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Cultural and scientific aspects in magazine “Fjala” 1974-1991

1974-1991 Tarihli “Fjala” Dergisindeki Kültürel Faaliyetler

Abstract

Through this paper, the author aims to shed some light on this important body for the cultural and scientific life of Kosovo. Having in mind that few scholars to date have addressed this topic, the author of this study fully analyzes the “Fjala” (“The Word”) in terms of content and quality. Overall, the magazine “Fjala” through its articles in the field of literature, art, as well as history, sociology, etc., successfully introduced the Albanian culture and science of Kosovo. To complete the paper in question, we have used the synthesizing and descriptive method so that the historical context of this journal is as objectively analysed as possible.

Keywords : Magazine Fjala, Culture, Science, Kosovo etc.

Öz

Araştırmacıları tarafından çok az ele alınan “Fjala” Dergisindeki yayınlanan yazılar, Kosova’nın edebiyat, sanat, sosyoloji, tarih ve diğer alanlardaki kültürel hayatı ve aktivitelerine dâir önemli bir katkı sunmuştur. Bu makale aracılığıyla, Kosova’nın kültürel ve bilimsel aktivitelerini aydınlatmaya ve ortaya koymaya amaçlanmaktadır. Bu çalışmayı gerçekleştirmek için sentezleme ve betimleme yöntemi kullanıldı. Böylece, “Fjala” Dergisindeki yazılar nesnel ve objektif bir şekilde değerlendirmeye çalışılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Fjala Dergisi, Kültürel, Bilimsel, Kosova.

Introduction

In 1968, “Fjala” (“Word”), another magazine for culture, art and literature started to be published in Kosovo. This magazine appeared in an important period, time when Kosovo was raising culturally and politically. It used to be published every month; it had an editorial board and an editor-in-chief. Throughout the years, the chief editors were prominent intellectuals from Kosovo: Ali Sutaj, Sabedin Haliti, Ali Sutaj, Vehbi Kikaj, Shkëlzen Maliqi¹, Bajram Krasniqi. It had a press run of

1 Shkëlzen Maliqi (1947-). Intellectual, philosopher, art critic, political analyst .

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3000 copies. The editorial board's collegium was led through many years by: Zeqirja Ballata², Ibrahim Rugova³, Bajram Krasniqi, Shkëlzen Maliqi, Rexhep Ferri, Nebih Muriqi. "Fjala" touched different topics from culture, art history, literature and especially prose and poetry, but also published different literary and scientific reviews, articles and news on music, art, film.⁴

Cultural aspects

Another magazine for culture and literature on Albanian language was "Fjala" and it appeared in 1968, in Kosovo. "Fjala" touched different topics from culture like literature, theater, cinematography, music, art, film etc.⁵ *Literature*, as a special aspect of the overall cultural events, occupied part of the content of this magazine. On its pages numerous data on current events in this area that marked the literary events in Kosovo, but also in other parts of Yugoslavia could be found. So, the death of prominent Kosovo writer Hivzi Sylejmani was the occasion for the magazine to publish an extensive article in which a review of his creative work was given such as review on his novels "People", "Children of My River", "Butterfly in the Rain", "Moonless Night", "Semiramida" etc. Indicated as erudite, pioneer of postwar Kosovo literature and presence through multiple literary genres, the author points to as the initiator of contemporary Kosovo literature and inspiration for many future generations of writers.⁶ The editorial board also noted a memorial meeting dedicated to the same writer held in Bosnia and Herzegovina, on the occasion of the first anniversary of his death. The participation of several prominent scholars of literature and literary critics from all over Yugoslavia, including Enver Gjergjeku, Esat Mekuli, Vlado Milic Hasan Mekuli, Radomir Ivanovic, and Vojislav Maksimovic confirmed Hivzi Sylejman's versatile contribution to the development of the cultural and social life. At these meetings, various poems were read in front of the Bosnian audience.⁷ The same is the case with the article "Tajar Hatipi 1918-1977", dedicated to the death of this writer leaving a great deal of opus in the literary and educational field, becoming professor on one of the first postwar high schools in Kosovo with very important contribution in the field of education.⁸

The themes on *music* were also presented on the pages of "Fjala". In the article "About the Albanian folk tunes in the collections of Lorenc Antoni"⁹ the author first gives a brief overview of the activity of Lawrence Antony, singling him out as a pioneer of Kosovo musicology and author of 6 collections of folk songs published during 1956-1975, entitled "Albanian Folk Music". Lawrence Anthony provided the material in Kosovo, Macedonia and Montenegro in the Albanian-inhabited areas. Beside the praise given to this musicologist, the author comments his methodology of working which didn't included the most eminent Yugoslav musical critics, as well as relevant literature such as the works by Serbian composer and ethnomusicologist Maja Vasilevic or other

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- 2 Zeqirja Ballata (1943-). Profesor of music at University of Prishtina, Member of Academy of Science and Arts of Kosovo.
 - 3 Ibrahim Rugova (1944 –2006). Was a scientific worker at Institute of Albanology in Prishtina, chairman of the Kosovo Writers' Union 1988-1990. Rugova entered politics in 1989, when he assumed the leadership of the Democratic League of Kosovo (LDK). In 1992, Rugova won the first presidential election in the Republic of Kosova, an unrecognized state declared in secret by members of Kosovo's former assembly within Yugoslavia.
 - 4 Sherafedin Hoxha, *Shtypi i kombeve dhe i kombësive të Kosovës*, Rilindja, Prishtinë, 1987, 134-135. ; Fjalori Enciklopedik i Kosovës I, (editor : Mehmet Kraja), Prishtinë, 2018, 1407. ; Kosovar Basha, Cultural educational, and scientific aspects of albanian press in SFR Yugoslavia 1974-1991, (doctoral dissertacion defended in SS.Cyril and Methodius University, Institute of National History-Skopje, 03.02.2021), 111.
 - 5 Hoxha, *Shtypi i kombeve*, 134-135.
 - 6 Fjala, Viti 10, nr.7, Korrik, 1977, 10..
 - 7 Fjala, Viti 12, nr.7, Mars, 1979, 1.
 - 8 Fjala, Viti 10, nr.9, Shtator, 1977, 3.
 - 9 Lorenc Antoni (1909 –1991). Was an Albanian composer, conductor, and ethnomusicologist.

famous authors from the field of ethnomusicology.¹⁰ Information about the Prishtina event on classical music where many ensembles from Yugoslavia took part can also be found. The author reveals that this event held in 1981 was attended by ensembles from different parts of Yugoslavia such as: the Nish Orchestra, the Novi Sad Chamber Orchestra, the Titograd Symphony Orchestra, musician like Milenko and Predrag Stefanovic, from Belgrade, pianists Milica Shcepanovic from Skopje and Meri Stoilkova from Prishtina, Nikola Atanasov and Tatjana Shopova from Skopje and Valter Deshpali from Zagreb. The author of the article informs that a considerable number of lecturers from the Prishtina Academy of Arts were also present at the music scene.¹¹

As for the fine arts, there is a greater presence of texts in this field of culture, so in issue 2 of 1974, the article “The Open Horizon - The Truth of Grace” by the painter Demush Avdimetaj was published dedicated to the opening of the exhibition of the Kosovo painter Nebih Muriqi. According to the author, the painter presents freedom and resourcefulness in paintings as well as the vibrant color painting with dynamic character, and enriches the fund of the revolutionary and evolutionary aspects of man. The greatest contribution of this painter is in the ideas and emotional thinking that characterize the society of a time named in his collection of paintings entitled “The Truth of Grace”.¹² The readers could also read about “Kosovo’s First Spring Salon”, an exhibition of 30 Kosovo artists whose works show strong figurative expression. Thus, the sculptor Agim Cavdarbasha¹³ is presented with the work on wood named “Conversation”, which represents an intimate evocation which he is identified with; Anton Glasniqi with the oil painting, “Two Figures”, the Serbian sculptor Svetozar Arsic with his work “Composition”, Engjell Berisha with his paintings “Gate” and “Asymmetric Paintings”. The most famous Kosovo painter Muslim Mulliqi, was introduced with the paintings “Possession of New Spaces, 1 and 2”, Nysret Salihmixic with “Volvax Colony”, the first Kosovo woman painter Alije Vokshi with the painting “Portrait”, while Rexhep Ferri was presented with the works “Two Figures of a Waiting” and “The Great in Silence”.¹⁴ Except that, the pioneer of Kosovo painting, Prof. Shemsedin Kasapolli published significant text “Fine Arts in the Islamic World”. The author gives an overview on the historical development of this art, the diversity and richness of its contents which according to the author, was highly specific, fascinated the painters and architects over the centuries and was an incentive and inspiration for the creations of various artists.¹⁵ As another article from this field we are pointing out the text “National as an element of concern” dedicated to one of the best Kosovo painters and graphic artists Xhevdet Xhafa¹⁶. Here, in his biography the author highlights his experience during studies where he was led by eminent Slovenian professors Gabriel Stupica and Rico Debenjak, while in his artistic creativity, his most popular cycles “Autobiography” and “Associations” which reflect the personal life of the painter, are presented. The author elevates Xhevdet Xhafa as one of the most authentic Kosovo artists.¹⁷ The “Paintings of Tahir Emra”, other eminent painter, attracted the attention of the editorial office who published an article about his art of “simple objects such as earth, stone, wood, creates the structure of rich paintings using adequate technical tools such as the spit, which creates rich structures” of his paintings “Space”, “Structure”, “Composition”, “Psychology” which are inserted into the enviable results of Kosovar painting.¹⁸ In addition to

10 Fjala, Viti 8, nr.11, Nëntor, 1975, 9.

11 “Expression of our musical level”, Fjala, Viti 15, nr.1, Janar, 1982, 13.

12 Fjala, Viti 7, nr.2, Shkurt, 1974, 7.

13 Agim Cavdarbasha (1944 –1999). Was a prominent sculptor, he studied on the Academy of Applied Arts in Belgrade in 1969 and on the Academy of Arts in Ljubljana in 1971. He was a member of the Academy of Figurative Arts and later of the Academy of Science and Arts of Kosovo.

14 Fjala, Viti 7, nr.8, Gusht, 1974, 8.

15 Fjala, Viti 11, nr.5, Maj, 1978, 7.

16 Xhevdet Xhafa (1934 -). Artist. He completed his graduate and postgraduate studies at the Academy of Fine Arts in Ljubljana. He was a professor at the Academy of Figurative Arts at the University of Prishtina and member of the Kosovo Academy of Sciences and Arts.

17 Fjala, Viti 13, nr.6, Qershor, 1980, 7.

18 Fjala, Viti 13, nr.11, Nëntor, 1980, 3.

Kosovo's artists, the magazine also features paintings by other well-known Yugoslav artists, such as Krsto Hegedusic¹⁹ and opening of the exhibition on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of his creativity, organized at the Museum of Modern Art in Zagreb and in National Museum in Belgrade which included large number of paintings covering the period 1931-1974, but also drawings created before the Second World War. At the end of the text it is emphasized that Hegedusic's works are valuable contribution to the Yugoslavian and world art.²⁰ The opening of the exhibition of Agim Cavdarbasha, a professor of sculpture at the University of Prishtina was also presented in "Fjala", where the author exhibited sixteen sculptural works as well as various drawings exhibited at the Prishtina Theater.²¹ As other important novelty was the text "The Paintings of Xhevdet Xhafa and Engjell Berisha in Vienna", where the author points out their participation on exhibition that held in Austria, as an affirmation of the overall Kosovar art.²² Number 12 from 1975 brings us the section "Chronicle" where different anniversaries are presented. Here, we find the text "The 100th Anniversary of the Shakespeare Memorial Theater" and interesting article on the life and the literary opus of the great Russian poet Sergei Yesenin.²³ In the series of books introduced in this number, the title "Albanian revolutionary poetry in Yugoslavia", collection of poems selected by the researcher Hysni Hoxha, published in Prishtina in 1975, is also presented. This book includes poems by multiple authors such as Esat Mekuli, Enver Gjergjeku, Murat Isaku, Besim Bokshi, Qerim Ujkani, Din Mehmeti, and Ali Podrimja. Another presented book, was the publication of Aristotle's book "Poetics", translated from the original into Albanian language where author points out that according Aristotle, dramaturgy is the crown of poetry.²⁴ The Dramaturgy on the scene, that is the *theater*, was another field of interest in the frame of the editorial policy of the magazine. Such is the case with the headline "Contemporary Hidden Bridge" which notes the premiere of the play "Agu" by the poet Din Mehmeti, directed by Enver Mulliqi, screened at the Gjakovas Theater.²⁵ Data about the 29th Festival of Amateur Theaters of Kosovo held in the town of Urosevac opened with the play "Mother Courage" directed by the actor, director and university professor Luan Daka can also be found in the magazines content.²⁶ The text entitled "Crime in Uertomonto" refers to performance of the Ensemble of Albanian Drama from the Theater of Nationalities in Skopje. The play was directed by Vladimir Milcin on the script by Resul Shabani and performed by the actors Vebi Qerimi, Bajrush Mjaku, Zijadin Murtezi, Silvana Bajcinovci, Teuta Hajdini, Drita Aliu, Ajete Rexhepi.²⁷ The same author presents the topic "History of Gjakova Theater", referring to his repertoire and the performances shown from the very beginning of its formation²⁸ but also introduces the readers with the performance of the play "The Crown of Kosancic" played by the Belgrade Theater 212, which was a guest of the Prishtina Theater.²⁹ Number 12 of year 1991 introduces us to the "Premiere of the Exhumation of Peter Bogdani", a play that was performed at the Pristina National Theater.³⁰

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- 19 Krsto Hegedušić (1901 – 1975). Was a [Croatian](#) painter, illustrator and theater designer. His most famous paintings depict the harsh life of the Croatian peasantry in the genre of [naive art](#).
- 20 Fjala, Viti 7, nr.6, Qershor, 1974, 7.
- 21 Fjala, Viti 7, nr.8, Gusht, 1974, 8.
- 22 Fjala, Viti 9, nr.1, Janar, 1975, 11.
- 23 Fjala, Viti 8, nr.4, Prill, 1976, 11.
- 24 "Aristotle's Dramaturgy", Fjala, Viti 9, nr.3, Mars, 1977, 11.
- 25 Fjala, Viti 9, nr.5, Maj, 1976, 10.
- 26 Fjala, Viti 18, nr.7, Mars, 1985, 14.
- 27 Fjala, Viti 19, nr.3, Prill, 1986, 14.
- 28 "Between satire and humor", Fjala, Viti 16, nr.4, Prill, 1983, 14.
- 29 Fjala, Viti 17, nr.5, Maj, 1984, 8.
- 30 Fjala, Viti 23, nr.12, Dhjetor, 1991, 14..

The first issue in 1975 begins with a text on *film art* written by Petrit Imami³¹ entitled “Magazine of the World Film at the 1975 Fest”³² where this author gives critical overview of the films presented on this festival and emphasized the film crisis in the world.³³ The same author also gave reviews on the editions of this festival from the following years, such as the editions in 1976³⁴ and 1978³⁵. On the other side “Fjala” introduces to the “Yugoslav Film Festival in Pula”. In this text the author points out that the films screened at the festival were mostly on the theme of the People’s Liberation War.³⁶ Besides the Pula Film Festival, the information on the 4th international Film Festival in Ljubljana by listing the screened movies and the directors, can also be read³⁷

Scientific issues

Topics from the scientific field were presented in the pages of the magazine. Fjala” touched different topics such as literary, linguistics, historiography, archeology, philosophy.³⁸ It can be noted that the largest numbers of articles are dedicated to the *literary* achievements. So, the researcher M-rr Agim Vinca represents himself with the scholarly criticism of Dr Rexhep Qosja’s monograph entitled “Asdreni Life and Works” published in Pristina in 1974. From the beginning of this review, the author adds that Qosja defended this work as doctoral dissertation in Pristina in 1971. According to the author, Dr Rexhep Qosja, with this work, made an important contribution to the overall achievements of the historiography, history of literature and albanology. Qosja analyzes the period of National Renaissance thorough synthesis of the literary activity of the famous poet Asdreni from the second half of the 19th and early 20th century when he passed away.³⁹ On the other hand, a very important article from the field of linguistics by the philologist Rexhep Ismajli about his work “Poetry of pronouns” appears in the content. The author relates the work in question to the poetry of the famous French poet Alain Bousquet, deals mainly with the linguistic aspects of his poetry and the translation from French into Albanian language. This paper, as it is noticed in the text, fulfills an important linguistic aspect; it fulfills a void space by illuminating some unknown aspects of the poetry and language, and especially of the relationship between French and Albanian poetry.⁴⁰ In terms of literature, viewed from the scientific angle, in number 6 from 1976, the author Anton Berisha gives an overview of the book “Literature studies” by the famous author Zdenko Skreb,⁴¹ published in Zagreb in 1976. In this text the author presents the main aspect of this study by dividing the book into different parts such as Oral Literature as an Art of Speech; Adequate

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- 31 Petrit Imami (1945-2019). Was a playwright and university professor. He graduated from dramaturgy at the Academy of Theater, Film, Radio and TV, in Belgrade, professor at the same faculty, playwright on Prishtina television, a film critic for the newspaper “Fjala”.
- 32 FEST is an annual film festival held in Belgrade, Serbia since 1971. The festival is usually held in the first quarter of the year. It was the only film festival in socialist countries that attracted big Hollywood stars such as Jack Nicholson, Kirk Douglas, Robert De Niro, Dennis Hopper, Peter Fonda and famous directors like Miloš Forman, Francis Ford Coppola, Roman Polanski, Sam Peckinpah, Pier Paolo Pasolini etc. <http://voiceofserbia.org/content/belgrade-film-festival-%E2%80%93-fest> (review 16.05.2020)
- 33 Fjala, Viti 8, nr.3, Mars, 1975, 10.
- 34 Fjala, Viti 9, nr.3, Mars, 1976, 10.
- 35 Fjala, Viti 11, nr.3, Mars, 1978, 7.
- 36 Fjala, Viti 8, nr.9, Shtator, 1975, 10.
- 37 Fjala, Viti 14, nr.5, Mars, 1981, 13.
- 38 Hoxha, *Shtypi i kombeve*, 134-135.
- 39 Fjala, Viti 7, nr.6, Qershor, 1974, 14.
- 40 Fjala, Viti 8, nr.4, Prill, 1975, 8.
- 41 Zdenko Skreb (1904-1985). Was a Croatian literary theorist and historian. He particularly charged the Croatian science of literature with the journal “Art of the Word”, where the literary text started to be studied through influence by the so-called theories of interpretation of W. Kayser and E. Staiger.

appreciation of oral literature, Oral literature viewed as macro and microstructure, and offers readers to learn more about the scientific methodology of researching in oral literature.⁴² The same author gives an interesting look at the book “Plurality of Text”, published in 1977 in Prishtina, by the philologist Rexhep Ismajli, evaluating Ismajli as a special contributor in scientific terminology, with valuable contribution and opening new paths in linguistic-literary studies.⁴³ Number 11 of 1979 brings the headline “Idriz Ajeti laureate of AVNOJ” where editorial office gives biography of Prof. Dr. Idriz Ajeti, qualifying him as one of the first Kosovo cadres with scientific titles and one of the most important persons for the establishment of the University of Kosovo, Academy of Sciences and Arts of Kosovo but also underlines his big contribution in the development of the Albanian linguistics.⁴⁴ In 1982, in number 2, the researcher of ancient literary Dr. Engjell Sedaj with his study “The Distinctive Elements of Homeric and Hesiodic Myths in Modern Albanian Literature” is presented. The author brings into context the differences between ancient Greek and Albanian literature concerning modern or contemporary literature, underlining considerable influence of Greek mythology on Albanian literature.⁴⁵ The next year, another article on ancient literature appeared in “Fjala” magazine with the publication of the text dedicated on Peter Budi. The author of the study points out that this Albanian writer made a big contribution to the medieval Albanian literature by his important religious works “The Doctrine of Christ” (1618), “The Ritual” (1621), etc. which are important from a religious point of view but also reflect the literature of the time. Pjeter Budi wrote 3128 verses and thus he is the first poet to write in Albanian language and as a pioneer in the field of literature remained as a pathway for later Albanian national literature.⁴⁶ A memorial on the occasion of the death of “Vojislav Dancetovic”⁴⁷ was also found on the pages of the magazine. The author of the article, Prof. Dr. Idriz Ajeti, makes a synthesis of the work of this person and points out his great contribution in the forming and activity of the Department of Albanology on the Belgrade University but also in educating many Albanian cadres on Albanology such as Idriz Ajeti, Anton Ceta, Ali Aliu⁴⁸, Ramiz Kelmendi.⁴⁹

Editorial board paid attention to the works from the field of *philosophy* such as dr. Ali Dida’s topic of interest “Rene Descartes and the New Scientific Thought”, where the author points out that “Descartes can rightly be called the father of world philosophy”, as an creator of new cognitive method consisted of certain easy rules that could help anyone to recognize the difference between the truth and lie and attain true knowledge that is compatible with the reason of the human existence.⁵⁰ This field of interest continues with the headline “In memoriam” dedicated to the death of the philosopher Herbert Markuze 1898-1979.⁵¹ Here, the Kosovar philosopher M-r Muhamedin Kullashi presents the death of this personality as a great loss for the philosophy in general, leaving his own mark through his views on the conceptions of contemporary society as well as controversies with the views of various other philosophical paths such as the path of the Frankfurt School of

42 Fjala, Viti 10, nr.5, Maj, 1977, 2.

43 Fjala, Viti 10, nr.12, Dhjetor, 1977, 4.

44 Fjala, Viti 12, nr.11, Nëntor, 1979, 12.

45 Fjala, Viti 15, nr.2, Shkurt, 1982, 7.

46 “Peter Budi and our Old Literature”, Fjala, Viti 16, nr.4, Prill, 1983, 12.

47 Vojislav Dancetovic (1901-1971). Was albanologist and professor of Albanian language at the University of Belgrade 1935-1969.

48 Ali Aliu (1934-). Literary Critic, Professor on the Department of Albanian literary at University of Prishtina, Member of Academy of Science and Arts of Kosovo.

49 Fjala, Viti 7, nr.10, Tetor, 1974, 9.

50 Fjala, Viti 11, nr.5, Maj, 1978, 4.

51 Fjala, Viti 12, nr.9, Shtator, 1979, 12.

Philosophy^{52, 53}

Apart from literature, another large group of articles and texts enter the field of *history* and *historiography*. In this context, we point to the title “11th Congress of Historians of Yugoslavia Held” which presents scientific gathering organized by the Association of Historians of Kosovo. This scientific symposium illuminates very important issues on the activity of Yugoslav Communist Party in the historical context⁵⁴ held in Prishtina, where the most eminent Yugoslavian historian participated such as Sima Cirkovic, Danco Zografski, Mirjana Gross, Bogumil Hrabak can also be find out.⁵⁵ Number 7 of 1974 introduces us to the text by Mr. Tefik Morina, a director of National Museum in Kosovo, “In the Traces of Our Antiquity”, which analyzes the archeological finding in the Illyrian cemetery from the 6th century BC, in Peja as an important cultural heritage on the territory of Kosovo,⁵⁶ while in the same period a look upon a scientific conference entitled “The Scientific Contribution of the 30th Anniversary of the Liberation of Kosovo”, was also introduced. This article informs about the variety of presented themes and the participation of eminent Yugoslavian historians on this scientific event dedicated on the National Liberation Movement in Kosovo during World War II and concluded that Kosovar historiography, although young, notes successful development in the 70’s by organizing scientific activities and illuminating different aspects of the historical past of the territory of Kosovo.⁵⁷ Among others, as an interesting we count an article “Dubrovnik Newspaper ‘Hope of Albania’ 1905-1908”, written by journalist Mr. Sherafedin Hoxha which refers on the remarkable contribution of this newspaper in the development of the cultural life in the city of Dubrovnik by collaborating with Albanian renaissance writers such as Hile Mosi, Luigj Gurakuqi, Visar Dodoni. This newspaper had a patriotic orientation and character, but also reflected certain information about the Ottoman reign and actual events and historical processes on the Albanian territory of the Ottoman Empire such as Albanian demands for autonomy, articles on the Albanian alphabet which, according to the views of renaissance authors, should rather be Latin than Arab or views on different aspects of culture from the certain historical period.⁵⁸ The readers could read about “Albanian Humanists and Diplomats in the 15th Century in Dubrovnik”, an article based on long time researching of entire funds in the Dubrovnik Archive regarding Raguzans and Albanians during the Middle Ages. The main aim of the author is to point out the presence and diligence of various Albanian humanists and diplomats in Dubrovnik during the 15th century, including Gjin Gazuli who was an astronomer and diplomat of Skanderbeg but also bridge between the diplomatic and economic cooperation of Skanderbeg and medieval Ragusa and the medieval painter Ivan Durrsaku.⁵⁹ In other historian text, the author, treats the important events from the history of the Albanians in frame of Ottoman empire that resulted in the gaining of Albania’s independence in 1912 in Vlora, and the role of the historical persons from Kosovo that were included in this event. It can be learn that the author consulted Serbian archival sources which illuminate the Serbian attitude towards the Albanians during these years, especially in the period November to December 1912 when the Serbs occupied Kosovo, and when according to the author, a new phase of Albanian-Serbian relations began.⁶⁰ The magazine also published paper on the “‘Union’ newspaper in 1924”, leftist publication which content refers to the June Revolution

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- 52 The Frankfurt School is a school of social theory and critical philosophy associated with the Institute for Social Research, at Goethe University Frankfurt. Founded in the Weimar Republic (1918–1933). The Frankfurt School comprised of intellectuals, academicians, and political dissidents who were ill-fitted to the contemporary socio-economic systems (capitalist, fascist, communist) of the 1930s. David Held, Introduction to Critical Theory: Horkheimer to Habermas, University of California Press, 1980, 14.
- 53 Fjala, Viti 12, nr.9, Shtator, 1979, 12.
- 54 Fjala, Viti 13, nr.1, Shkurt, 1980, 5..
- 55 Fjala, Viti 20, nr.12, Dhjetor, 1987, 3.
- 56 Fjala, Viti 7, nr.10, Tetor, 1974, 9.
- 57 Fjala, Viti 8, nr.5, Mars, 1975, 2.
- 58 Fjala, Viti 11, nr.11, Nëntor, 1978, 6.
- 59 Fjala, Viti 12, nr.6, Qershor, 1979, 12.
- 60 Zekeria Cana, “The Popular Mass Movement”, Fjala, Viti 13, nr.1, Janar, 1980, 3.

in 1924⁶¹ and the contribution of Luigj Gurakuqi, Avni Rrustemi and many other authors, with extremely fierce texts against the former regime of Ahmet Zog.⁶² In “80th anniversary of the death of Jani Vreto” patriotic activity of this Albanian activist from the period of Albanian renaissance is presented with a more specific review on Jani Vreto’s views on the Albanian nationality, the Albanian language and other issues. However, the author adds that his major contribution is the opening of Albanian schools, Korca’s school for men in 1887 and the school for girls in this city in 1891.⁶³ Number 1 of 1985, illuminates a valuable book by Mustafa Rushiti, entitled “Big Madrasa” published in Skopje in 1984. The author of this review analyzes this book and focuses mainly on the political activity of the students and less on their educational or scientific achievements, because this institution become and “remained the hearth of popular nursery where important political events were organized” such as the strike against the bourgeois power in 1930 as a sign of revolutionism. In the end, the author introduces with biographies of distinguished students of this educational center and points out Skopje as a famous center of the leftist movement where Albanians were especially present with the revolutionary activity.⁶⁴ Biography of other eminent Albanian leftist from the 1920’s and activist in the same city, revolutionary Zef Lush Marku,⁶⁵ and the headline “The Battle of Kosovo targeted at scholars”, dedicated on the scientific gathering on the occasion on the 600th anniversary of this Battle held in Prishtina, with participation of Kosovar but also of other eminent Yugoslav historians, also found on the pages of the magazine.⁶⁶

Articles on *archeological* topic were also been part of the content of “Fjala” magazine. Thus, the famous Kosovo researcher M-r Exhlale Salihu appeared with the text “Plastic Culture in Dardania” and unveils various archeological exhibits of ancient Dardania altars, found on the territory of Kosovo as a prove of significant cultural development of this area⁶⁷ while archaeologist Naser Ferri brings the article “On stave monument Flav Capito” another important Dardanian archeological monument.⁶⁸ In the field of history and archeology we point out the paper “The History of Archeology in Kosovo” where the author presents the historical development of archeological excavations in Kosovo that started after World War II by Emil Cershkov and underlines the first Kosovar archaeologists such as Exhlale Salihu⁶⁹, who excavated in 1973-1983.⁷⁰ Due to the political changes in Yugoslavia including in Kosovo in the late 80’s, the content of the magazine mainly consisted of historical texts were the changes in the scientific approach and presentation of the events and persons from different point of view is evident. Thus, the researcher Dr Hakif Bajrami reviews the personality of “Bedri Pejani⁷¹” and his activity against Zogu’s regime, in the frame of the Second League of Prizren⁷² during World War II until his death in 1946 when he dies poisoned

61 The June Revolution in 1924 took place against the government of corrupt and criminalized Albanian feudal lords, with the participation of fighters from all provinces of the country, from all categories of the population and of the major religious faiths in Albania. More in: Azis Gjergi, The Albanian Democratic Revolution of June 1924, https://www.academia.edu/9307974/The_Albanian_Democratic_Revolution_of_June_1924 (reviewed on 16.05.2020).

62 Fjala, Viti 13, nr.6, Qershor, 1980, 8.

63 Fjala, Viti 14, nr.3, Mars, 1981, 4.

64 Fjala, Viti 18, nr.1, Janar, 1985, 11.

65 Ramiz Abdyl, “Zef Lush Marku a prominent figure in the Kosovo labor movement”, Fjala, Viti 19, nr.1, Janar, 1986, 12.

66 Fjala, Viti 22, nr.6, Qershor, 1989, 1.

67 Fjala, Viti 22, nr.7, Korrik, 1989, 10.

68 Fjala, Viti 14, nr.7, Korrik, 1981, 13.

69 Exhlale Salihu (1949-). Archaeologist and Scientific Worker at the Albanological Institute in Prishtina.

70 Fjala, Viti 18, nr.5, Maj, 1985, 15.

71 Bedri Pejani (1885–1946). Was an Albanian politician, activist in the National Movement of Albanians in the Skopje region against the Young Turk administration in 1908, one of the founders of the Second League of Prizren.

72 Second League of Prizren, an organization founded by Albanian officials in Kosovo in September

by Yugoslav communists. It should be noted that the historian in question, Hakif Bajrami, in the 1980s, wrote a lot about the same person in scholarly studies that have been published in the press and magazines from the point of view of communist ideology of the time while views disclosed in this text presents new approach and the change in authors approach is apparent for a short period of time.⁷³

Conclusion

“Fjala” (“Word”), a magazine on cultural and scientific topics was a very important reference of social life in Kosovo. The contribution of this journal was enormous, and as such, it can be said that it was one of the serious magazines in Yugoslavia where various authors published their views on particular issues. “Fjala” will also be remembered for promoting the scientific and cultural ethics of the time, and the great journalistic professionalism.

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1943 for the ethnic unification of all Albanians in the frame of Albanian state and creating of Great Albania.

73 Fjala, Viti 23, nr.9, Shtator, 1990, 16.