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EÖTVÖS LORÁND UNIVERSITY, BUDAPEST
ALBANIAN STUDIES PROGRAM AT ELTE, BUDAPEST

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY OF EASTERN EUROPE AT ELTE, BUDAPEST
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SPORTS OF THE REPUBLIC OF ALBANIA,
MINISTRY OF DIASPORA OF THE REPUBLIC OF KOSOVO
UNIVERSITY OF TIRANA AND UNIVERSITY OF ELBASAN, ALBANIA
EMBASSY OF THE ALBANIAN REPUBLIC IN HUNGARY

organize the international conference, entitled

**Albanians and Hungarians: Historical Similarities and Differences in
Centuries**

The Contribution of Their Diasporas in Their Mutual Recognition

Date: May 26-27, 2014

Location: Faculty Council Hall (Kari Tanácssterem)

(H-1088, Budapest, Múzeum krt. 4/A, Building "A")

Albanians and Hungarians: Historical Similarities and Differences in Centuries.

The Contribution of Their Diasporas in Their Mutual Recognition

MONDAY, MAY 26

9:30 – 9:55 **Registration**

10:00 - 10:45 **OFFICIAL OPENING**

Prorector of ELTE University Gábor **Erdődy**

Dean of Humanities at ELTE University, Tamas **Dezső**,

H.E. Ambassador of Albania in Hungary Mira **Hoxha**

Head of Department of the Western Balkans at Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Hungary, Dr. Attila **Pintér**

Rector of the University of Elbasan, Liman **Varoshi**

Prorector of the University of Tirana, Valentina **Duka**

Director of the National Archives of Hungary, Zsuzsanna **Mikó**

Director of the National Archives of Albania, Gjet **Ndoj**

Representing ELTE University Library, Mrs. Tünde **Székely**

10:45 – 11:00 *Coffee break*

<p>11:00- 13:35</p>	<p>Chair: LEVENTE NAGY Gólyavár, Mária Terézia-terem</p>
<p>11:00- 11:0</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Rexhep Ismajli <i>Albanian and Rumanian Languages: In honour of Prof. Istvan Schütz</i></p> <p>Professor István Schütz, the author of a huge Hungarian-Albanian dictionary in manuscript, the Albanian-learning workbook <i>Albán Nyelvkönyv</i>, the <i>Blank Spots in the Balkans</i>, and many other studies on the culture, history, language, and the past of the Albanians in the Balkans showed a keen interest on the correlations between the Albanian and Rumanian. What is known as the Balkan Language Union, he saw mainly as something involving the ancient language, like Albanian and Greek, then the Rumanian formed after the 7th century, and finally the languages of the Southern Slavs that emerged after the 6th century. He believed that the concept of the Balkan union did not explain the relationships among these languages. In fact, he considered that there were many issues that could be explained through a continued influence of the Albanian into those languages during a symbiosis that lasted for centuries. He also believed that the 125 words of the common vocabulary of Albanian and Rumanian as well as the elements with common Latin appearance in these two languages proved the existence of that symbiosis in the best way. He did not agree with the concept about the so-called common substratum of these two languages, while he offers a number of common features of these two languages, such as the rear-positioned article, the use of article with adjectives, as well as the influence of the Albanian ablative in the formation of adjectives in Rumanian. This paper treats also other opinions and theories on the correlations between the Albanian and Rumanian, and expounds an opinion on the status of commonness between these two languages. Particular prominence is given to the viewpoints of the Rumanian and partly Albania and other researchers on the matter.</p>
<p>11:20– 11:40</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Liman Varoshi <i>The Portrait of a Queen: Geraldine of Apponyi</i></p> <p>Kumtimi i paraqitur priret të evidentejë në mënyrë të argumentuar disa drejtime themelore, të cilat në përmbajtjen e tyre synojnë qartësimin e këtyre problematikave: së pari, zgjedhja martesore e Ahmet Zogut në funksion të ruajtjes së ekuilibrave delikatë të përfaqësimit në një unitet të popullit dhe të të kombit Shqiptar; së dyti, përvijimi i portretit gjenealogjik, dhuntisë diturore dhe fisnikërisë të Princeshës fisnike Geraldinë Apponyi-Zogu; së treti, përvijimit të portretit të Mbretëreshës</p>

<p>Obit Anno</p>	<p>Geraldinë si nismëtare dhe protagoniste të shumë lëvizjeve, të cilat e fiksuan Atë në kujtesën historike të popullit shqiptar si një model dinjiteti në jetën si grua, si nënë, si bashkëshorte dhe si Mbretëreshë.</p>
<p>11:40– 12:00</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Valentina Duka <i>Albanian Towns during the First World War: Austro-Hungarian Conquest Area</i></p> <p>A big part of Albanian territories during the WWI has been invaded by the Austro-Hungarian army. The area under the Austro-Hungarian rule included important towns like Shkodra, Tirana, Elbasan, Kavaya, Berat and Fier. The Austro-Hungarian authorities, at the outset of invasion, beside the administration problems, paid attention to the education issues. Aware of the Albanians' efforts and aspiration for education and culture, they demanded for the foreign schools to be closed down and open in their stead the Albanian schools, introducing as a second language, where possible, even German. The Military Command declared the elementary schooling obligatory for the 7-14 years age-group, while providing the school premises was the responsibility of the respective municipalities. The General Directorate of Education having had the endorsement of the Military Command, initiated two teacher training secondary schools, one in Shkoder and another in Elbasan. Due to the numerous obstacles and difficulties, the Elbasan school was opened by the end of March 1917. The Austro-Hungarian Empire taking a series of measures of economic character principally intended to meet its military needs in Albania. The economic detachment affiliated to the Military Command was responsible for discharging the tasks assigned in this field. During the war years the trade was not proceeding normally. The domestic market situation, at the very beginning became considerably difficult. The trade increasingly became concentrated in the hands of some rich merchants, who, through making the best use of the people's mistrust to the Austro-Hungarian bank-notes, tried to yield profits by employing in the commercial transactions the gold coins only. Concerning the foreign commercial relations, only the commercial relations established between Albania and the Empire were allowed. The above-mentioned issues related to the developments of the Albanian towns in the years 1916-1918 will be analyzed in my paper that I'd like to present at the conference planned to be organized at Budapest in May 2014.</p>
<p>12:00– 12:20</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">József Juhász <i>The Attitude of Hungary about the Independence of Kosovo</i></p> <p>The Hungarian approach towards the Kosovo crisis can be explained by the fact that the politics of Milosevic-regime was far from being acceptable from the Hungarian point of view. It was unacceptable because of Hungary's general democratic and human values,</p>

	<p>because of her political loyalty towards the West, and it was inadmissible from the point of view (and the potential dangers for) the Hungarian minority in Voivodina. In 1999 Hungary indirectly (by allowing the use of airports and airspace) took part in the air war against of Serbia. By this Hungary helped the independence of Kosovo. The crisis underlined the importance of the euroatlantic orientation of Hungary and fastened her incorporation into NATO (Hungary became a NATO member state still in March 1999). On the other hand, the Hungarian-Serbian relations were cold and tense in 1999, but it was restored after the fall of the Milosevic-regime.</p>
<p>12:20– 12:40</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Edi Shukriu <i>The Contribution of the Hungarian Scholars to the Cultural Heritage of Kosovo</i></p> <p>Rrjedhat e ndryshme historike kanë krijuar rrethana që shkencëtarët hungarez të ofrojnë kontribut të çmuar në fushën e trashëgimisë kulturore të Kosovës. Në kuadër të kësaj përfshihet kontributi i studiuesit dhe ushtarakut austro-hungarez Buday Arpad (1917), i cili bëri gërmime arkeologjike në kastrumin e Pejës dhe ofroi shënime për lokalitetet arkeologjike të Rrafshit të Dukagjinit. Po ashtu dhe në veçanti do të shpaloset veprimtaria e Prof. Janos Nemeskerit në Kosovë, në vitet e 70-ta të shekullit të kaluar. Shkencëtari hungarez analizoï nekropolin mesjetar të Vërmicës dhe, më pas, kontribuoi për hapjen e varrit të Ymer Prizrenit në Ulqin dhe për studimin mbetjeve mortore të tij. Meritë e veçantë e Prof. Nemeskerit është rikonstruimi i dukjes fizike të Ymer Prizrenit, Kryetarit të Lidhjes Shqiptare të Prizrenit. Ky rikonstruim, i realizuar në bashkëpunim me skulptorin Agim Çavdarbasha, ishte i pari i këtij lloji në rajon, andaj meriton dhe qasje të veçantë.</p>
<p>12:40-13:00</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Gjet Ndoj <i>Hungarian-Albanian Relations in the Light of Archival Sources.</i></p>
<p>13:00- 13:10</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Discussions</i></p>
<p>3:20- 14:30</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Lunch: X0 Bistro (Rakoczi ut 5., Budapest 1088, Hungary)</i></p>

<p>14:30– 16:50</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Chair: REXHEP ISMAJLI</p>
<p>14:30 – 14:50</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Fehari Ramadani and Fati Iseni <i>The contribution of Austro-Hungary during the Proclamation of Independence of Albania</i></p> <p>During the latest years of the nineteenth and twentieth century, Austro - Hungary was proven as the only Great Power most interested for the Albanian issue. It gave substantial financial assistance for the development of education and culture. Therefore, the leaders of the Albanian National Movement will initially secured government support of Austro – Hungary to undertake the declaration of their national independence. Anti-ottoman uprisings in 1909-1911 years, and further political development did not improve the situation of the Albanian people. In August 13, 1912, immediately after the Albanian forces had liberated Skopje, Foreign Minister of Austria- Hungary, Count Berchtold, it considered as reasonable, 14 Albanian demands, summarized in the memorandum of Hasan Prishtina and he made efforts that these demands should be supported by other Great Powers. Berchtold proposed that the Great Powers should enforce a collective pressure to Istanbul to require the implementation of the decentralization policy, which will reflect real ethnic situation in the Ottoman Empire. Vienna’s proposal was strongly opposed, especially by the French government. According to the Prime Minister of France, Raymond Poincaré: “Ottoman citizens with Bulgarian, Serb and Greek nationalities will consider the proposal, as unacceptable for their national interests, giving special privileges to the Albanians, and Count Berchtold’s idea would encourage clash of nationalities and dismemberment of European Turkey”. The beginning of the Balkan War, raised concerns at the Ballhausplatz, about the future of Albania. According to the records of a conference held by the end of October 1912, in the Foreign Ministry in Vienna, was reached the conclusion that Austro- Hungary has "Vital interests" not to allow the spread of a large or small state to the Eastern coasts of the Adriatic and the Ionian Sea. To prevent the invasion of the coast, except diplomatic means, was also examined the possibility of a military intervention by Dual Monarchy. The leader of the Albanian National Movement Ismail Qemali in Budapest made his first visit to Count Andrash, he also met the Count Hadik, an old friend and former undersecretary of state. Ismail Qemali met the Foreign Minister at the same evening and later he wrote that: "Berchtold had approved his views on the national question". The 12 of November 1912, his first meeting held in Ballhausplatz, with the Austro - Hungarian Diplomats. The Albanian leader said that his compatriots wanted the independence of Albania, as this was the only way to establish peace in the Balkan Peninsula. Finally in November 28, 1912, was declared the Independence of Albania. The support of Austria- Hungary and Italy at the London Conference (December 1912-May 1913), were decisive factors to save</p>

	<p>Albania from a greater cleavage and finally the Independence of Albania was recognized by Great Powers.</p>
<p>14:50- 15:10</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Gëzim Hoxha <i>Der Beitrag des ungarischen Wissenschaftlers Árpád Buday zur Erforschung der Archäologie Nordostalbaniens und des Kosovo</i></p> <p>Árpád Buday gehört neben dem Leiter des Ungarischen Nationalmuseums István Zichy und dem Professor an der Szegeed University, János Banner, zu den erfolgreichsten ungarischen Archäologen der Jahre 1920 bis 1950. Er führte zahlreiche Forschungsreisen durch, die ihn nach Russland, Wien, Deutschland, Italien, auf die griechischen Inseln Kleinasiens und an viele andere Orte der klassischen Kulturen führten. Im Jahr 1917 leitete er eine Forschungsexpedition in Albanien. Bereits ein Jahr danach erschien in Kolozsvár sein Buch über diese Albanienexpedition: "Régészeti Kutatás Albániában (Recherches archéologiques en Albanie)" Klosszvár, 1918. Diese Publikation hat uns, fast ein Jahrhundert später, bei unserer Prospektion der Jahre 2001-2006 im selben Territorium als ein sehr guter Wegweiser gedient. Dank der Informationen von Buday und seiner bewundernswert klassisch ausgebildeten Generation hat die archäologische Erforschung dieser Region große Fortschritte gemacht. Die archäologische Karte von Kosovo, I Band (Westdardanien) ist erheblich durch die neuen archäologischen Zeugnisse aus den prähistorischen, römischen, spätantiken und mittelalterlichen Perioden bereichert worden. Mit diesem Werk hat sich Árpád Buday einen Ehrenplatz in der Reihe der Reisenden und Forschern erworben, die sich um die Archäologie des albanischsprachigen Gebietes verdient gemacht haben. Mit seinem Buch von 1918 hat er eine solide Brücke der kulturellen Kommunikation mit Albanien und den Albanern gebaut.</p>
<p>15:10- 15:30</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Bardhyl Demiraj <i>Albanien und die Albaner im österreichisch-ungarischen Kaiserhof - ein erster Fall der Verflechtung von Wissenschaft und Politik.</i></p> <p>Gegenstand unseres Vortrags ist das Memorandum des deutschen Enzyklopädisten Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz <i>Leopoldus Primus Austriacus Imperator turcas Europa divisos opprimet armis</i> (September 1688), das in den kulturwissenschaftlichen Kreisen noch die Überschrift <i>De Albania occupanda</i> wohl mit Recht erhält. Leibniz verfasste diese Schrift während seines einstigen Aufenthalts in Wien, als er versuchte, die Aufmerksamkeit des Kaisers Leopold I zu gewinnen, und dementsprechend eine geeignete Position im Kaiserlichen Hof der Doppelmonarchie zu erhalten. Die detaillierte Darstellung der Inhalte dieser Schrift verfolgt in unserem Vortrag drei hauptsächliche Zielsetzungen: - Die Ermittlung neuer Aspekte im Kreise der Interessen von Leibniz über die Albaner, deren Sprache und Lebensraum, bzw. die Ergänzung seiner Stellung</p>

	<p>in der Geschichte der Albanologie; - Seine mögliche Rolle bei den historisch-politischen Entwicklungen in Kosova während der Jahrhundertwende (XVII.-XVIII. Jh.). Die Miteinbeziehung seiner Person bzw. seines politischen und wissenschaftlichen Engagements in der heutigen Debatte über eine mögliche Instrumentalisierung der österreichisch-ungarischen Albanologie im Rahmen des ‘informalen Imperialismus‘ und der ‘strukturellen Gewalt‘ (K. Gostentschnigg 1996).</p>
<p>15:30– 15:50</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Naser Ferri <i>The Contribution of Hungarian Researchers in the Field of Illyrian-Albanian History</i></p> <p>Hungarian researchers have developed early their interest for Albania and Kosovo, especially in the field of archaeology and historiography. One of the first scientist that visited Albania and countries inhabited with Albanians was a natural scientist, geographer, ethnographer and archaeologist Felix Philipp Kanitz (1829-1904). He was a well known Hungarian researcher who investigated Albanian archaeology and published his research. After him there were archaeologist József Hampel (1849-1913) and baron Ferenz Nopcsa von Felgö-Szilvas (1877-1933) who not only resolved many problems concerning paleontology and geology but also investigated, pinpointed and described many archaeological sites and artefacts that he encountered. Archaeologist Buday Árpád (1879-1937) has visited territories inhabited by Albanians during World War I when he was recruited in Austro-Hungarian army and during that period he documented, described and published many archaeological sites in Kosovo and region. There were also other researchers from Austro-Hungarian monarchy who contributed to research of the Illyriology and Albanian culture, such as Johan Georg von Hahn (1811-1869) and Carl Patsch (1865-1945). During 20th and 21st century a special contribution, directly or indirectly in the field of Albanian historiography and archaeology was given by archaeologist, epigrapher, numismatist and historian András Ede Zsigmond Alföldy (1895-1981), archaeologist András Mócsy (1929-1987) and versatile researcher and historian Géza Alföldy (1935-2011). All the forementioned researchers have contributed in discovering and describing Illyrian and Albanian archaeological sites. Their research has contributed and influenced strongly on many archaeologists, historians, ethnologists and other researchers who were (and still are) focused on researching and preserving the Albanian cultural heritage.</p>
<p>15:50– 16:10</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Ferit Duka <i>Austrian-Ottoman War, Hungary and the Albanian Political Environment (1683-1699)</i></p> <p>After defeating the Ottoman Empire before Vienna Walls, Austria, Venice, Papacy and Poland created the 3-rd Holy League and under its flag started new victorious raids against the Ottoman Army units deployed in the lands of the Central Europe and the Balkans. The Austrian armies moving southwards liberated from Ottomans large territories including Hungary, Serbia, Kosovo and Macedonia. Causing troubles and shocking upset in the leading body of the</p>

	<p>Ottoman State the new military and political developments occurred during the last twenty years of 17th century directly and indirectly had their reflections and consequences in the Albanian society and economy of that time. Some anti-Ottoman revolts and uprisings exploded in the northern and north-eastern regions of the country, while the Albanian insurgents in the Kosovo region led by Catholic Bishop Pieter Bogdani offered to coordinate their liberation actions with the Austrian army already arrived in this region. On the other hand, examining the evidences obtained from the primary sources of the time mainly of Ottoman origin, we noticed that the Ottoman State imposed some new duties to the Albanian population to afford the difficult situation created by the war against the European powers. The mobilization of the human sources for the Ottoman army engaged in the “Hungary War” was among such duties. The above-mentioned issues will form the basic lines of the paper I’d like to present at the conference of May 2014 planned to be organized in Budapest.</p>
<p>16:10- 16:30</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Etleva Lala and Musa Ahmeti <i>Marin Barleti: Historia de vitae, Dating from 1493 Housed in the ELTE University Library</i></p> <p><i>Historia de vita et gestis Scanderbegi Epirotarum Principis</i> of Marinus Barletius is one of the treasures of the ELTE University Library, in Budapest. Among the many published histories of Scanderbeg written by Barletius, this is a very special one, because it has the publishing date 1493 on it. This date appears in two places: on Scanderbeg’s portrait in the frontespice (first page) and on the colophon (last page). This work has not been studied yet in details, and since it predates all the other histories of Scanderbeg written by Barletius, it needs specialized analysis in different fields, especially concerning the originality of its date. If this book was indeed originally published in 1493, a big debate has to be opened concerning the studies on the period of Scanderbeg. If its date is a forgery, it is again a very interesting topic to see who was interested to have this book being published in that earlier date.</p>
<p>16:30- 16:40</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Discussions</i></p>
<p>16:40- 16:50</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Coffee break</i></p>

<p>16:50– 18:50</p>	<p>Chair: FEHARI RAMADANI</p>
<p>16:50– 17:10</p>	<p>Sabine Florence Fabijanec <i>Ad interpretatione scientis linguam lyricam et latinam / scientis bene loqui ungarice et italice – oral translation in daily life of Albanian and Hungarian communities in Ancona in the 15th century.</i></p> <p>Concerning translation, the historiography of the medieval period is mostly focused on the written tradition of translation of religious or romanticized books. Thanks to several notaries' documents, we propose a survey of the presence of oral interpretation in the daily life of some Hungarians and Albanians in Ancona in the 15th century. We shortly present first the activities of foreigners in Ancona, including few Hungarians and the more numerous Albanians. Secondly, we discuss, as far as the documents allow, the syntagms <i>lingua loqui ungarice</i> and <i>lingua lyricam</i>, also mentioning the appearance of some multilingual dictionaries or language manuals (<i>Dictionarium quinque nobilissimarum Evropae linguarum, 1595</i> of Faust Vrančić, <i>Opera nova che insegna a parlare la lingua schiavonesca...</i>, 1527 of Lupis Pietro, printed in Ancona) one century later. Finally, we analyse the Anconitan sources in which oral translators are present in the conclusion of some working or apprenticeship contracts between Italian, Hungarian, Albanian and Croatian contractors.</p>
<p>17:10- 17:30</p>	<p>Bedri Muhadri <i>The Battle of Kosovo in 1389 and the Share of Hungarians</i></p> <p>Battle of Kosovo in 1389 occurred in the territory near the city of Pristina, between the hosts and the Ottoman Balkan coalition. It was one of the most determined efforts of Balkan princes to stop the success of Ottoman expansion in the Balkans in the late fourteenth (XIV) century. Large preparations by both sides for this battle, the large number of opposing armies, the historical battle, before and after, have influenced the Battle of Kosovo to become the most crucial part of the medieval historical studies in the territory of ancient Dardania - Kosovo. Given the common interest of protection from the Ottomans, the participation of Hungarians, as it appears through the time, came as indisputable. Ottoman sources, chronicle as Neshriu, Shukurllahu, Enveri, Uruçi, Tursuni, etc, are numerous and substantial to prove the role and influence of the Hungarians at the Battle of Kosovo in 1389. Also other sources of the western province of Hungarian cite participation in the Battle of Kosovo in 1389. Anonymous of Fiorentina mentions many of Hungarians with their army who were part in the battle. This historiographer sees the greater</p>

	<p>interest of Hungarians in 1389 as an opportunity to try and win the event in the Balkan coalition in order to extend their power in Croatian lands. Thus, supported by every aspect, as documented or from developments in the field, we understand the necessity of participation of Hungarians at the Battle of Kosovo in 1389.</p>
<p>17:30- 17:50</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Lulzim Lajçi <i>Second War (Battle) of Kosova (October 1448)</i></p> <p>Among the most important international events of XV century was no doubt the Second War (Battle) of Kosova (1448). This historical event drew attention of many chroniclers, historians and so left deep and indelible traces and many medieval documents. These first rate sources were studied and discussed well enough by Albanian historians and foreign ones as well. Their studies have put light on this important event not only for Albanian national history, but wider as well. Several aspects of this War (Battle) as: Skënderbeu and Second War (Battle) of Kosova, relationship of Skënderbeu with Janosh Hunyadi, Gj. Brankoviq's treason, Skënderbeu's "delay" are taken in consideration in this scientific work.</p>
<p>17:50- 18:10</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Sejdi Gashi and Fatmir Rrahmanaj <i>The Relations between Albanians and Hungarian during 1443-1456</i></p> <p>In this paper we will discuss for “<i>The relations between albanians and hungarians during 1443-1456</i>”, because the relations and contacts between Albanian and Hungarian people are early. It was a need of the period to settle contacts between countries, principalities and dominions of some different parts of Europe especially those that were at risk. In this framework we have to diverse Albanian – Hungarian relations. It worth to mentions here the secret agreement between Gjergj Kastrioti- Skenderbeu, with Janosh Hunyadi in November 1443 for non confrontation of two opposing armies, Ottoman and Austro-Hungarian army, known as “Nish Complot”, against Ottoman Empire, which left its traces in history. By attacking each quadrant in its own sector the same enemy, they facilitated each other’s burden. Its military cooperation between Skenderbeu and Hunyadi tried to spread in organizing common military campaigns. So, in 1456, when Janosh Hunyadi died, Hungarians were fighting against Ottoman invasion and was in here the greatest ally of Albanians. These are some aspects which will be treated in this paper called: “<i>The relations between albanians and hungarians during 1443-1456</i>”.</p>
	<p style="text-align: center;">SIGNORYS CAN DER BEGO</p>

<p>18:10- 18:30</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Ilira Çausi <i>Queen Geraldine's Image in Postcards and Press</i></p> <p>Since early antiquity, it is noticed a striking willingness to use the printing of images as a vector to spread and highlight merits, especially the strength of the sacred nature of sovereigns or regimes. The image is one that makes the sovereign visual. This visualization is often synonymous of propaganda, a form of symbolic narratives, which aims among others the celebration and glorification of the real power behind the image. The same has happened and still happens in Albania with various figures that have left their mark on the history of the Albanian state. Following the example of numerous kings of the time, King Zog issued gold coins with his portrait. But he also used the image of Queen Geraldine. This image was used extensively in stamps, postal cards, but also at the press of time. Zogu was convinced that the charismatic figure Geraldine would talk more than text. The aim of the proposed paper “Queen Geraldine’s image in postcards and press” is to analyse how and to what extent the image of Queen Geraldine was represented in the press and postcards printed during the monarchy.</p>
<p>18:30- 18:40</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Discussions</i></p>
<p>19:00 - 19:40</p>	<p>Book Launch of Robert Elsie: <i>Traveler, Scholar, Political Adventurer: A Transylvanian Baron at the Birth of Albanian Independence The Memoirs of Franz Nopcsa</i>. Budapest: CEU Press, 2014.</p> <p>Chair: Francesco La Rocca</p> <p>Wine and pogacska offered by CEU Press + 20% discount on the book of Elsie.</p>
<p>20:00- 21:30</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Dinner: XO Bistro (Rakoczi ut 5., Budapest 1088, Hungary)</i></p>

	<p>TUESDAY, MAY 27</p> <p>N.B. Two paralel sessions in the morning</p>
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	<p>Session A</p>
<p>9:00 – 11:10</p>	<p>Place: Faculty Council Hall (Kari Tanácssterem) (Múzeum krt. 4/A, Building “A”)</p> <p>Chair: ROMEO GURAKUQI</p>

	<p>Artan R. Hoxha</p> <p><i>De-Stalinization as an Implosion from Within: The Token of the Hungarian Revolt of 1956 and the Albanian Political Elite’s Dilemmas in a Time of Change</i></p>
<p>9:00 - 9:20</p>	<p>The De–Stalinization program proclaimed with pride by Khrushchev was not welcomed with warmth from the leadership of the Albanian Communist regime. It was coldly accepted and scarcely implemented. Entangled between the loyalty to Moscow’s initiatives on one side and the pragmatic calculation to power related issues Hungarian upheaval offered to her the justification not to align itself to the trend Kremlin emphasized to be followed by its smaller allies. The aim of this paper is to analyze the way the events of 1956 in Hungary were perceived in the Albanian Politbyro and its influence and reflection in the APL actions in the domestic affairs as well as in the Soviet–Albanian relations.</p>

	<p>Meljana Bregu</p> <p><i>Hungary and Albania: Two Antipodal Cases of Democratic Transition. The Events of 1989 In Hungary as Reflected in the Albanian Press .</i></p>
<p>9:20- 9:40</p>	<p>After the fall of communism the protection of fundamental human rights came in vogue as one of the principal questions in the post-communism countries. The universality of human rights allowed the process of democratization of Eastern Europe within the context of the integration into EU and brought into focus the internalization of the human rights. The political and economic rights were considered as an area of national sovereignty and subtracted to the international limits from the socialist bloc. The? "new" Constitutions? of? the? post?communist? countries? are an example of implementation of the universality of human rights, accepting the basic text of the ECHR, the new comers into the Council of Europe designed and adopted national</p>

	<p>constitutions in which the respect of human rights in their universal scale had been the main legal pillars. Although political changes Albania and Hungary were not able to vote e new Constitution after the communist collapse. However, a constitutional law-approved in April 1991, modified in 1992 and integrated by a new supplement oh human rights in 1993 - defined Albania as a parliamentary republic. Also the originally Hungarian constitute adopted in 1949 was heavily amended in 1989 and replaced only in 2011. This paper aim to give a comparative panorama of the introduction and protection of human rights especially civil and political rights in these two countries during the phase of democratic transition during the 90's.</p>
<p>9:40- 10:00</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Laura Koshi-Naka <i>The Austro-Hungarian influence on the Independence of the Albanian nation.</i></p> <p>The independence of Albania was known of Albanian people only as a name for many centuries since the time of Skanderbeg. For more than five centuries such a desire could not become reality. Relations between Albania and Hungary begin early in the XV century, with the fight of Janos Hunyadi and Skanderbeg against the same enemy. For so long historical and political conditions were not been fulfilled, to Albanians for the right of independence, although the desire, sacrifice and war were enormous. In 1912, Austria-Hungary strongly supports the independence of the Albanian State, to remain forever written in the history of the Albanian nation. In the capital city of Hungary, Budapest, is taken the most important decision of Independence of Albania process. At the time when Europe wanted to deny Albania of European politics, it was a foreign affairs minister of the Austro-Hungarian Empire and the secretary of state Hadik who welcomed the Albanian delegation and supported them in quick announcement of the independence of Albanian state. Although the Albanian state was pierced largely, it managed to gain independence of the country to keep alive the issue of all territories where Albanians live. Independence of Albania state created the political conditions in the final settlement of the Kosovo Albanians. Kosovo's independence which was proclaimed on 17 February 2008, was immediately recognized by Hungary and continues to wish and celebrate every anniversary. The embassy, the government and officials Hungarian offices continue to be always open to the entire Albanian nation and it shows that the friendship between the two countries is ancient heritage.</p>
<p>10:00- 10:20</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Andi Pinari <i>Under the Austro-Hungarian occupation: The Austro-Hungarian occupation of Albania during the First World War 1916-1918 by the Albanian Perspective.</i></p> <p>Austro-Hungary entered the Albanian border by the north occupying Shkodra in January 1916. In April 1916 the Austro-hungarian army has already occupied a large territory of Albania, almost 70 % of the territory. The austro-hungarian occupation lasted 2 years. In these years the austro-hungarian authorities have</p>

	<p>dealed with the administration of a large teritory, popultaion and problems. .The first was the the war. According to most of the Albanian historians, the front line was established in the autumn of 1916 until September 1918. During 2 years the Albanian front line was very quiet. The armies just stayed in their positions and controlled the monuments of the enemies. Only in june of 1918 the Italians occupied the city of Berat and Fier. In august 1918 the Austrian offensive retook control of Berat and Fier. In September 1918, Entente forces broke through the Central Powers' lines north of Thessaloniki and within days Austro-Hungarian forces began to withdraw from Albania. The new administration started to act and to produce effects and also diferents points of view among the albanians. The focus of this paper will be to present and understand the relations between both sides during this two years.</p>
<p>10:20- 11:40</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Juliana Marko <i>Hungary and Albania: Two Antipodal Cases of Democratic Transition. The Events of 1989 In Hungary as Reflected in the Albanian Press</i></p> <p>The Eastern Europe countries initiated the political and economic reforms with different legacies and starting points. In Hungary, the process of liberalization began earlier, it typically culminated in an agreement between the opposition forces and the ruling party and brought a smooth transitional period with a high degree of political stability. In the Albanian case, the legacy of centralized, authoritarian rule and economic backwardness caused great difficulties since the early phases of liberalization. Since the late '80ies the Albanian leadership denounced the democratization processes in Eastern Europe and tried to transmit their will to continue in the orthodox communist path. The proposed paper will present the narrative and reflection reflected of the Albanian official press regarding the events of Hungary in the late nineties. This point of view illustrates the unpreparedness, fear and rigidity of the Albanian ruling elites and also some features of mass communication in the isolated and dogmatic Albanian press right before the start of liberalization processes in this country.</p>
<p>10:40- 11:00</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Vlore Fetaj-Berisha <i>Albanian Folk Heritage Regarding Manuscripts of Franz Nopcsa</i></p> <p>Albanian heritage and culture, have sparked the curiosity of many foreign scholars, who during various missions or random trips have passed or stayed in Albania. Among these researchers, there were few of Hungarian researchers, who were dealing with Albanian history and culture of the Albanian language. Among them was Franz Baron Nopcsa who represented and described Albanians and Albania in many aspects. During his trip he visited mainly northern part of Albania, where life and way of living was more difficult. Customs and traditions that he found there urged him to take notes while describing in details what he saw and experienced during these trips. These writings of him are of specific relevance because they made possible for</p>

	Albanian customs to be preserved and more respected. The question which we will address in this paper, will be the importance that have Nopcsa's writings for Albanian heritage, where he described way of living, houses and different furniture, food and nutrition, etc., manuscripts that we have thanks to his memories.
11:00-11:10	<i>Discussions</i>
11:10-11:20	<i>Coffee break</i>

9:00- 11:10	<p>Sesssion B</p> <p>Dékáni Kistanácsterem (Múzeum krt. 4/A. I/144.)</p> <p>Chair: GENTIANA KERA</p>
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9:00-9:20	<p style="text-align: center;">Edmond Malaj <i>Albanisch-ungarische Beziehungen im Mittelalter</i></p> <p>In meinem Vortrag werde ich versuchen, Angaben über die Beziehungen zwischen Albanern und Ungarn während des Mittelalters zu bringen. Die Beziehungen zwischen diesen beiden Völkern (bzw. Ländern) während dieser geschichtlichen Epoche sind hauptsächlich zweier Naturen, kirchlicher (religiöser) und weltlicher (politischer und diplomatischer) Natur. Was die kirchlichen Beziehungen betrifft, werden die ersten Ende des 12. Jh.s dokumentiert. Zu erwähnen wäre in dieser Zusammenfassung die Erhaltung des bischöflichen Palliums vom Prälater der Antibarischen Kirche (<i>Ecclesia Antibarensis</i>) mit Hilfe von Erzbischof von Spalato. Damals waren die dalmatischen Städte Spalato, Trogir, usw. unter der Herrschaft des ungarischen Königs Bela III. Was die diplomatischen und politischen Ereignisse betrifft, gab es rege Beziehungen im 14. Jh. die dann mit der Machtübernahme des Hauses von Anjou in Neapel und Ungarn größer, und als eine wichtige Figuren kann ich hier Karl und Margarete von Durazzo König und Königin von Neapel (ab 1382) und Ungarn (ab 1385) aus dem Hause Anjou, Eltern des neapolitanisch-ungarischen Königs Ladislaus, erwähnen. Zwischen beiden Völkern gab es sicher kulturelle und wirtschaftliche Beziehungen auch, über die aber, mangels von Dokumenten wir noch im Dunkeln stehen. In dieser Hinsicht, was die Baukultur betrifft, wären hier zum Beispiel die Kloster zu erwähnen, die gewisse Ähnlichkeiten im Bautyp aufweisen.</p>
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9:20-9:40	<p style="text-align: center;">Shukrije Ramadani <i>The Albanian Diaspora in Hungary after the War of Kosovo</i></p> <p>Diaspora shqiptare është njëra prej diasporave më të shpërndara në botë. Ka shumë veçori dalluese, por edhe të përbashkëta me diasporat e tjera. Ne jemi përpjekur që pëmbledhtazi të paraqesim historikun e diasporës shqiptare në shekuj në Hungari si dhe lidhjet shqiptaro-hungareze. Hungaria si një shtet mik i shqiptarëve e ka mbështetur popullin por edhe shtetin shqiptar në momente shumë të vështira dhe të rëndësishme historike. Të njëjtin veprim bëri Hungaria edhe me shtetin e ri të Kosovës, duke qenë ndër shtetet e para që njohu pavarësinë e saj. Diaspora ose mërgata shqiptare në Hungari sot është e shpërndarë nëpër gjithë Hungarinë. Dominon veprimtaria e zejtarëve, sidomos ajo e bukëpjekësve (furrëtarëve), ku sipas të dhënave më të fundit ka rreth 620 furra që administrohen nga pronarë shqiptarë në tërë Hungarinë. Shqiptarët në Hungari janë të organizuar pranë dy shoqatave kulturore: “Skenderbeu” dhe “Qendra e Studimeve Shqiptare”.</p>
9:40- 10:00	<p style="text-align: center;">Raim Beluli <i>Lajos Thallóczy and the Making of the Albanian Nation-State: Ein Wissenstransfer</i></p> <p>At the end of 19-th century a process of disintegration of the Ottoman Empire started in South Eastern Europe, a process that went hand in hand with the development of the national movements and identity constructions on the Balkan lands. The epoch of the politically subdued Christian populations in this region was over. A counterdevelopment took place gradually. The respective Balkan elites, i.e. their majority, tried hard to join as fast as possible to the civilized Christian Western Europe, while they branded the Ottoman and the Islamic-oriental inheritance in the region as "barbarian", "out-of-date" and "responsible" for all Southeast-European circumstances. In the framework of the so-called national revival, the Balkan elites tried to bring up all possible historical, linguistic and religious arguments in order to legitimize their nationalistic-ideological striving. In this fierce struggle for political, cultural and religious reorientation or reevaluation, Albania shows, even nowadays, in many respects a remarkable example. By focusing on the scientific activity of the Austro-Hungarian scholar and Albanologist Lajos Thallóczy, the following paper seeks to point out the significant contribution of the „external factors” i.e. non-Albanian speaking intelligentsia, to the genesis of the written Albanian historiography, the creation of the Albanian national symbols and consequently to the building of the Albanian nation-state.</p>

<p>10:00- 10:20</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Sali Dula <i>Der Politiker der österreich-ungarische Monarchie Leopold Graf Berchtold und sein Einfluss bei der Unabhängigkeitserklärung Albanien</i></p> <p>Albanische Gebiete vor, während und nach der Unabhängigkeit Albanien, 1911/14, Berichte vom Leo Freundlich über Folter, Massenmord und ethnische Säuberung der wehrlosen albanischen Bevölkerung, die von Seiten der serbischen u. montenigrinischen Milizen und Armee verursacht wurden. Die Politik der österreichisch-ungarischen Monarchie und der damalige Außen Minister Leopold Graf Berchtold spielte damals eine außergewöhnliche Rolle für die Unabhängigkeit Albanien. Das Treffen zwischen Graf Berchtold und dem Architekt der Unabhängigkeit Albanien Ismail Bej Vlora lässt sich am besten erklären wie gut die Verhältnisse dieser Völker waren. In Wien verspricht die Monarchie durch Graf Berchtold eine volle politische und sogar militärische Unterstützung. Von dieser Mission waren auch damals die großen Mächte wie England und Deutschland informiert worden. Das wurde auch durch die diplomatische Korrespondenz von der deutschen Botschafter in Wien nachgewiesen. Dies ist vor kurzer Zeit vom Auswärtigen Amt veröffentlicht. Nach der Zerschlagung des osmanischen Reiches vom Balkan, Serbien und Montenegro starten eine große militärische Offensive gegen ethnisch albanische Bevölkerung. In einem Dorf berichtet Leo Freundlich, wurden etwa mehr als zwanzig Frauen, Mädchen und Kinder eingeschlossen und verbrannt. Es hat auch Hinrichtungen an der öffentlichen Allee gegeben, wie in Skopje, Prishtina, Peje, Gjakovë, Bujanovc etc. Nach seinem Bericht, die Serben haben sowohl Muhamedaner auch Christen ermordet. In Zhur in der Nähe von Gjakovo wurde der ganze Dorf geplündert und dann die christliche Bewohner dieses Dorfes ermordet. Nicht mal die Priester haben von der Offensive nicht retten können. Es ging um die Sprache, was albanisch ist, muss gleich zerstört werden.</p>
<p>10:20-10:40</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Berton Sulejmani <i>Balkan Linguistics from the Austro-Hungarian Scholars</i></p>
<p>10:40- 11:00</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Jonida Xhyra-Entorf <i>Discovering the Albanian World through Travelling Reports of Nopca</i></p> <p>Zbulimi i botës shqiptare në udhëpërshkrimet e Nopca-s ngërthen brenda vetes një burim të shumanshëm informacioni për një vend pak ose aspak të njohur siç ishte Shqipëria e asaj kohe. Informacioni përfshin aspekte të shumta të botës shqiptare, të cilat Nopca do t'i shtjellojë gjerësisht në botimet e tij shkencore për Shqipërinë. Perspektiva e veçantë e udhëpërshkrimeve të tij qëndron në dimensionin subjektiv të autorit karshi botës që zbulon. Bota e zbuluar mplekset me botën e tij dhe në vijimësinë kohore këto të dyja paraqiten në lëvizje e në ndryshueshmërinë e tyre. Nëse në botimet e tij shkencore e tij për Shqipërinë e Veriut marrim një</p>

	<p>informacion tejet të hollësishtëm lidhur me kullën, vatrën, kostumografinë, fiset e të drejtën zakonore, në udhëpërshkrimet e tij Nopcsa i veshur si shqiptar lëviz si individ brenda hapësirës së përshkruar shkencërisht, është bujtës në kullat e malësorëve ose në kasollet e barinjve, vepron brenda skemave të botës shqiptare, madje bëhet kumbarë e vëllam. Jo rrallë Nopcsa jep deri ngjyrimet në lëvizje të gjeografisë së hapësirës së përshkruar, gjë që e bën akoma më të ndjeshëm dimensionin subjektiv të botës së tij. Në shtjellën e marrëdhënieve me personaliteteve të politikës e kulturës shqiptare udhëpërshkrimet e Nopcsa-s ngërthejnë brenda vetes në të njëjtën kohë dhe angazhimin politik të tij për ngjarjet e kohës, në hullinë e të cilave ai mori pjesë aktive.</p>
11:00-11:10	Discussions
11:10-11:20	Coffee break

11:20-13:30	<p>Chair: VALENTINA DUKA</p>
11:20-11:40	<p style="text-align: center;">Levente Nagy <i>The Research of Lajos Tamás in Albanian Studies</i></p> <p>Tamás Lajos (1904-1984) fu in primo luogo un romanista. Una delle sue principali preoccupazioni scientifiche è stato sempre lo studio della storia della lingua rumena. Questo fu la causa principale per la quale lui ha cominciato di studiare anche la lingua albanese. Nel 1936 Tamás pubblicò il suo capolavoro sulla genesi della lingua e del popolo rumeno: <i>Romains, Romans et Roumains dans l'histoire de la Davie Trajane</i>. Il libro ha provocato un gran scandalo tra i specialisti. Per dimostrare la sua tesi centrale, cioè il fatto che la genesi del popolo rumeno è avvenuta nella Penisola Balcanica, Tamás ha presentato in dettaglio i parallelismi linguistici e etnografici rumeno-albanesi. Negli anni '50 Tamás inizia di nuovo le ricerche riguardante la lingua e la letteratura albanese. In base all'accordo culturale siglato nel 1951 tra Ungheria e Albania, nell'estate del 1952 egli ha fatto un viaggio di studio in Albania insieme col suo collega István Schütz. Lo scopo principale del viaggio fu la revisione del manoscritto del dizionario albaniano-ungherese primo (e finora ultima) dizionario del suo genere. Il dizionario è stato un lavoro pionieristico, perché era uno dei primi dizionari bilingue della lingua albanese. Durante il loro soggiorno in Albania Tamás e István Schütz hanno incontrato gli più importanti glottologi albanesi: Eqrem Çabej e Alexandër Xhuvani. Dopo il ritorno dall'Albania Tamás ha pubblicato due documenti relativi a questo viaggio: una breve relazione, e un</p>

	<p>ampio studio sulla formazione della lingua letteraria albanese. Nel 1952 sotto la redazione di Tamás fu pubblicato la prima antologia della poesia albanese in ungherese. Il 30 novembre 1954 alla festività organizzata all'Unione degli Scrittori Ungheresi per celebrare la liberazione di Albania, Tamás ha tenuto una ampia presentazione sulla storia della letteratura albanese, rimasta in manoscritto fino ad oggi. Per i motivi enumerati penso di poter affermare che Lajos Tamás fu veramente l'iniziatore delle ricerche linguistiche e letterarie albanese in Ungheria. La tradizione riguardante le ricerche di Albanistica in Ungheria è stato continuato più tardi dal suo discepolo, István Schütz.</p>
<p>11:40- 12:00</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Romeo Gurakuqi <i>The Role of the Austro-Hungarian Empire in the Recognition of the Independence of Albania and in the Border Delineation in 1911-1914</i></p>
<p>12:00- 12:20</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Rrezarta Draçini and Mimoza Priku <i>The Albanian Grammar through the Austro-Hungarian Albanologists</i></p> <p>As Albanian language evolved through centuries, through various battles and difficulties, while its existence was being put in danger, the help of the albanologists for its survival is priceless. Among them, the Austrian and Hungarian Albanologists have played an undeniable role, because they have put the Albanian language in front of European and ancient languages. They have treated topics regarding: - the place of the Albanian language in the indioeuropean language family - the relationship between languages in Balkan by highlighting the strength and importance of the Albanian language, etc. Through all these publishing regarding the Albanian language, there were some which treated the Albanian grammar in specific. In this study we will focus particularly on these grammars publishing, published between XVIII-XX centuries and made by the Austrian and Hungarian albanologists, so that we can concretely see their work and how have they affected on the Albanian language.</p>
<p>12:20- 12:40</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Orsolya Hessky <i>The Austro-Hungarian Monarchy in Word and Picture</i></p> <p>Az Osztrák-Magyar Monarchia írásban és képen című 23 kötetes kiadvány, amely Rudolf trónörökös kezdeményezésére jött létre és jelent meg a XIX. század utolsó másfél évtizedében, a Monarchia valamennyi népét és tartományát nagytó alá véve jellemzi a soknemzetiségű államot, amelyet a trónörökös korának politikai főszórával ellentétben képes volt történelmi távlatba helyezve szemlélni. Elképzelései szerint a kiterjedésében is hatalmas, népeit tekintve pedig szinte felfoghatatlanul nagy konglomerátumot a fennmaradás érdekében az egymás iránti érdeklődés támogatásával és az ebből fakadó toleranciával kell erősíteni. Műve, a „trónörökös könyve” ezen</p>

	<p>elképzeléseinek megvalósulása volt, amelyben a kor tudományos szaktekintélyeinek bevonásával valamennyi terület földrajza, történelme, flórája, faunája, mezőgazdasága, közlekedése, művészete, építészete, irodalma, zenéje is részletes bemutatásra került. A több mint 4500 illusztrációnak köszönhetően a szöveg mellett a kép is egyenrangú szerepet játszott a kötetekben. A rendkívül nagyszámú művész közreműködésével létrejött illusztrációs anyag viszonylag homogén stílusú, ugyanakkor az egyes tájképi vagy akár viseleti ábrázolásokban már megnyilvánulnak a kor különböző irányzatai. Különösen látványosak az egyes népcsoportok szokásainak, viseleteinek bemutatásai, amelyek a könyv szellemiségének megfelelően a legnagyobb toleranciával és érdeklődő kíváncsisággal szemlélik és mutatják be az Ausztrián kívüli területek lakóit és mindent, amit róluk tudni érdemes.</p>
<p>12:40- 13:00</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Tamás Barta <i>Nationalism and Inter-Nationalism in the Books of Bela Illés</i></p> <p>Béla Illés is a controversial (but nowadays less known) writer of the Hungarian workers' movement. He started as a radical critic of the dualist system of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy. After that, he became a social-democratic essayist and finally he became known as a communist reporter of the Hungarian Republic of Councils. From Czechoslovakia he went to exile to the Soviet Union in 1923 and returned to Hungary only in 1944 as the officer of the Red Army. Although he had considered to be a liberal and independent communist in Czechoslovakia, in Moscow he became the supporter of the Stalinist regime. He wanted to demonstrate the Russo-Hungarian friendship in history and for this aim he was not ashamed of making faked research about fictional Russian heroes.</p> <p>One of his novels (Szkipeparók) is about his duty in Albania as the soldier of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy during the WWI. In this novel he portrays Albanians as sympathetic, brave warriors, who are always ready to help the poor Hungarian soldiers. Why was the example of the Albanian nationalism as an idea above religions was so important for Illés? Did he use the Albanian example as a tool in the process of creating a new (Hungarian) democratic national consciousness, which is reconcilable with international workers' solidarity? Can we find this concept in other works of the author? Did he change his mind about the solidarity during his exile in the Soviet Union?</p>
<p>13:00- 13:20</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Péter Bózsó <i>Albanian Studies in Hungary after WWII in the Mirror of Publication</i></p> <p>In the brief overview of the ongoing research, three main periods are identified, the busy 1950s followed by frozen relations until the fall of the communist regime, and the gradual re-birth since 1989. The main publications are identified focusing on books and authors. Among others, the works of István Schütz, György Réti, György Gárdos and Krisztián Csaplár-Degovics are presented. The approaches are put in the context of the main currents of</p>

- Albanians and Hungarians – International Conference – 26-28 May 2014

	the narratives of the given periods. The activity of research and publication is regarded in the context of the political and economic development of the Hungarian society, setting the frame and opportunities for the researchers and authors.
13:20-13:30	<i>Discussions</i>
13:30-14:30	<i>Lunch: X0 Bistro (Rakoczi ut 5., Budapest 1088, Hungary)</i>

14:30-16:40	Chair: LULZIM LAJÇI
14:30-14:50	<p align="center">Bashkim Lajçi <i>Contribution of Hungarian Researchers in Albanian Ethnology</i></p> <p>Among the most important international events of XV century was no doubt the Second War (Battle) of Kosova (1448). This historical event drew attention of many chroniclers, historians and so left deep and indelible traces and many medieval documents. These first rate sources were studied and discussed well enough by Albanian historians and foreign ones as well. Their studies have put light on this important event not only for Albanian national history, but wider as well. Several aspects of this War (Battle) as: Skënderbeu and Second War (Battle) of Kosova, relationship of Skënderbeu with Janosh Hunyadi, Gj. Branković's treason, Skënderbeu's "delay" are taken in consideration in this scientific work.</p>
14:50-15:10	<p align="center">Gentiana Kera <i>Austria-Hungary and the Albanian Population Census of 1918.</i></p> <p>Demographic data on Albania at the beginning of the 20th century have been scarce and in many cases inaccurate. The first official population census undertaken by the Albanian state was in 1923. A very important source for historical-demographical research on Albania is the population census which was taken by the Austrian-Hungarian Military Administration in 1918 in the occupied territories of Albania (which included more than two thirds of the country). The census comprises detailed information on the population on the occupied area, such as ethnic and religious affiliation, age, relationship to household head, profession, literacy, etc. The aim of the proposed paper is to analyse demographic characteristics of the Albanian population basing on the census data. Analyses of age and sex structure, sex ratio and the religious and ethnic affiliation of Albanian population will be presented. Issues related to</p>

	<p>marriage and household such as family and household size and structure in Albania in 1918 will also be discussed.</p>
<p>15:10- 15:30</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Sindorela Doli-Kryeziu and Gentiana Muhaxhiri <i>Teaching the Albanian Language in the First School in Prizren Opened by Austria-Hungarian Monarchy</i></p> <p>Prizren as one of the most beautiful cities of Kosovo, has a unique story about the opening of the first Albanian school. Despite numerous attempts by various political influences of the time, our country managed to survive the pressures that dominated in learning Serbo-Croatian and Turkish language. Certainly, not randomly, this city that has national historic values, managed to open the first Albanian school with the help of the Austro-Hungarian and Albanian cleric Ndue Bytyçi. This desire for education as a process, laid with enough speed and love for learning in Albanian language, by clergy patriots, as in the city of Gjakova and Peja and Janjeva as well. In the very beginning of 1889s were the Bishop Ndre Logoreci efforts, where with the love of our homeland was continued by his nephew Mat Logoreci, name quite heard in the beginnings of education in the country. The most comprehensive treatment of the topic, will be examined on the ongoing steps that made learning Albanian in Catholic schools, primarily as the work of Albanian patriots, clergy, teachers and believers, who knew to exploit favorable conjuncture in the field of education, where we are considered lucky for the tireless assistance of the period of Austro-Hungary, which was given to the Albanians in the field of education.</p>
<p>15:30- 15:50</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Rudina Mita and Elvis Dhono <i>Attitude of Aqif Pasha towards the Governance of Wilhelm of Wied and during WWI</i></p> <p>Më 7 mars 1914 Princ Vidi erdhi në Shqipëri. Vlerësimi i Aqif Pashës për qeverisjen e Princ Vedit ishte realist, ai e quajti atë si faktorin kryesor për ruajtjen e lirisë e të pavarësisë së Shtetit Shqiptar, të garantuar nga Fuqitë e Mëdha me vendimet e Konferencës së Ambasadorëve në Londër më 1913. Vetëm dy ditë mbas mbritjes në Shqipëri (9 mars 1914) Princ Vilhelm Vidi nëpërmjet Kabinetit të tij Mbretëror e vuri në dijeni Aqif Pashën për konsideratën e lartë që ushqente Princ Vidi për veprat atdhetare të tij. Aqif pashë Elbasani më 28 maj 1914 u caktua Ministër i Punëve të Brendshme dhe zëvendësisht i Luftës në qeverinë e princ Vedit ku shërbeu deri në 3 shtator 1914 ditën kur u largua princi nga Shqipëria. Në shkurt 1916 Aqif Pasha u kthye në qytetin e tij të lindjes, në Elbasan (pas internimit), duke shprehur e besuar se Austro-Hungaria, e cila para luftës kishte përkrahur rregjimin e Vedit, do ta përkrahte atë edhe gjatë luftës dhe për t'u treguar fuqive ndërluftuese se në Shqipëri ishte rregjimi i Vedit, asnjëanësia e të cilit ishte njohur e garantuar prej tyre. Aqif Pasha vuri të gjitha forcat për riorganizimin e administratës shtetërore Vedit në Shqipëri të Mesme dhe zgjerimin e saj në të gjithë vendin. Por përpjekjet e atdhetarëve për thirrjen e një kongresi në Elbasan për të</p>

	<p>shqyrtuar masat e ndryshme politike për rivendosjen e shtetit shqiptar, të njohur nga Fuqitë e Mëdha, nuk u kurorozuan me sukses. Në kushtet e Luftës së Parë Botërore, autoritetet austro-hungareze nuk ishin të interesuara për regjimin e Vidit dhe shtetin e pavarur shqiptar. Aqif Pasha, ndonëse nuk bënte pjesë më në administratën shtetërore por vazhonte të kishte respektin e ushtarakëve austro-hungarezë në Elbasan. Në fillim të vitit 1918, në Elbasan e në zonën e pushtimit, u gjallërua lëvizja për një Shqipëri të pavarur etnike dhe për rivendosjen e regjimit të Vidit. Mardhëniet politike midis patriotëve dhe pushtuesve austro-hungarezë vazhduan të ishin të ndera, derisa në shtator të vitit 1918 trupat austro-hungareze filluan tërheqjen nga Shqipëria. Vendin e tyre e zunë në muajin tetor 1918 forcat ushtarake italiane, franceze, greke e serbe.</p>
<p>15:50- 16:10</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Yllka Alidema <i>Coverage of the Historic Challenges of Albanian and Hungarian National Values</i></p> <p>The purpose of this work is to treat the historical traditions of the Albanians by combining with them Hungarian. Such coverage reflects on the journey of cultural, historical, political and moral influence for centuries and changes in these characteristics. The need for an intervention of cultures that come within these characteristics sends necessarily mutual recognition and cooperation between the two countries. This work aims to contribute usefully attempt to resolve the national character and further increasing cooperation</p>
<p>16:10- 16:30</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Memli Krasniqi <i>Albanians and Hungarians: Their Role and Position between the Austrian and Ottoman Empires</i></p> <p>Albanians and the Hungarians are the two nations which had resisted mostly against the Ottoman Empire during the centuries XV-XVII. It is historically well known fact of collaboration between Albanian national hero, Gjergj Kastrioti –Skanderbeg and the Hungarian national hero, Janos Hunyadi .The long lasting wars of these nations against the superpower of that time, Ottoman Empire, had caused decrease of populations, one part of which had been killed in the battles or executed, and one part of them had emigrated from their homelands, and finally their country was economically devastated. Turning point for Albanians and the Hungarians were the Austro-Ottoman wars of XVII and XVIII centuries, during which Albanians participated on the side of Austria, led by Catholic Archbishop of Shkupi, Pjeter Bogdani . The final result of those wars was that the Hungary finally became part of western world, and Albanians one more time have suffered big human losses, devastated land and getaway of Albanian population of both religions toward Austrian Empire, and in the end they became part of Eastern world. From the XVIII century Albanian Christian identity starts to be weaker and weaker because of wider conversion of them into Islam religion, and on the other hand in the same time, Hungarians will start their long efforts to establish their</p>

	national free institutions. So, during the XVIII and the first decades of XIX centuries Albanians will be important element of Ottoman Empire in Europe, and the Hungarians will achieve to establish the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy.
16:30-16:40	<i>Discussions</i>
16:40-16:50	<i>Conclusions: The Perspective of the Albanian-Hungarian Relations</i>

Marubi Itinerant Exhibition

Marubi Itinerant Exhibition “Reflecting Our Traditions, Reflecting Ourselves”

Under the honorary patronage of the Deputy of the Speaker of the Hungarian National Assembly Mrs. Mátrai Márta, organized by the Municipality of Shkodër, represented by the Mayor Mr. Lorenc Luka, with the support of the Embassy of Albania in Hungary.

27 – 28 May 2014

*Hungarian National Museum
Address: 1088 Budapest, Múzeum krt. 14-16*

Presentation and Reception on Tuesday, 27 May 2014

17:00-19:00

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