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A LONG WAY TO THE NOBEL PRIZE
ON THE NATIONAL IDENTITY OF ALBANIANS
THE BAPTIZING FORMULA AND
ALBANIAN LANGUAGE
SERBIAN & OTTOMAN EMPIRE BORDERS-1879
THE SPIRITUAL INHERITANCE CONVENTION
STUDIES IN VIRGIN FOREST
CLOSED MINES AND ENVIRONMENT
STUDYING THE POWERSTATIONS
WETLANDS AND MANAGEMENT
DEMOCRATIC CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION
"ALEKSANDËR XHUVANI" UNIVERSITY, ELBASAN
ALBANIAN GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
WORLD PRIMARY ENERGY
SOURCE CONSUME



The Nobelist Ferid MURAD

Sincerely,

Ferid Murad

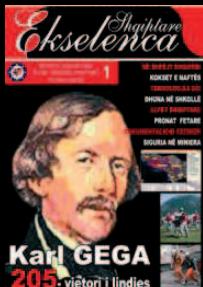
Ferid Murad, M.D., Ph.D.
Professor and Director Emeritus



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PERSONALITIES



A LONG WAY TO THE NOBEL PRIZE

EXCELLENCE

The life of one of the world's most outstanding scientists.
10 years after the Nobel Prize

Written

by

Dr.Edmond Hoxha

"Your discoveries concerning nitric oxide as a signaling molecule in the cardiovascular system have lifted medical research into a new era"

Professor Sten Lindahl

Nobel Committee



Dr.Ferid MURAD



Dr.Edmond HOXHA
President of Albanian
Centre of Excellence

We have heard very often for the figure of Dr.Ferid Murad, a scientist with Albanian origin, Nobelist on Medicine on 1998.

This year (2008) is the tenth anniversary of this very important moment in the life of Dr.Ferid Murad, and the informations about his lately activity are very rear and are missing for the simple Albanian public and academical in particular.

For this reasons, and also to honour the figure of Dr.Murad on this anniversary of Nobel prize, I am trying to offer to ours public a full information

concerning this distinguished personality of the world sciences, and golden pantheon of the excellent figures with Albanian origin.

Taking this opportunity on behalf of the Albanian Centre of Excellence, I want to express our thanks and deepest gratitude to Dr.Ferid Murad, which with a simplicity of an big scientist, accepted to cooperate with us, offering his exclusive documents for the scientific journal "Albanian Excellence".



THE UNIVERSITY of TEXAS
HEALTH SCIENCE CENTER AT HOUSTON

Ferid Murad, MD, PhD
John S. Dunn Distinguished Chair in Physiology & Medicine
Director, Institute of Molecular Medicine
Professor, Department of Integrative Biology & Pharmacology
Research Professor

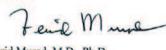
January 9, 2008

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Sincerely,


Ferid Murad, M.D., Ph.D.
Professor and Director Emeritus

The origin of Dr.Murad family.

In fact we know very little about Dr.Murad family. According of his autobiography, the father of Dr.Murad was Jaber Murat Ejupi. Jaber Murat Ejupi was born in Albania in 1892 and was the oldest of four children. His mother died when he was 13 years old. He and his family were shepherds and he subsequently ran away from home to sell candy in the Balkan countries as a teenager for several years. Although he had less than a year of education, he learned to speak seven languages before he died at the age of 84 in 1976.

Jaber Murat Ejupi met a group of other teenagers in Austria and they immigrated to the United States. The



Photo 1.

Ferid Murad and his youngest brothers 1951 (Foto. F.M)

immigration officer at Ellis Island August, 1913, asked his name, after which the officer declared him to be John Murad and stamped his papers. It was not uncommon to have names changed and abbreviated upon immigration. After working briefly in the steel mills and factories in Cleveland and Detroit, he settled in Chicago where he had several friends. His career was quite diverse and although he never admitted it, Dr.Murad learned subsequently from some of his colleagues that he was quite a playboy with fancy automobiles, perhaps the reason for Dr.Murad's love of nice cars.

As for the mother of Dr.Murad we still know very little. She was, Henrietta Josephine Bowman, which was born in 1918 in Alton, Illinois and was the third of six surviving children of Elizabeth Lillian and Andrew Orvie Bowman.

An excellent scientist of the future was born.

Dr.Ferid Murad was born in September 14, 1936 at home in their hot and small apartment over a bakery in Whiting, Indiana. He has two brothers, John Abderhaman and Turhon Allen which were born in 1938 and 1944. All the Murad family was working in the restaurant business.

The work in the restaurant was very difficult and because of the above mentioned background Dr.Murad knew that he wanted considerable education. He knew at the age of 12, that he was going to become a doctor. His parents always encouraged theirs

children to get an education and establish a profession. Dr.Murad and his brothers grew up with considerable freedom whether it was saving or spending theirs tips from the restaurant or career choices. This was also applied to theirs religious choices as his father was Muslim, his mother Baptist and all were raised in a Catholic community. Subsequently, his brothers became Catholic when they married Catholic wives and Dr.Murad was baptized Episcopalian in college. The wife of Dr.Murad is Presbyterian, and two of his daughters married Jewish men and one married a Catholic man.

Grade school, middle school and high school were relatively easy for him and with little studying he was an honour student every semester graduating 5th in his high school class. When he was in eighth grade the class was asked to write an essay of our top three career choices. Dr.Murad choices were 1) physician, 2) teacher and 3) pharmacist (in 1948 clinical pharmacology was not yet a discipline in medicine). Today Dr.Murad do just that, as he is a board certified physician and internist doing both basic and clinical research with considerable teaching in medicine, pharmacology and clinical pharmacology and with a PhD in pharmacology.

In the 1950s, The University of Chicago had a new program that accepted students after three years of high school and friends in the restaurant who were alumni from the University of Chicago encouraged him to apply. However, after considerable thought he decided not to enter college prematurely but rather completed his senior year in high school. In retrospect, this was the correct decision



for him as his senior year in high school was wonderful. He coasted through the year with excellent grades and lots of fun participating in the school's chorus and took the lead in several operettas. This was probably the only year in school where he wasn't compulsive about grades and didn't study constantly.

Since his parents couldn't afford to help him with college costs, he looked for a school that offered the best scholarship. He considered the military programs at the Naval Academy and WestPoint, but he knew he wouldn't have received the biology training for medical school since these were primarily engineering programs with a requi-site four years of military duty afterwards. He competed successfully for a Rector Scholarship at DePauw University in Greencastle, Indiana, a small and excellent liberal arts university and went there from 1954 to 1958 on a tuition scholarship. The first year his grades were okay but not great with several A's, one C and the rest B's due to the hazing and distractions of being a pledge in the fraternity. In subsequent years his grades progressively improved as he was developing more self confidence and better study habits.

During his senior year of college he began to apply to medical schools and planned to go to Washington University Medical School in St. Louis. However, his faculty advisor

Forst Fuller, a professor in the biology department and also his mentor during an elective research project to understand how fish managed calcium metabolism without parathyroid glands, suggested that he

to effects through the beta adrenergic receptor. He was first in his class every year in medical school and graduate school. This was a wonderful and exciting time in his life working with these mentors,

watching a new area of biology develop and actively participating in the work. He loved research as Earl Sutherland was quite a visionary who was able to bring together multiple disciplines and areas to apply to his work. He also enjoyed medical school and found himself learning everything presented before him. He knew that he couldn't determine what was to be true and im-



Photo 2.

Ferid Murad and his wife Carol on their California home 1984 (Photo F.M)

consider a new MD-PhD program at Western Reserve University.

From the other side a fraternity brother, Bill Sutherland, also advised that he consider this new combined degree program that his father Earl Sutherland, Jr initiated in Cleveland in 1957. The program paid full tuition for both degrees and provided a modest stipend of \$2000 per year. He quickly applied and was interviewed on a Saturday morning in February of 1958 by the entire Pharmacology Department. Needless to say, he was awed by the attention they gave him and decided immediately to accept their offer.

As he entered the new combined degree program his assignment was to show that the catecholamine effects on cyclic AMP formation were due

rtant and many of theirs faculty acknowledged this as well. Since any-thing could be important, he be-gan to learn every-thing taught. The new experimental integrated organ-system approach to medical educa-tion at Western Reserve permitted him to assimilate and integrate information more readily. He also thoroughly



Photo 2.

Ferid, Carol and Ferid's and two of their five children. 1976



enjoyed his clinical rotations in medicine, surgery, OB-GYN, pediatrics, orthopedics, neurology, etc. There were few clinical rotations that he didn't think about as a possible discipline for his future academic career. He subsequently learned that he was at the top of the medical school and graduate school class each year and received prizes at graduation for both clinical medicine and research. He was in his element and loved it. There was no doubt in his mind about an academic career in medicine, research and teaching.

In order to supplement his stipend with so many children, he moonlighted at the Cleveland Clinic working one or two nights per week on the OB-GYN service to follow mothers with pelvic exams as they progressed



Photo 2.

Ferid, Carol and Ferid's parents and four of his five children. Graduated from MD to PHD 1965



Photo 2.

Ferid, his son Joseph and one of 8 grand children 2003

through labour, assisted in deliveries and Caesarian sections and then scrubbed tables and floors after each delivery. On slow evenings he was able to study, analyse lab data and write research protocols. Some nights required that he works all night and then attend a full day of classes the next day. He continued this during his clinical clerkships requiring his absence from his family as often as 4 to 5 nights per week. However, he tried to have dinner with his family as often as his schedule permitted. His wife and children were very understanding. They grew up as wonderful children and adults in spite of his absence, obviously due to a devoted wife and mother. He received his undergraduate degree from DePauw University in 1958. In 1965 he received a MD and pharmacology PhD. degrees from Case Western Reserve University in 1965.

Dr. Murad at the work.

Dr. Murad worked in many positions during his career. Before moving at Stanford (1981) he joined the University of Virginia, where he was made professor in 1970. He was also on the faculty at the University of Virginia 1970-81 as Director of the Clinical Research Center and Director of the Division of Clinical Pharmacology with appointments in Medicine and Pharmacology. Further he was Chief of Medicine at Palo Alto Veterans Hospital 1981-88, Associate Chairman of Medicine 1982-86 and Chairman of Medicine 1986-88 at Stanford University. He was Vice President of Research and Development at Abbott Laboratories

1988-93 and Professor at Northwestern University.

He remained at NIH for more than three years (1967-70) when the University of Virginia called to recruit him to develop a new Clinical Pharmacology Division in the Department of Medicine with an appointment as an Associate Professor in medicine and pharmacology. He couldn't resist the offer from Ed Hook, the new chairman of medicine and Joe Larner, the new chairman of pharmacology. Other faculty such as Tom Hunter, the Vice President of Medical Affairs, Ken Crispell the Dean, Bob Berne, Bob Haynes and others influenced his decision to leave NIH. He had known Larner, Berne and Haynes since they were faculty at Western Reserve when he was a student. Charlottesville was also an appealing place to raise his five children. Some colleagues around the country, particularly David Kipnis, another one of his role models, questioned him about going to Charlottesville.

He was then 33 years old with 5 children and his friend's advice was appropriate "Fred, time for you to get a job and support your family", and he took theirs advice to heart. He joined the faculty at the University of Virginia, September 1, 1970 and nervously thought about how he could launch his own independent research career. He decided to work with cyclic GMP as it was beginning to emerge as a possible new "second messenger" to mediate hormone effects. He remained at the University of Virginia from 1970 to 1981 where he was promoted as one of the youngest professors in 1975; He was also asked to become the Director of their Clinical



Research Center in 1971 and the Director of Clinical Pharmacology in 1973. He built a research program with both clinical and basic studies and started to recruit many exciting students and fellows to work with him.

After looking at many university positions around the country as a chair of medicine or pharmacology and industrial positions, he decided to go to Stanford in July 1981 as Chief of Medicine of the Palo Alto Veterans Hospital, a Stanford affiliated hospital. He was a professor of medicine and pharmacology and the associate chairman of medicine. After a stint as Acting Chairman of Medicine at Stanford (1986-88), he left to become a Vice President at Abbott Laboratories as he was becoming concerned about managed health care on the horizon and its possible effects on patient care, research and education. After considering several industrial positions, he chose Abbott primarily because of its president Jack Schuler, a sales and marketing person with an MBA from Stanford who also had considerable vision. He continued to have a very productive lab with two NIH grants, some outside funding for fellows and about 20 scientists working with him on nitric oxide and cyclic GMP. The administrative demands and travel were considerable since he was a corporate officer, vice president and also overseeing many

industrial collaborations around the world. When he left Abbott he was supervising about 1500 scientists and staff and probably earned the equivalent of an MBA from the experience on the job plus periodic management courses required by the company.

He left Abbott in 1993 to be a founder, President and CEO of a new biotech company, Molecular Geriatrics Corporation. The plan was to create



*Photo 2.
Ferid Murad and his laboratory 1998. (Foto. F.M)*

another intensive research-based biotech company. Unfortunately, his investment banker never raised the amounts of money promised. He finds himself skipping around the world to find investors and partners to keep the company afloat and pay the bills. After a partnership with a major pharmaceutical company and some more financing as a

private company, he left to rejoin academics, hopefully much wiser. After considering a number of Vice President, Dean Positions and Chairmanships, he realized that such positions would probably totally remove him from the laboratory, fellows and students, things he could not give up. In April 1997, he becomes the University of Texas-Houston's first chairman of a newly combined basic science department, Integrative Biology, Pharmacology and Physiology. He was also creating a new Division of Clinical Pharmacology jointly between our department and medicine.

He plans to continue an active basic and clinical research program and participate in clinical medicine and teaching again. Thus, he has come full circle. He was back in his academic element again and he loved it. He also expected to continue some business adventures and exercise his entrepreneurial skills, areas that he also enjoyed and view as lucrative hobbies.

The history of Viagra invention.

We all know about the Viagra invention. But how it was invented? Dr. Murad explains: "In the mid to late 1970's, we learned that nitric oxide and cyclic GMP could cause smooth muscle relaxation which explained the mechanism of action of "nitrovasodilator drugs" such as nitroglycerine. We could also markedly increase guanylyl cyclase



activity and cyclic GMP levels in tissues and the relaxation due to such drugs with methylxanthines in our experiments. Methylxanthines such as caffeine, theophylline, theobromine, etc., were known as cyclic nucleotide phosphodiesterase (PDE) inhibitors. We learned that nitrovasodilator drugs were precursors or prodrugs to generate nitric oxide in tissues. Furthermore, the nitric oxide receptor was soluble guanylyl cyclase. The methyl xanthine agents have been used for centuries in teas, extracts and elixirs as CNS stimulants, bronchodilators, etc. It was obvious that PDE inhibitors could potentiate the effects of nitric oxide and cyclic GMP with relaxation of vascular and nonvascular smooth muscle. We used to speculate as a lab joke in my laboratory that condoms filled with nitrovasodilators and PDE inhibitors as well as other agents would be effective for erectile dysfunction. In the early 1990's, Pfizer developed the PDE inhibitor, Sildenafil or Viagra. In their clinical trials as an anti anginal and anti-hypertensive drug, a side effect of penile erection was noted and Pfizer decided to develop the drug for erectile dysfunction. This was an unplanned and accidental side effect that was predictable from our earlier work in the 1970's and 1980's. The blood vessels in the corpus cavernosum of the penis are innervated with nerves (nitrergic nerves) that release nitric oxide as their neurotransmitter. As with other blood vessels and tissue, nitric oxide increases cyclic GMP production and causes vascular relaxation. The dilated blood vessels fill with blood to cause erection. Any drug that increases nitric oxide production or cyclic GMP production or decreases their inactivation could be effective for erectile dysfunction. Thus, the mechanisms were understood before Pfizer had interest in erectile dysfunction. They synthesized Viagra which worked as would many PDE inhibitors. Indeed, there are a number

of PDE inhibitors on the market today and others are likely to be developed. Probably more importantly, the PDE inhibitors are also useful in many other diseases such as pulmonary hypertension, congenital heart disease, blood clotting, etc.

In brief, the concept and mechanisms were originally described from our lab in the 1970's and 1980's; Pfizer came along and capitalized upon the prior knowledge. We also know some of the side effects of the PDE inhibitors. When they are taken with nitrovasodilators such as nitroglycerine, they may cause severe hypotension, fainting, heart attacks, and strokes. These drugs are not recreational drugs and should not be used indiscriminately without a doctor's supervision. The nitrovasodilators are also old drugs. Nitroglycerine was first synthesized by Italian chemists in 1847 and used clinically for angina pectoris in the 1870's. Many other nitrovasodilators have since been made and used clinically. Alfred Nobel made his fortune by using nitroglycerine to produce dynamite. When chemists tasted nitroglycerine they developed headaches, a common side effect of its use. This later resulted in its use for angina pectoris.

There will be many more drugs developed from nitric oxide and cyclic GMP signaling pathways that we have spent the past 30 years defining. In summary, our research has been challenging, exciting and very rewarding. I became interested in medicine and research to find novel treatments and help patients. Our research has expanded into numerous directions in medicine and today there are about 100,000 research publications in the area of nitric oxide research for a large array of possible clinical applications. It has been more rewarding to see this happen and I expect that my research will help millions of people with a variety of diseases. I hope that some

of our current research projects will have as much impact on health care."

The Nobel Prize was arriving.

Since 1901, the Nobel Prizes have been presented to the Laureates at ceremonies on 10 December, the anniversary of Alfred Nobel's death. As stipulated in the will of the Swedish-born inventor and



international industrialist Alfred Nobel, which was opened after his death in 1896, the Nobel Prizes in Physics, Chemistry, Physiology or Medicine and Literature are awarded in Stockholm, Sweden, while the Nobel Peace Prize is awarded in Oslo, Norway.

Since 1969 an additional prize has been awarded at the





ceremony in Stockholm, The Sveriges Riksbank Prize in Economic Sciences in Memory of Alfred Nobel, which was established in 1968 on the occasion of the Riksbank's 300th anniversary. The Prize Award Ceremony in Stockholm has, almost without exception, taken place at the Stockholm Concert Hall (Stockholm Konserthus) since 1926. In Oslo, the ceremony was for many years held at the Nobel Institute. From 1947 till 1990, the setting was the auditorium of the University of Oslo. In 1990 the event moved to the Oslo City Hall.

The Presentation Speech for Dr.Murad award ceremony was held by Professor Sten Lindahl of the Nobel Committee at the Karolinska Institutet, December 10, 1998.

Professor Sten Lindahl delivering the Presentation Speech for the 1998 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine said:

"Professors Robert Furchtgott, Louis Ignarro and Ferid Murad: Your discoveries concerning nitric oxide as a signaling molecule in the cardiovascular system, have not only explained the working principle of an old important group of

drugs, the nitro vasodilators, it has also opened new avenues for patient treatment and diagnoses of various diseases.

Your discoveries have lifted medical research into a new era. On behalf of the Nobel Assembly at Karolinska Institutet, I wish to convey to you my warmest congratulations, and I now ask you to step forward to receive your Prize from the hands of His Majesty the King".



Photo 3. Profesor Sten Lindahl
Photo: Hans Mehlin

Photo 4
Ferid Murad receiving his Nobel Prize from the hands of His Majesty the King. (Photo: Anders Wiklund)

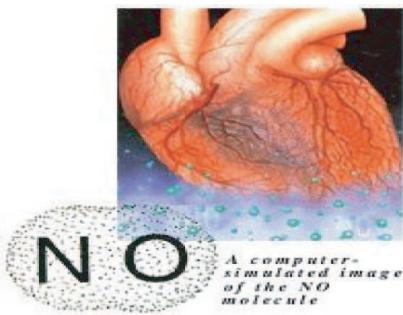


Nitric Oxide, NO, is a short-lived, endogenously produced gas that acts as a signalling molecule in the body.

Signal transmission by a gas,



produced by one cell, which penetrates membranes and regulates the function of other cells is an entirely new principle for signalling in the human organism.



The nowadays life of a Nobel Laureate.

There are 10 years since Dr.Murad received the Nobel Prize for Physiology or Medicine for his work with nitric oxide and cyclic GMP. Since then, his life has been extremely busy. He has continued as chairman of the Department of Integrative Biology and Pharmacology at the University of Texas - Houston. While research grant applications and support were always a nervous and time consuming process, several foundations and donors have



Photo 5

Ferid & Carol Murad and their families (children, grandmother, etc)
Nobel Ceremony 1998 (Photo F.M)

generously supported his work and provided him with a handsomely endowed chair.

The academic world like the business world is busily involved with layers of review and compliance. After the Nobel Prize, he was asked to become the Director of the Institute of Molecular Medicine which he also accepted. For the past eight years he has held two senior positions in the University, as Chairman of the Department and Director of the Institute, each normally a full-time position. While at the University of Virginia, Stanford University, and Abbott Laboratories he also held two positions simultaneously. This is perhaps due to his workaholic tendencies. A very time consuming activity in the past ten years he has been travelling and lecturing around the world to dedicate buildings, hospitals, participate in conferences, scientific meetings, university seminars, consult for companies and governments, etc. He has even been invited on panels of Nobel Laureates to discuss methods to promote peace and education around the world. He had meetings with Palestine's Chairman Yasser Arafat, Israel's Prime Minister Netanyahu, Presidents Lee and Chen of Taiwan, Chief Executive Tung of Hong Kong, President Meidani of Albania, President

Trajkovski of Macedonia, Premier Wen Jiabao of China, President Clinton, President Bush, many congressman and senators, governors and mayors.

His life after the Nobel Prize is quite exciting, interesting and also demanding.

The Dr.Murad himself says: "I have lived in many cities due to my training at different institutions and faculty or industry positions. I was born and raised in Whiting, Indiana. My wife and I married in 1958 and have five children ages 40 to 47 who are married and live in many different cities in the U.S. We have eight grandchildren, ages 4 to 14 who are bright children who we hope will be successful. Family reunions at our California vacation home include 20 people without my brother's or wife's sister's families. It can be loud and hectic but clearly enjoyable to get together."

My research remains the focus of my life with about 40 young scientists and students working with me. About 20 scientists are in Houston with me and about 20 scientists are in my research institute in Shanghai currently. I have trained about 140 scientists in the past 37 years. We generally work on about 10 research projects that all relate to nitric oxide and cyclic GMP and their roles in cell signaling. We chose research problems that often require a variety of techniques in biochemistry, molecular biology, pharmacology, physiology and cell biology. We are attempting to identify



novel molecular targets to develop important new drugs for various diseases.

I continue to have interests in biotechnology and industry and have assisted colleagues and start up



Photo 5

*The President of Albania
Prof.Dr.Rexhep Mejdani
and Dr.Murad receiving the
Medal of Honour, 1999*

companies as an advisor and modest investor. I travel a great deal nationally and internationally to give lectures and advise scientists, cities, countries and political leaders. In the past ten years, I have visited about 45 countries, some multiple times. I have travelled on about 75 international and about 200 domestic trips in the past 9 years to attend conferences consult and provide research lectures. This all keeps me quite busy which I enjoy. If I were retired and not continuing to work 70 to 80 hours per week, I am sure I would be bored and restless. I have always loved research and have been a workaholic. In my younger years, I also enjoyed clinical medicine but with time, I cut back on clinical medicine to focus on research.

I have very little free time which I try to spend with my family and grandchildren. However, several times a year I get to play golf or get involved with a construction project on the house. I find both enjoyable and great psychotherapy to clear my mind. With a clear mind and short periods of less stress, I have found that this also permits me to develop new approaches and projects in

research. I still wake up frequently at night, to jot down new research ideas and experiments. Some of the best research ideas come in the middle of the night or during a building project.

My education was long and intensive and very difficult with five children. However, it has prepared me quite well for my career that I enjoy so much. Fortunately, my wife loves to be a mother which relieves me of some of my guilt feelings as an absent father. In looking back, I don't think I would have done anything differently. However, along the way, many interesting experiments and projects were not completed due to other priorities in the lab. We also proceeded up many blind alleys with projects that were great ideas but not very fruitful. Perhaps we could have accomplished more and solved some additional important and pressing research problems".

Dr. Ferid Murad is now in the position of Director emeritus of The Brown Foundation Institute of Molecular Medicine for the Prevention of Human Diseases



Photo 6

*Ferid & Carol Murad in
Lachavista, Macedonia 1999
(Photo F.M)*

(IMM). He also will be the Texas Nobel Scholar of The University of Texas Health Science Centre at Houston, while continuing as director of the IMM's Center for Cell Signalling and director of the health science centre's research program in intracellular signalling. Dr.Murad also was awarded the very prestigious

Albert and Mary Lasker Basic Medical Research Award in 1996.

James T. Willerson, M.D., president of the UT Health Science Centre, said, "We are very grateful to Dr. Ferid Murad for his leadership in the IMM and his continued presence among us as one of the world's most outstanding scientists. Dr. Murad is an outstanding teacher and mentor. He wishes now to concentrate his efforts on his own research and laboratory at the IMM and to be an inspirational advisor and mentor to young scientists throughout the world."

From his side Dr. Murad said; "The director emeritus position of the IMM will permit me to remain as part of the IMM management team and to assist in fund-raising, recruiting and long-range planning. I should have more time to spend with my research programs and my national and international responsibilities that come with a Nobel Prize. The resources and research building obtained during my tenure as the IMM director have placed the institute in an enviable position to expect excellence and success with its research programs and staff. It will be exciting and rewarding to see the institute flourish in the near and long term. In the meantime, my laboratory will be forging ahead with several research projects that we hope will eventually benefit many people."

Dr. Murad has been active in both academic medicine and industry throughout his distinguished career. He has founded or co-founded five biotechnology companies and has advised many cities and government leaders about technology development. His work has concentrated on the field of cell signalling and signal transduction systems. He is a member of the National Academy of Sciences, a member of



the Institute of Medicine of the National Academy of Sciences, Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, member of Texas Academy of Medicine, Engineering and Science Technology. He is also a member of several foreign academies and is an Honorary or Adjunct Professor at a number of universities. Dr. Murad also serves on the Board of Directors or Scientific Advisory Boards of a number of public and private companies and various foundations and universities. He is also member of the Albanian and Kosovo Academy of Sciences. Dr. Murad holds 9 *Honoris Causa*, 58 Honours and Awards. He is member of boards in more than 300 institutions and organizations.

Dr. Murad has 9 Patents and licensees. He wrote more than 400 papers and publications. Dr. Murad has worked in more than 30 projects. He has also many publications. His new book, *The Wellness Solution*, written with Edward A. Taub, M.D., and David Oliphant, is an effort to teach people about a "very complicated biology subject that has a big impact on their everyday lives," Murad said.

The regimen of diet, exercise, vitamins and antioxidants "works by increasing the nitric oxide levels of your body and that's good for you," he said. "Learning how to increase nitric oxide in the blood may help keep the body in balance."

When asked to describe what the book calls the Taub-Murad-Oliphant Syndrome (TMO), Murad said most people are vitamin deficient, and it is hard to get vitamins through a normal diet. Consequently, he recommends multi-vitamins and

antioxidants among other things.

The Wellness Solution teaches readers how to transform habits, goals and expectations in order to support the production of nitric oxide. It combines science with everyday lifestyle tips and provides a seven-day menu plan with healthy recipes, essential exercises, and a 28-day Wellness Solution journal to help readers track their progress. "We wanted to show people how they could take control of their health.

The things we recommend for wellness are designed to augment what their doctors are already doing for them," said Murad, who holds the John S. Dunn Sr. Distinguished Chair in Physiology and Medicine in the UT Medical School at Houston and is a faculty member in the UT Graduate School of Biomedical Sciences at Houston.

This is Murad's first book for the general public. He sees it as an extension of his initial health education effort, a children's video about his Nobel Prize.

Speaking of Dr. Ferid Murad, one of the most evaluated world scientist, need many pages.

With modesty, I tried to bring here as much information as I got. Of course this information is not completed.

I believe that in the future we will have more news from the life and activity of Dr. Ferid Murad

Literature:

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Autobiography;
<http://nobelprize.org/>; <http://www.uth.tmc.edu/>
- [2]
- [3]

Dr.Edmond HOXHA



Birthday: September 28, 1963.

Education: 2004-Doctor of Sciences Ph.D;2002 Master in Geosciences; 1987-Mine Surveying Engineer.

Professional Background: 2007, President of Albanian Centre of Excellence; 2004, General Secretary MoE; Chief of Cabinet of MoE; 2003 Executive Director, WB Project; 2002-2005 EITF Team Leader; 2000-2003 Advisor of the MoD; 2002 Advisor of MoEn; 2002-Advisor of the Prime Minister; 2001-2003 Chairman, National Energy Agency board; 2000-2001 Chief of cabinet, KESH; 2000-Director of Studies & Project, MoLSA; 1997-1999, General Director of IoLSA.

Training: USA, Japan, Germany, France, Belgium, England, Italy, Greece.

Scientific organisation: Member of EuroSciences (ES); International Star Award for Quality (ISAQ); International Association of Sciences, technology and Development (IASTED).

Honours: International Star of Quality - Paris 2006 Emerald Who's who New York 2009

Publications: 20 papers, 1 book, 5 reports, 15 projects.

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ON THE NATIONAL IDENTITY OF ALBANIANS

Part twoo

Academic.prof.Kristo FRASHËRI

Translated by Alketa Skëndaj



There's Albanian belonging is for sure the main reason that obligated the ideologists of Bektashism at that time to elaborate the Bektashian doctrine according to the village Albanian mentality and the political interests of Albania.

Apart from this, the sultan persecution gave a strong anti-Turkish and anti-Sunni nature to the Bektashian doctrine in Albania. As the result the Albanian Bektashism was created.

The Albanian coloration, to the Bektashian doctrine, was given by the heads of the first tekkers opened in Albania, particularly Sheh Mimiu of Fushë-Kruja and Tahir Skënderasi of Frashëri. However, for a long period of time, all Bektashians used Albanian language for treating the Bektashi doctrine, which is Islamic only in appearance, and pagan in the essence.

Later on, the Bektashian doctrine was highlighted elaborated from doctrine and national point of view from the great national Renaissance poet Naim Frashëri. With his metrical poem "Qerbelaja", he gave to the Albanian Bektashism a kind of "bible" which served to the liberation movement in Albania in the conditions of the Islamic ottoman dominance. For these reasons, the Bektashian doctrine that penetrate the poem is not identical with the one of Iran's Shiites, or with the one preached by the Ottoman Janissaries educators.

It appears here, in the philosophical plan, with a new shape, which in the ideological viewpoint is a mowing away from Islamic dogma of sultan ottoman halifat and from the Shiite dogma too, charged with philosophical these of Zarathustra.

It is a grafting of the polytheist Hinduism with Albanian elements of the early paganism in the body of monotheist Islamism, where the two firsts have triumphed over the third.

In fact, in Naim's point of view, from the Islamism has nothing left, but just its name, because the philosophical perception of the world is fully pantheistic. However, Bektashism remained isolated in the tekkers of far away mountainous areas. Outside the tekker's walls, Bektashian Islamism merged not with the Hindu pantheism, but with the residues of early Albanian paganism, more or less as survived in the body of Albanian Christianity.

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The Albanian historic development even has walked with slow steps, it is not detached, with any rare exclusion, from the European historic development. It is known that in any time, there have been continental parcels, where the level of civilization has been the highest than in other parts. Precisely, these advanced households have represented the European civilization, despite

that in the same time the Continent has had some undeveloped and much undeveloped territories. The European civilization history, is the history of the movement of these important households of the civilization some times to the South, some times to East, and some times to West of the continent. From their side, these households have released concentric circular radiations in undeveloped regions, indicating on their faster walking toward civilization. As a consequence, Albanian regions during these 3000 years happens to be sometimes near, sometimes away of the important European civilized households. Exactly for this reason, the history of European and Albanian civilizations, is very complicated, but even more complicated is the history among their relationships.

The roots of current European civilization go deep in pre-history, since when different populations become sedentary in the Continent, so since when they were pertained with the agricultural economy, and with a certain area. In other words, since they created a homeland.

In the V-IV millenniums B.C. the human society of the Continent was presented from a mixture of different populations, which according to the historians thoughts, were not racial production, but social. With sedentarianism of prehistorically populations, there were created the early European civilizations, which are distinguished from



each-other from their material and spiritual culture.

In the pass from the IVth to the IIrd millennium B.C. according to the archeological testimony, in the European Continent distinguished four big cultural territories, with weak contacts among each other, which represent four civilizations with different characteristics and features – *mediterranean territories, danubjan pond, atlantic coastal, baltic territories*.

From them, the highest level of economic development, social and cultural was represented by mediterranean culture, which has the main household in Easter Mediterranean. Pre-historical populations which lived in the nowadays space of Albania, were part of the Mediterranean civilization, while in the North cusp they were neighbors with the danubjan civilization.

With the migration of the proto-indo-European population in Southeastern Europe, in the end of IIrd millennium B.C, starts a new page on the early history of Albanian territory. These proto-Indo-European inhabitants, called in conventional way pellazg populations, got in contact, as it is shown in the archeological objects, with the creto-mikene culture, which in that time represented the highest level of the European civilization.

From the end of the IInd millennium B.C, in the nowadays Albanian regions, appears Illyrian populations of the indo-European ethno-linguistic group. In parallel with indo-European cultural tradition, that they brought themselves, Illyrian populations absorbed also the cultural elements of the pellazg civilization, even elements of the paleo mediterranean civilization, that they found in there new homeland.

As northern neighborhoods of the ancient Greeks, Illyrians entered very fast in contact with their classical civilization. Their contacts were done with the creation of the Hellenic colonies in the East coasts of Adriatic and Jonian sea (Durrësi, Butrinti, Lezha etj.).

However the Hellenic civilization did not reach to penetrate in the deepness of the country. On the contrary, Illyrian communities that populated the inner region, stayed nailed to the Illyrian ancient tradition. As a consequence, the ancient Illyrian civilization is presented in two colours – *in coastal regions* slope on the side of Greek classical tradition, while *in the inner regions* it stayed loyal to the Illyrian autochthonous tradition.

With two colorations it is also presented the political organization in the Illyrian region. On the coastal regions political organization pursued the "Greek's polis"-city-state, together with the public institutions of the Hellenistic space. On the contrary Illyrian traditional regions, created states with provincial measures and a royal regime, which were not known by the Hellenistic tradition.

As it is known, the period of independent Illyrian countries was over with the roman occupation, which started in the years 168-167 b.c. It is known that Rome becomes the most distinguished inheritance of the Hellenistic civilization. Furthermore she added other components that Hellenistic civilization did not had. Rome created the concept of a universal concentrated power, assembled numerous different countries in one state roof, cemented the canons of the relationships between individuals and families, educated the citizens on iron implementation of the laws, imposed the state with the duty of public construction, etc.

Very important for the Illyrians was the declaration from Rome in the year 212 a.d, of the so called "Karakala Edict" through which was recognized the Roman citizenship right and permanent inhabitants of non-Latin nations, that lived within their borders. At the same time, with this edict was opened the way of non - Roman civilization impact to the roman civilization. The Karakala Edict, the spread of the Christianity and the barbarian

inrushes gave to the Greek-roman cultural tradition a new meaning, which makes the starting-point of the ancient European civilization.

Illyrians were from the first deferred nations that benefited from Karakala Edict.

Their revolts against Rome, once too often, now interrupted. Imperial administrate started to extend also in the inner Illyrian territories. In their territories started building of trans-Balkanic roads (via egnatia, etc.). After they won the right of citizenship, Illyrians choose as a main living source the long term paid military service. At the same time it was increased the infiltration of Latin words in Illyrian language, the impact of the roman's rights in the family life of the country, and construction of public and private institutions of the italic world in the Illyrian territories.

One of the important consequences of the roman citizenship victory was the acceleration of the Illyrian integration process on the imperial society. And because of that, in the imperial administration of the capital city, and more in the provinces started to appear Illyrian personalities. The field where the integration was done on extraordinary rapid steps, was the participation of the Illyrians in the imperial army, which was favored by the needs of both parties -Illyrians to handle the living, and the Rome to defend the imperial borders, which starting from the IIIrd century our era, started to be violated more often by the barbarian tribes accumulated in the North of the Danube river. In this case we should add that Illyrian units organized in legions aligned along Danube, did not fought only for the defense of the empire, but also for the defense of their territories. This is the reason why Illyrian fought with such brave and determination for Rome, as they started to be appreciated as the saviors of the empire. This determination and energy of the Illyrian legions defending the borders increased their role also in the empire political life. Is not



a coincidence that without passing 40 years from Karakala Edict, nine Illyrian military commanders embarked one after another on the Roman Empire throne, - *Deci* (249-251), *Klaudi II* (268-270), *Aurelianii* (270-276), *Probi* (276-282), *Diokleciani* (284-305), *Kostanc Klori* (305-306), *Great Kostandin* (307-337), *Kostanci II* (337-361), *Gratiani* (367-383).

But the integration of the Illyrians in the roman society, created at the same time the risk of their Romanization. But this process remained uncompleted. The main reason should be researched in the manner of the social organization in district communities, which continued to survive even during the roman domination centuries, and which from their part, contain extraordinary resistance strength toward to the foreign pressure.

With the separation in two parts of Roman Empire in 395, the actual Albanian territories were included in the Byzantine Empire. However for almost two centuries the political, economical, social, cultural, and religious life in these territories, separated administratively in four empire provinces (the province of New Epir, Old Epir, Prevalitani and Dardania) continued, as it was said, to be part of the west cultural sphere.

Except this, even the Byzantine Empire lived for more than 1000 years, the Albanian territories did not live for all that time under its umbrella, and even less under its cultural influence. As it is known Byzantine society entered in the east civilization way, only after the VIIth century, when the barbarian inrushes in Balkan, created the so called "Chinese wall", amongst East and West Rome. Precisely during these two centuries, when was molded the Byzantine civilization, actual Albanian territories, administratively stayed out of the East Empire, even out of the West Empire.

These are centuries characterized from full countrified of the Albanian life, and from local self governing of the Albanian regional communes. As a consequ-

ence, in the conditions of this full centurial isolation, was consolidated the ethnic Albanian identity, with no foreign indications, and without discharging totally the previous roman cultural inheritance.

The crystallization of the Albanian Ethnicon was definitely a positive factor. He prepared the Albanians to penetrate the centuries that pass on with a consolidated political-cultural identity. But, on the other hand, centuries of deep isolation had also their negative side. They nailed for a long time the Albanian population behind the economical, social, political, and cultural backwardness, which impacted in the formation with a delay, comparing with the other people of Balkan Peninsula, of the National Albanian State.

Byzantine Empire reestablished her authority in the first quarter of the IXth century. Now started the second Byzantine domination, which does not went on for so long, because it was replaced somewhere earlier and somewhere later, from the Bulgarian domination. The signs show that, even this time the Byzantine domination did not reached to impact deeply, in the cultural Albanian life. In 1018 Byzantines reestablished, for the third time, their power in Albania. Like during the second domination, the Byzantine Empire practicing its power out of the cities, it was obliged again to be supported on the free regional communes. This had only one success. With the final separation of the church (1054), the Christian institutions of the semi-South of the Albanian territories were connected, as it was said, with the patriarchate of Constantinople passed so in the Orthodox Byzantine ritual, while in the North territories was accepted Catholic roman ritual. But regional communes being conscience now from political viewpoint, were not ready to obey to the Byzantine authorities. The protests of communes started, which turned in armed revolts. From the Byzantine's historian writings of the XI-XIIth century, we learn that dissatisfac-

tion appears at the special way to the arcorndia citizens of Arbanon (Arbëri), which involved territories between Durrësi and Dibra, with capital city Kruja. There cohabit both Christian rituals. Later on, at the end of the XIIth century, inhabitants of Arbanon, together with the Albanians of neighbor arkondis, created the first Medieval Albanian state, known with the name "Principedom of Arbëria", with Kruja as a city center headed by a big arkond from Progonat dynasty. But the principedom of Arbëria which was churchly related to Rome did not have a long life.

It ended a quarter century later, during the wars that blow up in the Balkan Peninsula among a lot countries, they rose up after the collapse of Byzantine Empire from the fourth crucifix on year 1204. However the idea of re-raising again the independent Albanian state did not die out. This idea tried to be implemented by the anzhuin's of Napoleon, which stated on 1272, not the principedom, but the "Albanian Kingdom" (Regnum Albaniae). After the fail of the anzhuine initiative, the Albanian nobilities considered this idea and in the XIVth century, they established three big princedoms - *Principedom of Shkodra* under the Balshian's dynasty, *Principedom of Durrësi* under the Topian's dynasty, and the *Principedom of Arta*, under the leadership of Gjin Bue Shpata. But the political process that was leading creation of a single Albanian state with face toward West was interrupted in the end of XIVth century by the Ottoman Empire. With the Albanian's legendary war under the heroic leadership of Scanderbeg; with the liberation character of this war since the beginning until the end; With the formation of the Albanian National State and with participation of Albanians with no regional, religious, and social differences, the Scanderbeg's epopee turned into an anvil, where the Albanian nation strengthened the national cultural consolidated identity.

The Albanian Nation, harden during this war did not had, as it happed with the other Balkanic



nations, any religionist coloration. In the Slanderer's state structure, including his army, participated as supporters, state and war leaders, Albanians of both Christian religious - Catholic and Orthodox. The non-religious Character of the Albanian state of Scanderbeg is evident by the fact that the Hero made a liberator war, not only against Muslim Turkish, but also against the orthodox Serbian despot, even sometimes in special circumstances against the catholic Venetians.

After the hardly broken of the Albanian resistance, which continued for some time after the death of Scanderbeg, the Ottoman Empire followed a different policy to Albanians. This policy was deferent from that they implemented, except Bosnia, in the other territories of Balkan Peninsula. This policy, with which is related also the Islamisation campaign of Albanians, aimed to use their rich experience as fighters. For this reason the High Gate opened its doors to the muslimised Albanian to take part, as paid solders in continuous wars.

With the massive islamisation of the home-brew population, and with a creation of a muslim Albanians' feudal class, the ottoman executives hopped to create in Albania a social and political base loyal to the Sultan. But very soon, it comes out that neither with the common religion nor with the common interest with Albanian feudalists, the Ottoman Empire did not guaranteed an easy dominance in Albania. The readiness for revolt, of muslimised Albanian population, against the Sultan Halif appears since their islamisation campaign. As much as the islamisation phenomena progressed, more armed revolts against Ottoman Empire were added. As more the Albanian feudal classes get strong, the more their tendency for creating independent state formations was developed. Even in the last quarter of the XVIIIth century, and in the first part of the XIXth century the leaders of two big Albanian feudal parts (pasha-

llëqe), Karamahmud Pashë Bushatlliu in Shkodra, and Ali Pashë Tepelena in Janina, entered in an open war with central power of Ottoman Empire. In their war for independence, these both Albanian muslim feudal leaders requested diplomatic support in the European Christian powers – the first in the Austrian Empire, the second in the French Empire. These efforts shown that, the common Islamic religion they had, did not have any importance in their war to separate from the Ottoman Empire.

In their war for independence, in the beginning of the XIXth century, Albanians were some steps before the other Balkan people. However they realized their political aspiration later than Greeks, Serbians, Montenegrins, Rumanians and Bulgarians.

There are historians, amongst them Ismail Kadare also, who think that the main reason of this historic delay is the same religion belonging, of Albanians majority with the Ottoman Empire. It can not be denied that the Ottoman centurial domination left its traces in the social and spiritual life of Albanians. Even the islam religion, touched somewhere much and somewhere less, the Albanian national identity. But, in no one way, and not in one case, they did not reach to transfigure this identity.

As it was said, the islamic civilization it is not identical with the ottoman civilization. In the essence of the ottoman civilization, stays the Turkish-oriental cultural tradition, which absorbed a lot of from the traditional Byzantine elements and many elements of Balcanic civilization in the South East Europe. In addition, the Sheriat, which was supported in Koran, was not implemented in the same way in all muslim territories.

Kadilers and Naibes of the Albanian cities had been ordered to execute the Sheriat of Imam Azemi, one of the sherias made by the arabian legal advisors, who was judged by the High Gate, as the most appropriate for Rumelia. Even "kanun-ametë" (codes) that the Ottoman Empire

administrate compiled for Albanian sanjas seems to be edited in adaptation with local conditions, because on the contrary can not be explained the difference that they have with the codes of the other Albanian and Balkan codes. The Kadilers in Albania had the right, for special cases, to make decisions supported on the local habitude right (kadimi).

Finally we should consider that even though Albanian territories lived for many centuries under the Ottoman Empire, the Albania did not had Turkish population, but remained, with the exception of few territories in Kosovo, inhabited continuously from the Albanian population and with non-turkish traditional minorities. As a consequence, the source of influence of the Ottoman civilization remained only the imperial administration and the state administration, which was full of Albanian officials. The conductors of the Ottoman civilization in Albanian territories were mainly Albanian men, who worked as immigrants in Turkish territories or served in the Ottoman Empire army.

The influence of Ottoman civilization in language, custom, mentality and Albanian literature appeared mainly in the XVIIIth century. Exactly in the XVIIIth century the European windows opens again through the trade relations. In opening of these windows, influenced not only the traders, but the Albanian head pashas themselves also. However, the most important factor that slowed down a little bit the influence of Ottoman civilization was the revolts, always increased, of Albanian muslims against Ottomans.

The main delaying reasons of the Albanian independence should not be seek in the muslim belonging of the Albanian majority, but partly in the allergy against muslim religion that kept existed to the leaders of the great European powers and partly on the interest that some of them had for maintaining the half-moon Empire still in the Balkan Peninsula. It is known that till the middle of the XIXth



century, in the European opinion predominated the conviction that, the continent belonged historically to the Christian religion. As a consequence, the European powers, which aimed to deport the Turkish Empire from the Balkan Peninsula, were in difficulties to accept the creation of a Muslim state (even Albanian), in their continent. This concept was supported by the Ottoman Empire itself, who used the religion component to deny an Albanian national identity independent of the religion. With its concept, that determined the nation with the religion, it excludes the existence of a single Albanian nation. According of it Albanian Muslims were members of Ottoman nationality (Osmanli millet), the orthodox Albanians were members of Greek-Byzantine (rum millet), while Catholic Albanians were members of the Latin Nation (Latin millet). With this concept, which was supported also by the Balkan neighbor chauvinists, it was denied the recognition of Albanians as a subject of the national rights, what means was denied the right to create an independent state.

Precisely with purpose of overbearing this negative platform, was established the Albanian National Renaissance. In other words, the essence of Albanian National Renaissance consisted on the war for protection the Albanian national identity from the non-Albanians bearer, coming from abroad under the religion cover. For this reason Albanian National Renaissance, represent for Albania, the period when the liberator movement is leaded not only from the century-long aspiration for punishing the foreigner's oppression, but also the idea of creating an independent, democratic and illuminist Albanian national state.

Many European travelers who visited Albania during the XIXth century noticed the features of inhabitants of this country, unknown till then for the European public opinion. The erudition visitors protect the these that Albanians were

descendants of ancient Illyrians, that they live in the same land-banks where they had lived since the beginnings of the history, that their language although a branch of Indo-European family, did not have any similarity with its sisters of the Peninsula, and that the century-long foreign dominations did not touched their ethnic identity. They exposed that Albanians not only were distinguished from the language, but also from their cultural formation. In the diversity of the nationalities living in the Southeast Europe, Albanians had a special national identity. Every Albanian even ragged dressed, he kept a gun in his arm. This because that in the conditions when the Ottoman administration was degraded, the gun secured the life, liberty and the self-judgment. Parallel with the gun foreign travelers noticed the pride of the inhabitants of this country, a pride reached from the successful contempt of the Ottoman administration for hundreds of years. Since in the beginning of the XIXth century the French consul F.Pouqueville has declared that, from the moment that Albanians fought for their freedom, they were afraid of nothing.

Foreign travelers noticed that Albanians, even though were separated in devotions and in different religion sects and even though their Clerical institutions, politically served to the foreign centers, they have still remained Albanians and tolerant against Albanians of other devotions. The English traveler J.C. Hobhouse, who visited Albania together with Lord Byron in 1809, wrote that: different from other Balkan inhabitants, which, when you ask what they are, they answered immediately, Christians, and only for the second time answered that were Greeks, Bulgarians or Serbians,-the Albanians answered immediately, that they were Albanians and only after that they tell their religion devotions. Another English traveler, A. Viquensnel, wrote in 1844 that "Albanians adore the freedom as much as there's religion comes is in the second place". Even the

English traveler V. Chiroll, who visited Albania in 1880, highlighted that, neither religious divisions, neither foreign invasion, had not made them change there's particular ethnicity face. Regardless from their respective religious communities, Albanians were a number of common virtues like manly character, bringing humanity, and brave in battle, generous hospitality and unbreakable trust. Such features were also common to Albanian women, which as noted by the French researchers Hecquard, they not stay behind men's for bravery.

Songs, stories, legends and folk dances were Albanian provincial differences, but not religious. Albanians discerned superiorly by the external appearance. The white cap does not remove the heads, especially Highlander, even when forced to be recruited to regular Ottoman army. In the fest days of holidays, the white kilt show out in almost all areas where Albanians lived, from Preveza to Mitrovica.

Just to protect this identity, renaissancers were forced to enter in war to gain their national rights, without using any religious cover, neither Muslim nor Christian. For this reason, they held the fight for national rights by following the path of secularism, which they borrowed from Western Europe with its practice of separation of church from state.

In conditions when the absolutist sultan regime did not allowed the creation of any national political institution, the only way to transmit the national ideology to the popular strata, was the non-religious cultural movement and the opening of Albanian schools.

However, the political movement was not scrapped. Albanian League of Prizren (1878-1881), which in its political fight for national rights spanned across national Albanian areas, was her major show. Meanwhile we should admit that because of the anti-Albanian pressure of the clerical institutions and administrative links, the process of



forming the national identity without religious differences, walked in slow steps.

However, some significant results were achieved: the replacement of the various alphabets used by the Albanian language with an alphabet of only Latin letters, which was adopted by the Manastir Congress as the national alphabet, in the year 1908; unclothe Albanian national movement from any religious habit and the formation of associations with participation in each of their different religions Albanians; common goal throughout the Albanians, regardless of their religious and regional, to create a single secular, democratic and illuminist national state.

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After this brief historical journey, come to question: who is today the Albanian national identity and secondly, whether or not there is any compliance between him and European cultural identity? Albanian identity has suffered, as the identities of other peoples, during different historical era, different social and cultural coloration without leaving his ethnic core. Evolution has suffered first in Albanian language and, but has also remained members of the big group of Indo-European language.

And the other main component of the Albanian national identity, geography, - has not essentially change, because the Albanians have lived and continue to live in Southeastern Europe, in the western part of the Balkan Peninsula. Even its position near the edge of Adriatic Sea, as a part of Mediterranean, did not have any changes. However, in the Albanian national identity have influenced historical events related to the geographical environment.

Because of its geographical position, the Adriatic Sea has followed the destiny of fluctuations that incurred developed civilizations around Mediterranean Sea. The Croatian historian Milan Shufrai, speaking for the geographic position of the Albanian fatherland, has written:

"the Adriatic historically observed, is a miniature or at least a cultural household of Mediterranean, which comes between two old worlds, between East and West". He has also noticed that, through the Adriatic Sea have passed time after time different civilizations from East to West and vice-versa. The Albanian territory has served as a passing road, because its shores in Otranto Channel get closer to Italian Peninsula more than in any other part of Adriatic Sea.

As was seen, through this territory moved east to west three civilizations - the ancient with Hellenic clothing, medievalism with Byzantine clothing, and the third time with the Ottoman clothing.

Of those, the Hellenic civilization, with which begins the today's European civilization took root in the Italic Peninsula.; the Byzantine civilization in Italy was more ephemeral, whereas Ottoman civilization had no luck. The West, in turn, landed four times in the Albanian coast - Romans in the antiquity, Normans in XI-XII centuries, and Anzhuius in XIII-XIV centuries and Venetians in XIV-XV centuries, without need to mention the Italian fascist landing in XX century. Of these only Roman rule, which covered the whole Balkans, there were centuries of life. Other Western conquest was limited only in Albanian lands, and even here they had a short life.

If we are allowed to make a definition of these clashes that occurred between these numbers of civilizations, we can affirm that at least theoretically, the Albanian Adriatic edge areas represent, from the viewpoint of civilizations, most Western territory of East and most eastern territory of the West. From this point of view, History of Albania is therefore, the history of Albanian civilization, which has occasionally clashed, leaving traces, with their ebb and flow, the two major civilizations.

The decision declared by the National Assembly of Vlora on 28 November 1912, for a single nation, independent, with democratic character, secular and

illuminist expressed aspiration not only to shake from the political point of view the Ottoman age-long oppression, but also the will to secede Albania from east and finally to turn its face from the West.

As a first step, this historic will became concrete from legal point of view to separate, according of European expression "state from church", the state from religious institutions. This was a revolutionary step in two directions: giving Albanian state since its birth a European secular feature and the second, end the privileged positions they had, once the church, once the mosque, at the expense of each other.

However, the National Assembly of Vlora decision, which was adopted unanimously by all delegates who took part in, including the clergy of both religions, expressed an aspiration. That would become reality a lot of hurdles must be overcome political, economical, social and cultural, which came to light just the Act of Independence was signed.

There is no doubt that one of the most pronounced problems inherited from the past was lagging behind the economic, social and educational situation of the country. It is known that the crucial over passing of backwardness is the improvement of economic and administrative structure of the country, which it also opens the penetration way of European civilization.

Efforts in this direction began with enthusiasm immediately after World War Ist ended. But the results achieved in the field of economic structure, were insufficient, because of the crisis that occupied the world in the period between two World's Wars, which included even Albania. Then World War II^d came, which found occupied Albania from fascist Italy. Also during World War II^d, did not happen any significant change in economic and social structure of the country. Significant changes in



economic and social structure occurred after World War II^d.

Process that took the communist state for the establishment of modern industry, building the country electric power network, intensive agriculture, transport improve, development of art, enhancing education and raising the cultural and technical level in general, created economic, social, technical and cultural base that lead, in fact, in the way of European civilization.

But, on the other hand, to integrate into European civilization, these efforts require appropriate measures for them - the consolidation of the market economy, free competition of goods, guarantee the private ownership, free trade foreign course free currency and pluralism of opinions, ideas and views.

In this regard, the communist state, nailed behind the Marxist-Leninist doctrine, undertook opposite reforms: State the means of production, collectivization of agricultural land, organization of centralized economic, monopolization of the trade, ideologysing the direction of the economy, mono-party political dictatorship and other measures justified by the principles of Marxist-Leninist doctrine, which all together, create suffocation of economic bases development built with great sacrifices.

Efforts taken by the communist regime, during all his time arch, for extending the Marxist-Leninist ideology in all tissue of political, economic, social, cultural, educational, artistic, philosophical, and sociological life, proved that the dome of the disciplined culture does not coincided with the modern economic base. The Confession of Enver Hoxha, that the communist regime was creating the compliance between modern economic base and the progressive state "superstructure", turned out to be a rhetoric without backing. Instead, nearly half century history proved the contrary.

It proved that there was no line between them, but the discrepancy, a discrepancy, which over the years turned into an

antagonistic contradiction. Precisely, this antagonistic contradiction led to the collapse of the communist regime. Proof is the fact that the communist regime was not overthrown, nor by external shocks, either by war within the "Palace", but from culture and science, more precisely by people of culture and science that it itself created.

Despite the pain that caused to the Albanian people, with its earthy dictatorship, tough fight of classes, elimination of private property, the complete international isolation, we must acknowledge that the communist regime left behind some positive results. With the establishment of new cities, increasing the modern industry, full country electrification, development of agricultural technology, the complete disappearance of illiteracy, the establishment of Albanian Universities, extension of hospital network in the village, animation of artistic life and in general of cultural life across the country, - all these together influenced in the field of the Albanian national identity.

The process of urbanization, which took galopante size after World War II, raised the city with residents come from different provinces of the country who started cohabit mixed in the same block, to work in the same center, and to attend the same cultural institutions. The common secular schools with national program for all students, which replaced the former practice of separate schools, according to religion, gender, social affiliation and province, laid the foundations of the national approach to students across the country. Furthermore, the development of artistic literature, national radio and television, theater, film, sports and cultural institutions in general national, returned to the machine shop that turned out, some of them from more than 100 years from the time of National Renaissance, citizens almost equal from the viewpoint of national feelings, the scientific knowledge and civic mentality the same for all, without religious, regional and social differences.

Moreover, now clothes under European models, which replaced the traditional Albanian dress and the differences, disappeared in the former regional clothing (kilt, white cap, shirts, headscarves etc). Likewise, the dialectal language began fade. Home began to take standard Albanian language. The cultural institutions, social organizations and political parties had now members with different religious, social and provincial. All these led to further weakening of the regional components previously noticed in Albania.

Historical process is already leading to galopante steps in the consolidation of the Albanian national identity, without religious and regional differences.

Consequently, in 1991, when the communist regime was overthrown, Albanians appeared before the world with a more unified national identity, and more closer with the European cultural identity, than they had before World War II.

As for what happened in relation to the Albanian national identity after 1991, it is early to speak.



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Education:

1942, Faculty of Economic Sciences, Florence, Italy.

Professional Experience:

Member of Academy of Sciences; Deputy Chairman of Academy of Sciences; Chairman of the Albanian Helsinki Committee; Institute of History; Professor in the University of Tirana; State Bank of Albania.

Publishing:

2 monographs; 8 publications.



Some development that brought the determination of the border line between Serbia and Ottoman Empire

Dr.sc.Bujar DUGOLLI

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Dr.Bujar DUGOLLI

In this article Dr.Dugolli is giving a new analyse of the factors and some development that impacted the determination of the border line between Serbia and ottoman empire.

His analyse starts with the meeting of Prizren in June 10, 1878 where 300 delegates from all the Albanian populated lands in Balkan established the Central Council as political body with purpose starting a new political organization. The Council approved "The book of decisions" where the political peace of all Albanians was becoming as National Institution.

Further more Dr.Dugolli presents the program of the Albanian League on November 27, 1878. Main points of this program were: (1) The Albania to be only one vilajet; (2) The public admin-

istrate employment obligatory must know Albanian language; (3) The education to be developed in Albanian and other languages; etc. With purpose to implement this program 9 Albanian diplomats asked the support of Europe but without any positive result and because of that the Committee of Istanbul sent a memorandum to the Sultan requesting his support against the break down of the Albania. In the same time the Serbian government was fully engaged to disorient the Albanians in all levels. Together with Russia and other power they started to fight against the Albanian League.

Dr.Dugolli has supported hi analyse also in the description of Aleksa Bogosavlevici book " For Albanians" where he make a full analyses of rea-

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sons why is this enmity between Serbian and Albanians. He stress that there have been made many mistakes by Serbian governments. Bogosavlevici said in his book he said : " If we will be honest with ourself, and minimally to accept in spirit our mistakes, that we have done and continue to do, than we have found the possibility to improve everything happening to the Albanians by us.....It is a fact that because of the last Serbia-Turkish war (1877-1878) we have created to ourself the most gnarled avenger and revenger."

An important place in his article Dr.Dugolli gives to the relationship created before and after the Berlin Congress, (10. VI. 1878) especially for the major issue as Plava, Gucia, Hoti and Gruda. The author stress that since this time of major cracking between Albanians and Serbian, the Balkan has become a gunpowder moorings

As conclusion, because of many reasons Dr.. Dugolli said that: "Albanians and Serbian becomes the biggest enmity for each other instead of being collaborators against the ottoman occupation.

Further, Dr.Dugolli said that " No one from the European diplomats spoken against this Serbian crimes against the Albanians. The first one, said Dugolli, to speak about that was Georg Fred Williams in his book "Albanians"

According of Dr. Dugolli the relationship between Albanians and Serbian, during the Albanian League of Prizren, will be framed with an aggressive diplomatic policy until 1885 where the main goal swill be the occupation of Kosovo from Serbia under every price.

The determination of the border line between Serbia and Turkey finished in the beginning of November 1879. This process goes over a many injustices from in favour of Serbia, which brought

many new enmity between Albanians and Serbian.

After that Dr.Dugolli analyse the strategical plans of Serbia to enlarge its border with purpose of bringing Serbia closer to the Adriatic see.

In the end, Dr.Dugolli concludes that because of the ethnical cleansing of the Albanians from there land-bank, because of wrong decisions of the internationals and because of the expansionism ambitions of some Balkan's people, the unpleasantness of the Albanians in all the Albanian vilayets was increased and many wars started one by one.



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Publication:

10 scientific paper.

Foreign language:

English, Serbian-Croatian



THE BAPTIZING FORMULA AND ALBANIAN LANGUAGE OF XV CENTURY

In this article Academic. prof.dr.Kolec Topalli, explains the importance of one document written in the Church of "Shen Trinise" in Mat from one of the most distinguished personality of the Albanian world, which will serve as basic support to know the Albanians language spoken in the time of Scanderbeg, during the first contacts with ottoman occupation.

This document consist on the baptizing formula, written 545 years ago, from the collaborator of Scanderbeg, Pal Engjëlli.

Topalli says that, with this simple formula "*Un tē pagëzonj pr emënит Atit et birit et spertit senit*", Pal Engjëlli translated in Albanian the bible part, which in Latin language is "*baptizantes eos in nomine Patris, et Fili, et Spiritus Sancti*".

The author of the article explains that this sentence of eleven words is the basic

support to know the Albanian language spoken in the lately medieval age period.

He says that, the pronoun "un" is the first dated word of the written Albanian language.

Further in the article, the author explains how this word has changed in years and in different dialects.

Many other explanations and facts in article, prove that this document has un-replaced value for knowing the Albanian language feature in the time of Scanderbeg.



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Academic.prof.dr. Kolec TOPALLI

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Honours:
1993, "Teacher of the people" for contribution of the sciences fields.

Publication:
From '70 till today had published 11 monographs, more than 100 articles in Albanian and five other foreign languages.

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ALBANIA RATIFIES THE NON-MATERIAL HERITAGE CONVENTION

Academic.prof.dr. Vasil S. TOLE



Akac.prof.dr
Vasil S.TOLE

Abstract

In this article the author informs the public about the Convention for Protection of non-material cultural heritage.

As author explains, the main goal of this convention is protection of non-material cultural heritage, sensibilisation of the public, evaluation of heritage and, international cooperation in the field.

The convention determines the fields of the non-material

heritage as: traditions, language, social practice, etc.

The measures to protect the cultural the heritage are: identification, documentation, researching, protection and promotion. The author said that ratification of the convention from Albania, will be a good support for protecting it. Actually Albania has won the status of the "Masterpiece of oral heritage of the humankind" for the musical phenomena of *iso-polyphony*.



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Birthday 1963. Studied for composition in the Academy of Arts of Tirana, Albania on 1987. In 1991 nominated as professor of musical folklore in the Musical Faculty of Tirana. In 1994 finished the Doctorate in the field of etno-musicology. 1994-1995 post university study in Essen-Germany. In 1996 in the University of Athena, Greece. In 2004 received the title Professor. In 2008 he becomes the member of the Academy of Sciences of Republic of Albania.

Author of many articles and mammographies for music.

Winner of many important prizes in national and international level.

Founder of important musical organizations as: "New Albanian music" 1993; "The Rilm Abstract Literature of Music" Albanian section, New York 1995; CIOFF - Albanian section, 1996; Chairman of "Albanian Musical Council"; Member of International Musical Council UNESCO, Paris; Member of SEM-USA, Germany etc.

In 1997-1999 works as Director of National Theatre of Opera, in Tirana; 2001-2007, Director of Cultural Heritage on Ministry of Culture, youths and Sports.



STUDIES IN VIRGIN FORESTS IMPORTANT FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF A SILVICULTURE CLOSE TO NATURE IN THE FOREST MANAGEMENT



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ABSTRACT

Roughly two main types of un-managed forest can be distinguished in Europe: so called primeval or *virgin forests* which have never been managed and *strict forest reserves (SFR)*, which are left to develop freely. The scientific interest in un-managed forests is closely linked to its application in forest management.

Therefore monitoring and analysing patterns and processes of regeneration in un-managed forests is of major interest for forestry research. The presented paper deals with regeneration in un-managed beech (*Fagus sylvatica* L.) forests in Albania. For the virgin forests data on sample areas of 3.6 to 5.0 ha with a full survey of DBH and positions of trees < 7 cm dbh are carried out. Regeneration (trees < 7cm dbh, with-out seedlings < 1 year) was sampled on a systematic grid network. Hence, advance regeneration seems to be a typical feature of the examined beech virgin forests.

The regeneration should generally be affected by competition of overstory trees. In virgin forests this relationship may be masked by maturity- and age-effects. Furthermore regeneration of shade-tolerant beech can stand low radiation and high competition levels for quite some time.

Key-words: virgin forests, strict forest reserves, forest management, forest regeneration, gaps.

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PAGE 34

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Publications, Projects:

Coordinator of 4 projects;
Author of 5 books and more than 10 scientific papers.

Foreign Language:

German, English, Italian



THE CLOSED MINES, AND THERE'S IMPACT IN ENVIRONMENT



**Prof.as.dr.Skënder LIPO
Dr.Edmond Hoxha**

In this article the authors deal with the closing mines process in Albania where are many closed mines, mainly of iron, coal, boxides and copper.

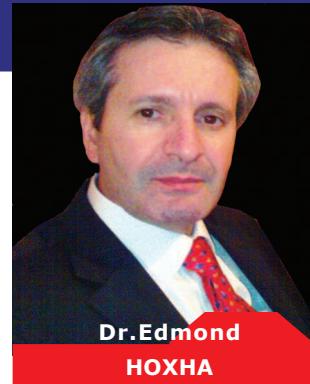
In the article authors explain the way of mining closing in Albania, mistakes and there's impact in environment. From the other side they explain what is happening in the abandoned mines and there impacts in the community life. The authors have taken a case study of the coal mine in Mëzes, Albania a mine where the inclination of the layers is 70° till 85°.

The location of the mine, the features, geological conditions and methods of exploitation have brought physical deformation and pollution of the environment. The deformation have been in the form of descents and funnels. In parallel with physical damage of the surface and objects, this zone had a pollution of the environment because of mining wastes, broken of the natural underground waters equilibrium, agricultural field damage, movement of the terrain, noises from the explosives etc..

Actually the land of the mine is privatized and used for building construction. The only "communication" with the mine are the closed entry of pits and the waters coming out from the air-shaft. There are no data about the situation of the mining works in side. The author believe that they are in the process of demolition and extension of the natural arch.



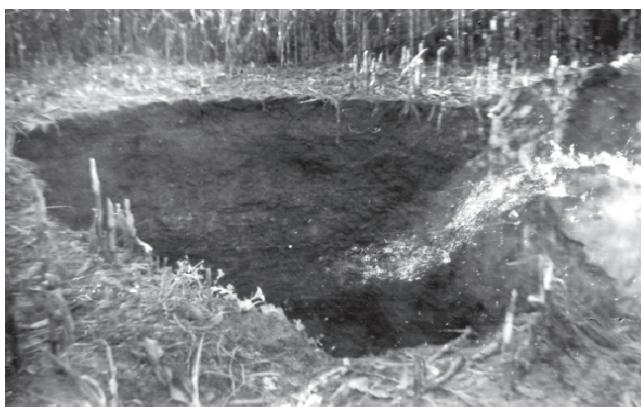
**Prof.as.dr. Skënder
LIPO**



**Dr.Edmond
HOXHA**

In the end of the articles the authors recommend as following:

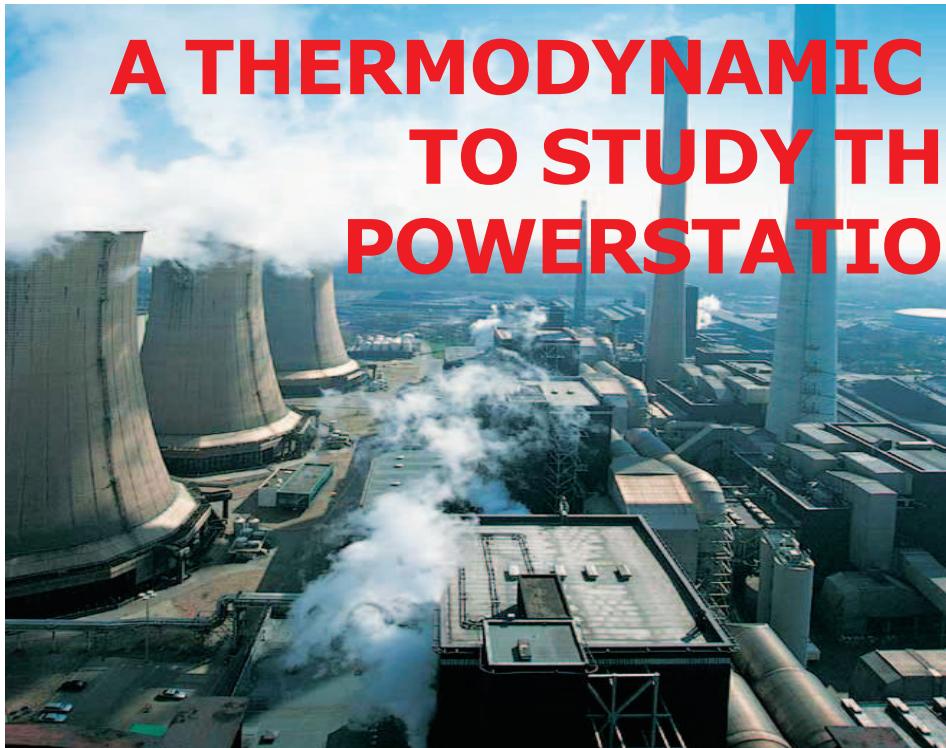
1. In the process of the mine reopening must keep in consideration the impact on the environment and associated with legal acts improvement;
2. The Mëzes mining pits continue to be a source of risk for the citizens and because of that there's entrance must be closed;
3. Stop the waste deposit in the pits, because they pollute the waters;
4. The zone around the pits must be protected and be in the commune administrations;
5. Plane the necessary funds for the stocks rehabilitation



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A THERMODYNAMIC METHOD TO STUDY THE POWERSTATIONS.



Eng.Ruzhdi BAÇOVA

SUMMARY

The usable methods, till now, for analysis technical-economical for power station have serious defects in their practice use. The represented method accomplishes at best this duty.

The main value of this method is that the results are with no approach but in natural way making possible the understanding of the energetic processes in the power stations. In every result we find possible to implement the two principals of thermodynamics.

This method makes possible, that according to the needs for electrical energy and thermal energy, to calculate the expected economical indicators, the needs for combustible and preliminary costs for every type of production.

Electrical and thermal energy are valuable energetic products. Each production has its respective consummations and current expenditures. The mayor parts of expenditures are the expenditures made for the combustible. Securing minimal expenditures of combustible, requests the extensively implementation of scientific analysing methods for a thoroughly study of thermal schema, to make possible the determination of rational parameters at cycles with steam turbine.

To evaluate the use of primary energy in power-station for every kind and way of production, we can use the specific consume and the relative specific consume of combustible, total production efficiency of the power-station and the specific elaboration coefficient of electro-energy from the needed thermal energy (working capacity coefficient of steam).

The main indicator is the specific consume of combustible for every kind and way of production. Therefore to determine the specific consume of combustible for every kind and way of production, we should realize the combustible dispersion for which production, this is very important in the combined production. These are some methods for combustible dispersion.

But till now different methods to determine consume of combustible were approximate. "Scientist meditate till now that distributing combustible methods in the combined production can not derive from the two principals of thermodynamics, so they have no scientific base." [1]

Articles about this method and some its applications are published in different periodicals inside and outside the country. Also this method has been used in the accomplished studies in AEC for strengthening of power station in Fier and Ballsh , for technical-economical analysis at concrete work of power station in Fier and for to evaluate work of power station in Vlora. The thermal schema analysis in this method is based from two principals of thermodynamics. At the end we can say that this method is a thermodynamic method of studying the power stations and determining technical-economical indicators for every kind and way of production.

"The scientists and the specialists, have been and are supporting the growing of the heating process through the combined production, but at the same time is necessary to discover the ways



to count and improve the technical-economical indicators in this kind of production, a direct way to significantly reduce losses in power stations and in thermal networks." [2].

The represented method accomplishes at best this duty.

This method is elaborated from Dip. Ing. Ruzhdi BAÇOVA, with a great scientific support giving from Polytechnic University of Tirana, and particularly from professorship of Energetic Department, through the opponents and collaboration for the elaboration of application articles of this method.

1.- COMBINED PRODUCTION IN THE THERMOS-POWER STATIONS.

Heating thermo centrals that work according to the graph of electrical needs often are equipped with turbine with bleeding steam and condensation fulfilling also in this way, till a known quantity the graph of thermal needs.

It is clear that the thermal schema of a heating thermo central, with turbine with bleeding steam and condensation, realizes the same production as that of a thermo central equipped with two turbines, one with contra pressure and one with condensation. Both cases should have equal:

- Fresh steam parameters.

Parameters of steam in the input of contra pressure turbine with parameters of steam in the input of bleeding steam and condensation turbine

Parameters of steam in the output of contra pressure turbine with parameters of steam in output of bleeding steam and condensation turbine

In this condition the combined production of electrical and thermal energy in the turbine with bleeding steam and condensation, is studied in a simple way (mechanical sum), of the co generated production of thermal and electric energy in the turbine with contra pressure and the single electrical energy production in the condensation turbine.

EFFICIENCY OF THERMAL ENERGY PRODUCTION

From what we mentioned the thermal energy is taken in the coo-generation work regime and it is independent from the condensation work regime.

Relative specific consume does not depend from the place (in the thermal scheme) where the steam or water is taken, so we can say that hot water or steam is produced with the same efficiency independently by its parameters.

Efficiency of produced hot water or steam in thermo centrals is established through the equation (08-06) [5] which concretely is:

$$\eta_a = \eta_k \frac{i_{af} * \eta_u + k_2 * i_{are} + (k - k_2 + k_r) * i_{ush} - \frac{1+k+k_r}{\eta_r} * i_{uu}}{i_{ap} - i_{uu} + k * (i_{ub} - i_{uu})} \quad (01)$$

From the equation (1) it is clear that the efficiency of steam production in thermo centrals, according to this method, depends by the technical and technological parameters of all the equipment that take part in production such as the steam generator, steam generator output separator, turbine and regenerative system for heat of input feeding water.

EFFICIENCY OF ELECTRICAL ENERGY PRODUCTION

Efficiency of electrical energy production will be:

$$\eta_w = \frac{E_w}{E_{0.W_k} + E_{0.W_{ko}}} \quad (02)$$

where:

E_w - electrical energy according the consumer graphics of needs

$E_{0.W_k}$ - the primary energy (of combustible) consume for electrical energy of the production to condensation depending on the consumers graphic of needs for electric energy

$E_{0.W_{ko}}$ - the primary energy (at combustible) consume for electrical energy of the production to coo-generation depending on the consumers graphic of needs for thermal energy

Efficiency of electrical energy production in relation with the generated power is:

$$\eta_w = \frac{W}{\frac{W_k}{\eta_k} + \frac{W_{ko}}{\eta_{ko}}} \quad (03)$$

where:

W - generated power

W_k - generated power by the condensation regime

W_{ko} - generated power by the coo-generation regime

η_k - efficiency of electrical energy production in condensation work regime is given by the expression []

$$\eta_k = \frac{\eta_{k,0}}{\xi} \quad (04)$$



η_{ko} .- efficiency of electrical energy production in the coo-generation work regime.

ξ .- coefficient of the losses in the tower of refreshment

Realized electrical power in the coo-generation work regime is given by the expression (5)

$$W_{ko} = K_8 * D_{dh} \quad (05)$$

D_{dh} .- quantity of necessary vapour for the transport of thermal energy

K_8 .- specific electrical energy generated by the passage of the vapour in the turbine.

Electrical energy, which should be realized by the condensation work regime

$$W_k = W - W_{ko} \quad (06)$$

Making the above substitution in equation (3) we have:

$$\eta_W = \frac{\eta_a * W * C}{\xi * W * C - D_{dh} * Y_2 * \frac{K_8}{Y_2} * C * (\xi - 1)} \quad (07)$$

In the above equation we can write:

$$E_Q = D_{dh} * Y_2 \quad (08)$$

E_Q .- energy given through vapour to the thermal consumers

Y_2 . - specific energy really taken from the thermal consumer

$$\omega_Q = \frac{C * K_8}{Y_2} \quad (09)$$

ω_Q .- working capacity coefficient of steam

$$\frac{E_Q}{E_W} = K \quad (10)$$

K -mass of coo-generation.

Finally we have the mathematical expression which evaluates the efficiency of electrical energy production in dependence of the coo-generation mass.

$$\eta_W = \frac{1}{\frac{\xi}{\eta_a} - \frac{(\xi - 1)}{\eta_a} * \omega_Q * K} \quad (11)$$

we write

$$E_{0.W_{ko}} = \omega_Q * E_Q \quad (12)$$

and

$$n_r = \frac{E_{0.W_{ko}}}{E_W} \quad (13)$$

at the end we have the equation that gives the dependence of efficiency from the part of energy produced by coo-generation (n_r .)

$$\eta_W = \frac{1}{\frac{\xi}{\eta_a} - \frac{(\xi - 1)}{\eta_a} * n_r} \quad (14)$$

Efficiency of electrical energy production in dependence of energy production efficiency in the simple and clean regimes and coo-generation mass.

$$\eta_W = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{\eta_k} - \left(\frac{1}{\eta_k} - \frac{1}{\eta_{ko}} \right) * n_r} \quad (15)$$

Electrical energy production efficiency in dependence with relative specific consume in simple and clean regime and the coo-generation mass

$$\eta_W = \frac{1}{q_{q_k} - (q_{q_k} - q_{q_{ko}}) * n_r} \quad (16)$$



THE SPECIFIC CONSUME OF THE HEAT

The specific consume of the heat for the electric energy production is:

$$q_{q_w} = \frac{\xi * W - (\xi - 1) * E_Q * \omega_Q}{\eta_a} \quad (17)$$

we multiply both sides by: $\frac{Y_W}{Q_f^f}$

Q_f^f .-heat inserted in the steam generator furnace by 1 kg of fuel.

we write

$$b_w = \frac{q_{q_w} * Y_W}{Q_f^f} \quad (18)$$

We have:

$$b_w = \frac{C * \xi}{\eta_e * \eta_m * \eta_a * Q_f^f} - \frac{C * (\xi - 1)}{\eta_e * \eta_m * \eta_a * Q_f^f} * \omega_Q * \frac{E_Q}{W} \quad (19)$$

$$b_w = b_{ko} * \xi - b_{ko} * (\xi - 1) * \frac{\omega_Q * E_Q}{W} \quad (20)$$

$$b_w = b_k - (b_k - b_{ko}) * \frac{W_{ko}}{W} \quad (21)$$

Through heating realization from the steam input in the turbine is produced electric energy in conformity with cycle in piece n_T with the specific consume of fuel b_{ko} and the rest with the specific consume of fuel b_k by sending steam in the condensers. In this case the fuel specific consume is:

$$b_w = b_k - (b_k - b_{ko}) * n_T \quad (22)$$

where:

n_r .-coefficient of profit electric energy from working at necessary steam for thermal energy

$$n_r = \frac{\omega_Q * E_Q}{W} = \frac{W_{ko}}{W} \quad (23)$$

The specific consume of fuel reflects the first law and at second law of thermodynamics in the combined production.

$$b_w = b_k - \Delta b_n * n_T \quad (24)$$

We write the equation (20) in form bellow:

$$b_w = b_{ko} * \xi - b_{ko} * (\xi - 1) * \omega_Q * \frac{E_Q}{W} \quad (25)$$

$$b_w = b_k - (b_k - b_{ko}) * \omega_Q * K \quad (26)$$

$$b_w = b_k - \Delta b_k * K \quad (27)$$

$$\Delta b_k = \omega_Q * \Delta b_k \quad (28)$$

$$n_r = \omega_Q * K \quad (29)$$

The coefficient of electric energy profit from the elaboration of the necessary steam to realize the heating , is a product of working capacity coefficient of steam and coo-generation mass K . Equation 29 gives in a concentrated way the application of the second low of thermodynamics in the combined production.

GENERAL OUTPUT OF PRODUCTION ENERGY

General output of power station depending from quantity of kind productions and output for production energy according to every kind and way of production is:

$$\eta_{TEC} = \frac{W * C + D_{dh2} * Y_2}{\frac{W_k * C}{\eta_k} + \frac{W_{ko} * C}{\eta_{ko}} + \frac{D_{dh2} * Y_2}{\eta_a}} \quad (30)$$

$$\eta_{TEC} = \frac{\eta_a * (W * C + D_{dh2} * Y_2)}{\xi * W * C + D_{dh2} * Y_2 * \left[1 - \frac{K_8}{Y_2} * C * (\xi - 1) \right]} \quad (31)$$

$$\eta_{TEC} = \frac{1 + K}{\frac{1}{\eta_k} + \left[\frac{1}{\eta_{ko}} + \left(\frac{1}{\eta_k} - \frac{1}{\eta_{ko}} \right) * \omega_Q * K \right]} \quad (32)$$

$$\eta_{TEC} = \frac{1 + \frac{n_r}{\omega_Q}}{\frac{1}{\eta_k} + \left[\frac{1}{\eta_{ko}} + \left(\frac{1}{\eta_k} - \frac{1}{\eta_{ko}} \right) * n_r \right]} \quad (33)$$



CONCLUSIONS

1. According to this method to evaluate the primary energy efficiency of use in power-station, can be used one of the technical economical indicators like :steam production efficiency, electrical energy average production efficiency, total production efficiency, specific combustible consume for production of thermal and electrical energy etc. and in each of the indicators can be viewed the influence of the thermal energy production percentage in the combined production. This technical economical indicators are higher as higher are the needs for thermal energy.

2. The use of this method makes possible, that according to the needs for electrical energy and thermal energy, to calculate the expected economical indicators, the needs for combustible and preliminary costs for every type of production.

3. The main value of this method is that the results are with no approach but in natural way making possible the understanding of the energetic processes in the power stations. This method is a thermodynamic method to study the power stations. In every result we find possible to implement the two principals of thermodynamics.

4. With the implementation of this scientific thermodynamic method is possible a more extended study of the thermal schema with the steam turbine cycle, to establish rational parameters, assuring a higher and more economic utilization for the thermo energy equipment.

RECOMMENDATIONS

As one thermodynamic method ,it is necessary to say that, this method should be to become resource to support study of the technical economical indicators and for a more extended study of the thermal schema with the steam turbine cycle.

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WETLANDS; THEIR IMPORTANCE AND MANAGEMENT

KARAVASTA

Sonila PAPATHIMIU



Definition of wetlands

The definition of wetlands is very difficult, because of the enormous variety of the wetland types and the problems of defining their boundaries. Nevertheless it is already known that wetlands occupy the transitional zones between permanently wet and generally dry environments – they share characteristics of both environments, yet cannot be

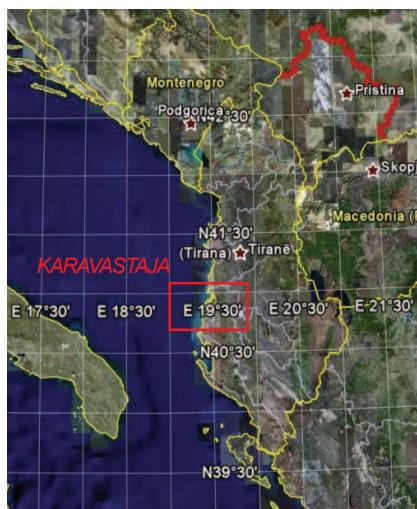
classified as either aquatic water for some significant period of time.

The simple definition for the wetlands is: "land with soils that are permanently flooded" (Williams 1990: p.1). Ramsar Convention, defines wetlands as: "areas of marsh, fen, peat land or water, whether natural or artificial, permanent or temporary, with water that is static or flowing, fresh, brackish or salt, including areas of marine water the depth of which at low tide does not exceed six meters".

According to the Ramsar classification, there are marine, coastal, inland and man-made types. These types are subdivided into thirty categories of natural wetlands and nine human made ones (Dugan, 1993).

The Karavasta wetland is the biggest one of this type in the whole south coastline of the Adriatic Sea. (Wetland inventory). It is situated between Shkumbin and Seman rivers. Most of these wetlands system is represented by

Karavasta lagoon with water surface 4330 acres and maximum depth of 1,3m and two other smaller lagoons, south Godulla and north Godulla. In this wetlands system there are also some other types of wetlands as: estuaries, shallow marine water, marshes with salty and brackish water, sand dunes, drainage and watering channels, agricultural land flooded permanently etc. The wetland is divided by the sea with a narrow littoral cordon. The





Karavasta wetland is connected to the sea via three channels; north channel 700 m long, 17 m wide and 0,37 m deep; central channel 1200m long, 26m wide and 1,55m deep; and south channel 300m long, 23m wide and 0,6m deep.

Wetlands importance

The importance of the wetlands has changed with time. As understanding and researching of wetlands has increased, more subtle goods and services have become apparent. The complex interactions between water, soils, topography, microorganisms, plants and animals make wetlands amongst the Earth's most productive ecosystems. They represent only 6% of the Earth's surface and are considered one of the most threatened landscapes in the world (Gardiner 1994). Due to their great importance wetlands have been described both as "kidney of the landscape", because of the functions they perform in the hydrological and chemical cycles, and as "biological supermarket" because of the extensive food webs and rich biodiversity they support (Mitch & Gossenlink, 1993).

The human perception of the wetlands has always been ambivalent. Misunderstanding of their ecology and functions lead to their perception as hazardous wasteland, or an area to be drained and become more productive lands for agricultural uses. Wetlands were considered hazardous and lands harbouring diseases such as: malaria, fever, yellow fever etc. (Dugan, 1993). However, local people often have used them as an economic resource. Today, most of the people are happy to visit them as tourists or enjoy their beauty via the medium of television.

The latest researches are emphasizing the fundamental role that wetlands play locally, regional and globally, highlighting the need for specialists from many scientists to apply their

knowledge and skills in order to solve not only environmental problems but also social and economic issues related with wetlands. Wetlands have a number of functions, yield more than one product and can have a range of attributes (Barbier et al.1994).

The importance of the Karavasta Wetlands.

(*The analyse of some of its most important attributes, products and functions*)

The most important attributes of the Karavasta wetlands are; Biodiversity and cultural heritage

The system of Karavasta wetlands has national and international importance. Due to its particular geographical position, hydrological and hydro biological conditions, and particularly for natural richness the Karavasta wetlands are the most important one in Albania concerning the biodiversity. For its great values the Karavasta wetland is the first Albanian zone

The richness vegetation of the Karavasta is increased by the presence in this wetland of some kinds of *orchids* such as: Orchids albanica, Orchids paparistoi etc.

In Divjaka forest there are mainly pine trees (pine and wild pine).

The Karavasta wetland owns unrepeatable values also for the great variety of its fauna. In Karavasta there are more than 200 kinds of birds, 25 kinds of reptiles, 29 kinds of amphibians and reptiles (or 58% of all the kinds of reptiles found in our country). A particular value has also its *ortinofauna* or birds life. The Karavasta wetland is classified among the five most important breeding places in the world of 2-4% of the Dalmatian pelican (*Pelecanus ciprus*), which represent the most western nesting site for this species in the Europe. From the other water birds there are; little white gull, white stark and redwing, little Cygnus, red head duck and black dotted duck, some kinds of ducks, marsh and fen

Functions	Products	Attributes
Flood control	Fisheries	Biological diversity
Sediment accretion and deposition	Game	Cultural heritage
Water purification	Forage	
Storage of organic matter	Timber	
Food-chain support	Water	
Water transport		
Tourism/recreation		

Table 1. A categorization of the value of wetlands

included in the Ramsar Convention as zone of international importance in 1994 (Ramsar site No:781, Agency Unique Code: 3AL001)

The vegetation in Karavasta wetlands is dominated by: tamarind, dock, *qepëza* (fine straw), *truska* (another kind of straw), *frytje* (high straw), *penie* and *reed-mace* of the marsh. In the islands of the marsh dominate straw, where the pelicans breed.

nightingale, middle scoter, some kinds of terns, some kinds of seagulls, woodcocks etc.

From the forest's birds the most diffused are: great eagle and the imperial eagle, small falcon and the wood falcon, pheasant, ring ouzel, forest owl, long ear owl, woodpecker.

In this zone are much diffused also some kinds of field fowls such as: grape's gull, the little cane stark, the little olive derisory, gray fly trapper etc.



The local people grow in their gardens different *kinds of fowls* such as: chicken and turkey, ducks, geese, doves etc.



The Divjaka forest is populated by different kinds of mammals such as: red fox, wild rabbit, boar, hind, jackal, wolf, hedgehog, Fitch, buffalo, bronco and wild cow, weasel, hedgehog etc.

From the reptiles here we can mention some kinds of snakes (viper, shigjetulla, bullari, and copperhead), some kinds of lizards and turtles.

From the house animals that are grown from the local people are; cow, sheep, horse, donkey, mule, rabbit etc.

The Karavasta lagoon and the sea are rich with different kinds of fishes and other sea species. From the fishes the most diffused are: flathead grey mullet, gilthead sea bream, European sea bass, common sole, European eel etc. From the other sea species there



are; green crab, mussel, jellyfish, sea-horse, sea-turtle etc.

An important impact in the development of the Karavasta wetland has also the rich historic heritage and the people with their characteristics. In the life of the Divjaka municipal and the villages around the wetlands it is very important the heritage and the conservation and pass over the next generations a rich folk treasure, where it reflects the vitality and its material and spiritual heritage.

The main products offered by the Karavasta wetlands are; agricultural products, fisheries, forage, fuel wood, water etc.

Agricultural products.

This zone has had and continues to have high production of the vegetables, melon, watermelon etc. These products support very well the

Fisheries.

The most important fishes cached in the Karavasta wetland are; flathead grey mullet, gilthead sea bream, European eel, European sea bass, and the common ways of fishing are; fishing with fish barrier, located in each three channels that connect lagoon with the sea or godullas (40-50% of the fish production), fishing with different types of nets (30-40%, fishing with fyke nets, for catching all fish species, especially for eel catching (20%) and fishing with hooks (individual). The workers employed in the fishing department are 84.

The maximum productivity of the Karavasta lagoon was during the period from 1976 to 1990, with an average of 253 tones per year of 61,1kg/ha including the crabs. Between the years 1992 and 1995 the productivity



tourism during the summer time and have continued to support it also after the year 1990. The agricultural potential of the area continue to bring great considerable profits to the farmers. In the last years it has increased the surface planted with fruit trees, which are a good economic support for the farmers, especially during the tourist season.

dropped to 92.8 tones per year or 22,4kg/ha per year. In 2004 the productivity dropped to 50 tones per year.

The decline of the productivity observed after the year 1990 would be caused mainly by the eutrophication process in this lagoon, but also the fishery statistics in these years are not very reliable.



Forage, timber etc.

Tree-cutting has intensified after the year 1990 due to increased constructing activities. Also has intensified overgrazing and cutting of fuel wood by the local people for heat and cooking.

The Karavasta wetlands functions.

Among the functions of Karavasta wetlands the most important and with great profit for local people is the development of different kinds of tourism. In these areas some of the tourism practices are;

Balneal tourism is the most practiced type. This type of tourism is favourites from the climatic, water, flora and fauna richness of Karavasta wetlands. During the tourist season the water temperature reaches high values $23,4^{\circ}\text{C}$ – $25,1^{\circ}\text{C}$. The balneal tourism in Divjaka beach is organized mainly as daily tourism.

Curative tourism. The sea climate and the sandy coast influence the human organism for healing and curing some diseases such as; rheumatism, stimulates the tract, increases the red blood globules, has impact on the nervous system through the chemical reaction of the salty water etc.

Sportive tourism in Divjaka beach is practiced most as a

spontaneous type of tourism. The main sportive activities practiced here are: the sports in the sand (beach volley, football, running) in the water (swimming, sailing with small boats, diving) also fishing and hunting.

Sight seeing tourism. Its geographical position it is very favourable and near the main places to be visited in Albania.

The nearest place to Karavasta wetland with great interest for the religious and cultural tourists is the Byzantine Church of the "New Karavasta", which is located only 24km far from it.

The Karavasta wetland it is not very far from other antique places with great interest for the sightseer such as; residence



which is 70km far, Durrës the main port (harbour) of Albania is 79km far from Karavasta wetland. In this city the tourist can admire parts of the city wall, roman ruins, amphitheatre, Byzantine church of the fifth century, market place and the archeological museum.

With great interest for sightseeing are also the rich landscape and the mosaic of natural environment of the wetlands and the areas around it, which offer an interesting itinerary for walking. For this reason it is proposed to build a watchtower and a small information centre inside the protected area.

Familiar tourism. This type of tourism has begun to be practiced also in Divjaka. It will be more effective to encourage the growth of this type of tourism because it helps to increase the hosting capacity and more benefits for the hosting families.

Scientific tourism. The Karavasta wetland has always been in the scientific itinerary of the Albanian and foreigner scientists. This zone is very special because it is a good area for the researches in many scientific fields, for scientists of flora and fauna, of fowls, of fishes, the geomorphologies can study the lagoon and its evolution etc.

Artistic tourism. The Divjaka forest has been a good inspiration for many painters, not



afresku in the Chirch of "Karavasta e Re".

Photo.Tobias Salathé

centre of Klodiana, in Peqin (27km far away) the Saint Mary's Ardenica Monastery (50km), Apollonia the Greek ex-colony (75km), the museum city of Berat

only from Lushnja but also from other cities. Some of the Albanian painters who have painted in Divjaka forest are; Sali Shijaku,



Kujtim Buza, Lec Shkreli, Besim Golemi etc. This zone has been inspiration also for the literature and cinematography.

From the other functions we can mention:

Sediment accretion and deposition.

The geomorphology process in this wetland manifests with accumulation and deposition of sand mostly from inland, which changes the coastline, creates lagoons etc.

The coastal line of Karavasta lagoon area has continuously modified its configuration due to accumulation and alluvium of Seman and Shkumbin rivers and the swell of Adriatic Sea. The creation of two smaller lagoons has also happened by the increased of the sediments.

The Management: Conservation, Restoration and Creation of wetlands.

In designing and establishing planning and management frameworks for sustainable conservation and use of wetland resources special care needs to be taken to ensure that these are pursued within an appropriate institutional policies.

The historical geographers have described how the value of wetlands has been ignored and have explained that due to this attitude their conservation has received low priority, and their loss has been larger in the past.

Wetland loss is a result of natural and human-made causes. Natural causes include sea level rise, droughts, storms, biotic effects etc. However the main cause of the loss of most of wetlands has been the human action either direct or indirect. Some human actions directly responsible for the loss of wetlands include: their conversion for aquaculture, mining for extraction of different minerals, and extraction of water through drainage etc. From the indirect human actions that have caused

the loss of wetlands are; discharges of pesticides and other polluters, hydrological alterations by channels, roads and other structures, and subsidence due to extraction of ground-water, oil, gas and other minerals have all damaged wetland sites.

In the management of wetlands it is observed the trend to maximize the profit from only one product. The effective management of them needs the good recognize of their inter linkages and the benefits to be obtained from the integrated management of many resources at the same time. This integrated management can be achieved through collaboration of institutions such as departments of



fisheries, forestry, water resources, tourism, transport etc. Such integration is required beyond the wetland site itself in the form of planning and management of the catchments of coastal zone within the wetland lies.

The sustainable management of the Karavasta wetland.

The strategy of the management of Karavasta wetlands should put in the centre of planning the environmental values and its productivity potentials. Being a coastal wetland its conservation depends a lot from the human action causes. The direct use of wetlands should be with well-defined objectives and ecological results.

In the integrated management of this wetland should be valued altogether the envi-

nmental policies, tourist policies, agricultural and food policies and the conservation of coastal areas.

The natural intervention in the wetland should be done considering the hydraulic and ecological management, the reinforcement of institutional and legislation of the work in the lagoons, active collaboration between different institutions, increasing of the awareness toward the ecological and economical values of the natural resources offered by the wetland, prohibition of the illegal fishery and hunting in the protected areas etc.

In the future, the development of tourism should to be organized inside the sustainable development principles and according to the laws in protection of National Park of Divjaka and the Karavasta wetland. The utilization of a touristic zone providing at the same time its conservation needs an appropriate way of organization and transportation. The spontaneous way of the development of tourism

which has dominated and continues to dominate in our country, continues to bring unexpected results and a non professional way of its utilization.

To have an effective utilization of different types of tourism this zone offers it is needed to make a classification of the different zones dividing them in: areas of balnear tourism, areas of scientific tourism, areas of sportive tourism, areas of cultural tourism etc.

Some of the principles for a sustainable management of Karavasta wetlands:

■ The Karavasta lagoon is a sensitive ecosystem that needs an appropriate strategy to be managed in a sustainable way.

This coastal lagoon is a "transitory" ecosystem which existence is related to the continental and coastal dynamics.



The fishery management in Karavasta lagoon depends on the stability of hydraulic exchanges between marine and freshwater. This stability provides the seasonal protection of the migratory fishes.

Capture fishery and the extensive aquaculture, in conducted in responsible way, and should contribute considerably the conservation of lagoon environment and especially of the morphology of the system.

The sustainable management of the resources of the lagoon and the areas around it will be achieved only through taking in consideration some of the main principles that would support a sustainable development;

The development of a sustainable aquaculture

Good utilization of the sea species captured and over catching during the winter time.

The control of the fishery licenses.

The monitoring of flora and fauna for the conservation of the biodiversity and have the resources of the wetland.

The utilization of a sensitive agriculture to the environmental problems and an appropriate utilization of the resources of the area.

Building of the appropriate structures for the urbanization of the nearer resident centres etc.

The first possibility for the realization of a sustainable development and adaptation to the potential resources is the proposal of a master plan for the zone.

The designation and application of a master plan is not simple but it's worthy to make an attempt, knowing that only the people who manage the lagoon and the limitrophe areas will have more interest to conserve it.

Future investments in Karavasta wetlands need to be based on the best possible understanding of the capacity of this ecosystem to sustain different forms of use. At the same time, lessons from traditional systems of wetland management have much to contribute to modern-

day management. To meet these needs, five areas of research require special attention from the administration of Divjakë municipality.

1. Resource analysis. The assessment of the capacity of the wetland to sustain different uses. This requires analyses of water, soil, flora and fauna etc. Effective solutions must be based on a good understanding of ecosystem functioning, which of itself necessitates more collaboration research between institutions and between different disciplines.

2. Socio-economic studies. Wetland degradation is often due to mismanagement by rural communities. Management

needs to be based on socio-economic studies that provide an understanding of the changing rural economy and on ways to provide incentives to people to manage resources more effectively.

3. Climate change. Wetland management needs to plan for predicted trends in climate and changes in the distribution of species over large parts of the world.

4. Population growth and pressure. Substantial effort needs to be made in examining the impacts of increasing human population upon wetland resources, and in identifying mechanisms that might be used to reduce these impacts

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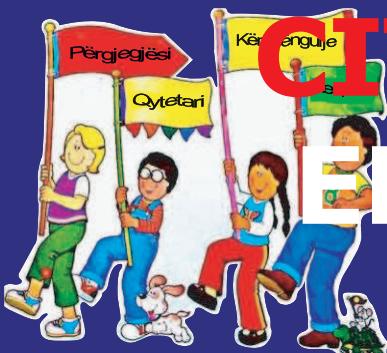
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DEMOCRATIC CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION



Marsela ROBO



In recent years, initiatives on the part of several international organisations (UNESCO, Council of Europe, etc.) and research institutions have sought to encourage the idea of citizenship education and research into related issues, as well as teaching in this field. Citizenship education is seen as one means of facing up to the challenges of the 21st century.

Some definitions of terms "citizen", "citizenship", "responsible citizenship", "citizenship education" are bringing in this article. In recent decades, societies have changed and, with them, the theoretical conceptions and practical implementation of these terms. Several countries refer to the term "citizenship" in their national language as expressing merely the judicial relationship between the citizen and the State. In other countries, the term also refers to the social role of citizens in the society in which they coexist with others.

The notion of "responsible citizenship" raises issues concerned with awareness and knowledge of rights and duties. It is also closely related to civic values such as democracy and human rights,

equality, participation, partnership, social cohesion, solidarity, tolerance of diversity and social justice. The author examines different approaches in official school curricula in European countries that are used to provide citizenship education. Provision may either take the form of a specific separate school subject (named differently from one country to the next), a topic integrated in other subjects (such as history, geography, etc.) or a cross-curricular theme. She also further looks at the main aims and content of citizenship education and the different forms of competencies that pupils should acquire as a result. In the majority of countries, reference to the European dimension is made within the overarching general aims of the curriculum. It generally takes the form of promoting a sense of belonging to Europe and of involvement. Following, analysing the European dimension of citizenship education, the article tries to find out whether citizenship education at school has a European dimension and, if so, how it is put into practice. Therefore, official curricula and the wider school context are analysed for any

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references to European issues. Furthermore, teacher education and any support measures related to the European dimension are also being discussed. It became clear that, in most countries, providing citizenship education in schools has gained ground increasingly in recent years.

Several countries have changed their curriculum to include it or have raised its visibility, while others are planning to do so in the years ahead. However, it would seem that, although all countries agree on the positive impact citizenship education can have in helping to bring up young people so that they become active and responsible citizens, the approaches adopted vary considerably from one country to the next. Briefly analysing the situation of democratic citizenship education in Albania, the author: (i) considers the forces contributing to the development of democratic citizenship education in Albania (ii) reviews the progress that has been made (iii) explores the

barriers to democratic citizenship education (iv) stress that citizenship education in Albania is part of official curriculum (v) confronts the situation of citizenship in Albania with it in other European countries (vi) ponders the future of democratic citizenship education in Albania and (vii) gives same recommendations for the future. At the dawning of the « knowledge age », Europe is moving into a new phase of European development. The current agenda sees the European Union rising to the challenge: innovation, research, education and training are to become core axes of internal policy. In this context, it's important to underline that the primary aim of education is the development of human potential, of the whole person, enabling all citizens to participate as fully as possible in cultural, economic, political and social life. It should go without saying that learning for



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WHAT IS HAPPENING WITH HUMAN RACE?



Dr.Shefqet DELIALLIASI

In this article Dr. Delialiasi explains how the human race has change and what are the advantages and disadvantages of this process. He explains how this changes impact on the health of people. He said that this changes has big impact in the people life.

The author analyse the way of life since in the stone epochal till today. In all this time area, the humankind has passed two transitions and concludes that we are living the contradict between the antiquity body organism and modern environment.

Further on in the article, the author try to answer the questions like: What implications brought this process in our life and our

health? What is happening with physical activity? How much is adapted our organism with daily pollution of the environment? What is happening with stress?

The author said that is necessary to spend the accumulated tension through physical activities.

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THE “ALEKSANDER XHUVANI” UNIVERSITY AS CONTINUATION AND VALUES OF THE “NORMALJA” OF ELBASAN

Abstract:

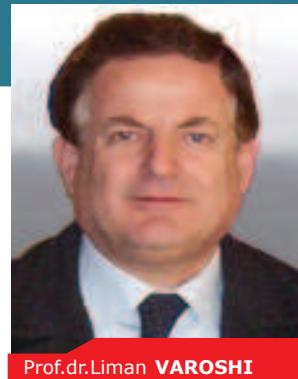
This article shows a syntetic presentation of values of two education institutions: “Normalja” of Elbasan and “Aleksander Xhuvani” University of Elbasan.

Through evidencing there’s values authors try to present not only there’s continuation on time and values, but also change of the status and identity of the second institution in the context of a new reality which is always in evolution.

Authors argue that the historical development have shown that efforts of the elbasan community have been productive and with concrete indicators. This is shown first with establishment of the education institution “Normalja” on 1909 and later on 1971 with University “Aleksander Xhuvani”.

Through the article, the authors argument that this university is a continuation of the citizenship of Elbasan and the tradition of “Normalja”. They point that: *“it is very distinguished that “Normal” School grown up on a very prosperous, patriotic, intellectual, pro-education and pro-cultural environment of Elbasan”*.

According of authors, the “Normalja” education institution become very fast a hearth of knowledge for all the territory, a centre of brotherhoods and



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cooperation for all the youngest, a real labs to elaborate the Albanian pedagogical thinking, a working place for the Albanian language and curriculum preparation. An Austrian diplomat on 1919 wrote: *“I consider the Pedagogical Institute in Elbasan as the core which can be developed in a big tree, under its shade the Albanian population can be a civilized country”*.

A second development in education in Elbasan is the University of Elbasan established on 1971 firstly as High Pedagogical Institute and after ten years as “Aleksander Xhuvani” University. The University is developed according of Bologna declaration. It has branches on journalism, social work, citizenships, foreign language etc. It numbers around 6000 full time student, and 4000 part time students. The mission of the university is to produce best intellectuals, with necessary abilities to lead in a democratic society.

FOR FULL ARTICLE, PLEASE SEE THE ALBANIAN VERSION, PAGE 66



85 YEARS OF ALBANIAN GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

**Prof.as.Dr.Kujtim ONUZI
Geological Research Institute**

In this article, the author describe the long way of Albanian Geological Survey Development and evaluates the contribution of the foreigner researcher as Franc Baron Nopsca, Herman Wetters, Ampferer, Göbel, Hammer, Kerner, Nowack, Roth, Telegd and Wetters.

According of the author "...until the First World War, Albania was unknown from the geological and topographical side. Only in the North Albania, in Shkodra region, after some years of work the Austrian-Hungarian researcher Franc Baron Nopsca realised some wonderful geological studies. The most important was the publication "The geologic and geography of Northern Albania".

Herman Wetters, comes to Albania on 1905-1917. He studied also the North of Albania and published "The textbook of Geology of Northern Albania".

During the first world war Germans and Austrian sent there's researchers Ampferer, Göbel, Hammer, Kerner, Nowack, Roth, Telegd and Wetters which studied mineral regions of Albania. They prepare different military topographic and geological maps.

**FOR FULL ARTICLE, PLEASE SEE THE
ALBANIAN VERSION, PAGE 69**



Prof.as.Dr.Kujtim Onuzi

The Albanian government invited on 1921 Dr.Ernst Nowack of University of Leoben, Austria to take the position of Albanian Government Geologist. First report is published on 20 March 1922. Mean time the first geological map and the first geological text book for all Albania was published in Innsbruck, 1922.

Prof.as.Dr.Kujtim ONUZI

Birthday:

13.02.1955

Education:

University of Tirana. Geologist:

Professional Background:

2006-Chief of Department on Albanian Geological Survey;

91-92, University of Vienna;

84-91, Chief of Department on Geological Studies Institute;

75-80 Faculty of Geodesy;

Publication:

More than 10 publication and 30 scientific papers.



THE CONSUME TRENDS OF THE WORLD PRIMARY RESOURCE ENERGY



Prof.as.dr. Edmond GOSKOLLI



Dr. Ahmet BYTYÇI

Abstract

The increasing of the population has promoted the increasing of energy consume in the world, where is predicted an yearly increase about 2% for the in development country. Because of that a part of the primary energy resources of the world must be harmonised with there's consume, the production possibilities and with the environment protection legislation.

The global reserves of the coal ensure the production of the energy for the 210 incoming years,

but in this segment is necessary to orient the efforts for the prevention of environment pollution from gasses as CO_2 , advancing the new technology preventing the emission.

From the other side according of UNG, the reserves of natural gas goes to 400.000 milliard m^3 , and the request for that is increasing, but it need a very high investments and political stability.

Key words: trends of utilization of coal and natural gas.



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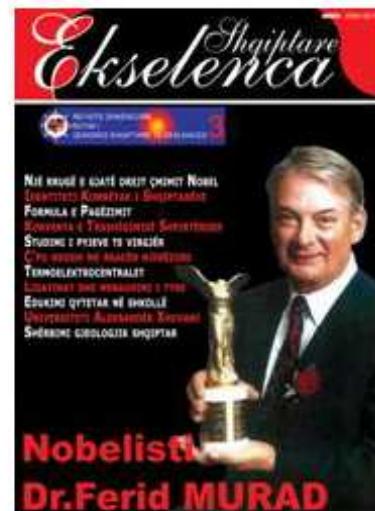
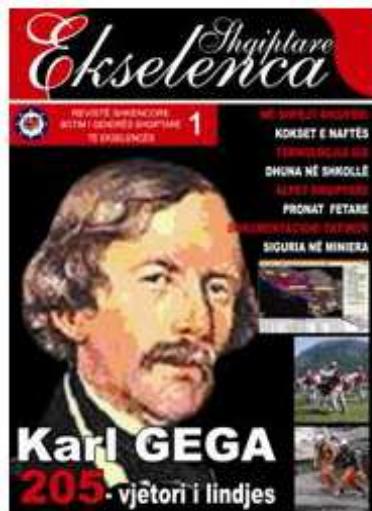


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