

**1<sup>ST</sup> International Scientific Conference of the  
Center for Peace and Transcultural Communication  
University of Tetova and Northern Illinois University**

**BOOK OF ABSTRACTS**

**THE IMPACT OF US POLICY IN PROMOTING  
DEMOCRACY, PEACE, STATE – BUILDING,  
ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND THE PROTECTION OF  
NATIONAL, RELIGIOUS AND CIVIC VALUES IN THE  
COUNTRIES OF THE REGION**

**15 – 16 December, 2016**

CIP - Каталогизација во публикација

Национална и универзитетска библиотека "Св. Климент Охридски", Скопје

327(73:497) (062) (048.3)

International Scientific Conference of the  
Center for Peace and Transcultural Communication  
University of Tetova and Northern Illinois University  
(2016) (1; Tetovo)

The impact of US policy in promoting democracy, peace,  
State-building, economic recovery and the protection of national,  
Religious and civic values in the countries of the region:  
Book of abstracts / 1st International scientific conference of the  
Center for Peace and transcultural communication  
University of Tetova and Northern Illinois University,  
15 - 16 December, 2016. - Tetovo:

State University of Tetovo, 2016. - 32 стр. ; 21 см

ISBN 978-608-217-050-3

а) САД - Политичко влијание - Балкан - Собири - Апстракти  
COBISS.MK-ID 102187786

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# THE UNIVERSITY OF TETOVA AS A PEACEMAKER IN THE REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA

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## Abstract

The University of Tetova was founded 22 years ago as an initiative of the Albanian intellectuals in Macedonia in order to contribute for a better education, for the emancipation of the Albanian community and to create a modern society. And not only that, but also to build the bridges of communication between the different ethnicities in Macedonia, especially between Albanians and Macedonians, which during the past they have lived separated, isolated and marginalized to each other. Especially in the past-conflict period the University of Tetova played the important role as a peacemaker, by preparing the young generation to accept the others and to respect their corpus of values.

Nowadays the University of Tetova is a very important place, where the young people from different ethnicities are living together and sharing ideas for a better future in the Republic of Macedonia.

**Keywords:** *University of Tetova, Republic of Macedonia, peace, peacemaker, emancipation, education, bridges of communication*



# CULTURAL HERITAGE PRESERVATION AS A STRATEGY OF US FOREIGN RELATIONS IN THE BALKAN REGION

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## Abstract

This paper examines the use of cultural heritage preservation as a strategy of US foreign relations in the Balkan region, and it attempts to provide perspective on both the historical and theoretical contexts that surround the practice of developing cultural relations. Using a methodological approach grounded in critical policy analysis, this paper explores the following questions: What impact has US cultural policy had on the Balkan region? What has the strategy been for assisting with cultural heritage preservation? What assumptions ground the belief that cultural heritage preservation can lead to peace, reconciliation, and social stability? What might be the limitations of a policy based on cultural heritage preservation? How might cultural heritage preservation reinforce nationalist narratives as a legitimating source of “symbolic stability” (Labadi, 2013, p. 63)?<sup>1</sup> Ultimately, the paper concludes that when exercised as a function of US foreign relations, cultural heritage preservation may legitimate and reify ethnic division. Central to this paper’s aim is an examination of the US State Department’s Ambassador Fund, which in 2012 awarded a total amount of 5.6 million dollars to 46 countries (out of a total submission of 186 nominations) for cultural heritage projects abroad. The Ambassador’s Fund is administered by the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs, which is overseen by the State Department’s Under Secretary for Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs: The U.S. Ambassador’s Fund for Cultural Preservation (AFCP), established in FY 2001 and funded through the Diplomatic and Consular Programs appropriation, awards grants for the preservation of cultural heritage in developing countries. Projects funded through the AFCP advance U.S. foreign policy objectives and demonstrate U.S. respect for other cultures.... Funded projects include technical support for the preservation of historic buildings and sites, museum collections, and forms of traditional cultural expression.

**Keywords:** *Cultural Heritage, Foreign Relations, Collective Identity, Nationalism, and U.S. Ambassador’s Fun*

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<sup>1</sup>Labadi, S. (2013). *UNESCO, Cultural Heritage, and Outstanding Universal Value: Value-based Analyses of the World Heritage and Intangible Cultural Heritage Conventions*. Lanham, MD: AltaMira Press.

# CULTURAL AND EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGES PROMOTE DEMOCRACY AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN MACEDONIA

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## **Abstract**

In addition to the flagship exchanges of the Fulbright Program, the U.S. Department of State organizes numerous other exchanges that allow citizens of Macedonia, from high school age to mid-career professionals, to travel to the United States and vice versa. This presentation will give examples of the benefits to democracy, human rights, and economic development of three such programs: espnW Global Sports Mentoring Program, Summer Work and Travel, and Community Solutions Program.

**Keywords:** *Fulbright Program, U.S. Department of State, human rights*

# SCHOOLS, PRIVATIZATION AND SOCIAL POLICY: DIFFICULT CONDITIONS FOR DEMOCRACY

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## Abstract

In this paper we attend to recent developments in the area of American school health policy making, that of privatization schemes and industry involvement in the construction and implementation of school-based health initiatives. The corporate involvement we describe is presented against broader historical, political and economic trends within educational policy in the United States. In particular, we contend that privatization must be understood alongside the changing dynamics of the state; it's diminishing role in various areas of public policy, particularly schools but also social welfare more generally. We attribute these changes to the growing influence of the neoliberal turn in social policy which has resulted in an emergent set of problematic connections between public institutions, political figures and corporations. In short, neoliberal rationalism asserts that there exists and a priori virtue in human beings – and, for the purposes of this paper – children's health - that can be described and measured via an economic calculus. The virtuous neoliberal can be judged as to her level of "goodness" by evaluating her ability to access markets, take risk in those markets, and understand that any failure is not because of systemic matters but because of a failure on her part to be a moral actor. Utilizing numerous examples and drawing on the work of John Dewey and Amy Gutman we argue that privatization schemes threaten not only children's health but also the enactment of democracy and the purpose and function of public institutions.

**Keywords:** *School Policy, Privatization, Neoliberalism, Democracy*

# SYNOPSIS FOR THE CONSEQUENCES OF THE POSSIBLE CHANGES OF THE AMERICAN POLICY IN THE WESTERN BALKANS

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## Abstract

The election of Donald Trump as president of the United States was a shocking event for the majority of the Americans but also for the world. It was a democratic choice of the American people, special and historic for its way and outcome. Now that emotions have calmed, the country is busy dealing with analyses for the reasons that brought victory but also with its consequences in the American internal and foreign politics.

Non-conformist statements of the President-elect of the United States for US involvement in world affairs, in the relations with NATO, EU, Russia, China and the current regional conflicts have caused concern and reactions. In this paper the goal is to outline the possible consequences in foreign policy of the future administration of Donald Trump in the Western Balkans after 20 January 2017. The Western Balkans have not been at least in the past 16 years in the strategic priorities of foreign policy of the United States. In 90s of the last century they intervened in the region in 1995 in Bosnia and in 1999 in Kosovo under NATO to save Bosnian Muslims and Albanians by the extreme violence of Slobodan Milosevic's regime. US presence over the years has declined in the Western Balkans. The United States have left greater responsibilities in the region in the political, economic and trade field to the European Union, and strategic responsibilities to NATO. They have maintained a traditional engagement in the Western Balkans in the areas of strengthening democracy, the rule of law, human and minority rights, the fight against corruption, organized crime, etc. As elsewhere in the Western Balkans, Trump's presidential election has been subject to different reactions by the political forces and public opinion and civil society segments, some with satisfaction and others with despair. Official policy of the regional countries has welcomed the election and has expressed the willingness but also the hope for further development of relations with the new administration of President Trump. However beyond the official protocol uniformity, governments and state and political institutions of the countries in the region have started to make the first analysis and accounts for the consequences of possible changes in US policy in the Western Balkans, including also the impact of the relations' change between the United States and European Union, NATO, Russia, China, etc.

**Keywords:** *NATO, Western Balkans, president Trump, European Union*

# CONTRIBUTION OF US DIPLOMACY DETERMINING THE FATE OF THE ALBANIAN STATE (1919-1920)

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## Abstract

The end of the First World War found the Albanians in no enviable position, both in the domestic and international level. Kosovo and Macedonia were subjected to occupation, namely violent Reconquista from Serbian, Yugoslav state respectively. The situation became even more difficult, given that the destinies of peoples are determined by the factor of power and the position of the winner. Armies, which had entered Albanian lands, considered themselves part of the Entente Alliance, which won the war. Consequently, they had already made plans for cutting the Albanian lands among them. On the other hand, Albania, in this very unfavorable situation in the Paris Peace Conference (1919) have made the correct efforts historical injustices that had been done in the past and reconfirmation of independence.

The situation was far more complex than can be said, therefore at the last moment, when we face seriously open to question, to reconfirm the independence of Albania and its preparation script fragmentation of Albania between Italy, Greece and the Kingdom of SCS, came the response from American diplomacy and President Wilson for reconfirmation of Albania's independence and accession of Albania state to the League of Nations.

**Keywords:** *Albania, independence, diplomacy, President Wilson;*

**CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION IN ALBANIA**  
**A COUNTRY STUDY ON THE SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS'**  
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**Abstract**

The aim of this study, funded by the U.S Embassy in Tirana, is to provide field/empirical data on the basic knowledge, skills and attitudes that Albanian students have by the end of secondary school. The study also intends to promote an evidence-based policy making in order to develop a regional approach to policy makers, teachers, data collection and evaluation of CE; develop long-term comparative research and methodological matrix and contribute at the national and regional level by sharing support to promote the use of empirical data for the improvement of CE theory and practice.

The questionnaire administered for the purpose of this study contains questions regarding a) knowledge about democracy and related issues, b) attitudes towards school subjects, c) attitudes towards democracy and related issues and d) demography.

The results of the study show satisfactory levels of democratic citizenship knowledge and attitudes among secondary school students. However, they suggest that there is a need for change in teaching methods in order to improve the teaching of democracy by reducing lectures and increasing the use of active methods of learning, modern media and particularly internet to improve teaching of democracy and human rights, increase number of classes per week and to run projects that link schools together at local and national level.

**Keywords:** *citizenship, knowledge, attitudes, democracy*

# THE ROLE OF NGOS IN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT: A CASE STUDY OF ENGINEERS WITHOUT BORDERS INCREASING ENERGY CAPACITY IN A RURAL SCHOOL IN TANZANIA

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## Abstract

Engineers without Borders (EWB), USA, is a non-profit organization that focuses on utilizing sustainable solutions to solve human problems. They work by partnering with local communities to identify needs and together find sustainable solutions. Through this model, Northern Illinois University's (NIU) EWB chapter has been involved in working with a local grassroots NGO in Tanzania to provide sustainable energy solutions for a rural school. Specifically, NIU's EWB chapter partnered with UMABU, a local NGO in Musoma area, and Tanzania Development Support, a non-profit based in USA, to design and implement solar lighting for Nyegina Secondary School and assess further sustainable energy needs for the school and the village. Nyegina Secondary School is home to about 560 students, and are all boarders. Since 2009, NIU – EWB students, and professional mentors have designed and installed solar lighting in ten classrooms and a solar thermal water heating system for the kitchen. This has enabled the students to be able to study at night. Furthermore, the solar thermal system has enabled the school to save some money for heating costs in their kitchen. This paper will describe unique collaborative effort between engineering students, professionals, faculty and the local community to create sustainable energy solutions.

**Keywords:** *NGOs, sustainability, energy, developing countries*

# THE US ROLE IN STOPPING THE SERBIAN BARBARISM IN KOSOVO

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## Abstract

The Kosovo war of 1998-1999 was the most terrible in the history of Europe post-World War II. Since Kosovo's Serb occupation during the First Balkan War (1912-1913) and until the final departure of the Serbian regime from this region (1999), the majority of population, i.e. the Albanian one, was facing systematic violence of the government in Belgrade. The persecution of the majority of population in Kosovo from the Serbian state authorities culminated in 1998-1999 when Serb state violence reached the proportions of genocide. Serbian government's goal was to cleanse the territory of Kosovo from Albanian population, a goal sought to be achieved by forced dislocation, killing and assimilation of Albanians. US and Western Europe diplomatic efforts to stop the state barbarism of Belgrade on Kosovo Albanian population through dialogue with the Serbian government ended unsuccessfully. Serbian reluctance, forced the US along with 18 other NATO countries, to intervene militarily to prevent this policy. They realized, as will US President Bill Clinton state, "that in the Balkans inaction facing cruelty simply creates other madness". NATO intervention saved many lives, it stopped the massacres and ethnic cleansing and created the necessary conditions for the establishment of lasting peace and building of a society without ethnic, racial and religious hate.

**Keywords:** *USA, Kosovo, Serbia, stopping of barbarism, peace implementation*



# AMERICAN INFLUENCE ON MEDIA DEMOCRATIZATION IN ALBANIA

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## Abstract

The article aims to make an analysis by identifying and describing all activities, projects and initiatives undertaken by the government, American institutions or organizations in the media sector in Albania after 1990. This contribution is extended to all aspects and professional and organizational phases of media.

The first aspect of the analysis has to do with the US contribution in opening and consolidation of the Department of Journalism at the University of Tirana, to make it a laboratory to prepare, certify and graduate journalists of the free press era. In this context, there will be identified the number and the type of texts that have been recommended, translated and financed in order to form a rich, modern and up to date bibliography for students and professors of the Department of Journalism at the University of Tirana. A very useful and effective contribution in this respect is the possibility to have at the Department American lecturers and professionals to share their professional and academic experience!

The second aspect, which was simultaneous with the first one, was the infrastructural support to the first free and democratic media. At a time when media was in poor conditions and lacking technology for printing newspapers, the International Media Fund donated the printing house "Democracia", where were printed the first six independent or opposition papers in the country. And the third aspect is related to what is considered "investment on the individual", by training media professionals, reporters, executives, managers and administrators of print and electronic, national and local media. This investment in human resources was conducted through short-term and medium-term trainings and comprehensive studies at Master level. It is difficult to measure exactly the effectiveness of this contribution, but what is for sure is that, it has a positive impact in the media market in ensuring standards of the profession.

**Keywords:** *media, democratization, investment in infrastructure, investment on the individuals, encouraging self-regulation*

## RELEVANCE OF RELIGION IN THE REGION

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### Abstract

Religion exists throughout the history of human civilization. Religious aspects have existed in all socio-economic forms of human societies, for which exist many historical evidence and oral traditions, starting from the times of Mesopotamia, Egyptian Pharaohs, Palestine-Israel, Ancient Greece, Middle Ages and up to nowadays. Throughout history, religion has been modified the most in some religious traditions under the influence of usual practice of certain geographical toponyms, but also the continuity of time in which it reached new rules of life. Throughout history religion, not rarely has been the main criterion of the value system of many civilizations. Often times it was the basic criteria of political, economic and moral values. In the region in which we live and work there are religions, cultures and different ethnicities. A historical development of the peoples in this region knows of periods when religions were received differently by the society. In certain periods, religion has been more strongly expressed and represented in periods of societies. There have been numerous changes of different religions and different religious educations. Religion has a particular importance in the creation of the Albanian identity, also.

**Keywords:** *religion, society, Albanians*

# INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES IN SUPPORT OF DIRECT MARKETING

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## Abstract

We are witnessing a permanent and rapid growth of the role and importance of information technologies in the way business is being done. Information technologies have nearly totally revolutionaries the way how contemporary business functions worldwide. Although with a lower intensity and possibly even effects, information technologies are gaining increased implementation in businesses in the Republic of Macedonia and the region. Having in mind the crucial importance of marketing in general and promotion in particular in the way how contemporary business functions, it is important that the effects of information technologies in this field are studied.

The primary objective of the paper is to provide not simply a review of literature and general theoretical knowledge, but rather to provide concrete information regarding the effects of information technologies in marketing in general and direct marketing in particular. Having this in mind, the paper provides results from a rather extensive field research regarding the level of awareness of managerial and operational structures here, about the role and importance of information technologies in direct marketing.

**Keywords:** *Information Technologies, Marketing, Direct Marketing*

# THE IMPACT OF THE STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP WITH THE UNITED STATES, ON PEACE, STABILITY AND DEFENSE REFORMS IN THE REP. OF MACEDONIA AND THE REGION

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## Abstract

Both the Republic of Macedonia and the countries of the region, i.e. the Western Balkans, almost all the successes in terms of contemporary and western values have achieved thanks to the tireless and unreserved commitment of the US. In this regard we certainly should mention the Albanian cause in general, especially in countries where Albanians live. All politics and democratic efforts of an overseas country such as the United States is, are and continue to be a guarantee that these countries even though have passed through the most cruel storms of time, such as that of various empires, barbaric communist and socialist regimes and up to unscrupulous interests of the East, have a brighter future for future generations. The United States has helped countries in the region in institutional, legal, political, economic and especially military aspect. I would like to mention the last one which has brought benefits in different areas of security which at the same time represents the key element of state-building, protection of national values that can be directly linked to the economic prosperity.

**Keywords:** *USA, Western Balkans, Rep. of Macedonia, Albanians, economy, security, military aid*

# A CONTINUING ACCOUNT FOR ELUSIVE PEACE IN REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA

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## Abstract

This research paper is going to elaborate the second part of the mainstream headlines preoccupying the public opinion, which continue the saga for entire inhabitants of Republic of Macedonia. The country is internationally known as FYROM, and its government as a whole the recent days after New Year's Holidays is expected an act of resignation by the Prime Minister Nikola Gruevski and a massive unrest is expected by NGO asking to close factories polluting the air. The leading political parties of the government consisting of VMRO (IMRO) (ethnic Macedonian political party) and BDI (DUI) (ethnic Albanian political party) are in the verge of a complete breakdown. These two coalition members are accused by the opposition political party LSDM (SDUM) (left party) for a great number of scandals; corruption, leading autocratic policy, not joining EU and NATO, spending public money in nonproductive means and finally the phone tapping, become the sources of constant conflict. The head of the government, considered as a roguishly human hobble, undermined social dialogue between the position and opposition. The deterioration of the already unfavorable international position of the country endangers the progress leading up to national and interethnic cleansing. These events eventually will shape the future of the state.

The research methods being used throughout this paper are: the method of interview, narrative method, qualitative and quantitative method.

**Keywords:** *deterioration, ethnic crisis, internationally, interethnic, inhabitant*

# USA AS A UNIQUE MODEL OF A FLEXIBLE AND LIBERAL LANGUAGE POLICY IN THE WORLD

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## **Abstract**

Having a closer look as to how languages are used in the United States, it does give you a clear glimpse that does not match many other countries in the world. The USA does not have an official national language policy, a perfect example proving that languages are to be used in both official and unofficial ways, exclusively according to the demographic picture of its citizens and the regions they dwell. In the USA, language policies, implicit or explicit, are used to influence and control social behavior and communication, and the U.S. is a good example to this. This paper aims to make a comparison between the case of Macedonia and the USA, seen from the legal perspective. If the USA does not prohibit states from having one or another official language, in Macedonia, it is the Constitution which does not clearly state the use of Albanian as an official language, equivalent to the Macedonian. Furthermore, the majority of the U.S. states have designed English their official language; on the other hand, in New Mexico the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and Hawaii both English and Spanish are designated as co-official languages. Then why Macedonia can't do the same by designing Albanian as an official language as well? Should the current government as well as the one to come after the elections in December, profit from this approach, helping them solve the problem for good? If so, the Language Policy model in the USA can be a good example for the case, tracing the path of stable future for this tiny and politically troubled country of Macedonia, and getting it stabilized and firm on its way towards the European Integrations and NATO.

**Keywords:** *language, policy, flexible, constitution, practical use, solution*

# PHILANTHROPY IN THE US AND EDUCATION OF INDIGENT IN A DEVELOPING COUNTRY

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## **Abstract**

America has a history of philanthropy predating its independence initially with the indigenous inhabitants of this land, and subsequently the settlers from Europe, and the Africans they enslaved. However, the “impressive proliferation of registered tax exempt nonprofits in the United States from fewer than 13,000 in 1940 to more than 1.5 million at the end of the century coincided with legislative and regulatory policies that defined and systematically favored nonprofits and those who contributed to their support.” Globalization has also had a large impact on nonprofits in the United States, from waves of immigration that have brought a variety of people to the country to refugee communities and foreign workers. Many nonprofits cater to these communities, and others including immigrants are able to muster resources in America for projects that impact people around the world. This paper will focus on one of such projects, a school that is built “good enough for the richest and open to the poorest.” This school depends on philanthropic donations to educate indigent girls.

**Keywords:** *philanthropy, communities, Globalization, independence, United States*

# THE CONTRIBUTION OF U.S.A IN THE INDEPENDENCE, EDUCATION AND DEMOCRATIC DEVELOPMENTS IN THE HISTORY OF ALBANIAN STATE

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## Abstract

At the beginning of the XX<sup>th</sup> Century, President Wilson was the first world leader who proclaimed his solidarity with the small nations, not to embrace the social-Darwinism as a doctrine, and vowed to have one “voice” for Albania at the Peace Conference that was held at Paris in 1919. Since then, the U.S.A. expanded its support to Albania in the field education and culture, starting with the women institute “Qiriazi” and continuing until nowadays. The ties between the two countries continued to strengthen even after WWI, when Ahmet Zogu managed to sign the agreement of “Most Favorite Nation” with the U.S.A. During WWII and in the end, U.S. and U.K. gave their humanitarian aid. During the Cold War, even though Albania followed a self-isolation policy, the compass of the Albanians continued always to point towards the American democratic values.

After the fall of communism, when Albania was in the newly born fragile democracy, the Bush and Clinton administrations placed the first bricks for a healthy and consolidated pluralist system and open-market. The economic and diplomatic ties between Albania and U.S.A. were consolidated through the ramification of several agreements which paved the way towards various investments. The support of U.S., can be categorized in three baskets: support towards critical reforms that will ease the process of integration towards the EU; support to make Albania a strong NATO ally and regional partner; and to promote democracy and free-market reforms. In this insecure globalized world, the eternal Albanian-American friendship will remain a diamond of peace and stability as a model for the world.

**Keywords:** *sustainable peace, religious and ethnic coexistence, integration, democratic stability*



# THE INFLUENCE OF AMERICAN DEMOCRACY IN THE EXISTENCE AND PROGRESS OF ALBANIA

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## Abstract

Considering the history of Albania in the process of building the rule of law and democracy from the independence to the Second World War we can see the influence of United States in two levels. In the political level we can consider the influence of American policy for the preservation and the existence of Albania before the complexity of Balkan situation and the European diplomacy in the Balkan area. In the second level, we can consider the influence of American democracy in the intellectual discussion among the Albanian intellectuals during the years before the Second World War. It is a crucial period when the relation of Albania and Western civilization took a great importance after a certain consolidation of Albanian State. They consider the Western civilization as intellectual and moral community and not simply as political community. Considering the lack of information of such discussion has not been known because of the communist dictatorship considered as dangerous for the “new man”, I will emphasize the influence of the American democracy, through the work of Tocqueville regarding the American Revolution, that we find in the intellectual discussion before the Second World War.

By this way we can understand the present and what are the main problems that Albanian democracy is facing during this period after the collapse of communism, because the democracy is not simply a question of method but, first of all, a question of culture.

**Keywords:** *Albania, Second World War, American Revolution, culture*

# TOCQUEVILLE IN CROATIA: USAID AND THE PROMOTION OF ASSOCIATIONAL CIVIL SOCIETY

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## Abstract

What type of civil society best supports peace and democracy after war? This paper examines the USAID civil society intervention in Croatia (2000-2007) in order to study the effects of the intervention on peace and democracy. Following the theories of Tocqueville and Putnam, USAID used civil society funding to foster the growth of civic engagement in communities around Croatia, a version of civil society that I term “associational civil society.” Previous donors primarily funded larger NGOs based in major cities to work on explicitly political projects, such as advocacy and monitoring. In contrast, USAID’s funding in the 2000s aimed to encourage ordinary citizens to engage in collective projects to improve their communities through a small grants program. This paper uses interview, observation, and archival data collected between 2008 and 2016 to examine the patterns of USAID funding, the short-term effects of that funding, and the long-term impact of funding associational civil society in Croatia. Associational civil society had mixed effects on peace and democracy: it promoted engagement in democracy, but its recipients often defaulted to groups and projects that were exclusionary in practice, if not in their official goals. Most of the community organizations funded through USAID small grants ceased to exist after USAID funding ended. However, Croatian NGOs and the civil society institutions have continued to support small grant funding and the development of civil engagement throughout Croatia. Associational civil society is challenging to promote through short-term interventions and is more effective at promoting democracy than at supporting peace.

**Keywords:** *Civil Society, Tocqueville, Democracy, Peace, Croatia*

# UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THEIR IMPACT IN THE BALKANS AFTER PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS 2016

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## Abstract

Western Balkans still faces major challenges from a prolonged transition since the breakup of the former Yugoslavia. 17 years after the last conflict that confronted NATO with Russia, and 27 years after the fall of the Berlin Wall, the Balkans will continue to catch the US attention. Just look at the commitment of US policy in the Balkans during the '90s since the beginning of the breakup of Yugoslavia, especially in recent years after the declaration of independence of Kosovo and Albania's membership and the invitation for membership of Montenegro in NATO represents the best commitment and support for the stability in the Balkans and the importance of American attention. If new US administration will wane its influence in the Balkans, then two key agreements that preserve the fragile stability in our region, the Dayton and Ohrid Agreement, will affect the security of the region. Therefore, this US attention should continue strongly in other parameters in the future also, because the creation of an unsafe environment in the Balkans will influence the non-creation of strong democracies in the Balkans.

**Keywords:** *democracy, US, Balkans, NATO*

# THE IMPACT OF US POLICY IN THE ACHIEVEMENT OF PEACE AGREEMENTS IN THE REGION: IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA, IN REPUBLIC OF KOSOVA AND IN REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA

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## Abstract

The paper is a study of the impact of US policy from a legal perspective, in some countries in the region, with emphasis in achieving peace agreements in the region: in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Republic of Kosovo and the Republic of Macedonia.

The purpose of study is to highlight the USA as a peace loving country, which cultivates and spreads human values. Thanks to the impact of US policy and other friendly countries ended the wars in the newly created states which seceded from former Yugoslavia. In this paper is used the normative and analog method. As a result of US policy, peace agreements were achieved, such as: Dayton Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina - December 14, 1995, at the Elysee Palace in Paris, France; The interim agreement for Peace and Self-Government in Kosovo - February 23, 1999, in Rambouillet - France; Ohrid Framework Agreement - August 3, 2001, in Ohrid, Republic of Macedonia; What makes the US even more great is its generosity, which without sparing itself, always helped and is still helping the countries of the region. Its policies have a strong influence in the promotion of democracy, peace, state-building, economic recovery and national defense, religious and civic values in these countries. A popular proverb says: "I friend in need is a friend indeed". This has been proven by the United States. The most sincere gratitude to our friend, the USA! Thank you USA!

**Keywords:** *USA, peaceful agreements, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Republic of Kosovo, Republic of Macedonia*

# US FOREIGN POLICY AND "EUROPEANIZATION" OF THE BALKANS

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## Abstract

While Europe is considered a "cradle" of the system of parliamentary democracy, America (USA), in the late twentieth century is considered the "engine" of this system. Such an assessment for America came especially after the collapse of the communist system in Eastern Europe and Southeast.

Twenty-five years ago, in the southeast corner of Europe, called the Balkans, or in a region known as Yugoslavia, old interethnic contradictions had returned, which returned images forgotten since the World War II. In this historical period, seventy years later the process of dissolution of Yugoslavia had happened. The political creature "framed-up" by Europeans in Versailles (UK and France) had to be "broken up" by the clearheaded Europeans also. At the beginning of this process, the United States, a country that cared for global processes of humanity, as a result of the collapse of communism, took a secondary role in the Balkan events, letting the Europeans to deal with its "internal" issues.

When the Balkan events in Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina went out of control and jeopardized not only the emerging democratic values, but also the humanitarian principles on which US foreign policy was based. This is the time when the US, due to the failure of the Europeans took the initiative for the final settlement of the Yugoslav conflict, a process that led to military intervention against Serb Yugoslav Army and signing of the Dayton peace accord (1995 - Bosnia-Herzegovina), continuing with the Rambouillet Agreement and the intervention of the north Atlantic Alliance against militarist Serbia (Kosovo - 1999), and to complete the process with the Ohrid Agreement (2001 - Macedonia). In the post-conflict period in the Balkans, US foreign policy is focused on the "Europeanization" of the region, which according to historians and Western diplomats, always "produces more history than it can consume"!

**Keywords:** *Europeanization, the Balkans, democracy, conflicts, agreement*

# USA AND MACEDONIA, A PLAIDOYER FOR PARTNERSHIP PERMANENCE

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## **Abstract**

American efforts for state-building and national and individual rights date back to the beginning of the arousal of US as a global power. America's foreign policy primarily based on traditional American formula for intervention in countries with fragile democracy and in authoritarian countries has been the main occupation in the US Congress for decades, particularly in Macedonia in its Balkan context. American global status has had direct and indirect effects on the peoples of southeastern Europe. America has a constant interest in the Balkans, and in this context Macedonia constitutes the most vital geo-political and geostrategic point for its interests and for the regional stability also. My argument in this paper will deepen as the US commitment for the state-building and freedom in the Balkans continues, and in what direction the geopolitics and geostrategic imperative of USA in Macedonia within the Balkan context should be re-dimensioned and consolidated.

**Keywords:** *America, Balkans, Macedonia, Congress, intervention, state-building*

# DEMOCRACY PROMOTION: THE CORNERSTONE OF AMERICA'S FOREIGN POLICY AFTER THE COLD WAR

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## Abstract

The spread of democracy in the aftermath of the Cold War seemed destined to replace the policy of containment as one of the most quintessential guiding principles of America's foreign policy. It was widely embraced in the academic, policy-making as well as media circles, that the promotion of democracy was essentially the U.S's mission in a post-Cold War world. This mission, primarily as a philosophy as well as a diplomatic strategy, is undoubtedly put into life by American idealism, which is nothing other than the belief in progress through reason and deeply enshrined in the Enlightenment's liberal principles. And it is an absolute truism that a freer and more democratic world contributes to a more secure world, a stronger and more sustainable economic growth, as well as more resilient alliances that offer better lives for their citizens. The paper argues that America's legacy in democracy promotion, i.e., liberal democracy, has benefitted the citizens of the new democracies and ultimately created a safer world. Though democracy is not an event but rather a process that requires the inclusion of multiple stakeholders in a society, that are not necessarily animated equally across the globe, the U.S's democracy programs have nonetheless contributed statistically as well as realistically for significant improvements in the realm of democracy worldwide, a legacy that cannot as yet be attributed to any other super power in a post-Westphalian world order.

**Keywords:** *Democratization, U.S, foreign policy, liberal democracy, Cold War*

# THE ECONOMIC AND LEGISLATIVE IMPACT OF UNITED NATIONS FOR MANAGING THE REFUGEE CRISES

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## Abstract

The current refugee influx represents the largest population movement in Europe since World War II. These tendencies, once again brought into actuality the harmonization of intern legislation which are committed to protect refugees by the Convention related to the Status of Refugees (1951) and its Protocol (1967). Many experts agree that, in short term, the refugee influx will lead to rising costs, arising from the need to provide food, shelter and first aid. In the longer term, the refugee influx could be positive for European economy by addressing the EU's alarming demographic trends. Depending on their education, skills and willingness to work, refugees might improve the ratio of active workers and also contribute to innovation, entrepreneurship and GDP growth. Also they are a good possibility to positively impact labour-market flexibility.

The authors through the paper intended to provide answers to several questions: How many of today's legislation and practices respect the principle of "non-refoulement" of refugees? Does the United Nations can fulfill the role of general defender of refugees? How much is the cost of refugee's resettlement? etc. To verify these thoughts and hypothesis, the authors will be using different methods of scientific research as: normative, comparative, empiric, historical and statistical methods.

**Keywords:** *refugees, United Nations, costs, law, defence*