assembly is also known as the 3rd Balli Kombëtar Congress or even as the First Congress of the NDSH. The Congress conducts the works two consecutive days.

Congress or the Assembly in Cowboys had particular significance for armed resistance. It was decided that NDSH should change the broadcast and be called".

⁶ .Dr.Sabile Keëmezi -Basha "Lëvizja ilegale patriotike shqiptare në Kosovë (1945-1947) ,Rilindja Prishtinë 1996,f.51

⁷ .Hysen Azemi "LNDSH-ja dhe sigurimi shtetëror serb",Vëllim I,f.262

⁸ Qerim Lita :Komiteti Qwndror I NDSH dhe Azem Morana "Fokus ,Shkup2011,f.371

⁹ Hysen Azemi "LNDSH-ja dhe sigurimi shtetëror serb" Vëllimi I,f.104

¹⁰ .Mehmet Gërguri "Ajet Gërguri dhe Lëvizja NSDH 1945-1947" f.315

- Movement for the Liberation of Albanian Lands or M.L.A.L.¹¹

M.L.A.L had a duty to unite all those anti-communist and anti-Yugoslav political circles in a flag to create Ethnic Albania.

Other congressional decisions, except M.L.A.L, were:

1. The Central Committee of NDA in Skopje should be the highest political organ of the Movement for the Liberation of Albanian Lands;
2. NDSH Liaison Committee between M.L.A.L and Albanian committees in Greece and Albania;
3. Guerilla Resisters are called "Albanian Democratic People's Army";
4. Hysen Terpezen headed for the headquarters of the war¹².

Hysen Terpeza took this job in a sign of respect, having held a manly and patriotic attitude at the Crnillë meeting, vis-à-vis the Communists on May 15, 1945, in the village of Cernilla, Ferizaj / Uroševac. In addition to these decisions within the headquarters of the war, it was decided to form five battalions. The battalion commanders were also elected, who as a criterion for election, besides their skills, also took the field from the warriors. Those commanders were:

1. Hasan Kabashi, commander of the I-battalion, who was to operate in the Copilah Mountains, who go with Karadak;
2. Bajrush Xhakli, commander of Battalion II, operating in the Presedel Mountains;
3. Rexhep Okllapi, commander of the battalion III, operating in the mountains of Keqekollë;
4. Shaban Haliti, commander of IV battalion, operating in the mountains of Jezera and Budakova;
5. Din Hoxha, commander of the V battalion, operating in the mountains of Kaçanik and Skopje;¹³
6. Bajrush Xhakli was a career officer and successfully operated in the Presedel Mountains¹⁴

The second part of 1945 marks the greatest installment of communist power. The scope of nationalists was very limited, the moves were quite difficult. The military formations at night descended into the villages around the mountain and climbed up to the mountains on the day. Mountain people were a paradigm for Serbs to make more limited pressures on the population. Informing the population about what was happening in Kosovo was not enough. There was no possibility of knowing of all the crimes committed by the so-called communist popular power. NDSH and the Albanian Democratic People's Army thought that through proclamations to inform the population about the crimes that were being committed in Kosovo by the communists and also give suggestions on how to act. Two proclamations were written. For the first, we miss the notes when it was announced, and the second was proclaimed sometime in September or October 1945.

The communist government had set the elections for the fall of 1945. The NDSH and the People's Army opposed these elections. These elections were also discussed in the Promise of the "National Besaway", which was led by Prof. Ymer Berisha, and that Promemory sent to General Hadson in Tirana with this text. On September 12, 1945, Telalli (The Worshiper) (the word for communist power, va) in the cities cried: men, women, girls and boys 18 years and above who will not vote will pay 5000 dinars together with their families will be interned for 6 months. Those days were held in cities and villages where they declared who will not vote for Tito will be executed together with the family .

For the "popular" power it was only a matter of voting, that they would vote for it was a small problem because they were regulated by certain teams. Despite all these threats, participation had been low.

In this low participation of Albanians there was an influence Slavic-Communist bloodthirsty power and proclamation no. II. Due to the small space in this paper, we are offering only a few excerpts from this Proclamation:

In the proclamation, among other things, it was said "Kosovar fiancé, I am addressing you today, in your brothers, from the free mountains of Kosovo. We spent 10 months in armed reception, we waited patiently and when we needed to fight, so the fist we have given to the enemy has felt the whole world ... "The communist government trumpetizing in equality, 10 consecutive months systematically and treacherously that they are supposed to take for the army have displaced from Kosovo 70000 people ... Today, they are in different parts of Yugoslavia, divided into brigades, who have lost and are scattered throughout Yugoslavia, like salt in water.

This happened during the days when the hero of the people, Haki Taha, in the center of Pristina killed the greatest Albanian traitor, Montenegrin Miladin Popovic. For this F.H. has won good chances, which he has been waiting for and commanded Montenegrin commanders in Tivari to shoot a number of Albanians to

¹¹ Qerim Lita "Komiteti Qendror I NDSH-së dhe Azem Morana" Fokus Shkup, 2011, f.81

¹² Po aty, f.82

¹³ Ilaz Metaj- Ali Lllunji: 'Hysen Tërpeza legjendë e gjallë' KLDNJ, Prishtinë 1992 f.89

¹⁴ Mali Presedel gjendet mes fshatrave Kishnapolë, Gadime, Mirashë dhe Tërpezë

retaliate for Montenegrin Miladin Popovic. During those hours, most inhumane, 3000 Albanians were killed and killed. This has continued until the families in Tivari have mediated and the massacre was halted in half ...

These scratching scenes are in memory and are fresh. The suffering of the Albanian people has been universally recognized. The whole world has seen the truth that the people of Kosovo, with 85% of the Albanian population, are an autochthonous people ... The Albanian people are demanding the natural rights they belong to for joining the people of Albania in 1913. That was and will to remain the only wish of Albanians in this region. This right and our desire was called "shovenism, imperialism, fascism". It does not happen anywhere in the world, but only allowed in the Balkans ... Kosovo has seen the injustices that took place during those 10 months of terrorists' arrival with the 5-point star in the forefront. This hunt undertaken on the Albanian people and people in Kosovo during those 10 months had not happened anywhere in the world. But for our country this was nothing new. It was just a repeat of 1878.....

We are not against any ideology and do not fight for any ideology, our ideology is the struggle for the resistance of our people in Kosovo. Our stance on these lands may remain with the existence of the state of Kosovo, with Albanian-inhabited borders. ... Kosovar brothers, the terrorist regime is lying to you and betraying them and not allowing them to express our desire through votes that decide on our fate, as they have voiced us initially, but they knew that we would vote freely for joining Kosovo with Albania, not Belgrade. Prizren quizzers knew about Tito's wish, who in his statement with Kosovo's delegation expressed his personal wish, saying that the best thing is for Kosovo to remain with Belgrade. These quirks to enter Tito's sword are quick enough to satisfy the desire, because..¹⁵

The proclamation served as information of the Albanian mass about the horrible situation experienced by the Albanian people. The accusation even mobilizes Albanians to help the whole of the human being in the mountains. Even more people were listed in political-military activities around the NDSH and the Democratic People's Army Albanian. The communist slogan for "fraternization and union" for the peoples' own self had failed because violently Kosovo remained under Yugoslavia and on the other hand it became a rampant Serbian violence over the Albanian people.

On the other hand, the pressure of "popular power" came and increased. There were various armed formations for the suppression of the innocent Albanian people. From these repressions in the people who helped people in the mountains, the latter, some of them decided to go to Greece, where it was possible to be sheltered by communist rebels and to engage with Anglo-American representatives. A number of them, including Adem Gllavica and Hysen Tërpeza in November 1945, left their mountaintops and their full moon armed with their hand they sailed to Greece. Their rage was horrible and 15 fought with partisan forces where there were many killed. This path is described in the scripture¹⁶ .. This organization was notified as Organization nr. While the one in Kosovo was named Organization No.II. The winter of 1945-46 was difficult for the remaining soldiers and at the same times the illegal plitic activities of LNDSH members against the hardships the political-military activity did not stop

Lipovica Congress

The Central Committee of the NDS in Skopje sends the deputy chairman Qmail Skender with the directives to hold the 3rd M.L.A.L issue of NDA.¹⁷

It was decided that the Congress should be held on Lipovica Mountain, exactly at the place called "Vorri i Hoxha". The meeting should be attended by representatives of the DSO from Skopje and representatives of "Organization No. 2". The NDS DHC in Skopje has also prepared a two-purpose work program: The First Aim, The League and Loyalty of the Albanian National Democratic Army of Kosovo with the Anglo-American Democratic Forces and with the forces of the anti-communist bloc. The second goal, the League of Mountain Army with the Central Committee in Skopje This program, drafted by the Presidency of the Central Committee of the NDSH and Organization No. 2, should be distributed to the participants in Congress to present the assessments before the Congress commences the work¹⁸.

The Congress begins the works on Mount Lipovica on July 25, 1946. The congressions began with a delay due

¹⁵ Hysen Azemi: "LNDSH-ja dhe sigurimi shtetëror serb" vëllimi I pare. Janë nxjerrë disa citate nga proklamata nr. II.

¹⁶ Jusuf.B.Sahiti: "Kujtime nga atdheu në mërgim ,Beqir Bajrami", Izmir 2005, shtypi Basim Tahiri, 25 NISAN, 2005

¹⁷ Dr. Muhamet Shatri: "Kosova në Luftën e Dytë Botërore" shtypshkronja ,Dukjagjini, Pejë 1997 .f.330

¹⁸ Qerim Lita :: Komiteti Qendror I NDSH-së dhe Azem Morana", Fokus, Shkup 2011, f.325

to the delay and the absence, at least of some of the representatives. The appointments started around midnight. The reasons for the delay were that: Some delegates were investigated along the way from OZN, there were missing delegates from Dukagjini Plain, there was no representative of the CG NDA from Skopje (Kemail Skenderi) and failed prof. Ymer Berisha.

Despite these difficulties it was just as it could be done. The Assembly adopted the agenda on these points:

1. The Congress Room
2. Committee's link with the Albanian National Democratic Army from the mountains of Kosovo (referrals to the NDC-Skopje Central Committee)
3. The presentation of the activity of the organization "Besa Kombëtare" and organization no.2 (referent Ymer Berisha and Ajet Gërguri)
4. Respond to the organization's No. 2 document sent to the Central Committee on July
5. 1946, where the way of housing our army and the protection of the people in Kosovo, both citizens and villagers, is required, in the event of the capitulation of Communist Yugoslavia during the summer period (representative of the Central Committee of Skopje.
6. Election of the Council of the Democratic National Democratic Organization of Albania with the General Headquarters in the lead (representatives of the Albanian nation from all parts of Kosovo participate in the elections;
7. Selection of commanders and division of the army into five battalions, with complete peace - disciplinary military regulations
8. Responses to the issue of food, clothing and armaments (referring to the Committee on Relations with the Anglo-American Military Mission.
9. Conclusion of Congress V and drafting of Congressional Resolution V¹⁹.

Well things were planned on paper, but the circumstances on the ground were hard pressed. At the congress there were people of OZN²⁰.

One of them was identified and after Congress was executed. Through them, the OZN knew the day of Congress, but did not know the exact location. In these circumstances, even though Congress was massive, congressmen and organizers were tightened faster work in Congress. It's hard to keep the agenda and some points even fused.

Reported to all regional representatives on the situation in the field which was not good. In the first part, only the leaders of the armed groups such as Ajet Gërguri, Hilmi Zariqi, Jetullah Rezalla, Osman Bunjaku, Ahmet Selaci, Kadri Beba, Islam Domanek, Shyt Marevci, Shemi Mramor, John Serrec and Hasan Bilali²¹.

In Congress at the different point came the thought to go to Greece. Osman Bunjaku and Shyt Marevci were opposed to this opinion and immediately proposed the formation of the Supreme Headquarters of the Albanian National Democratic Army with Commander Prof. Ymer Berisha who was not present and you did not know the agony for him. (Prof. Ymer Berisha was killed on July 11, 1946, during an operation with OZN forces, but he was not aware of his fate). The second part was led by John Serrech, where he presented the main story. John's story was historical and current, described the recent situation of Albanians, but rather focused on the existing situation, where he talked about the horror that the Albanian people in Kosovo and other areas Albanian, under Titian Yugoslavia that had already installed the communist power. The religion was very emotional, when it counted the suffering of the Albanian people that had taken over under the rule of Serbia, Montenegro, Greece, Old Yugoslavia, Italy and Germany no one left without watery²².

John ended his speech by revealing the flag and weeping. He remembers when he said, "O banner. When will you be red and black and without any sign? One day you will be free, as it is today in the free merchandise of Kosovo."²³

¹⁹ *Po aty*, g.325

²⁰ *OZN-a serbisht Odbrana Zashitita Naroda*

²¹ *DR.Muhamet Pirraku: "Mulla Idris Gjilani dhe mbrojtja e Kombëtare e Kosovës Lindore, 1941-1951"*. *Ditura islame*, Prishtinë, 1995, f.348

²² *Dr.Muhamet Shatri: "Ibrahim Grainca-Cërnilla deri në vdekje për atdhe"* *Libri shkollor, Prishtinë, 1006, f.243*

²³ *Po aty f*

In Congress, DCC of DSO was elected headed by John Serrec, and it was also urged to establish NDSH bodies in municipalities. Committees were formed immediately. The following day, on July 26, 1946, Gjon Serreq, Ajet Gërguri, Shemsi Mramori and others came to the field between Gllavica and Gadime village. They waited for the evening to hold the formation for formation of the NDSH Committee in Babush Commune. The meeting was held during the night for security hire at Ajvaz Reqqa mill that was in the course of the Gadime River. At the meeting were the people of the illegal and the armed groups From the locality were: Brahim Cërnilla, Raif Tasholli, Xhemail Zymeri (Piliqi), Sylejman Xhema (Jashari), Bahtiar Ejupi, Zyfer Ejupi, Aziz Ejupi, Xhemail Tasholli, Shefki Miftari, Bejt Reqica, Salih Boshnjak etc.²⁴.

Attendees were approached by Ayjet Gërguri and Gjon Serreçi. After an analysis of the situation in Kosovo, the Municipal Council of the DSO was elected for 12 members of the Assembly. The proposal of the peasants for president elected Bahtiar Ejupi, who with little modesty accepted the position of Xhemail Piliqi was elected chairman and deputy chairman. Formed also some other committees where possible.

NDA, along with Organization No. 2, maintained links with the Central Committee of the NDSH in Skopje. Communications were made through trusted people who were not in the eye of power. Communication was very conspiratorial. People who sent them to John should be presented with the slogan "Kthetra ", while those who sent the CC of NDA to Skopje should be presented with the slogan " Kreshniku ". Communications were not made with ordinary scripts so that even if the letter falls to the power bodies, the contents are not understood. Upon the arrest of Azem Moran in Skopje, an encrypted letter was found. This letter was found in Serbian security archives.

These and other activities The Serbian state security was part of the people who were infiltrated into the NDA ranks.

Political and military activities were known to the Serb occupier through spies and prosecution bodies. Since the Lipovica Congress, Serbian power knew almost entirely the situation in the NDA. After identifying activists from the government, they did not spare anything for their arrest. In fact, arrests had since 1944, 45, but in 1946 a wave began large number of arrests. There were arrests throughout Kosovo and Macedonia. A series of judicial proceedings were organized for punishing members of the National Democratic Party

The largest group of arrested people in 1946 was the group of Gjilan and Ferizaj and was summoned in Case No. 18/47.

This biggest political group had 37 indicted, 32 convicted with a total of 341 years in prison. One of them (Hamdi Berisha) was executed. He was 17 to 65 years old.

Publication-Announcement of Penalties

After the end of the trial, the people, but also the Serbian government, eagerly waited for the punishments of the Albanian nationalists. All were accused of Article 3, indents 8 and 14 on the law of criminal offenses against the people and the state. This indictment was charged by the public prosecutor of the KAKM (communist Albanian va), Ali Shukria²⁵.

After all the trial proceedings had been completed, the day was announced that sentenced the convicts. The conviction communication was organized not in the courtroom, but in the gymnasium called "Sokollana" in Gjilan²⁶.

On February 7, 1947, when the judge began referring to court decisions that Hamdi Berisha was condemned to death, shooting, the happy Serbian mass began to cheer and with a whining applause welcomed the decision. While starting to refer to others with 20 years in prison, the crazing Serbian mass begins to whistle, and in a sign of dissatisfaction, calling out to the great ("**hoqemo smrt, ballistima**") We want the death of ballasts'. "It is proud to say that although Hamdi Berisha was sentenced to death, he saw the mass furiously Serbian that he calls for the death of all, he smiled and how he could summon the court: "Below Yugoslavia. Albania lives. Brothers, weddings without meat", rabid militias, Hamdiu silenced with violence.²⁷

III. CONCLUSION

NDA enjoyed extensive popular authority. During 1945-47, there were more than 30000 members in its ranks, when the number of Yugoslavia communist party-Y.C.P members in Kosovo was about 8800, of which 6,000 were Albanians²⁸.

²⁴ *Inervistë me njërin nga pjesëmarrësit në këtë takim, Xhemail Zymeri, 23.korrik 2014. Gadime*

²⁵ *Dr.Sabile Keqmezi-Basha :Lëvizja Ilegale patriotke shqiptare në Kosovë (1945-1947), Rilindja, Prishtinë, 1998, f.83*

²⁶ *Po aty, f.83*

²⁷ *.Po aty, f.84*

²⁸ *.Po aty*

These figures tell us where the massive support was to the people. This suggests that this organization is hard to eradicate. NDA emerged from the people, lived and worked for the people and was an inspiration for all the people that they should not agree in any way with the Serbian communist power. This movement was also an inspiration for all future generations starting from 1968, 1981, 1989 until the last KLA war. The NDA rightly held the democratic epithet because democratic foundation was formed and functioned. It was the only movement in the Balkans that strongly opposed communism and the liberation war rocket was also engaged in a pluralistic and democratic system.

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