

## Teacher's Role in the Development of Albanian School Outside the Albanian State Border Territories 1941 -1948

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### Abstract

*The intention of this study is to treat the Albanian teachers contribution originating from Albanian territories who worked in different areas of Albania. They came from different Kosova areas like Pristina, Peja, Gjakova, Prizren, Gjilan, Mitrovica etc. All these teachers gave an important contribution in the development of education and Albanian pedagogical thought during 1941-1948 eras. Their workings were not inside schools' walls but it a broader range. At that time work was 24/7 with regular students and people who didn't know how to read and write. Kosovar teachers that worked in Albania are found in the position of teachers, deputy head masters and head masters, educational inspectors and up to Ministers of Education. These teachers of this period took an active part in all political, cultural and educational events. Even though they worked in Albania, they never forgot their mother country and their birthplace. In all occasions when Albanian language schools were legalized they rushed without hesitation to organise the opening of such schools. Such things happened during 1915-1918 years, 1941-1944, and also after 1945.*

**Keywords:** contribution, Albania, teacher, Albanian schools, school documentation.

### 1. Introduction

The history of education in Albanian territories outside the political-administrative border of the Albanian State, as part of the Albanian national education development, includes the entirety of activities and achievements in the area of education. Over the centuries, many generations have made valuable contributions and influence the course of Albanian civilization.

"One deal's with knowledge and science throughout his life - Sami Frashëri wrote- learns them in childhood, youth and puts into practice and in old age teaches others".<sup>1</sup> Continued commitment to this long and complex process of education and Albanian language has made them for people interesting and studied Albanian education aspects and has been becoming larger.

Trends in education in the region of Kosovo, Macedonia and Montenegro, depending on the cultural context, social and political dynamics have had their development, which at times were normal and in other cases are slowing curb.

As a result, we had to face serious challenges and obstacles, the source of which is not to be sought only to education but also to factors outside education such policies built by governments and their orientation in different periods of existence of the independent Albanian state.

The paper's study or educational problems and the dynamics of its development in the Albanian territories in the period 1941 -1948, especially regarding the contribution of teachers from Albania, has not been an easy task for me. Such studies of national character require good knowledge of major national policies in the field of education but simultaneously understanding the details of local processes.

Also, significant contribution has given Musa Kraja in a long time. He has written a number of articles and studies on the development of general education and Albanian schools, as well as some specific monograph for a number of distinguished veterans of Albanian education, who served on both sides of the administrative border of Albania. Especially his work "Teachers for the Albanian nation," which was published in 1993 in Tirana, will be considered as major contribution and efforts to date to more serious research in this area of all-Albanian issue.

In this context, in Kosovo, the first to deal with this issue was Akad Yasar Rexhepagiq who published many works

<sup>1</sup> Zija Xholi, Sami Frashëri, Tirana, "November 8", 1978, p. 64.

of some genuine scientific monographs and though still failed to include all periods in the development of education. It should be emphasized that following his path and other researchers, such as Dr. Iliaz Goga, Prof. Dr. Murat Gecaj, Prof. Dr. Hajrullah Koliqi, Prof. Dr. Sulltana Kojçini (Uke), Abdulla R. Vokri, Mr. Tahir Berisha etc., of which we have in hand some of the scientific works that shed light on many aspects of this area.

Although until recently, there have been many research studies on the development of e education in Albania and Albanian school in Albanian territories. Especially in the parent country, in Albania, we still do not have a genuine all-Albanian monograph, which includes development of education and schools in all ethnic Albanian lands. There is no sufficient number of monographs on the life and distinguished teachers, especially of those who served in the ethnic Albanian lands in the former Yugoslavia.

The study is the result of a long research study. It is designed based on the recognition of bibliographic works and multiple documentary sources of local and national archive. In this design, there are considered the best achievements of Albanian historiography, among which we would mention: "History of Albania", vol. IV, published by the Institute of History of the Academy of Sciences (Tirana 1983), "History of Albanian People", vol. IV edition of the Academy of Sciences (Tirana 2008), "History of Albania from 1912 to 2000" (Tirana 2007) by Prof. Valentina Duka, "History of Albanian education and pedagogical thought," vol. I, published by the Institute of Pedagogical Studies (Tirana 2003), "educational phenomenon during World War II in Albania" (Tirana 2005) by Prof. Dr. Fatmir Rama, "Education in Albania 1945-1960" (Tirana 2005) by Prof. Dr. Enriketa Kambo, "History of Albanian education and pedagogical thought" (Pristina 2002) by Prof. Dr. Hajrullah Koliqi, etc.

Knowing that promoter and driving force of the whole educational process is exactly the teacher, which depends on the cultural achievement of the people, we decided to dedicate this paper mainly to study veteran education teachers, who planted the first seeds and built the first stone in the foundation of education and Albanian school in these areas. In this regard, we have tried to highlight the names of a greater number of teachers and other enlighten people who gave great contribution in a period that is considered critical in the life and development of the Albanians in these areas in all spheres of our activity. It is true that we are saying "a large number", because it is impossible to highlight and to include in a research paper all Albanian teachers who worked during a seven-year period 1941-1948 in different areas of the former Yugoslavia.

Regarding the determination of the years 1941-1948, we should mention the reasons for this period of time, and they are: First, due to the development of education and schools slip in the former Yugoslavia in the previous period is written very little. Having focusing on these 7 years we wanted to keep a continuous and ongoing research in this capital case. Secondly, exactly 1941-1948 was considered very important, at that time when there were big turns in the development of quality process in education and Albanian school not only in Kosovo but also in other Albanian territories in the former Yugoslavia.

It is true that roots of Albanian education in these areas were found in the "depths of centuries."<sup>2</sup> Thus, in the previous period, Albanian schools in most of the time were not free and legal. Rather, that was constantly strictly prohibited and Albanian teachers were persecuted, as during the time of Ottoman rule and during the period of the existence of monarchist Yugoslavia. Education and Albanian schools breathed more freely during the Young Turk Revolution years (1908-1912), and during the Austro-Hungarian occupation (1915-1918).

Meanwhile, for the first time in its history, Albanian schools were opened and worked legally and freely in all the liberated areas of Kosovo (except those in the Bulgarian occupation zone) in 1941, and continued to work well after the end of World War II.

It must be said that, during this period, especially after the war, there was a tendency to attempt this right of Albanians to be educated in their mother tongue, to narrow the curtailed on grounds of different reasons. Therefore, this period is divided into two stages: the first stoppers, spanning from 1941-1944, when first foundation stones of education and Kosovo Albanian school were set, while the second stage, snatch the years 1945-1948, when normal work continued on the Kosovo Albanian schools in its efforts to their common knowledge or between missionaries and community.

## **2. Role of state in development in Albanian school in "areas are Kosovo Lirueme and Dibra" in the years 1941-1944.**

Although education has always been a slip and indivisible others without our will have had policy limits. However

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<sup>2</sup> Mehmet Gjevori, *Memoirs of notes - About the work of the first Albanian schools in Kosovo after World War II* (hereinafter: *Memories of notes ...*) Pristina: Publishing House "School Book", 1998, p. 14.

Albanian teachers have served in all ethnic Albanian lands, regardless of the limits imposed. Thus, for example, many teachers from Kosovo, after the conquest of these territories in 1912 by invading armies of Serbian-Montenegrin, Bulgarian, emigrated to Albania, where they served as teachers as Qamil Bala, Ahmet Gashi, Ibrahim Fehmiu, Bekir Kastrati, etc.) And many teachers in 1941 came from Albania and served in Kosovo and other Albanian territories of the former Yugoslavia. A number of teachers in schools served in Kosovo Macedonia, Montenegro, Sandzak region of Presevo, Bujanovac and Medvedja. But some teachers to these areas served or were educated in schools and colleges of the University of Kosovo, etc.

During World War II, the territory of Kosovo was divided into three zones of occupation: in the area conquered by the Germans, Italians and Bulgarians. Most of Kosovo, which was under Italian occupation zone and Albania was joined and administered according to the Serbian model. Prefectures involved in this area were Prizren, Pristina, Peja and Debar cities like Struga, Kicevo, Tetovo, Gostivar, and Ulcinj, Tuzi, Plava and Gucia.<sup>3</sup> The Germans possessed: Mitrovica, Novi Pazar, Vushtri and Podujevo.

Italian and German occupiers allowed into their territory Albanian schools but according to the ideology that they belonged. But the Bulgarians in their area did not allow secular schools in Albanian nor Serbian-Croatian language, but only in Bulgarian.

In 1941, in Kosovo (in areas occupied by Italy and Germany) did over 130 primary schools in the Albanian language, which worked until 1944. Total number of pupils in primary schools went to 15,030, of which 13,665 students attend primary school in Albanian. While the total number of teachers did not exceed 364, of whom 264 were Albanian teachers.

The greatest merit for Albanian schools in this area belongs to the minister of Albania Education, Ernest Koliqi, which provided the necessary educational framework. Personally, he organized and led the Albanian schools, not only in Kosovo but also in Tetovo, Debar, in the old bazaar and Ulcinj. It must be said that, during this period there were also opened several high-schools.

Regarding the Albanian schools, the Ministry of Education on June 23<sup>rd</sup>, 1941, issued an order for the establishment of the *Extraordinary Commissioner* in Albanian schools, consisting of eight experts in the field of education. "*For the state educational research according to the program described below in Kosovo Lirue me*, - stressed Koliqi - *I decide to send an extraordinary mission there*."<sup>4</sup>

The head of the Commission was Ali Harshorva.<sup>5</sup> Its headquarters was in Prizren, which formed the inspectorate of education, teaching departments, issued decrees, decisions and circulars to regulate educational work, organize the "primary education, secondary education and training, as well as arranging summer language courses in Albanian for children and adults."<sup>6</sup>

On May 15<sup>th</sup>, 1941, the Administrative Council of the Ministry of Education of Albania, examining the need for teachers in "*areas of Kosovo Lirue me and Dibra*" decided to send new teachers in those areas as "temporarily transfer all teachers who would want to willingly commit in rural schools in question."<sup>7</sup>

Ministry of Education for teachers, who would serve in Kosovo, announced an appeal through which volunteer teachers were required to come to Kosovo. Also, it was determined the personal income and other expenses related to their families with travel expenses, the payment of rent homes where they will be accommodated. These teachers would teach not only in Albanian schools in Kosovo, Macedonia, Montenegro but also in accelerated courses in Albanian, where the interest of the community in these areas to be educated was great.

1941-1942 school years, in this region began in October 1941.<sup>8</sup> During this school year, "fifth-class system operated in 174 primary schools with 15,988 students. Worked in these schools were 359 teachers, of whom 54 were

<sup>3</sup> Group of authors, history of Albania and the Albanians, Prizren, 2000, p. 293.

<sup>4</sup> Central State Archive of the Republic of Albania (hereinafter: SCA), Ministry of Education Fund - no. 195 (1911-1944), V. 1941 D. 137, p. 164.

<sup>5</sup> Ali Harshorva after a year working in Kosovo, was appointed inspector in the Ministry of Education of Albania, then appointed Secretary General of the Ministry of Education. In 1944, dismissed as political opponents and supporters of the war against the invaders. For a time he worked as a teacher of a secondary school in Tirana, and later transferred as a teacher in a primary school. Imprisoned and exiled for many years. After release from prison he worked some studies (MSS), which did not belong to the scope of his intellectual and professional. In recent years the work was actively involved as a literary proofreader. Lived until 82 years old (Source: Iliaz Goga, Worker prominent Albanian school (hereinafter outstanding worker ...), Tirana, 2001, p. 2 19.).

<sup>6</sup> Ibid.

<sup>7</sup> I. Goga, outstanding worker ..., p. 238.

<sup>8</sup> Hajrullah Koliqi, History of education and pedagogical thought Albanian Pristina: "School Book", 2002, p.424

female teachers." <sup>9</sup> Number of primary schools to be added in the 1942-1943 school year, "Where there were a total of 239 schools, with 25,544 students, of which 5031 were girls, where 590 teachers taught."<sup>10</sup> In the same period, "there were opened three professional schools, with 693 pupils and 68 teachers."<sup>11</sup> But in the 1943-1944 school year, "operated 221 primary schools with 20,846 pupils and 501 teachers."<sup>12</sup> As in Kosovo, and Macedonia continued learning process about 11 high schools and professional, with 848 students, of whom 127 were female, with 81 teachers teach, mostly from Albania".<sup>13</sup>

Also, in this period also opened courses, which meant it had in Albanian language for Albanian pupils, who had previously been taught in the Serbian language, to pursue further academic year 1941-1942, as prepared in following classes. "These students have learned Cyrillic alphabet, - says researcher Bajram Shatri - and had no knowledge of alphabet and to read or write in Albanian."<sup>14</sup>

Important is the fact that there were courses in Albanian language opened in all major centers of the municipalities in Kosovo. They were divided into two groups: a) for those who were illiterate and b) for those who knew how to write and to read. In the course of adults that were illiterate, attendees learned reading, writing and music (songs), while others who knew reading there were literacy courses, designs, etc. and teach national history.<sup>15</sup>

Regarding Albanian schools, it should be noted that they have acted in the prefecture of Tetovo, Debar, and Ulcinj with the same plans and programs, as primary schools in Kosovo. These were public schools. They opened and were held by funds of the Ministry of Education of the Government of the Kingdom of Albania. Teachers of these schools were mainly engaged from Albania, but later increasingly also from Kosovo. Albanian state at the time, along with education funding, provided Albanian textbooks and literature. Also, the Albanian state was awarded a number of scholarships to students pursuing studies in school.

In his memoirs, Ali Harshova, stated that: "The enthusiasm and joy of the people of Kosovo Albanians schools was great. Wherever we came, we were expected ... If God came down from heaven. They came to us from behind as drunk by asking us: When is Albania coming, when our Albanian teachers are coming ... People were alive, brave, and in flames of national feelings. National spirit is pounding in all parts of Kosovo."<sup>16</sup>

In order to open Albanian schools and elementary summer courses in Albanian in the period of World War II, according to Martin Camaj, in the preface to Ernest Koliqi novels "Commercial flags", writes that "as a minister in the Government of Albania in 1941-1942, sent into Kosovo from Albania over 200 teachers, among them in Kosovo after the war set the foundations of education in the Albanian language of this area."<sup>17</sup>

We think that the number of teachers who served as teachers in Albanian language schools in Kosovo coming from Albania in Kosovo and in other "freed" areas by prominent researchers Martin Camaj was greater than 200. Referring to figures that researchers give the number of teachers who served in the territories of Kosovo, Macedonia and Montenegro there are uneven results. Thus, according to Mehmet Gjevori, in his work, "Memoirs of notes - About work of first Albanian schools in Kosovo after the Second World War," said that in Kosovo there have been 300 teachers from Albania.<sup>18</sup> Another researcher, Dr. Abdulla Vokri, "Schools and education in Llapi area in the years 1878-1944", on page 107, states that 400 teachers have come.<sup>19</sup> But the same figure, also confirmed other researchers such as Tahir Berisha volume work "The names that can not be forgotten" and Musa Kraja, in his book, "Teachers for the Albanian nation," say that in this period in Kosovo worked more than 400 Albanian teachers.<sup>20</sup>

We think the authors, based on different criteria operate with figures that are undoubtedly too large and disparate. Based on the analysis of the state of schools, number of students and teachers in primary and secondary schools in Kosovo, Macedonia and Montenegro during the years 1941-1944, "there were engaged in the process of teaching or

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<sup>9</sup> Ibid.

<sup>10</sup> Ibid.

<sup>11</sup> Ibid.

<sup>12</sup> Ibid.

<sup>13</sup> Ibid.

<sup>14</sup> Bajram Shatri: Education in Kosovo in the twentieth century. The challenge, evidence, facts (hereinafter: Primary education in Kosovo ...), vol. I, Pristine: Publishing House "School Book", p. 48.

<sup>15</sup> J. Rexhepagiq, A. Vokri and A. Veseli, Normal School "Sami Frashëri" 1941-1944 Pristine, Pristine, 1997, p. 107.

<sup>16</sup> SCA, F. 195 V. 1941 D. 137, p. 163. Doc. 24.06.1941.

<sup>17</sup> Martin Camaj, "Introduction", in: Ernest Koliqi "Commercial flags", Pristine, 1991, p. 4.

<sup>18</sup> M. Gjevori, Memoirs of notes ... p. 15-16.

<sup>19</sup> Abdullah Vokri, "Schools and education on the Lapi area in the years 1878-1944", Pristine: ETMM, 1995 p. 107.

<sup>20</sup> Tahir Z. Berisha, Names not forgotten - Veteran Teachers (1941-1951) and Kosovo Albanian education (Hereinafter: Names do not forget ..., Pristine: "Valton", 1994, p. 31.

educational administration (superintendent and director of teaching) there are about 500 teachers." <sup>21</sup> All these teachers were from Albania because they were engaged in the learning process a large number of local teachers. It should be noted that some of them worked only in summer courses, which were financed by the Albanian state. <sup>22</sup> And the rest, with the start of the school year, passed the course of the summer in the newly opened elementary schools. Any teacher who was involved in Albanian language courses for adults a reward of "200 Albanian francs would be given, plus travel expenses." <sup>23</sup>

Former President of the Republic of Albania, Sali Berisha, by Decree no. 811, no. April 11, 1994, 287 teachers were decreed "on opening and/or serving in schools in Northern and Eastern Albania outside political borders of 1913, the Albanian state in the years 1941-1944", sent from Albania to Kosovo.

**Tab. 1.**<sup>24</sup> Names of Teachers in Schools Who Served out of the State of Albania

1	Abaz Xhafa	145	Lirak Dodbiba
2	Abdulla Haxhi	146	Liri Ekmekçiu
3	Abdullah Zajmi	147	Lirika Nikolli
4	Abdurrahim Behluli	148	Llaqi Pemçe
5	Abdurrahim Buza	149	Lutfi Hoxha
6	Abdyl Lluzi	150	Mahmut Dumani
7	Abdylheqem Dogani	151	Mahmut Kaja
8	Abdylqerim Seiti	152	Makbule Xheria
9	Abedin Faja	153	Malo Beci
10	Abdylvehbi Kadriu	154	Marika Naço
11	Adem Grovica	155	Marjanthi Filaj
12	Ademis Hoxholli	156	Mehmet Azemi
13	Aferdita Deliana	157	Mehmet Gjevori
14	Agallai Plaku - Kruja	158	Melihat Deva
15	Ahmet Ashiku	159	Meri Berovski
16	Ahmet Çaku	160	Meri Thoma
17	Ahmet Gashi	161	Met Karadaku
18	Ahmet Gjylaçi	162	Mikel Bytyçi
19	Ahmet Mustafa	163	Minush A. Shala
20	Ahmet Pere	164	Mirush Shala
21	Ahmet Rexhepagaj	165	Miithat Cami
22	Ahmet Treni	166	Miithat Hoxha
23	Ajet Gërguri	167	Muhamet Uruçi
24	Ajshe Shpendi	168	Muharrem Çollaku
25	Ali Bajrami	169	Muharrem Domi
26	Ali Gaxha	170	Muharrem Muka
27	Ali Myderizi	171	Mustafë Ismaili
28	Ali Shëngjergji	172	Myfit Shala
29	Antoneta Gjylapi	173	Myfit Sinoimeri
30	Antoneta Lako	174	Myrteza A. Sheh-Dula
31	Antoneta Sherko	175	Myrteza Katzadej
32	Aqif Bekteshi	176	Naide Çaushti
33	Aqif Selfo	177	Nazmi Mustafa
34	Asllan Masaraga	178	Nazmi Peza
35	Avni Murat Zajmi	179	Ndoc Çurçiu
36	Azem Morina	180	Ndoc Kuixhina
37	Bajram Murro	181	Ndrec Ndue Gjoka
38	Baki Sheshi	182	Nesim Kacandoni
39	Bedri Gjinaj	183	Nexhip Minarolli
40	Beqir Kastrati	184	Niman Ferizi
41	Beqir Kllojka	185	Nos Deliana

<sup>21</sup> B. Shatri, Education in Kosovo ..., p. 49.

<sup>22</sup> Official Journal of Tirana, 07.02.1942, p. 79.

<sup>23</sup> Ibid.

<sup>24</sup> Teacher, Tirana, 18 April 1994, p. 1-2. See also: T. Mr. Berisha, Names not forget ..., p. 27-30.

42	Beqir Spahiu	186	Nuredin Kopliku
43	Beqir Thaçi	187	Nush Shllaku
44	Bexhet Hoxholli	188	Pandeli Guci
45	Çuçille Gashi	189	Paulin Grabocka
46	Dedë Shala	190	Persa Grabova - Gjylbaja
47	Demush Taha - Gjakova	191	Persefoni Muka
48	Dervish Bejleri	192	Petraç Nase
49	Dhimitër Shuli	193	Petref Therepeli
50	Eftim Dheri	194	Prenk Gruda
51	Ejup Binaku	195	Qamil Guranjaku
52	Elena Pulati	196	Qamil Luzha
53	Elena Todi	197	Qazim Bakalli
54	Elez Gashi	198	Qazim Murat - Haraçi
55	Emin Abazi	199	Qemal Haxhihasani
56	Emine Sheh Dula - Gjakova	200	Qemal Matrazhiu
57	Enrieta Panduku	201	Ragib Rexhepagaj
58	Eqerem Çano	202	Ramadan Horvati
59	Fadil H. Hoxha	203	Ramadan Reçi
60	Fadil H. Hoxha	204	Refik Shaqiri
61	Fahri Sulo	205	Remzi Prapaniku
62	Faik Qatipi	206	Reshit Hasani
63	Fatbardha Çausi	207	Rexhep Dizdari
64	Fedhra Përmeti	208	Rexhep Shpendi
65	Ferid Mehmet Imami	209	Rifat Berisha
66	Filip Matejë Gashi	210	Rrok Zojzi
67	Frano Kurti	211	Rustem Ismaili
68	Frano Xhelaj	212	Sadik Kadiviu
69	Gafur Rada	213	Sadik Prishtina
70	Gani Graceni	214	Sahit Bakalli
71	Gaspër Bica	215	Sali Morrina
72	Gavrill Santo	216	Salih Kolgeci
73	Gëllqeri Velko	217	Salo Halili
74	Gjergj Martini	218	Sefedin Noto
75	Gjergj Shota	219	Seit Xaxo
76	Gjon Kabashi	220	Sejdi Pojani
77	Gjon Serreçi	221	Selim Kompliku
78	Hajdar Abdurrahman Sheh-Dula	222	Selman Kasapi
79	Hajdar Jakup Çausi	223	Selman Musa
80	Haler Tako	224	Servet Mane
81	Halil Agusholli	225	Shaban Ferri
82	Hamdi Gani	226	Shaban Mara
83	Hamdi Goga	227	Shaqir Hoti
84	Hamdi Goga	228	Shefqet Veliu
85	Hamdi Zabzuni	229	Sherine A. Sheh-Dula
86	Hasan Baholli	230	Shqyqeri Haxhia
87	Hasan Bilali	231	Shyqyri Hafizi
88	Hasan Dylgjeri	232	Shyqyri Sokoli
89	Hasan Egro	233	Siri Starova
90	Hasan Përmeti	234	Skënder Hoxha
91	Hasan Stafa	235	Skënder Tupja
92	Hilmi Ejupi	236	Sotir Gallani
93	Hysen Abdihoxha	237	Spiro Gjini
94	Hysen Hasani	238	Sulejman Adil Shala
95	Hysen Vuthi	239	Sulejman Ali - Drini
96	Hysni Ekmekçi	240	Sulejman Aliu
97	Hysni Zajmi	241	Sulejman Hamiti
98	Ibrahim Fehmiu	242	Suljeman Brahimi
99	Ibrahim Hoxha	243	Taip Perjuci
100	Ibrahim Kolçi	244	Talat Jakupi - Paçarrizi
101	Ibrahim Riza	245	Tefik Spahiu

102	Idriz Fishta	246	Telha Çela
103	Idriz Idrizi	247	Thanas Caku
104	Ilmi Duli	248	Theodora Trecka
105	Ilmi Duli	249	Thomaila Rako
106	Irfan Tërshana	250	Tom Shoshi
107	Isak Sulejmani	251	Tomor Starova
108	Ismail Bedhia	252	Urani Zaharia
109	Ismail Shabani	253	Vangjel Daka
110	Ismail Zyberi	254	Vangjel Filo
111	Isuf Adem Puka	255	Vangjel Shoshi
112	Isuf Sula	256	Vasil Dhimitruka
113	Jaho Dibra	257	Vasil Naqi
114	Jak Lukaj	258	Vesel Hyseni
115	Jani Gjino	259	Vezire Gjeraku
116	Jelldex Haxhihyseni	260	Violeta Kote
117	Jonuz Aliti	261	Virgjini Dodbiba
118	Jonuz Bala	262	Xhafer Korbi
119	Jonuz Balla	263	Xhafer Narazani
120	Jonuz Blakçorri	264	Xhafer Qatipi
121	Jorgji Bekteshi	265	Xheladin Hana
122	Josif Todi	266	Xheladin Presheva
123	Jovan Dodi	267	Xhemal Lopçi
124	Jovan Jorgji	268	Xhemal Voci
125	Jusuf Starova	269	Xhemal Xhahysa
126	Kadri Hoxha	270	Xhevat Shkreli
127	Kamber Xheria	271	Xhevat Xhaferi
128	Kasëm Geraj	272	Xhevdet Doda
129	Katrina Ujka	273	Xhevdet Shkreli
130	Kel Rroku	274	Xhyhere Belegu
131	Kiço Panilli	275	Ymer Berisha
132	Kolë Kasmaçi	276	Zef Ashiku
133	Kolë Matejë Gashi	277	Zef Çuçia
134	Kostanca Dhimitri	278	Zef Pali
135	Kostaq Tushi	279	Zekeria Rexha
136	Kov Bibaj	280	Zeki Shehu
137	Kristanthe Temo	281	Zenel Zajmi
138	Kristaq Progri	282	Zenel Zajmi
139	Kristavgji Niço	283	Zenko Mehmeti
140	Latif Ymer Jaka	284	Zhafer Xërxa
141	Latif Ymeri	285	Zija Basha
142	Lazër Krasniqi	286	Zija Mahmuti
143	Lin Çiraku	287	Zografa Martini
144	Lina Shkreli		

According to researcher Tahir Z. Berisha, in the list of decorated people by President Berisha "there are not mentioned some of the figures" who contributed with dedication and sacrifice in spreading the light of knowledge in Albanian territories outside the political-administrative borders of Albania, "Rexhep Krasniqi, Rauf Zajmi, Vasil Andoni, Lazër Berishës, Adem Selim (Gllavica), Idriz Ajetit, Zeqir Bajrami, Musa e Feti Dizdari, Feridum Beli, Luan Gashi, Ali Agushi, Kristo Kasapi, Enver Sudi, Haki Taha, Nuri Sherifi, Lorenc Antoni, Tajar Hatipi, Muzafere Hatipi (Gjinali), Masar Begolli, Hasan Vokshi, Muharrem Gazia, Zef Shpendi, Zef Nekaj, Dhimitër Markaj, Skënder Curri, Sulejman Lleshi, Hysen Shehu, Xhavit Nimani, Bajram Nura, Nasibe Hoxha (Rizvanolli), Pina Kola, Zef Agimi, Nusret Xeka, Nevruz Nura, Ferdinand Shkezi, Nazmi Bekteshi, Haxhi Bardhi, Njazi Agastra, Gjergj Gjokaj, Kolë Parubi, Xhavit Sarraçi, Adem Bazhdari etc."<sup>25</sup>

Teachers coming from Albania were young and in many numbers inexperienced. Most of them had completed the Normal School of Elbasan or teaching studies at Shkodra and Tirana Pedagogical High-School, etc.<sup>26</sup> Appointment of

<sup>25</sup> T. Z. Berisha, Names not forget ..., p. 31.

<sup>26</sup> M. Gjevori, Memoirs of notes ... f. 20.

teachers in schools was proposed by education inspector who was known as the only president of the District educational administration. He "had the right to elementary school to inspect every infant, whenever needed to see, no matter the teacher is not inspected by the director."<sup>27</sup> New teachers appointed to the initial term of six months, after which they were continued work for one or two years.<sup>28</sup>

During the years 1941-1944, the appointment and dismissal of teachers was done by the Ministry of Education of Albania. Appointment decisions were released in the "Official Gazette" of the Kingdom of Albania. Thus, on December 31<sup>st</sup>, 1941 in Prizren Region, Pec and Pristina appointed these teachers

In continuation of the first Albanian school, beside goodwill, difficulties were quite evident. It lacked the necessary framework, especially education process, lacked the buildings and grounds of didactic material, and had lack of textbooks, so that students were required to write the words dictated by the teacher. In Kosovo, 95% of the population was illiterate.<sup>29</sup> It is a fact that enthusiasm for unique opening of schools can not respond to the completion of the contingents of students. It was a great hesitation in sending girls to school, just for the concept of conservative patriarchal mentality.

### **3. Hired teachers role in the progress of Albanian language summer schools in Albanian territories outside the political-administrative border of the Albanian state after World War II until 1948**

With the end of World War II, Kosovo Albanians had to face numerous challenges in all areas. Reconstruction of the country could not be done without an educated population. The education of the population, obviously, conditioned and accompanied, first of all, the overall economic development of the country's social life.

The change of political orientation and introduction of former Yugoslavia in the way of implementation of totalitarian socialism, was determining the performance of the Albanian school as part of our national history. Period 1945-1948, occupies an important place in the development of this process, the foundation of the early postwar years.

This 4-year period characterizes trends of cooperation between local education authorities, with central ones which acted quickly and with multiple organizational measures, in terms of opening and reopening of Albanian primary schools, gymnasiums and high-schools in major cities of Kosovo etc. and they worked under the guidance of the Ministry of Education of Yugoslavia on "Directions for the work of schools and national minorities", adopted on August 10<sup>th</sup>, 1945.<sup>30</sup> In this document, the criteria was set to open schools in minority languages, where among other things, stated that, "for all national minorities and minority schools is open if it has at least 30 students, and there is no other school. If there is an elementary school near it schools open class minority, if there are 20 students. Children whose parents were minority were not eligible to enter this number. According to these norms there were also opened classes for children of our nations in those countries in which minorities were the majority. Enrollment in schools minorities are made by the parents."<sup>31</sup>

It must be said that by the end of October 1945, primary school had only primary class and later, the "Law on the seven-year-compulsory basic education" in the territory of the Democratic Federal Yugoslavia introduced 7-year primary education for children of both sexes mandatory" for children aged 7 to 15 years".<sup>32</sup>

Besides the expansion of primary schools and 7-year primary education the first task of the new administration of Kosovo was a declaration of war against illiteracy, since over 90% of the population could not read and write. To this end the pain and sacrifice was opened against illiteracy rates, "in which it includes a considerable number of different age groups, ranging from school age up to age 45."<sup>33</sup> Thus, by the end of 1945 had opened a total of 480 courses, which taught about 11,134 people.<sup>34</sup> In 1946, there were 986 courses, the trainees in 2563, and in 1947, while there were 2563, 1839 of them were courses in Albanian, with subsequent 41,478 followers.<sup>35</sup>

Important role in the maintenance of primary and secondary education in this period played Department of

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<sup>27</sup> SCA, F. 195 V. 1941 D. 137, p. 115-117.

<sup>28</sup> Notebooks here official publication of the Albanian Kingdom, December 31, 1941

<sup>29</sup> Ibid, p. 17.

<sup>30</sup> Kosovo Albanians are considered minority.

<sup>31</sup> B. Shatri Education in Kosovo ..., p. 61.

<sup>32</sup> Official Journal no. 84/45, Belgrade, 1945, p. 886.

<sup>33</sup> B. Shatri Education in Kosovo ..., p. 61.

<sup>34</sup> Sultana Kojçina (Ukaj), Development of Education in Kosovo 1945-1952, Pristine, 2006, p. 43.

<sup>35</sup> Ibid, p. 81.



Education, which was established in December 1945.<sup>36</sup>

The development of school network in Kosovo after the war started based on very weak cadres, as well as the number of qualification. However, it should be noted that the entire inherited curriculum framework was insufficient to respond to the educational development of Kosovo municipalities. Therefore, the main problem in the development of a network of schools was to provide teachers.

On the issue of providing the necessary framework, again came to help Albania to Kosovo Albanian schools. Under the convention signed between the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the People's Republic of Albania, on December 15<sup>th</sup>, 1945, the state home runs in Kosovo a group of teachers to work in Albanian schools. It must be said that, a good portion of them had completed the Normal School teachers branch of Elbasan or pedagogical schools near Tirana and Shkodra, of the Lycée and gymnasium of Shkodra, Tirana, Gjirokastra etc. but there were others who had completed a high school classroom or teaching courses open in the main cities of Albania.

However, many of these teachers worked in Kosovo until the first half of 1948 and, after resolution of the Information Bureau of communist party, returned to Albania. However, there were those who continued to give their contribution to the ongoing Kosovo Albanian schools, and continued his studies full time or regular part-time faculties of the University.

Drawing on archival records for the period 1945-1948, served at the Kosovo Albanian schools, 74 teachers in total.<sup>37</sup> After 1948, a large number of teachers returned to the parent state, while the rest stayed with their desire to contribute to the survival of Kosovo in the Albanian school.

**Tab. 2.**<sup>38</sup> Names of teachers who served in Albanian schools in Kosovo during 1945-1948

1	Apostol Tanefi	38	Nexhmedin Hoxha
2	anton Gurashi	39	Ollga Kostari
3	Abdurrahman Hafuzi	40	Stathi Kostari
4	Ali M. Zeneli	41	Petrush Z. Kaçaj
5	albert Karamani	42	Pëllumb Radovicka
6	Dhimitër Fullani	43	Patok Perolli
7	Llambi Kallupi	44	Qemal E. Bedalli
8	Eshref Kadiu	45	Qamil Graceni
9	Emin Hatipi	46	Roza D. Mehmja
10	Enver Spahiu	47	Rrahim R. Hoxha
11	Ferid Hoxha	48	Rasim Xh. Kaloshi
12	Fehmi Sinella	49	Stefan Zorba
13	Gazi Kurteshi	50	sabedin Vrioni
14	Gjon Voci	51	Safet Hoxha
15	Hysen Alibali	52	Spiro K. Llulla
16	Hulusi Runa	53	Selami J. Kreka
17	Hajdar M. Siqeca	54	Shukri Sh. Xhelili
18	Ilia Lakërori	55	Til Andoni
19	Kolë Jaku	56	Ymerli K. Shehu
20	Kadri Blloshmi	57	Vehbije Barbullushi (Gjinali)
21	Kolë V. Gjoni	58	Vangjel Sterja
22	Karajfili Starova	59	Viktor Çala
23	Kasem Caka	60	Xhafer Palloshka
24	Kolë Berisha	61	Xhevdet A. Runa
25	Kosovë Rexha	62	Xhavid R. Kuço
26	Kurtesh Neziri	63	Zeqir Zeka
27	Lumnije Sheh-Dula	64	Zulfo Qerimi
28	Lili Berisha	65	Nexhip Habipaj
29	Lirije Tanefi	66	Sali Elhyka
30	Maliq Xh. Bala	67	Shefqet Kelmendi

<sup>36</sup> Faruk Salihu, "The economic social, political and cultural center of Kosovo's reconstruction period 1945-1947", in: Progress, Pristine, 2/1978, p. 237.

<sup>37</sup> Abdulla Vokri, Master in Kosovo and Albania. Dignitaries our national education, Pristine: Publishing House "School Book", 2008, p.36.

<sup>38</sup> T. Z. Berisha, Names not forget ..., p. 33.

31	Mehdi R. Shehu	68	Burbuqe Musaj
32	Muzak A. Nepravishta	69	Ajshe Shpendi
33	Mesrtet Çavolli	70	Ndoc Deda
34	Meleq Musai	71	Riza Dani
35	Nebil Dilo	72	Betulla Veliu
36	Ndue D. Pjetri	73	Jah Dibra
37	Ndue Z. Marku	74	Selajdin Spahiu

#### 4. Conclusions

*In conclusion it can be said that from quantitative result perspective, which were significant educational developments of first post-war development decades the process helped the Albanian society in general and Kosovo in particular. Despite restrictions, level of education was increased by providing more opportunities for all segments of the population and in particular the younger generations.*

In addition, the role of teachers in developing schools of Albanian ethnic lands outside the state border in 1941-1948 years, *has been in conformity with laws, rules, norms, plans and the development of educational curricula nationwide. Also in the profile of educational development in Kosovo it can not be avoided the national dimension, which is configured by factors such as geography, plain and hilly terrain of the province, tradition and love for education and the desire of the population to learn new knowledge, teaching body level, creating a friendly environment and respect for the newcomers, the economic performance of agricultural trend, without denying and trends of agricultural-industrial development of Kosovo in the period of World War II.*

In the 1940's, or put as throughout Albania and Kosovo, primary care education was financially supported by the Albanian government and all the teachers who came from Albania to Kosovo Albanian school development in period in 1941-1948, were divided into two stages: *the first stage* includes the years 1941-1944, when first foundation stones of education were placed for Kosovo Albanian school, while *the second stage*, includes 1945 -1948, when normal work continued on the Kosovo Albanian schools in its efforts to their common knowledge or between missionaries and community.

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