

The Approach of Dibra Leaders during the Period of June-December 1924 as Supporters and Non-Supporters of Ahmet Zogu



History

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Abstract

During 1924 several developments took place in the country's political life of which; two events have left their mark on our national memory about how they were conducted, the counter-revolution of June and December of 1924. For these two events there is plenty of Albanian historiography. Through this paper, we intend to treat in local terms the attitudes of Dibra Leaders in these two important events in our national history as a supporter and non-supporter against Zogu. The Leaders of Dibra in 1920-1924 years had an active role, and mostly has supported Zogu. Through documentary materials and their analysis will try to provide the connections that were established between the Leaders of Dibra and Zogu. When those connections were initiated and which was the base of those connections? Mutual interests and the Leaders' role in these two events.

Leadership of Diber centuries which represented the power he inherited from the Ottoman period, supported and customary law. She and the chiefs of the country's highlands, retained this role even after 1912, because of the weakness of the Albanian state institutions and the lack of a state legislature etc.

As such, it had its impact on various issues were admitted for solutions on a national and except in the region of Diber, which was enviable during the First World War to the invading Austro - Bulgarians and dreams annexation invaders Serbs during the years 1918-1921. It played an important role in the turbulent situations that had passed and passed the country, congregations organize, make decisions, political support, put in charge of the Armed uprisings. For this, the political and military circles of these countries and they except Serb tried moderation Native dragged through the use of money, privileges, office and the ranks.

During this period due to foreign influences within its ranks they were created currents and factions. Segregation and disruption, did it not been compact in thought and actions for different issues seeking solutions in this period. And on the nobles of Diber showed two views about the support that should be given by Esat Pasha. One part such as: Elez Isufi, Sheh Sula i Zerqanit, Ismail Strazimiri, Mersim Dema, Dine Bej Maqellara, Dan Cami, Izet Bej Maqellara were against cooperation with Esat Pasha.⁴⁷ By assessing the disruption activity of E. Pasha, anti-national and detrimental to the country's independence, they responded negatively to his call for support and adhered Ismail Kamal and supported by the end of the Government of Vlora. But among the nobles had such as Tafe Kaziu, Hali Leshi etc., lying on money, they supported Pasha and was used by him in the service of Serbian interests, bringing harm not only the region of Diber, but also independence the country and state.

Representatives from the chiefs of Diber, Ramiz Daci, Dine Bej Maqellara and Dine Dema and the contributing participated in the works of the Lushnja Congress.⁴⁸ The first represented the population of Shehri, the second Topalltinë the third Malesine. Two of whom were representatives of the nobles in the National Council. The government of Sulejman Delvina was as basic tasks, expanding its power throughout the territory;

⁴⁷ Stërmilli, Haki. "Dibra on the verge of History" (manuscript), Tirana 1940, p. 101. The leaders who rejected co Esat Pasha worked with Elez Isufi, Sheh Sula i Zerqanit, Ismail Strazimiri, Dan Cami, Riza bej Jegeni, Mersim Dema, Dine bej Maqellara, Izet bej Maqellara etj. There were also a number of heads as Selim Dema, Tafe Kaziu, Maliq Bej Jegeni, Xhelal Zogu, Kurt Kodra, Dine Hoxha, Jusuf Bej Hysen Agolli, Selim Noka, Dervish Lusha, Suf Xhelili, Ibrahim Tahiri, Ali Bej Zajmi, Kadri Maqellara, others accompanied him to the pasha Toptani in Durres with the powers that together.

⁴⁸ Frashëri, Kristo. *History of Dibra*, Tirana: "M & B" 2012, p. 352.

a meeting of the Assembly for final deployment scheduling regime of head of state and the establishment of democratic institutions.

Attention paid to the drafting of the Lushnja Statute and then Extended Statute, which aimed at establishing the rule of law. Efforts to consolidate state institutions and democratization of life in the country in this period was followed by a series of important political events, which were involved in the various figures of princes Diber.

This paper will focus and address the role that chiefs of Dibra had events June-December 1924. For its handling Besides the historiographical literature, we used the new archival documents found in the Central State Archive of the Institute of History and History Museum Diber.

In spring 1924 the situation in Albania was tense because of the political struggle between the opposition and the government due to irregularities in the constitutional elections, as well as narrowing the space and freedom for the opposition. Frustration had peaked in late April 1924 killing of Avni Rustem. His funeral turned into the start of the June 1924 uprising which began in the north by forces led by B. Curri. In this period the chiefs of Dibra was majority support the Zog except Elez Isufi, who continue to maintain a neutral stance, because of the agreement he had made with Zog in the presence of representatives of the Legation British Harry Eyres, after Movement March of 1922.

Nobles support the government of Zog was due to their involvement in local management structures. One was activated as part of the reserve officers, luring not only with money but also with the rank of uniforms, which were ready to establish the rule of peace in their areas and beyond. They saw the authoritarian model of governance that best fit perhaps their mentality at Zogu. Zogu had managed to create support in most of the nobles including supporters of Esat Pasha, except E.Isufit and his supporters.

But before the start of the June uprising, the British Legation was found again at A. Zogu. It intervened at Elez Isufit and asked to cooperate with Ahmet Zogu. The British were interested in power continue Zog's government to ensure political stability in Albania and the region, and for its economic interests.⁴⁹ Elezi turned negative response, he stated among other things that: "I have my policy work that now needs Zogu."⁵⁰

When the June uprising peaked on June 10, 1924, Zogu after conveyed the government, went to Homesh of Diber near the Yugoslav border. A part of the nobles was put in charge of a force composed of civilians and soldiers under the command of Mayor, Sul Shehu, Mustafa Sefdarit, Selim Nokës, Dine Demës, Dine bej Maqellara, to protect Zogu and his supporters against a possible attack rebel forces of Bajram Curri.⁵¹ Ahmet Zogu wanting to include Elez Isufi sent a letter to the latter and urged support saying, "While you're there, consider win war"⁵²

Elez Isufi had a neutral event. However, the data presented by different authors to the events of June Elez Isufi remained not completely impartial.⁵³

⁴⁹ *Revolution in June 1924 memories together*, published by the Academy of Sciences, Institute of History, Tirana, 8 November, 1974, p. 180.

⁵⁰ *There page 181*

⁵¹ Strazimiri, Ismail. *Against War independence Albanian*, Tirana, 2010. p. 140 Mayor Sul Shehu, Mustafa bej Sefdarit from Deshati, Selim Nokës e Dervish Lushës from Qidhna, sheh Hajrullaut from Brezhdani, Sherif Tafës from Sohodolli, Dine e Shaqir Demës from Homeshi e Dine beut from Maqellara.

⁵² *The Revolution of June 1924 ...*, p. 182.

⁵³ Bakalli, Emine. "The democratic government of Noli and the attitude of the kingdom Serbo-Croatian-Slovenian (SCS) to her" in *Tracking, science series*, nr. 11, Pristina, 1981, p. 257

He though it was committed with guns uprising of June, the beginning of the month in June 1924 organized a meeting with some leaders of Diber, which make a covenant that they would not allow use of weapons in Diber in order to avoid conflict between the princes, which was Zog's pros and cons. This movement sought to achieve E. Isufi, one hand avoid a civil conflict in Diber, and in turn intended to create a support base of the government of Noli nobles. His attitude gave its effects, as part of nobles known as the Zog's supporters among them Dine Hoxha e Murat Kaloshi were withdrawn. A part of the Chiefs accompanying Zogu fled with Yugoslavia, including local leaders of the prefecture of Dibra⁵⁴ and some officers as "Lieutenant Fiqiri Dine, Lieutenant Hysni Dema, etc."⁵⁵

With the departure of A. Zogu neutral stance E. Isufi there was no understanding. Government came to Noli was welcomed by some of the nobles in Diber and especially lords of Reç-Dardha represented by E. Isufi. Support for the government of Noli made on a meeting organized by the mosque Peshkopi on September 15, 1924, with the participation of heads of Diber. Isufi E. At this meeting, the participants called for government support, "union government makes it easy for law enforcement."⁵⁶ There was convicted murders, robberies, defamation, illegal border crossing, etc. Covenant related to the assembly E. Isufi, stretched out to try and use them in other provinces and to the river. One such step he regarded as a decisive factor in the work of government protection.⁵⁷

Noli's government in its declared program of 20 points, as the first point of the reform was put on not arming the population in order to establish order and tranquility. This reform that takes effect at the first steps will be complete and comprehensive and will not tolerate any country or individual, not the subject, and the punishment of perpetrators of fratricide, the establishment of peace, to establish authority state through the rule of law, not entrenchment of feudalism, administration reform⁵⁸ etc... This program was welcomed by the population of Dibra and her inner circle, as a hope to change the economic and security situation.

These initiatives found support, local chiefs themselves had taken the initiative for forgiveness of blood feuds and ensuring peace. The new climate that was created within the lands described from Dibra marks optimistic E. Isufi letter sent Bajram Curri, Tirana, on July 10, 1924.⁵⁹

Implementation of the reforms has not been forthcoming as claimed was promised. Reform of the weapons had not avoid Recit and Dardhes province where he had influential E. Isufi. In a telegram sent to the Gendarmerie General Command was required to order that prefecture herein interfere with the authority that

⁵⁴ *Central State Archive of the Republic of Albania* (hereinafter: *AQSH*) Fund (hereinafter: F). 152 Year (hereinafter: V). 1924 file (hereinafter: D). 498, fl. 92-93, Diber prefecture Letter, sent to the Interior Ministry, Bishop, September 17, 1924 Abdurrahman Hoxha, mayor of Diber; Rustem Ymer prefecture registrar of Diber, Center; The Sulejman Shehi mayor, Bishop; Hafuz Raifi Mufti of Diber; Miftar Nazifi, Cadastre Officer; Dine Maqellara local of Maqellara; Shaqir Dema, local of Homeshit, Zerqan prefecture; Zef Doçi local of Lura; Abdurrahman Aslan, the mayor Mat; Salih Asllani Finance Account cashier Mat; Asllan Sali Cani, the prison warden

⁵⁵ Strazimiri, Ismail. *Against War...*, p. 142

⁵⁶ *AQSH*, F. 152, V. 1924 D. 82, f. 5. Meeting held at the mosque in Peshkopi, September 15, 1924.

⁵⁷ *The Revolution of June 1924...*, p. 21

⁵⁸ Verteniku, Hilmi. "internal policy of the democratic government of 1924", in: *Historical Studies*, Nr. 3-4, Tirana, 1965, p. 116.

⁵⁹ *Documents and historical materials from the war of the Albanian people for freedom and democracy*, doc. Nr. 139, dated May 24. 1924 edition of the Archives Department, Tirana 1959 ..., Dock. nr. 167, p. 157. In a letter to Bajram Curri, Elezi wrote: "You strongly present our heartfelt respects and pray that you are safe and sound. Overall Operation Commander, Mr. Major Shefqet Korca in here totaled suell Bishop and wisdom. The tue when the people saw the works of the work program of the wise, but the sound, the government today, which has had wished program weather, bone and satisfy rejoiced too. Therefore the government today must be tireless work with full vigor and courage. together with the people are ready to not spared any service to be carried out until the end of the present government program successfully and white page. The people of Diber has a full merger date, that has not ever had. However, I still hook with marked here than some provinces must be held and not released his hand, especially Reçi, Pears, province of Trojakut and the province of the Castle of Doda, which you know very well even your master that are loyal Fatherland not they have never betrayed, and therefore I see fit to give permission to held the gun, because he almost always considered as soldiers. These weapons do not say that to hold in his arms, but that is in the house. I greet all our friends. Wait once again our heartfelt tribute. - Your master. Elez Isufi".

gave the law to take: "... 150 guns that were given by Bajram Curri to Elez Isufi"⁶⁰. The nobles who was pro Zog had raised this concern. It is observed as claimed Noli government as the previous government showed no willingness to separate from the support of individuals and heads first "untouchable", and returning to law enforcement all the same, only in this way can gain support and princes in full sympathy.

Noli's government was characterized by tolerance and forgiveness, so as imprisoned and persecuted all opponents who were committed with guns in the June Revolution. This made it part of the nobles who had not escaped with Zog continue to feed hopes of a return to his potential and, therefore, did not cease their efforts through propaganda and making the people themselves.

Due to the departure fugitive leaders of the local administration in the prefecture of Dibra, it created a vacuum to be filled with new appointments. Due to the recognition and support that Zogu had been in Diber, the new government faced difficulties in finding the right people to be in charge of administration. As mayor of Diber was provisionally appointed battalion commander Captain Ali Riza Prishtina.⁶¹ During new appointments provincial in the provinces of Diber they did not leave anyone who had been in office before June⁶², in these cases, not only the political but also the positions that were held during the June uprising was affected.

Government had taken initiatives to implement reforms gave positive results in the initial stage, but the beginning of reform momentum had begun to fade. Dibra Prefecture, require greater attention by the government, after the departure of Zog and his associates had not finished everything, but now begin the biggest challenge for the government, to keep and administer power.

After leaving Belgrade, with the support of the nobles Zogu 22 June 1924 had launched preparations for the Noli government response, in Dibra Kingdom, Struga and Prizren where fugitives were set. In the border area of Dibra go in and out of groups led by Abdurrahman Krosi, Shaqir Dema e Hysni Dema, who distributed the money to recruit a mercenary force against the government of Tirana.⁶³ Besides other than in Yugoslavia, Zogu hired his supporters in Greece, Italy and those within the country, to return to power. Part of the remaining princes in Albania Diber and Diber Prefecture, had not taken any measures against them, "Tafe Kaziu, Dervish Lusha e Selim Noka, etc..."⁶⁴

Indifferent attitude of the government of Noli was brought demoralization among the princes of the Noli government support, which saw day after day that the return of Zog was inevitable and not far off, so had begun to waver. Moreover, a part of her that had remained in Albania did not hide their support and sympathy for Zog and among these were two friends, Dine Hoxha dhe Murat Kaloshi. The latter had followed a tactical retreat after the June uprising acting quietly and to activate at the right moment. That part of the nobles who had previously supported the government already supports Zogun Noli thing that had to collaborate again with Zog simply to protect its interests. This was the part of the leaders who cooperate with the new government, but that sympathy for Zog hide.

Zogu in collaboration with his supporters in general and Dibra clans in particular was working intensively on several fronts simultaneously. He, on the one hand prepare action plans for coordination with

⁶⁰ AQSH, F. 149, V. 1924 D. I / 566, fl. 18 Telegram of the General Commander of Operation Major Shefqet Korca, sent the Ministry of War, Bishop, July 10, 1924

⁶¹ That was p 152, V. 1924, D. 415, fl. 86 Telegram Ministry of Internal Affairs, sent General Operation Commander, Mr. Major. Shefqet Korça, Tirana, July 9, 1924

⁶² That was, p 152, V. 1924, D. 428, fl. 29, List containing the names of pronicial download and appointed.

⁶³ AQSH, F. 152, V. 1924, D. 97/1, fl. 192, Telegram of Vice Dibra District commander, sent General Command of Gendarmerie, Peshkopi, October 2, 1924.

⁶⁴ Frashëri, Kristo. *History of ...*, p. 385

Yugoslav officers for the preparation of the plan of attack, and by supporting other elements within the country especially in Dibra. In preparing these elements dominated terrain as propaganda, contacts with leaders who had remained in Albania, which voted for it, armed groups entered the border, etc. distribution of money. were preliminary format in the region of Dibra. Dibra it a part of the nobles who supported Zog act carefully slip the opposite of local authorities in Mat happen where a part of this province chiefs had come out in support of the return of Zog. For these reasons, the vice prefect of Mati, had asked Dibra prefecture to ask to order ad MIA curfew⁶⁵, to establish order and to avoid further deepening propaganda unfolded by the nobles.

Elez Isufi seemed more worrying among the princes Dibra for the situation. Occasionally the government announced through B.Curri, about the situation in Dibra. He raised problems appearing as a lack of forces to the defense of the border, activity freely to carry brokers Zogu inside Albanian territory, the introduction of money in and purchase of princes, and as a result the princes were change in attitude, and demonstrated signs support for Zog. In the last letter he wrote B. Curri expressed outraged: "I warn you that the Zogu has fires ... is prepared to enter into Albania ... Besides the first Dibra me all the signs that will provide support Zog"⁶⁶ Elezi announced the Minister of War, Rexhep Shala congressman Kristo Daka, which was made the same request for taking measures. One of the letters was read by Noli, who stated: "You know, the old man does not write lies and mistaken"⁶⁷.

Zog pro preparations forces had begun to intensify. About the first week of October at a meeting held in Sheher, with the participation of supporters Zog headed by Abdurrahman Dibra⁶⁸, who make plans for the organization and implementation of Albania. The meeting had participants from Dibra chiefs, chiefs Homezhit specifically with representatives of Shaqir Dema e Hysni Dema etc... who were responsible for the formation of groups.⁶⁹ A lot of 1400 napoleons by Zog were also given Baz Canes (Abbas Kupi) from Kruja and Osman Bali from Tirana and his loyalists. Because of these forces information about preparations pro Zog local authorities were set in motion. The company received orders border Homezhit company and post, that they might be attentive not to leave the trail by crossing.⁷⁰ However, representatives of the nobles Dema were experts in that area after being out of the country, and the trustees being the Zog could perform better organizing and recruiting groups of forces.

The government of Noli despite information and requirements that came from Dibra, but also from other regions for taking measures, not doing any step in this direction. Besides the growing discontent within the country, the government was under constant pressure to its lack of legitimacy. Meetings of Prime Minister while he was out of a month and a half they gave to understand that the need to develop parliamentary elections. Noli's government unable to perform tasks that were set out in its program, against her will, acknowledged political conduct of elections in December 1924.⁷¹

After 13 November, with the announcement of political elections in Albania, Zog and his supporters stepped up efforts to cut government Noli days. His movements Belgrade-Dibra Kingdom and vice versa, were

⁶⁵ *AQSH*, F.152, V. 1924, D. 97/1, fl. 177 Telegram of Dibra prefecture M. Qamil sent the Interior Ministry, Peshkopi, September 21, 1924.

⁶⁶ "The Revolution of June memories ...". f. 183-184.

⁶⁷ Strazimiri, Ismail. "Memories ...", p. 96.

⁶⁸ *AQSH*, F.152, V. 1924, D. 97/1, fl. 201, Vice Telegram. Dibra District commander, sent the Interior Ministry, Peshkopi, October 6, 1924. Among the key participants in this meeting were: "Abdurrahman Dibra (Krosi) former Minister of Internal Affairs, Taf Kaziu, Qazim Bodinaku former mayor of Shijakut, Abdurrahim Reka, former Mayor of Peshkopi, lieutenant Fiqiri Dinja, Lieutenant Hysni Dema, Shaqir Dema, Sul Shehi, former mayor of Peshkopi etc.

⁶⁹ *That was*, F.152, V. 1924, D. 97/1, fl. 192, Vice Telegram. Dibra District Commander Captain Ali Riza, sending the Gendarmerie General Command, Peshkopi, October 2, 1924.

⁷⁰ *That was*, F.152, V. 1924, D. 97/1, fl. 201, Vice Telegram. Dibra District commander, sent to the Interior Ministry, Peshkopi, October 6, 1924.

⁷¹ "History of the Albanian People ...", p. 239.

frequent.⁷² By mid-November, a second lieutenant commander Mujo Muhtari border of the information possessed announced that Ahmet Zogu had come from Belgrade in Dibra Kingdom and reception was made not only by Zog and his supporters but also by a Serbian battalion entering the city.⁷³ According to Zogu was speeding up preparations for the introduction in Albania as soon as possible because of the elections, after the legitimization of power by Noli would make probably the most difficult undertaking Zog to enter Albania and back to top government overthrow ago.

This situation, he alerted local counties in Dibra, which have constantly been seeking help and reinforcements. By order of the Ministry of War to gather all companies in Peshkopi. In this way the border lines of the village Stebleva and Kllloboçishte until the company should be kept from crossing that had more than 160 soldiers.⁷⁴ Economic difficulties and lack of money was hindering the work of informants who were sorely needed in this situation. Deputy Mayor reported that they had not received the salaries of three months.⁷⁵ This situation showed that the central government had almost abandoned this area, which was evident not only the lack of additional forces but also funds, which instead of growing they lacked even a common situation. This condition also be supported on the basis that çonte loss of trust in government, where in the beginning of this government were not higher quotas support, at this time had decreased even more, and hopes to support the government, in case of danger they were reduced to a minimum.

Entrance and exit illegally in the Bllata border area were intensified by groups operating in the area, which were coming in difficulty border forces, the latter were very limited in their actions. Government bodies were shown too inept and had not reacted strongly against armed groups in the border regions with Yugoslavia which were frequent. E. Isufi, who wrote and called occasionally, these concerns would raise not only for but also for Luma of Dibra. During a visit that was done in Kosovo stated that: "I saw Situation in Kosovo, shows that Mr. desperately need. Your are in Krumë "⁷⁶ addressing B. Curri. This is probably the most similar situation was also aggravated in the prefecture of Dibra, especially in the sub prefecture of Mati. Fugitive in the sub prefecture day moving freely. Because gendarmerie not fulfill the task as needed, deputy prefect Sali Ohri, asking MIA sending a company of soldiers in the sub prefecture.⁷⁷

When the situation is more and more out of control, E. Isufi carrying correspondence with B. Curri, said in a moment of revolt to the situation. "I warn you that the Zogu has fires throughout the border and is preparing to enter the Albania. What you're doing out there towards Tirana? Besides me know that all the leaders of Dibra Beys and give signs that now that they will support the entry of Zog Albania, when you crush resistance army that can do and the people."⁷⁸

Dibra first openly displaying signs that he would cooperate and support Zog, his sympathy to known earlier, but had already openly noting the weakness of the government. Two leaders such as Dine Hoxha and

⁷² *AQSH*, F. 149, V. 1924 D. I / 566, fl. 60, the mayor of Dibra Telegram, sent to the Ministry of War, Peshkopi, November 15, 1924.

⁷³ *That was*, F. 149, V. 1924 D. I / 566, fl. 60, the mayor of Dibra Telegram, sent to the Ministry of War, Peshkopi, November 15, 1924.

⁷⁴ *That was*, F. 152, V. 1924 D.97, f.383, Telegram of Dibra prefecture sent secret office of the Interior Ministry, Peshkopi, December 6, 1924

⁷⁵ *AQSH*, F.152, V. 1924, D. 97/1, p. 361 Telegram of Vice Mayor of Dibra, M. Qamil sent to the Ministry of Internal Affairs, Office in Tirana secret, Peshkopi, December 8, 1924.

⁷⁶ *AQSH*, F. 818, V. 1924 D. 8 fl. 167, Letter no. IV / 187 of Elez Jusuf Andrew, sent Bajram Curri, Peshkopi, November 7, 1924. The full letter: "I laugh a few days before and I traveled towards the region of Kosovo, where he saw almost all primacy. Situation in Kosovo shows that saw the great need of your sir are in Krumë. All the people of Kosovo necessary to watch you are close to him. Therefore there is no need to delay this issue, but as soon as possible and take this letter to depart without delay. appreciated the issue of your own sir. Besides these I saw the army in Kosovo was not regulated and it ran only because there lacked Battalion Commander. Therefore should the battalion commander Mr. Peja Hysni should not stand in Shkodra, but as soon be ordered to go on duty and is located in Kukes. If that does not take into account the needs that you mentioned before, the friendship and loyalty that we have between the shakes and you ensure its forces there taken in honor of the Lord as well as the honor of the people of Kosovo. Heartfelt tribute".

⁷⁷ *AQSH*, F.152, V. 1924 D. 98, fl. 34, Vice Telegram. Mayor of Mati. Sali Ohri, sending secret office of the Ministry of Interior, Lis, December 2, 1924.

⁷⁸ *The Revolution of June 1924 ...* ", p. 183-184

Murat Kaloshi were joined despite having friendship with E. Isufi. They and others were left in Albania in order, to propagate and were in support of their forces during the return of Zog. Dibra residence of princes officially confirmed by local government authorities in Mat: "... Two leaders such as Dine Hoxha informed that Murat Kaloshi have a meeting with supporters of Zog to coordinate plans for a joint movement."⁷⁹ The same opinion reinforces the prefecture Dibra in the telegram sent MIA stating: "First of all but Elez Isufi betrayed us. Elezi is located in Reç Dardha of Peshkopi. The fugitives today will set aside three: Golloborda, Maqellara and Skërtecit. The situation in this region is dangerous".⁸⁰ Union of the majority of the princes and the lack of sufficient government forces hindered extremely pro Zog resistance forces, which been preparing to cast simultaneously in Albania in several directions at the boundaries Dibra. The same opinion reinforces the prefecture Dibra in the telegram sent MIA stating: "First of all but Elez Isufi betrayed us. Zogu before launching the attack, had the correct first data in Dibra move would support Besides E. Isufit, and still not neglect the latter and attempting to deal with. Ismail Strazimiri he says in his memories, A. Zogu charges two friends two leaders such as Dine Hoxha and Murat Kaloshi who proposed the name of Zog: "Large amounts and commitments to fulfill the desire, after overthrowing the regime of taking in hand state throne."⁸¹ Despite efforts to deal Elezi again refused to cooperate with, but this time did not stay neutral but Zog and his forces backed government forces. Attack on Peshkopi was conducted in several directions: Forces of Haqif Lleshit, Taf Kaziut and Pellumb Lleshit will act in the direction of "villages under way" and forces of Dine Demës and Dine Maqellarës will be groping toward "villages on the way." Forces of Fiqiri Dine would follow the foot of Mount EREBARA-Qenok. Major Gjilardi, Sul Shehu, Mustafa bej Serdari and Sherif Tafa would turn from the mountain border Skërtec. Dine Hoxha, Murat Kaloshi and Selim Noka will be deployed in the village adjacent to Pollozhan of Peshkopi⁸², for attack by government forces then. Good plan prepared in several directions began on December 16, 1924 and within 24 hours fell in Peshkopi the hands of the forces pro Zog.⁸³ Regarding the residence of the princes Dibra result that it was united with Zog and on December 17 had fallen Peshkopi,⁸⁴ Elez only exception made Isuf Xhelili and their supporters from the Dardha and Reçi. In an effort underway to pro Zog Elez Isufi he was seriously wounded and was killed SufaXhelili.⁸⁵ Of his injuries a few days later, precisely on December 30, 1924 Elez Isufi dies.⁸⁶ After receiving Dibra, Zogu forces Tirana addressed. Local authorities of Dibra had shown signs of weakness and lack of seriousness in performing tasks Ismail Strazimiri said this in his memoirs: "... if I had not betrayed Qamil Kelqerja, Hamza Kuqi e Mujo Peja"⁸⁷ respectively prefect and military commanders situation may be different. In fact, the central government did not take measures for the organization and resistance as claimed happened in fact, that even for a simple reason Noli after the government came to power on the street illegally.

In conclusion, the majority leadership of be supported _ uprising of June and during the return of Zog to power in December 1924 after his ties to the nobles were early reports were made on interest and privileges. By the majority Dibra only exception made E.Isufi and his supporters.

⁷⁹ AQSH, F.152, V. 1924 D. 98, fl. 101 Telegram deputy of Mat Sali Ohrid mayor, sent secret office of the Ministry of Interior, Kurdari-Mat, December 15, 1924.

⁸⁰ That was. F.152, V. 1924 D. 98, f. 142, Telegram. Vice Mayor of Dibra M. Qamil, sending secret office of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, Peshkopi, December 16, 1924.

⁸¹ Strazimiri, I. "The fight against the independence ...", p. 155.

⁸² That was, f.158

⁸³ AQSH, F.152, V. 1924 D. 98, f. 311, _ Telegram. deputy prefect of Luma R. M., sending secret office of the Ministry of Interior, Ugrej-Bicaj, December 20, 1924

⁸⁴ AQSH, F.152, V. 1924 D. 98, f. 208 Telegram _ under Mayor of Mat Sali Ohri sent secret office of the Ministry of Internal jobs, Kurdari, December 17, 1924

⁸⁵ That was, F.152, V. 1924 D. 98, f. 311, telega. The Deputy. R. M. deputy prefect sent secret office of the Ministry of Internal jobs, Ugrej-Bicaj, December 20, 1924.

⁸⁶ Elez Isufi, *Treatises and documents, Tirana, Marin Barleti* ", 1996, p. 101

⁸⁷ Strazimiri, I. *The fight against the independence ...* , p. 165.

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2. *AQSH*, F. 152, V. 1924 D. 82, f. 5. Meeting held at the mosque in Peshkopi, September 15, 1924.
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