

Cultural, educational and scientific aspects in newspaper “Flaka e Vllaznimit” (1974-1991)

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Abstract

The policy of equality of nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia, founded within the framework of the new socialist social order of Yugoslavia (DFY, FNRYJ, SFRY) after the Second World War, included the right of ethnic communities to study in mother tongue and to affirm their cultural values. Within this policy, since 1945, the first daily newspaper in the Albanian language “Flaka e Vllaznimit” (Flame of Brotherhood) started to appear in Macedonia (DFM, NRM, SRM), and in the next few decades several other newspapers and magazines also appeared.

Albanian press in the SR of Macedonia (in further text Macedonia) has been identified with its main newspaper “Flaka e Vllaznimit”, which acted from 1945 to 1991. Consequently, it covered almost all cultural, educational and scientific activity of Albanians, Macedonians, Serbians etc, in Macedonia. From it derived several magazines such as “Jehona”, “Gezimi” and “Fatosi”. So, this newspaper played an undisputed role in their cultural, educational and scientific achievements. “Flaka e Vllaznimit” was indeed a chronicle of time, which recorded the main events of that space, with special emphasis on Albanians. Moreover, this newspaper had a high professional level, because the most advanced intellectuals from the Albanian nationality in Macedonia worked there. This paper is based on relevant literature and also on the newspaper “Flame of Vllaznimit” issued from 1974 to 1991.

Key words: SR Macedonia, "Flaka e Vllaznimit", Culture, Education, Science etc.

BACKGROUND, FOUNDERS AND WORKING CONDITIONS

The first number of newspaper "Flaka e Vllaznimit" (in further text Flaka) dates back to April 4, 1945¹, as the organ of the National Liberation Front of Macedonia.² One of the initiators and founders was Dr. Nexhat Agolli - the first Albanian who became minister in the first Macedonian government).³ As the member of the Macedonian People's Front, he was appointed as the editor-in-chief of the "Flaka e Vllaznimit" newspaper, whereas Petro Janura served as its director until 1946.⁴ Along with dr. Petro Janura (1911-1983)⁵, Kamber Xheria and Ali Mullai became its journalists. In fact, they led the work and prepared all materials, while Xheladin Palloshi and Hashim Toplica (after them Sekender Pustina and Mustafa Hatibi) worked chiefly in translating different texts from Macedonian and other languages into Albanian. At the beginning, most of the texts published in "Flaka" were materials translated from the Macedonian language published in newspaper "Nova Makedonija".⁶ The press run at its beginnings was 2-3000 copies per day. In the fifth anniversary of founding of the newspaper and by Editor-in-Chief Murteza Peza, "Flaka e Vllaznimit" had reached 7000 copies.⁷ Newspaper edition was preserved for many years because the financial conditions were even better in the late 1960s and early 1990s, when the paper was closed due to the circumstances of the time.

This newspaper was founded with a decision of Communist Party of Macedonia, the winner one in the Second World War, and in some ways the newspaper was party spokesman. Latter it became

¹Flaka e Vllaznimit, 04.04.1945, 1.

²Flaka e Vllaznimit, 07.05.1945, 1.

³He was born in Debar and educated in Kukes, in Vlora and in Tirana, Albania, while his studies of law terminated in Rome. He entered into the Partisan formations of Albanians holding military positions in the region of Debar, Kicevo, etc.

⁴Grup autorësh, Fjalori Enciklopedik Shqiptar 2, Akademia e Shkencave e Shqipërisë, Tiranë, 2008, 18.

⁵ He was exponent of vlachs descendancy, born in Fier, Albania. He was a university professor and the founder of Albanian department in University of Skopje.

⁶Sevdail Demiri, Shtypi shqiptar në Maqedoni (1945-1991), aspekti-kulturo-arsimor, Shkup, 2015, 58.

⁷ "Flaka e Vllaznimit, 08.04.1950, 2.

body of the Socialist League of Labor People in Macedonia, and the main representative of the policies of the Communist Party of Macedonia. Therefore, throughout the period of its operation, until 1991, this newspaper will be a trusted organ of the regime with obvious and significant political influence in its publishing politics. The main headlines regularly related to the main figures of the SFRY, such as Josip Broz Tito, Krste Crvenkovski, Lazar Mojsov and other politicians.⁸

Down the years the newspaper was led by other distinguished social and cultural workers, such as Murteza Peza (1946-1962), Lutfi Rusi (1962-1972), Sejfedin Sulejmani (1972-1974), Xhevat Gega (1974-1978), Rexhep Zllatku (1978-1990), and Fejzi Bojku (1990-1991).

CULTURAL ASPECTS

Cultural activities during the period 1974-1991 were duly presented in "Flaka". The newspaper in question became a regular observer of all cultural activities that took place in Macedonia. During 1974, the newspaper informs us about different topics from the sphere of culture, music etc. So, the renowned Kosovo composer Akil Koci publishes an article on dodecaphonic music. In his study, Koci underlines the Arnold Schoenberg's⁹ views on this kind of music. In these issues we can also find information for the Chicago Film Festival which was presented through its own program and included presentation of rewards for various contributions in the field of cinematography.¹⁰ On the other side, "Flaka" reveals fragments of the activities of "Cultural Society Ramiz Sadiku of Pristina". This society was established in 1962 by students of the University of Prishtina and operates with over 400 members. The orchestra was led by renowned Kosovo composer Musa Piperku, under whose direction many concerts of the society was performed in Kosovo and Macedonia. The drama with which this society participated was called "A good brave with many companions", "Skanderbeg" by Sulejman Pitarka and "The clutter" by Jusuf Kelmendi. This society beside popularization of artistic life, also became source for discovering many music talents such as famous Albanian singers Gazmend Pallaska, Shpresa Berisha, Ylfete Rafuna and other. In this society poets Sabri Hamiti,

⁸ Sevdail Demiri, Shtypi shqiptar...58.

⁹ Composer of music.

¹⁰ Flaka e Vllaznimit, 09.01.1974, 16.

Ibrahim Rugova, Daut Demaku, Skënder Zogaj, Mehmet Kraja and others were also developing and representing their literature talent.¹¹ The “Flaka” published informations about the 32nd anniversary of the death of Macedonian poet Aco Karamanov. On this manifestation organized by the city of Radovis, the distinguished poet Gogo Ivanovski said that Aco Karamanov was an erudite who inspired Macedonian national literature. After his speech, in the interpretation of Snezana Koneska, Afrodita Kirjakovska, Mirce Donevski, Slavko Ninov the fragments from creativity of Karamanov, chosen by macedonian poet Todor Calovski were displayed and the poets Volce Naumcevski, Mirko Atanasovski, Gordana Mihajlova, Radmila Trifunovska, Eftim Manev and other, recited their poetry. In the end, the chairman of the meeting council dedicated to Karamanov, dr. Millan Gjurginov, handed in prizes to poets Kole Luco Sicanovski, Ivan Gligorovski and Georgi Barbarovski.¹²

The “Flaka” was apprising about cultural and artistic manifestation “Cultural-scientific meetings of Bigorski” held in Debar, at the beginning of July 1977 where 16 cultural and artistic societies were presented with over 3 000 native folklore amateurs from Western Macedonia, such as “Niko Pukovski” from Kicevo, “Yeni Hayat” from Tetovo, “Gjuven” from Gostivar, “Slobodan Popovski” from the village Vrutok and the vocal group of elementary school “Brotherhood-Unity” from Debar.¹³

The newspaper also presents the actualities from the Cultural program on Albanian language that was broadcasting on Radio and Television of Skopje. The broadcast editor Menduh Ajdini was publishing articles about various cultural programs on this television such as the children’s program, which was full of charm and occupies a large space. The editor Ajdini explains the work in filming the theatrical performance “Tom Soyer” from Mark Twain, performed by the “Theater of Nationalities” from Skopje. This play, directed by the director Dragi Veljanovski was filmed to be in four sequels.

Besides the presented content, newspaper published texts dedicated on occasion of the death of Trajko Prokopiev, the founder of

¹¹ Flaka e Vllaznimit, 20.04.1975,13.

¹²Flaka e Vllaznimit, 19.05.1976,17.

¹³Flaka e Vllaznimit, 08.07.1977, 12.

Macedonian classical music and conductor of Macedonian symphony orchestra.¹⁴

The article underlines that his opus will remain as a splendid example of the Macedonian musical history as the author of the first Macedonian operas titled "The separation" and "Captain Kuzman". Due to his activity he received many republican awards.

As An important manifestation "Flaka" published few texts about the 35th anniversary of the Macedonian Folk Theatre.¹⁵ In this occasion, one of the articles informs about press conference where the chief of the Council of theatre and the general director Zivko Chingo presented a synthesis of activities of the theatre as the primary source and coordinator in the establishment of a range of cultural institutions with a big role in the formation and education of new theatrical staff for the Departments of Drama and Ballet.¹⁶

Pula film festival titled "Pula 81" occupies a good place in newspaper.¹⁷ This event was covered by articles where the content of the festival, such as the presentation of the short documentary films "Zagreb lives with Tito", directed by Jordan Zafranovic, "The leaf is wide" from Petar Latinovic and the "The train to south" of Petar Krelja, were presented.¹⁸

The texts included in "Flaka" in the numbers published in 80s of the 20th century gives a lot of informations about the various festivals in Macedonia who were popular and quite well organized such as the folk song festival "Days of Ilinden", held in Bitola. It's worth to mention also the dates about activities of folklore assembles and societies such as "Stamen Manov" from Kocani, "Ilinden" from Bitola, "Goce Delcev" from Skopje, "Ilo Antonovski" from Tetovo etc. These societies played their spectacles before 30 thousand spectators in the city of Bitola.¹⁹ The Association of artists of Macedonia opened an exhibition dedicated to the liberation of Skopje full of diverse artistic panoramas. Another important event in 1982 was the premiere of the play "Bundle" from Edward Bondi performed by the Ensemble of the Albanian drama, directed by Vladimir Milcin.²⁰ In Skopje was

¹⁴ Flaka e Vllaznimit, 15.10.1978, 7.

¹⁵ Flaka e Vllaznimit, 22.01.1979, 12.

¹⁶ Ibid.

¹⁷ Flaka e Vllaznimit, 16.04.1980, 16.

¹⁸ Flaka e Vllaznimit, 29.07.1981, 13.

¹⁹ Flaka e Vllaznimit, 31.07.1981, 13.

²⁰ Flaka e Vllaznimit, 12.11.1982, 12.

also held an art exhibition in honor of people's hero Strasho Pindzur on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of his death. The exhibition contained 14 panels presenting his life and death aroused great interest. In this city an exhibition dedicated to people's heroes Kiro Nacev and his co-fighters Ljube Zdravkovski, Srecko Petrushevski, Pero Nakov was also held and Kumanovo Museum organized this event with photographic works, documents, texts etc.²¹ The newspaper also presents an article for Blagoja Dernkov, dedicated on his 50 year creativity in the field of photography and film. The known photographer in his interview talks about the beginnings of his work dating back to 1934 and about his subsequent experience in shooting various documentary films.²² We can also find information about the poet Liljana Dirjan who was announced as the winner of the prize "Miladinovci Brothers" in 1985. Her collection of poems "Live mass" enjoyed the approval of a wide jury composed of Danilo Kocevski, Milos Ljudro, Fevzi Bojku etc. The content included and notes about Ballet biennale in Ljubljana where the ensemble of the Skopje's Folk Theater participated with the play "Bakhchysarai Fountain" directed by Vitez Borkovsky and conducted by Aleksandar Lekovski. The biennale jury shared 10 plaques and 10 gratitude certificates for this performances.²³

The newspaper "Flaka" in the number from 7.11.1986, published text for an important premiere played by Kumanovo Popular Theatre, the drama "The Purple Island", written by Mihail Bulgakov and directed by Vlado Cvetanovski. In the same period the manifestation "Days of Macedonian music" dedicated to Macedonian composers was also held. Professor Dr. Hoshel Lotar from Berlin in his address stated that Macedonian creativity expresses the new movements that are present also in the creativity of Europe. The composer Francishek Vozniak emphasized the impressionism of the Macedonian production.²⁴

In the "Contemporary Australian Film" cycle, Radio and Television Skopje featured the most representative works of the Australian filmmakers such as the film of Peter Virus, who together

²¹Flaka e Vllaznimit, 07.01.1983,12.

²²Flaka e Vllaznimit, 08.04.1984, 13.

²³Flaka e Vllaznimit, 10.07.1985, 10.

²⁴Flaka e Vllaznimit, 07.11.1986, 14.

with George Miler were the most prominent Australian directors.²⁵ Interesting information about the development of the 29 years existence of Yugoslav Theater Festival in Sarajevo, was also part of the content. This Yugoslav Theater Festival was opened with 17 premieres performed by 15 theaters from Yugoslavia, and with 116 performances by 80 theaters. The festival was opened by the Slovenian theater ensemble from Trieste, which preformed the play "King of Betana" by Ivan Cankar, directed by Mario Urshic.²⁶

In the section "In memoriam" as a part of culture section, the death of famous Britain actor Laurence Olivier was presented as an important information. The newspaper draws attention to the actor who died at age of 82, as one of the greatest London theater actors who will remain in memory with his roles in William Shakespeare's dramas Othello, Hamlet, Richard III, Henry V.²⁷

Flaka was notifying and about the Skopje's International Jazz Festival, held in late October 1990. The first evening of the Festival was devoted to the avant-garde jazz represented by the bands "Kit Pet" from Great Britain and "Rexhi Vorkman" from America.²⁸

In the last numbers of Flaka, an interview with the albanian director Piro Mani, who visited Macedonia where the filmmaker talked about the conditions in albanian cinematography and the poor financial means dedicated for culture, was published.²⁹

EDUCATIONAL ASPECTS

Beside content from the sphere of cultural happenings, "Flaka" also gives a great importance to the actual educational activities. Almost all developments of the primary, secondary and higher educational institutions associated with Albanians in Macedonia are presented here to a large extent. In 1974, the newspaper published a long interview with the deputy director of the Pedagogical Academy of Skopje, Prof. Xhevat Gega. In this interview the Professor talks about the long-lasting efforts of the Albanian cadre to establish this center of higher education in Albanian language in Macedonia. Speaking in the historical context, he indicates the number of graduated students

²⁵Flaka e Vllaznimit, 04.01.1987, 14.

²⁶Flaka e Vllaznimit, 08.04.1988, 14.

²⁷Flaka e Vllaznimit, 14.07.1989, 14.

²⁸Flaka e Vllaznimit, 14.10.1990, 16.

²⁹Flaka e Vllaznimit, 18.01.1991, 15.

in this institution, working conditions and the perspective of this school.³⁰ As to the elementary school "Brotherhood and Unity" in Ohrid, the newspaper states that the school is working in three native languages: Macedonian, Albanian and Turkish. In addition, about 2,500 pupils from I-VIII grade study here. The activity of the school encompasses different activities of the pupils, performed by different groups, such as the "Folk group", which counts 50 pupils who gave various performances on the occasion of many holidays, while the literary association was active in poetry and prose works. These contributions are presented and published in children's magazines such as "Gezimi" and "Fatosi". The group of young historians from this institution succeeded in various competitions in Zagreb. The activity of sport teams such as in football, basketball and handball teams, were also presented.³¹

From the field of high education, the interview of prof. Bozhidar Nastev - Dean of the Faculty of Philology of Skopje also draws our attention. The main focus of the interview was the opening of the Department of Turkish Language in the Faculty. The faculty dean spoke about the material conditions, curricula, how this branch will be and the cadre working there.³² The reader's opinion section presented interview with Mr. Feti Mehdiu, an Albanian by Kicevo who was talking about the conditions and circumstances in the faculty of Orientalism in Belgrade where he graduated but the main topic of the interview was the master thesis about the "Translation of Quran in Serbo-Croatian". According to him, the translation of the Quran into Serbo-Croatian language was done with various motives, such as propaganda, religious and political motives.³³ In the city of Debar appears a phenomenon of that time - the disappearance of illiteracy thanks to an action program that the municipality implemented by the Community Council. Realization began in 1977 when two classes of 57 students were opened in Debar. Such activity was also conducted in 1978 in the village of Zupa, where two classes with 69 pupils were active.³⁴

³⁰Flaka e Vllaznimit, 16.01.1974, 14.

³¹Flaka e Vllaznimit, 01.07.1975, 10.

³² Flaka e Vllaznimit, 01.09.1976, 11.

³³Flaka e Vllaznimit, 22.07.1977, 12.

³⁴Flaka e Vllaznimit, 24.01.1979,13.

On the occasion of 35th anniversary of the forming of the Pedagogical Academy "Kliment Ohridski" in Skopje an overview of its activity by Eshref Aliu, was published in this magazine. This institution started to work in 1948/1949 school year with 5 various branches. Within 33 years, over 7200 students have graduated on this Academy.³⁵ Difficult circumstances in the field of education were reflected in a newspaper reportage from the village of Radusha in Skopje. According to this article, it was planned constructing of new school building and providing funds for the child care in the school.³⁶ Other news about other primary schools have also been published. So, for example, the primary school "Goce Delcev" in Gostivar, had very good teaching conditions. The director of this school, Velibor Apostolski, speaks about the successes of the students in this school, about the pupils singing groups, numerous poetic creations, etc.³⁷ An interesting reportage about the primary school "Sabedin Bajrami" in the village of Kamnjan, Tetovo appeared in the magazine. In this text there is information that with the construction of the new school building in 1979, the education conditions have significantly improved. Thus, in 29 classrooms, 320 pupils from the village were visiting the classes in this school. Another success is the fact that most of these students, despite economic difficulties, express their wish to continue their education in high schools. For the success shown, the school was rewarded by the municipality of Tetovo with certain amount of money.³⁸ In the primary school "Marshal Tito" in Pirok, village of Tetovo various activities in honor of Tito, were marked such as exhibition were small painters dedicated more than 200 paintings to Tito.³⁹

"Flaka" published an interesting title about the Tetovo Primary Schools named "Still high school dropout rates". The newspaper notes that the students from higher grades in 12 primary schools of this municipality dropouts the schools. Thus, in the primary school "Folk Revolution" from Bogovinje, 144 from total 377 students abandoned school within the period of eight years, whereas in the primary school "19 March" in Grupchani the number of students that

³⁵Flaka e Vllaznimit, 04.1980, 34.

³⁶Flaka e Vllaznimit, 10.07.1981, 14.

³⁷Flaka e Vllaznimit, 03.10.1982, 14.

³⁸Flaka e Vllaznimit, 09.01.1983, 13.

³⁹Flaka e Vllaznimit, 29.04.1984, 11.

dropout the school was 102. The pupils that left the 7th and 8th grade were mostly girls.⁴⁰ The good news regarding the education was that in the primary school "Brotherhood and Unity" in Tetovo a new building was constructed. So the newspaper presented this information as a great success regarding the new working conditions. The premises of this school included 14 classrooms, 2 offices, one cabinet, and a space of approximately 1000 square meters.⁴¹

"Exchange of experience in the field of education" was issue that has been treated by many personalities from the fields of politics and education. Dr. Savo Klimovski, chairman of the Republican Education Committee of SR of Macedonia, delivered a report about the conditions in secondary education. This organization have also published the book named "Pre-school Work Methodology" written by dr. Emil Kamenov.⁴² The development in high school education happened according to the decisions of the University Council of the "Cyril and Methodius" University in Skopje. Thus, on the council meeting held in 1988, it was foreseen that nearly 7500 young people will be enrolled in 1988/1989 academic school year. According to this reported news, the largest number of freshmen- 3500 of them - intend to be enrolled in technical branch, 200 in social sciences, 420 in medicine, over 700 in biology and biotechnology and 150 in arts.⁴³ On the other hand, information about the secondary school education titled as "Half of the projected pupils were enrolled" talks about the two enrolment deadlines in the secondary schools in Macedonia. Thus, according to the figures presented in the newspaper, 19 078 students appeared for enrolment in June deadline registration. The most frequented branches were the medicine and cultural-educational branch.⁴⁴ An article about Primary School "Drita" in village Lisec, municipality of Tetovo informs us about the difficult conditions for work of this school, where the students eager for knowledge travel up to 10 km to go to school. Despite these difficulties, this school had a team of students-skiers and club of young poets.⁴⁵ As regards to the difficulties in the working of primary school "25May" in village

⁴⁰ Flaka e Vllaznimit, 18.08.1985, 10

⁴¹ Flaka e Vllaznimit, 19.10.1986, 14

⁴² Flaka e Vllaznimit, 30.01.1987, 13.

⁴³ Flaka e Vllaznimit, 30.04.1988, 15

⁴⁴ Flaka e Vllaznimit, 16.07.1989, 15.

⁴⁵ Flaka e Vllaznimit, 15.10.1990, 15.

Negotin, the biggest problem was deficit of cadre mainly in the subject of Macedonian language, where there was need for 14 teachers.⁴⁶

SCIENTIFIC ASPECTS

Scientific contributions, various activities and many other developments in the field of science were in entirety covered by "Flaka". Newspaper gave large space to contents from this field in the frame of cultural appendix, along with the articles dedicated to the news in culture and education. It is obvious that starting from 1974, the number of different scientific texts has increased. Thus, in the article from Prof. Dr. Sejfedin Sulejmani titled as "Sociological consideration on the work", the author comes to the conclusion that the work can be considered in the sociological context in different ways. The work is the nature of life that gives its meaning. It's the middle and the end of every action taken by a man in any area of his life.⁴⁷

In an interview given to "Flaka", Murat Murati, Professor at the high pedagogical school in Gjakovo, Kosovo, speaks mainly about his master's thesis titled "Inputto the recognition of lichens in the Shara mountain". In this interview, Murat Murati, talks about his perennial diligent researching in the Shara Mountain while writing this master's thesis.⁴⁸

In the text dedicated to the Symposium organized on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Macedonian Archive, the director Dimce Mire spoke about the circumstances in which this institution of scientific importance for Macedonia was developing.⁴⁹

In another interview with prof. dr. Latif Mulaku, Professor at Albanian Language Department in the University of Prishtina, professor explains that the Albanian language underwent a profound transformation and he also spoke about the success of the Albanian Language Congress in 1972 in Tirana in this aspect. In addition to these assessments, he said that the use of the Albanian literary norms in faculties, schools, etc., is satisfying.⁵⁰

⁴⁶Flaka e Vllaznimit, 03.02.1991, 12.

⁴⁷Flaka e Vllaznimit, 31.03.1974, 17.

⁴⁸ Flaka eVllaznimit, 27.06.1975, 11.

⁴⁹ Flaka e Vllaznimit, 02.04.1976, 17.

⁵⁰Flaka e Vllaznimit, 14.08.1977, 10.

At the end of August 1978, when the XI seminar of Macedonian language, culture and literature held in Ohrid was finished, "Flaka" gave space to interviews with Dr. Tome Sazdov, Dean of the Faculty of Philology of Skopje, Dr. Eric Hamp professor at the University of Chicago, dr. Petro Janura, Chief of the Department of Albanian Language and Literature at the University of Skopje and dr. Werner Kyfner lecturer in the Serbo-Croatian language at the Ludvig Maximilian University in Munich.⁵¹

The article "Free topics from the scientific socialism" written by Prof. Sejfedin Sulejmani treats the philosophy of Diogenes. The author emphasizes that the Diogenes philosophic view has been based on the principles of dialectic and historic materialism. The works of this philosopher shows a further development and enlargement of the Marxist philosophy, ideology and science.⁵²

A presentation entitled "The Medieval Macedonian Art in Japan" is very interesting. The well-known Japanese magazine "Mizue" in three sequels wrote about the wealth of the medieval Macedonian art, giving detailed analysis, argumentations and illustration. The cultural monuments in Macedonia from the XII to the XIV century, were also presented⁵³

On the other hand, a group of Yugoslav historians analyzed the history school texts and their presentation and estimated to have been objective. The authors highlight that the known historical personalities such as Goce Delcev, Petar Petrovic Njegos, Vuk Karadjic, Svetozar Markovic should be a part of the curriculums of the secondary schools.⁵⁴

In the meeting of the Academy of Science and Arts of SR Macedonia held in 1983, significant news of its working were presented. Thus, the President Prof. Mihajlo Apostolski notified the participants about the organization of the work and activities this institution. He said that the publications of the Academy are increasing from year to year and that the wider cooperation between academies in the SFRY is necessary.⁵⁵

⁵¹Flaka e Vllaznimit, 28.08.1978,10.

⁵²Flaka e Vllaznimit, 11.05.1980, 20.

⁵³Flaka e Vllaznimit, 01.07.1981, 14.

⁵⁴Flaka e Vllaznimit, 07.11.1982, 17.

⁵⁵Flaka e Vllaznimit, 20.02.1983, 17.

It was also underlined that scientific cooperation with other countries is one of the main Macedonian preoccupation and it was noted that the scientists are not very involved in international cooperation. Consequently, Macedonia didn't take part in important international cooperation.⁵⁶

The content of “Flaka” also included informations about a Seminary dedicated to the leader of Macedonian renaissance, Dimitar Mlladinov held in Ohrid.⁵⁷ And about Simposium titled “The folklore and the etymology of Macedonian Muslims” which was broadly presented. In this meeting was ascertained that the background and the ethno-genesis of the Macedonian Muslims are not included in school books. For this reason and according to the participants opinion, the pupils and students should have more knowledge about the history of Macedonian Muslims.⁵⁸

“Flaka” also informs about lecture held by prof. Blaze Ristovski in the Institute of National History in Skopje, titled “Emigration of Macedonians in Australia” where Prof. Ristovski explained that until 1936 in Australia lived about 10.000 Macedonians, whereas in 1987 about 170.000. Prof. Ristovski underlined that the peak of their emigration was noticed in 1946, and that most of them were coming from the Aegean Macedonia. Macedonians from the Vardar Macedonia emigrated there in 60's-70's of 20th Century.⁵⁹

In “Flaka” we can find information that in 1988, the Academy of Sciences and Arts of Macedonia held an extraordinary meeting and made a decision for accession new members. As a regular members were proposed Tasko Georgievski, Penco Dancev, Milco Ristov while as new members from the scientific institutions were proposed Milan Gjurchinov, Blaze Ristovski, Nikola Kljusev, Tome Boshevski, Risto Rozanovski, Tome Serafimovski, Bozin Pavlovski.⁶⁰

In the rubric “Sunday's talk” of the newspaper's supplements, one of the titles was dedicated on the interview with Remzi Nesimi. The interview is focused on his doctorate theme “The Derven's speaking” which he defended on University in Prishtina in 1989

⁵⁶Flaka e Vllaznimit, 18.04.1984, 13.

⁵⁷Flaka e Vllaznimit, 11.08.1985, 10.

⁵⁸Flaka e Vllaznimit, 19.10.1986, 10.

⁵⁹Flaka e Vllaznimit, 14.01.1987, 13.

⁶⁰Flaka e Vllaznimit, 10.04.1988,15.

where he elaborates all aspects of the region's dialects of Derven area: phonetics, the consonants system, the accent, the vowels length, syntax etc.⁶¹

In this section of “Flaka”, we can read an article from dr. Gjeladin Murati dedicated to the 90th anniversary of the death of famous Albanian poet, Naim Frasheri. According to him, Naim Frasheri was a poet, intellectual, pedagogue, philosopher and historian, who all his potentials put in the service of culture, literature and life. So, according to him, Naimi is the biggest representative of the Albanian literature.⁶²

The historian Halil Purrellku in his study entitled “Schools and the educational circumstances in Kicevo and its surroundings between two world wars” shows that these religious schools beside religious have also the national character. To underpin this thesis he gives the exact numbers of its pupils, especially the number of Albanian pupils.⁶³

CONCLUSION

The numbers of newspaper “Flaka e Vllaznimit” published in the period 1974-1991 is a rich chronicle of all cultural, educational and scientific events of the time. The goal of this newspaper was to promote "brotherhood and unity" between different communities. This newspaper raised awareness of the Albanians in Macedonia in various forms. But the content of “Flaka” also included the events that happened and that were very important for the social, political and cultural life in Macedonia in general. The newspaper gives a picture of overall cultural and educational development of Albanians in Macedonia. One can say that this development was satisfactory, and as a testimony of time represents facts related to the Albanians of Macedonia. This period was the flowering period when the Albanians in Macedonia reached most splendid emancipation in these fields. The political circumstances between 1989-1991 indicate that the political turmoil influenced the cultural, educational and scientific developments. The year 1991 marks the end of the SFRY and the end of this newspaper which was publishing in the communist system.

⁶¹Flaka e Vllaznimit, 02.07.1989, 17.

⁶²Flaka e Vllaznimit, 12.10.1990, 17.

⁶³Flaka e Vllaznimit, 10.01.1991, 14.