

The Albanian Mathematicians by the Flowside of the Mathematicians of the World

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Abstract: There is an enormous number of mathematicians , great and little, well-known and known throughout the world , in Albania as well. While in Albania are well-known all great mathematicians and many other mathematicians I have noticed that none of the Albanian mathematicians is found in the main enciclopedies or web-sites of the world! I have had opportunities to see several world enciclopedies but I have found none of the Albanian mathematicians. Sure, can be found some great historical figures of Albania from the ancient world to the present time, even the names of cruel persons(this is ridicolous). But, how is it possible that no name of an Albanian mathematician is there? How is it possible that the names of those who have worked so hard during all their life to translate math textbooks and works of great mathematicians and to adapt them for the education system of Albania and, who are well-known for their mathematical creative work in Albania, are not found in such scientific volumes of the world? I was searching on internet if I could find one name and, surprisingly I found the name of an Albanian "mathematician", but one second joy only, he is a politician. Recorded as mathematician because, before becoming a politician he used to teach math in a school !!! He is not part of the mathematical creme in Albania. Does someone think that all that mathematical seed sown in Albania in different times, in different ways and by different sowers is dried out? Is not true that some seed fell on good ground and yilded a crop: some a hundredfold, some sixty and some thirty? Yes, of the Albanian nation are yilded mathematicians but they are not known outside Albania.

This observation shows three things:

Firstly, the Albanian mathematicians have really worked so hard that they have not had time to think for presenting themselves to the world.

Secondly, the mathematicians worldwide are distinguished for the spirit of humbleness and diligence.

Thirdly, such world platforms(enciclopedies, historical books, etc.) in Albania are still arena of politicians. With this paper I want to make a little contribution by merging the little stream of the Albanian mathematicians with the global stream of the mathematicians of the world.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

A double gratitude I pay to Dr. Peter Kortesi(University of Miskolc, Hungary, Co-chair of Department of Analysis), my scientific adviser for my PhD studies in the field of Mathematical and Statistical Didactics, who has been willing to continually help me with different didactical sources and advises. Firstly, Dr. Peter encouraged me to write a paper on the history of the Albanian mathematicians when we met last time(February 2010) in Debrecen University and present it in the conference for the History of Mathematics and Teaching of Mathematics (Szeged, May 2010). Secondly, Dr. Peter has given me a very good and important counsel about what to put in this paper and how to organize it. Without such generous and dedicated help given by him I would not dare to work on this field and prepare such a paper.

1. History of Education Institutions: Academy of Sciences and Mathematics

Albanian Academy of Sciences, founded in 1972, is the most important scientific institution in the Republic of Albania. It includes scientists from the uppermost-academic institutions and centers and organizations within and outside the country. The Academy has 28 academic members and 26 associate and honorary members. Academy has two sections: Section of Humanities and Albanology and the Section of Natural Sciences and Technology. In its structure includes research projects and Innovation Technological Development, Division of Public Relations, Science and Publishing Library.

"The Albanian Academy of Sciences has its inception in 1750, when it was created in Voskopoja(close to Korca), the so-called "New Academy". It was both high school and cultural center, known in Albania and abroad also. Although, the "New Academy" had neither the structure nor the duties of the Academies in other countries of Europe, it was associated with heritage and cultural developments of the Albanian nation. Albanians have been for centuries under foreign oppression and administering, however they could survive by maintaining and developing their language and original culture. Cultural and scientific contributions of the Albanians can be found not only in Albania but in many European countries and beyond, as well. They have left traces in three main areas:

1. In the humanitarian field(philosophy, history, literature, theology, folklore) through: Demetrio Frengu(1443-1525), John Buzuku(16th century), Marin Barleti(1460-1512), Pjeter Budi(1566-1623), Franc Bardhi(1606-1643), Pjeter Bogdani(1625-1689), etc.
2. In the field of art(musicians, painters and sculptors): Jan Kukuzeli(1010-1075)-the most known figure in music, the painter Onufri(16th century), David Selenica and Constantine Shpataraku(18th century).
3. In the field of science by scholars like John Gazulli(1400-1465)-astronomer and mathematician, Leonik Tomeu(1456-1531)-astronomer, philosopher and professor of Nicolas Copernicus in University of Padua, etc." ([1], translated by the author, see the original in Annexe 1.)

Successive occupations damaged and hindered the progressive and cultural development of the country, but failed to stop and vanish the Albanian cultural heritage and the authenticity of the Albanian art and culture. The first important evidences of the Albanian language and literature go back to 16th century culture(with Buzuku-1555 and Matrenga-1592), though the Albanian language is one of the most ancient indoeuropean languages.

The National Renaissance(the 2nd half of 19th century) has given a great impetus to the progress of scientific opinion on historical issues and for the spread of the education in the native language. Its fight for freedom and independence was to affirm the Albanian nation and culture and, to unify the Albanian language alphabet and process the knowledge in various branches of science. Many of the outstanding figures of the nation like, Sami Frasheri, Hasan Tahsini, Refat Frasheri, etc., even operating outside our country, made efforts not only for freedom and independence, but also for the development of the Albanian education, culture and science. The historical efforts of many freedom-loving and education-loving Albanians led to the opening of the first elementary school in Albania(in Korca: March 7, 1887) and, of the first secondary school in Elbasan: December 1909. The Normal school of Elbasan is the foundation of the first university in Albania because its purpose was to make teachers for the Albanian schools.

This foundation was laid when the Albanian club of Thessaloniki(Greece) called for a congress be held in the heartland of Albania, in Elbasan: 20 – 27 August 1909. This eight-day conference was designed to foster an educational movement throughout the country. ”There it was agreed to found a normal school at Elbasan, with a six-year course to train young man as teachers. Man educated in European universities were located to form the faculty... The Normal School at Elbasan did open that very December with an enrollment of 143 students” [2].

After declaring independence in November 1912, through the efforts of the Albanian intellectuals and scholars were created some cultural centers and clubs, that carried out research functions in some of the main cities of Albania. The laying of the bedrock of science became more organized with the consolidation of the Albanian state. After the First World War were done researches in the fields of language, ethnology and the history of the Albanians and, in geology and natural resources, vegetation and archaeological excavations. In these researches and studies were involved Albanian specialists who were prepared in foreign universities. The scientific activity began to fully take its shape and was further developed during the years 30’s-40’s of 20th century, when high intellectuals who were abroad put the foundations of the Albanian studies like, Alexander Xhuvani, Kostaq Cipo, Eqrem Cabej, Bilal Golemi, Gjovalin Gjadri. Hasan Ceka etc. After the liberation of the country(1944) was established the Institute of Studies(1946), which was organized as the Institute of Sciences(1948) and, it became the first center for researches and scientific activities. In 1957 was founded the University of Tirana, which also included the Institute of Science, laiding this way the foundations for scientific work in Albania. Starting in late 60s and after was created a network of specialized scientific institutions in specific fields. Until 1972 were operating 25 scientific research insitutions, so became imperative the need of establishing the Academy of Sciences as a national research institutions, **10 October 1972**. In the beginning, the Academy had 17 members and five correspondent members and operated in a number of institutions of social and albanological sciences, in natural and technical sciences as well. Until the end of the 80s, its scientific activity suffered a number of limitations in its scientific activity, mainly of political and ideological nature. The international links of the Albanian scientists and their participation in international activities, including academic exchanges, were very limited as result of the isolation of our country and of the political climate. The scientific studies carried out by the institutes of the Academy of Sciences have solved a number of important problems related to the study of the history, language and culture of the Albanian people, the study of the nature and the natural resources of the country by introducing and using methods of advanced technologies in industrial and agriculture production, in the improvement of environment and health of the population etc. Some of the institutions are: Institute of Pedagogical Studies, Institute of History and Archeology, Institute of Health Care, Institute of Agriculture Researches, Institute of Geological Researches, Institute of Veterinerian Researches, Breed Improvement Institute, etc. In early 2008, following a reform in the research, the scientific institutions started to function independent of the Academy of Sciences. Today, the Academy of Sciences has joint relations with the national scientific academies of the region and othe racademies of the world: Austria, Great Britain, Bulgaria, Egypt, Italy, China, Croatia, Montenegro, Macedonia, Poland, Romania, Russia, Slovenia and Turkey.

The Department of Mathematics of Tirana has its beginning in year 1946, when was found the first Pedagogical Institute in Albania. The cathedra of Mathematics and Physics were part of this Institute. When the State University of Tirana was founded(1957), this cathedra was

gradually transformed in a dignitous university cathedra which has given to the country many scientists in many fields. As result of the serious efforts done by prominent teachers working in a long span of time, in this cathedra is faced a work of extraordinary dimensions for meeting the great needs of our country for teachers of mathematics and carrying out research work as well in different sectors of the Albanian economy. In year 1971 this cathedra was supported by the government to have a more professional direction and was created the Center of Computerized Mathematics, so in 1972 were created the scientific profilized groups. This event led to the replacement of Cathedra of Mathematics by more specialized cathedras. Very soon was created the Department of Mathematics consisted of the sections: Analysis and Differential Equations, Algebra, Geometry, Probability and Statistics, Numerical Analysis and Operational Researches. Following the year 1980, other state universities were opened in other cities of Albania, accompanied by other departments of mathematics. Today, in addition to the Department of Mathematics in Tirana, there are departments of mathematics(including Informatics in some of them) in the universities of Elbasan, Korca, Vlora, Durres, Gjirokastra and Shkodra. These are indication and fruits of the voluminous work done by the first disciplined and full of passion mathematicians of Albania. All the new mathematicians and all the teachers of mathematics working in Albania are very proud of them.

2. Mathematicians of 19th century

Hasan Tahsini, born in [1811](#) in Saranda, Albania([Shqipëri](#)), died in [1881](#). He was a reminiscent, philosopher, mathematician and psychologist.



Bios: Hasan Tahsini was son of a peasant from Ninati of Saranda(the southest town of Albania). Since his childhood he was committed to the knowledge, finished the elementary school in his village and after it was taken to Instambul([Stamboll](#)) for further studies up to university. Because of his variety and deepness in knowledge and intelectual capabilities, he was appointed rector of the University of Instambul, just opened that time. He has done researches in different fields of natyral sciences and presented them in many articles and scientific books in the Turkish language. Among them are “Psychology” and “The Basis of Astronomy”. In the last one are presented his mathematical abilities and works. The data and knowledge presented in these

books are the most progressive of that time and consequently, he was given the title of a prominent knower in the Ottoman Empire.

Edwin E. Jackues writes, "As economists, the "only great names in Turkey" were two, both Albanians, including Kotchi Bey of Korcha(ibid.). Turkey's outstanding astronomer, Hasan Tahsini(1811-1881), originated in Albania's southern village of Ninati, near Saranda. He became famous for his works in mathematics, physics and psychology, but especially in astronomy and for his invention of astronomical instruments..., his book on astronomy was unique(Nalb 1987, 6:25). Tahsini was named the first rector of the University of Constantinople(Nalb 1984, 5:27). He collaborated with other Albanian patriots at Constantinople in the developing of the famous "Stambul Alphabet", even suffering persecution for his patriotism(FESH 1985, 1073)". [3]



The Albanian alphabet and a painting "astronomer Tahsini", work of M. Fushekati [4]

The activity of Hasan Tahsini for spreading the scientific knowledge was noticed by the state and religious authorities and very soon he was dismissed as rector and later persecuted. Hasan Tahsini was very much concerned and fond of natural sciences and worked full of zeal during all his life. He was a prominent remnant as well, and worked together with other remnants for the freedom of Albania that was suffering under the ottoman empire for four centuries. He understood that one of the most important fields for freeing the Albanian nation was that of creating and writing the Albanian alphabet and that of spreading the knowledge in the language of the nation. Hasan Tahsini and his contemporary remnants created the original Albanian alphabet with 30 consonants and 8 vowels(today we have 36 letters). On the importance of the alphabet, Hasan Tahsini wrote: "Even so small like the ant legs they(the letters) are, the letters

are the most powerful weapon of the progress and knowledge”.([5], quoted by the Albanian newspaper “Drita”(Light) and translated by the author, see the original in Annexe 1.)

Here above is a scanned document where, in addition is a picture of Hasan Tahsini, painted by M. Fushekati. A copy of this alphabet with hand-writing letters, written in 1874, is in the Central Archive of Albania. In years 60th of XIX century in cooperation with other patriots, specially with [Kostandin Kristoforidhi](#)(the scholar of the Albanian language), he started to work for the creation of associations working for the spread of the knowledge and education among the Albanians and designing the Albanian alphabet. Irrespective of this confinement and persecution, he never abandoned his scientific convictions and patriotic activity, he contributed to his last breath. In the book “Hasan Tahsini” is written that “...Hasan Tahsini has left many works. “Psychology” and “The Basis of Astronomy” are in the National Library in Tirana. Many of his works are lost or censored by Ottoman regime. Nevertheless, in “The New Encyclopedia of Turkey”, vol.51, year 1948, pg. 1486 are mentioned other works of Tahsini like: “Astronomical Table”, “The 50-year Calendar: 1867-1918” – the calendar is consisted of a square and a circle over it, the circle divided into nine sectors where are put the days of the week(two of them have the procedure how to use the calendar). On the upper side of the square are found the months, at its bottom are the years”([6] translated by the author, see the original in Annexe 1). His calendar is like a mathematical rebus.

3. Mathematicians of 20th century

Hysni Babameto, born in [Gjirokastra](#), [16 October, 1888](#), died in 20 May, 1970 in Tirana. He was teacher of mathematics and educator in Albania, and the first pioneer of the Albanian education in 20th century. He is the veteran of the Albanian national education. After finishing the elementary school in Gjirokastra, he was sent by his family to continue the secondary school in Instambul which finished with excellent results in 1908. After it, he studied in the University of Instambul but, because of his health reasons was obliged to interrupt his studies and start the mission of educator in his birth country. He started his teacher occupation in 1910 and worked for more than 50 years in Albania, in the beginning in [Gjirokastra](#), later in [Shkodër](#), and [Korçë](#) and definitely from 1929, in [Tirana](#). Hysni Babameto is distinguished as a prominent methodist in teaching mathematics and has left un-erasable prints to many generations. His career traverses the borders of many political systems of Albania in the 20th century. Professor Babameto is author of several mathematical textbooks. While he was studying in Instambul, he contacted other patriots and activists of the Nation Reminiscence and so was breathed with their ideas for awakening the nation. At the end of year 1912 he enthusiastically greeted the proclamation of the independence of Albania from the Turkish yoke, in Vlora. During the First World War and after it he continued to work as teacher under the occupation by the Italian forces and manifested resistance against the Italian policy to bring Italian teachers in the Albanian schools. His patriotic attitude is witnessed by many articles written by him that time. His contribution culminated in year 1923 with the opening of French Lycee in Gjirokastra, where he was appointed teacher of mathematics and later head of the Lycee until the end of year 1928 when the school was closed. Hysni was distinguished for his particular method for teaching

mathematics, for his clearness and quiteness in transferring knowledge to the students, for his methology and pedagogy and for admonishing the females to attend the school. In the years 1928 and 1929 he worked as math. teacher in the secondary school of Shkodra and, definitely, he was moved to Tirana(1929), in the beginning in the Military Royal School. In 1933, starts a new period for Hysni Babameto: he was appointed math. teacher in the Feminine Institute “Queen Mother”(a name honouring the queen Geraldina Apponyi from Hungary – the wife of the Albanian king, Zogu). After the Second World War this school was turned to Pedagogical School. His name was linked now to this school in which he committed 34 years of his career. After the Second World War, under the communist regime, because of his anti-communist ideas, he was sent to Korca for re-education, even in his old age. Fortunately, professor Babameto did not suffer terrible inflictions like his colleagues or intellectuals who were against communism. In 1947, he was allowed back to Tirana and returned to the Pedagogical school, where he taught until the end of his days even his son was politically persecuted. The communist regime could not deny his great contribution in the field of education and specially in mathematics. So, in 1958, he was awarded Order of First Class and in 1959 awarded with the title “Teacher of the People”. When he died, age 82, nothing was written on the newspapers. Hysni Babameto is author of the most important text-book “Arithmetika”(Arithmetic) for the grades 5th and 6th of the 8-year school, edition 6, 1959, Tirana. [7](bios is a summary, see Annexe 1)

4. Mathematicians of communist regime and after the changes(1990)

*** There is a pleiad of mathematicians, contributing in mathematical education and scientific work in Albania during the communist regime, but unfortunately, very little or nothing is written and known about their contributions in Albania. The publicity has been open and arena of the political actors only, and continues to be so.

Prof. Qazim Turdiu(1917-1994), born in 7 June, 1917 in Lushnja. He has been professor and methodist in mathematics, teacher of People. Schooled in Tirana, the high studies done in France. For many years he has worked as math. teacher in several secondary schools. He was the first pedagogue appointed in the University of Tirana and in the Pedagogical Institute. He is one of the best methodists and didactical specialists in teaching mathematics in Albania and, he has greatly contributed in growing the scientific level and qualifying the teachers of mathematics. He is author of several textbooks: Gjeometria Analitike(Analitical Geometry -text for secondary schools), 1969; Metodika e Algjebres: I, II(The Methodic of Algebra), Q. Turdiu, Z. Zymeri, 1978; Matematika ne Shekuj(Mathematics in Centuries) - text for the History of Mathematics in the Faculty of Natural Sciences, 1980. Many articles of him, especially in the field of teaching mathematics, are published in the Pedagogical Magazine of the Pedagogical Institute in Tirana.

Prof. Kico Fundo(1913-1992). Born in Korca. Professor in the University of Tirana, Faculty of Natural Sciences, specialist of Elementary Mathematics and Geometry. Specialized in Russia. He has been very committed to putting the foundations of elementary mathematics in Albania working with the professors: A. Karcanaj, P. Pilika and A. Minga. He is co-author of the first

text-book of Elementary Mathematics for the university: Elemente te Matematikes Elementare (Elements of Elementary Mathematics), A. Karcanaj, K. Fundo – 1976 and, of many articles in National Journals: in the Pedagogical Magazine and in the bulletin of Natural Sciences (Periodical), University of Tirana.

Prof. Petraq Pilika, born in 3 June, 1924 in Korca, died in April 2009, in Tirana.

Professor, associated academician of the Academy of Sciences in Albania, Teacher of People. High studies carried out in Moscow. His great contribution has been given for the creation and consolidation of the scientific school of mathematics in Albania. He is author of many scientific articles and of the text-books for the University: Teoria e Funksioneve te Variablit Real (The Theory of Functions of Real Variable), 1979; Teoria Konstruktive e Funksioneve (The Constructive Theory of Functions), P. Pilika, Xh. Teliti – 1984. etc. Also, he has published scientific papers in the bulletin Mathematics and Natural Sciences of the Faculty of Natural Sciences in Tirana and in the magazine Mathematics and Physics in School of the Pedagogical Institute in Tirana.

Prof. Pilika has represented the Academy of Sciences of Albania in international events like,

- in the simposium for mathematical research in Romania, year 1965 (Studii și cercetări matematice, Volume 17, Issues 6-10 - Page 994-Institutul de Matematică (Academia Republicii Populare Romîne), Academia Republicii Socialiste România - Mathematics - 1965... va fi organizat in România, in anul 1965, cu concursul tuturor celorlalte Comitete naționale);
- in the Proceedings of the International Congress of Mathematicians, held in Helsinki, 1980, edited by Olli Lehto - Mathematics – vol 1, Pg. 36 ... Netherlands Pietrocola, Norma, Argentina Pietsch, Albrecht, DDR Pinko, Jukka A., Finland Pijls, Henk, Netherlands, Pilika Petraq, Albania Pimsner, ..
- Information about his scientific activity is found in the book "The world of learning", vol.1 - Edition: 32 - 1981 – pg. 54, in the magazine "Letersia Shqipe" (Les Lettres Albanaises), 1981 - Pg. 8.
- Paper on applicative mathematics published in the magazine of Académie de la République Populaire Roumaine., 1965, Vol. 10, (Revue roumaine de mathématiques pures et appliquées).

Prof. Shaban Baxhaku (1930-2005). Born in Elbasan. Professor in the University of Tirana, Faculty of Natural Sciences, specialist of Elementary Geometry. He carried out his high studies in Bulgaria, Sofia. He is author of the text-books for the university: Kurs i Gjeometrise Analitike: I, II (Course of Analytical Geometry), 1972. He has published many articles of this field in Scientific Bulletin of University of Tirana, in the bulletin Mathematics and Natural Sciences of the Faculty of Natural Sciences in Tirana, in the magazine Mathematics and Physics in School of the Pedagogical Institute in Tirana and Pedagogical Magazine of this Institute. Prof. Baxhaku has represented Albania in the Proceedings of the International Congress of Mathematicians, held in Helsinki, 1978, edited by Olli Lehto – Publisher ICM, 1980

[Mathematics](#) – vol 1, Pg. 22(... CJK, UK Bauer, Heinz, BRD Bauer, Walter, Austria Baum, John D., USA Bavinck, Herman, Netherlands, **Baxhaku, Shaban**, Albania, Baxter, JP, Australia Bayoumi, ...).



Prof. Osman Kraja: (1928-). Born in Shkodra.

Graduated and specialized in mathematics in the University of Warsaw, year 1954. Professor in the University of Tirana, Faculty of Natural Sciences, specialist of Analysis. Prof. Kraja has been a famous mathematician in the University of Warsaw. In the journal of partial differential equations, Vol. 10-11, 1997, Pg. 293(International Academic Publishers, University of Michigan) is written

”Through the past decades, Professor Ding not only works hard himself, but also is enthusiastic in advising young mathematicians. Some students and junior colleagues, influenced a great deal by him in the 50’s and 60’s, have now become famous mathematicians. His Albanian graduate student Osman Kraja worked as the vice-president...” Prof. Kraja has been very committed to putting the foundations of mathematics in the Faculty of Natural Sciences, cooperating with other mathematicians of that time. He is co-author of the first text-books in mathematical analysis and, author of many articles in National Journals. Because of his commitment to the reformation of the university prof. Osman Kraja was appointed Rector of Tirana University during the period 1981-1988. Prof. Kraja has a broad scientific career, participating in many international university and mathematical events, representing high institutions of our country:

- Prof. Kraja has represented the University of Tirana in the simposium for mathematical research in Romania, year 1965(Studii și cercetări matematice, Volume 17, Issues 6-10 - Page 994-Institutul de Matematică (Academia Republicii Populare Romîne), Academia Republicii Socialiste România - Mathematics - 1965... va fi organizat in România, in anul 1965, cu concursul tuturor celorlalte Comitete naționale; ... Univ. din Atena — **Osman Kraja**, Prof. Univ. din Tirana — Acad. Ljubomir Iliev, Secretar al Academiei Bulgare de Științe — Saffet ...)
- Third Conference of the Rectors of Universities of Balkan Countries: Thessaloniki, November 26-30, 1986.
- Mentioned in the book ”Internationales Universitäts” - Handbuch, Volume 10 of Handbook of international documentation and information Internationales universitäts-handbuch, Volume 1, Part 1 of World Guide to Universities - Author Michael Zils, Publisher ”Verlag Dokumentation”, 1976.
- Mentioned in the book of Paul Lendvai - History - 1985 - 118 pages, Das einsame Albanien: Reportage aus dem Land der Skipetaren - Pg. 39(Auch der Rektor der 1957 gegründeten Tirana-Universität, Professor **Osman Kraja**, spricht von der ”Gefährlichkeit der Verschwörung”. ...).
- Mentioned in the book of Pero Zlatar, ”Albanija u eri Envera Hoxhe”, Volume 1, Publisher: Grafički zavod Hrvatske, 1984, Pg. 202.
- Mentioned in the book of Pero Zlatar, Glasnik iz Tirane: dnevnici s putovanja, Vol. 2 - 1984 – Pg. 202(... plaća vrlo nisku svotu za ishranu, te za knjige. A cijena knjiga toliko je niska da čak ne pokrije ni troškove papira. To je rekao rektor **Osman Kraja**.)
- Mentioned in the book ”Südost Europa”, Vol. 31, 1982 - Page 228, Südost-Institut München. Abteilung Gegenwartsforschung - Business & Economics(... der Rektor der Universität, **Osman Kraja**, „den von unserer Universität als wichtige ...).

He has published several articles on the field of Analysis in the Bulletin of Natural Sciences(Periodical), Tirana; also, about the scientific activity of the university, in the magazines of the Academy of Sciences of Albania: Studia Albanica, Vol. 19, 1982 - Page 247; Studia Albanica, Vol. 26, 1988 - Pg. 213; Studime historike(Historical Studies), Vol. 41, 1987 - Pg. 244. Prof. Kraja has proved theorems on integral function and published in the journal Scientia Sinica, Zhangguo ke xueyuan, 1978, Pg.297.

Prof. Aleko Minga: (1935-), born in Korca, professor, working for many decades in the University of Tirana, Department of Mathematics, the best encyclopedist and linguist for mathematics and other subjects in Albania. For his contribution and merits in developing and bringing to higher levels the scientific education in Albania, on 14th of November, 2009, the Academy of Sciences of Albania awarded Prof. Aleko Minga the medal " Honor of Academy ". It was accompanied with "Brahe" award, as well.[8](see Annexe 1)

He is author of the textbooks: Kurs i Algjebres se Larte: I, II(Course of High Algebra), 1971; Teoria e Funksionit te Variablit Kompleks(Theory of Function of Complex Variable), 1975; History of Mathematics; Mjeshter te Medhenj te Matematikes Greke(Great Masters of the Greek Mathematics), vol.1, Library Plus, 1994, Tirane. A great number of his articles are published in the national magazines: Bulletin of the State University of Tirana(different periodicals running from 1983 to 2005); Bulletin " Matematikes and Natural Sciences", University of Tirana(different bulletin numbers and years, running from 1979 to 2009).



Picture from the day of awarding, Prof. Aleko Minga in the middle.

Prof. Kujtim Dedej(1930-). Born in Elbasan. Professor, working for many decades in the University of Tirana, Department of Mathematics, one of the best methodist for mathematics in Albania, specialist of mathematics in the Institute of Pedagogical Studies in Albania for many years. He is author of several mathematical textbooks for elementary school and upper cycle of 8-year school in Albania: Elemente te Analizes Matematike(Elements of Mathematical

Analysis), K. Dedej, M. Fundo, R. Kongoli, U. Bujari – 1986; Matematika 1, 2, 3, 4(Mathematics), K. Dedej, E. Spahiu, Z. Konci – 2006. He has published a great of articles on teaching methods in Pedagogical Magazines and Scientific Bulletin of University of Tirana.

Prof. Petraq Petro(1944-). Born in Korca. Specialist of Algebra. The first mathematician who introduced Linear Algebra in Albania. His main topic are Green relations. A variant of Green Theorem proved by Prof. P. Petro refers to the rings, the paper published in the journal Mathematica Balkanica, Volume 19, Pages 245-456. He is author of several text-books on algebra for University: Algebra Lineare(Linear Algebra), 2005; Ushtrime per Algjebren Lineare(Exercises for Linear Algebra), 2006; Algebra Logjike(Logical Algebra), 2004; Ushtrime per Algjebren Logjike 1(Exercises for Logical Algebra), 2005; Strukturat Algjebrike(Algebraic Structures), 2007; Ushtrime per Algjebren Logjike 2(Exercises for Logical Algebra), 2007. He has published several articles like: Algèbre et géométrie (Petraq Petro) in Gazette des mathématiciens: bulletin de liaison de la Société ..., Issues 51-54 - Page 66, Société mathématique de France - Mathematics – 1992 ; in Factor Impact, in the Bulletin of Natural Sciences(Periodical) in University of Tirana etc... . Prof. Petro is member of Balkan Union of Mathematicians - Mathematics – from 2005. Prof. Petraq Petro is an associated academician of the Academy of Sciences of Albania.

Prof. Agim Karcanaj(1936-2009). Professor in the University of Tirana, Faculty of Natural Sciences, specialist of Elementary Mathematics and Number Theory. He is author of the text-books: Elemente te Matematikes Elementare(Elements of Elementary Mathematics), A. Karcanaj, K. Fundo, 1976; Kurs i Thelluar ne Matematike Elementare(Deep Course on Elementary Mathematics), 2005. He has published many articles of this field in the Bulletin of Natural Sciences(Periodical), Tirana.

Prof. Mina Naqo(1939-). Born in Vlora. Professor in the University of Tirana, Faculty of Natural Sciences, specialist of Probability and Statistics. Specialist of applications of the Theory of Probability in the military topics. Prof. Naqo has worked as a reviewer for many scientific papers(especially astronomical issues) published in the magazines of the Academy of Sciences, in the bulletins of the Natural Sciences and of many scientific books. He is the first author of the text-books on Probability and Statistics for the university in Albania: Teoria e Probabilitetit, I, II(Theory of Probability I, II), 1972; Dua te Njoh Boten(Want to Know the World-an encyclopedia for children), published in Tirana, 2001. He has written many articles of this field in Bulletin of Natural Sciences and Pedagogical Magazine(Periodical).

Prof. Mishel Fundo(1940-...) Born in Korca. High studies he has carried out in the University of Tirana, faculty of Natural Sciences. Being an excellent student, he was appointed lecturer of analysis in the Faculty of Natyral Sciences in Tirana. He is author of the text-books: Elemente te Analizes se Sotme(Elements of Present Analysis), 1976, Tirana; Bazat Moderne te Analizes Matematike(Modern Basis of Mathematical Analysis), 1984, Tirana. He is the first mathematician who introduced the elements of Topology in Albania, opening this way a new

window for the concepts of analysis in Albania. Prof. Fundo has moved to Greece(Thessaloniki) because of economical reasons and lack of appreciation of his work by the Albanian government. He joined the Department of Civil Engineering in Aristotle University of Thessaloniki. He has published several papers on international journals: “On a Class of Differential-Hemivariational Inequalities”, plus a monograph, in Zentralblat MATH, Springer 1998, chapter 5, Pg. 83-93; “Some aspects of dentability in bitopological and locally convex spaces” in Zentralblat MATH, Vol. 954, Rocky M... Math No.2, 1999(Pg. 269-...); “On the existence of hemivariational inequalities containing derivatives”, published in the book: Nonsmooth/nonconvex mechanics: modeling, analysis, and numerical methods, 2001. His work is accompanied with many articles in the Bulletin of Natural Sciences, University of Tirana, national journal.

Prof. Llukan Puka(1947-). Born in Vlora. Professor in the University of Tirana, Faculty of Natural Sciences, specialist of Probability and Statistics. Specialized for the field of probability in France. Prof. Llukan Puka, has been the Dean of the Faculty of Natural Sciences in Tirana(2000 – 2008), participant in the First European Congress of Mathematics, held in Paris, July 6-10, 1992(Vol. 1, Pg. 23-24). He is contributor of the Research volume on land issues in Albania between 1993-1996(Rural Property & Economy in Post-Communist Albania, Edited by Harold Lemel, Published in 2000 by Berghahn Books, printed in USA, Pg. XIX). Prof. Puka is an Ordinary Member of the International Statistical Institute. Simo Puntanen, University of ... (Institute of Mathematical Statistics bulletin, Vol 2, 1993 - Pg. 128). He has published the paper ”Questionarie study of the sewerage system in Metropolitan Tirana” in Awareness: Webster's Quotations, Facts and Phrases(Report of GeoCom Company(GCC) Ltd., 2003 - Pg. 228). He is the author of mathematical text-books for secondary schools(Mathematical Analysis, 2000); Probability and Statistics, 2006, for the students of mathematics in the universities of Albania; Random Processes, for the specialists of mathematics. He has published many articles in the National Journals: bulletin Mathematics and Natural Sciences, University of Tirana, and, in the bulletins of the other universities in Albania.

Prof. Xhezair Teliti (17.02.1948-). Born in Kavaja. Carried out his high studies in the University of Tirana, Faculty of Natural Sciences. He is professor in this faculty, Department of Mathematics, from the beginning of his carrier. His field are Functional Analysis and Theory of Mass and Integration. He is specialized in this field in France(1992), in Italy(1997, 2000), in Greece(1998, 2003). In the period 1993-1996 he was minister of Education in Albania and, 1996-1997 he was Education Counsellor in the Presidency. From year 2008 he is chief of the Department of Mathematics in Tirana. He is author of many text-books like: Teoria e Funksioneve te Variablit Real, I, II(Theory of Functions of Real Variable), 1980, Tirana; Përgjithësimi i Konceptit të Integrali(Generalization of the Concept of Integral), 1981; Teoria Konstruktive e Funksioneve(The Constructive Theory of Functions), P. Pilika, Xh. Teliti – 1984; Përmbledhje Problemash në Analizën Funksionale(Summary of Problems for Functional Analysis), 1989, Tirana; Probleme dhe Ushtrime të Analizës Matematike (Problems and

Exercises of Mathematical Analysis, 1997, Tirana; Teoria e Masës dhe e Integritimit (Theory of Mass and Integration), 1997, Tirana; Problema në Teorinë e Masës e të Integritimit (Problems for the Theory of Mass and Integration), 1998, Tirana; Topologjia e Përgjithshme dhe Analiza Funktionale (General Topology and Functional Analysis), 2002, Tirana; Elemente Strukturorë dhe Topologjike në Hapësirat R dhe $R^{(n)}$ (Topological and Structural Elements in R and $R^{(n)}$ spaces), 2008, Tirana.

Prof. Teliti has written many articles in the Bulletin of Natural Sciences, University of Tirana: "Mbi rregullsinë e disa hapësirave semi – metrike" (On regularity of some semi-metric spaces), Bulletin of Natural Sciences, University of Tirana, No. 3, Pg. 21 – 27, 1982); "Funksionet paranormë dhe hapësirat e paranormuara" (Pre-norm functions and pre-normed spaces), Bulletin of Natural Sciences, University of Tirana, No. 2, Pg. 3 – 9, 1983); "Vazhdueshmëria e funksionit paranormë dhe funksionet kuazi normë" (The continuity of pre-norm functions and quasi-norm functions), Bulletin of Natural Sciences, University of Tirana, No. 2, Pg. 11 – 18, 1985); "Ekuivalenca topologjike e një funksioni kuazinormë dhe teorema e Hahn – Banachut për hapësirat kuazi të normuara" (Topological equivalence of a quasi-norm function and Hahn-Banach theorem for quasi-normed spaces), Bulletin of Natural Sciences, University of Tirana, No. 2, Pg. 9 – 15, 1987); "Funksionet kuazi gjysmë metrikë dhe hapësirat vektoriale topologjike të fituara prej tyre" (Quasi semi-metric functions and topological vectorial spaces generated by them), Bulletin of Natural Sciences, University of Tirana, No. 1, Pg. 11 – 21, 1988); "Prodhimet α - skalare dhe paraskalare" (α – scalar and pre-scalar productions), Bulletin of Natural Sciences, University of Tirana, No. 3, Pg. 17 – 28, 1988); "Mbi një klasë funksionesh kuazi distancë dhe disa teorema mbi pikat fikse" (A class of quasi distance functions and some theorems on fixed points), Bulletin of Natural Sciences, University of Tirana, No. 3, Pg. 13 – 21, 1989); "Topologjia e dobët në hapësirat H – lokalisht konvekse" (Weak topology on H-locally convex spaces), Bulletin of Natural Sciences, University of Tirana, No. 4, Pg. 10 – 18, 1996); "Mbi disa hapësira të Banachut" (On some Banach spaces), A.J.T.N.S, Bulletin of Academy of Sciences, No.7, Pg. 33 – 41, 1999); "Disa rezultate mbi pikat fikse në hapësirat kuazi-metrike" (Some results on fixed points in quasi-metric spaces), Xh.Teliti, I.Vardhami, Bulletin "Matematika and Natural Sciences", University of Tirana, No.1, Pg. 1-7, 2004; "Disa vlerësime topologjike për funksionet modularë dhe modularë konveksë" (Topological considerations for the modular and convex modular functions), Bulletin "Mathematics and Natural Sciences", University of Tirana, No. 2, Pg. 3 – 12, 2008).

Prof. Fatmir Hoxha (1951-). Born in Tirana. Professor in the University of Tirana, Faculty of Natural Sciences, specialist of applicative analysis. Specialist of applications of analytical methods regarding the estimation of errors. He is the author of the text-books: "Applied Mathematics" and "Methods of Numerical Analysis", 2008. Prof. Hoxha has given a good contribution on the study of the roots of a complex polynomial (Calcul simultané des racines d'un polynôme complexe: contribution à l'algorithmique et mise en oeuvre sur un réseau de processeurs Fatmir Hoxha, ..., Publisher ANRT, 1988. He has published several papers like, "Green's functions and Kirchoff migration by optical imaging" in Mathematica Balkanica, Vol.

19, Pg. 245, 1994; on differential equations(Equations différentielles) in Gazette des mathématiciens: bulletin de liaison de la Société ..., Issues 51-54 - Pg. 66, Société mathématique de France - Mathematics – 1992. He has published also an article in German Mathematical Journal with a German co-author and another article in Holand. Many articles on applied mathematics are published in National Journals: Bulletin ” Mathematics and Natural Sciences”, University of Tirana.

Prof. Agron Tato(1949-). Born in Vlora. Professor of Analysis and Topology in the University of Elbasan from the beginning of his career. Now, he is the chief of the Department of Mathematics and Informatics in the University of Elbasan. Prof. Agron has been minister of Culture for Albania in the period 2001-2005. He is author of text-books: Topology, 2006 and Mathematical Analysis 1, 2001 for university and, of many articles in the national journals for mathematics: in the bulletin Mathematics and Natural Sciences of the Faculty of Natural Sciences in Tirana, in the magazine Mathematics and Physics in School of the Pedagogical Institute in Tirana, in the scientific bulletin of University “Aleksander Xhuvani”, Elbasan. Prof. Tato is the ideator and organizer of the International Conference on Algebra and Analysis, the first event of this type in Albania, and organized three times so far in the University of Elbasan.

Prof. Niko Dimashi(1942-) Born in Korca. He is one of the first pedagogues appointed in the University of Elbasan, in the beginning called Pedagogical Institute. He is ranked among the best methodists and didactical specialists in teaching mathematics in Albania and, he has greatly contributed in growing the scientific level and qualifying the teachers of mathematics. He is author of lectures and exersises for the students of the Low Cycle in the University of Elbasan. Prof. Dimashi has been engaged very much in mathematical national activities like mathematical olympiades, national mathematical exams, teacher trainings and, in making joint mathematical programs for the Universities of Elbasan, Shkodra, Korca and Gjirokastra.

Prof. Skënder Gjinushi (24 December 1949-...). Born, in Vlora, Albania. He is an Albanian politician. He graduated from the University of Tirana with a degree in Mathematics. Prof. Gjinushi has been specialized in France in the field of Analysis. He is the current leader of the Social Democratic Party of Albania. He has been a member of the Albanian Parliament since 1992 and since then some of his positions have included being the minister for education and Chairman of the Parliament of Albania from July 24, 1997 to September 4, 2001. Prof. Gjinushi is author of the text-books for university: Elemente te Logjikes Matematike (Elements of Mathematical Logic), 1987, Tirana; Topologji e Pergjithshme (General Topology), 1987, Tirana. A paper of him on topological spaces “Espaces localement convexes séparés ... in Banach spaces”, is published in a French Journal for mathematics, year 1974. Several articles are published in the Bulletin of Natural Sciences, University of Tirana.

Prof. Urim Bujari (1944-). Born in Tirana, professor, working for many decades in the University of Tirana, Department of Mathematics, one of the best methodist for mathematics in Albania, specialist of mathematics in the Institute of Pedagogical Studies in Albania for many years. He is author of several mathematical textbooks for upper cycle of 8-year school and

secondary school in Albania. He is author of the complementary book for the the secondary school: *Ushtrime Plotesuese per Algjebren*(Complementary Exercises for Algebra), 1986, Tirana. He is co-author of the text-book *Elemente te Analizes Matematike*(Elements of Mathematical Analysis), K. Dedej, M. Fundo, R. Kongoli, U. Bujari – 1986, etc. He has published a great number of articles in pedagogical magazines and national journals: in the bulletin *Mathematics and Natural Sciences* of the Faculty of Natural Sciences in Tirana, in the magazine *Mathematics and Physics in School* of the Pedagogical Institute in Tirana, in the *Pedagogical Magazine* as well.

5. Albanian mathematicians around the world

Dr Alfred Kume(1970-). Born in Tirana, Albania. Lecturer in Statistics, University of Kent, UK. He is specialist on Time Series and Simulation. Graduated in the University of Tirana, Faculty of Natural Sciences. Specialized in UK, university of Kent.

Publications of Dr Alfred Kume



His main Journal Articles are:

1. Shape space smoothing splines for planar landmark data. A Kume, IL Dryden and H Le, *Biometrika*, 94(3), 2007.
2. On the derivatives of the normalising constant of the Bingham distribution. A Kume, and ATA Wood, *Statistics and Probability Letters*, Vol. 77, pp. 832-837, 2007.
3. Lp-norm generalised symmetrised Dirichlet distributions, E Hashorva, S Kotz and A Kume, *Albanian Journal of Mathematics*, Vol. 1, pp. 36-52, 2007
4. Sampling from compositional and directional distributions. A Kume and S.G Walker, *Statistics and Computing*, 2006.
5. Saddlepoint approximations for the Bingham and Fisher-Bingham normalising constants, A. Kume and A.T.A. Wood, *Biometrika*, 2005.
6. On Frechet means in simplex shape spaces, A. Kume and H. Le, *Advances of Applied Probability*, 2003.
7. Estimating the Frèchet mean in Bookstein shape spaces *Advances of Applied Probability*, Vol.32 p663-674. Kume, A and Le, H.(2000).
8. Detection of Shape Changes in Biological Features *The Journal of Microscopy*, Vol.200 p140-147. Le, H. and Kume, A (2000).
9. Fitting cubic splines to data in shape spaces of planar configurations. In Mardia, K.V., Aykroyd, R.G., and McDonnell, P., editors, *Proceedings in Statistics of Large Datasets, LASR2002*, pages 119--122. University of Leeds. Kume, A., Dryden, I.L., Le, H., Wood, A. T.A. (2002)
10. Size-and-shape analysis of DNA molecular dynamics simulations. In Mardia, K.V., Aykroyd, R.G., and McDonnell, P., editors, *Proceedings in Statistics of Large Datasets, LASR2002*, pag University of Leeds. Dryden, I.L., Kume, A., Le, H., Wood, A. T.A., and Laughton, C. (2002).

Conference Articles

1. Size-and-shape analysis of DNA molecular dynamics simulations, I.L. Dryden, A. Kume, H. Le, A.T.A. Wood and C. Laughton, *Proceedings in Statistics of Large Datasets*, 2002. University of Leeds.
2. Fitting cubic splines to data in shape spaces of planar configurations, A. Kume, I.L. Dryden, H. Le and A.T.A. Wood, *Proceedings in Statistics of Large Datasets*, 2002. University of Leeds. [9](see Annexe 1)

Currently he is researching in: Shape analysis of stroke infarcts, Technical report, Maximum-likelihood estimation for the offset normal shape distributions using EM, On the Fisher--Bingham Distribution, An EM algorithm for Markovian arrival processes observed at discrete times in cooperation with other mathematicians.

Fioralba Cakoni(1971-...). Born in Elbasan. Winner of the first prize in many mathematical olympiads in Albania. Fioralba Cakoni earned her doctoral degree in 1996 from Tirana University in Albania. She also earned her M.S. and undergraduate degrees at Tirana University. In September of 1998, she was awarded a postdoctoral research fellowship at the University of Stuttgart, Germany. She became a GIG-NSF Postdoctoral Fellow in the Department of Mathematical Sciences at the University of Delaware(USA) in September of 2000. Two years later, she became as assistant professor there. The Albanian mathematician [Fioralba Cakoni](#) is currently an associate professor at the University of Delaware. Her research involves direct and inverse problems in acoustic, electromagnetic, and elastic scattering and wave propagation. She also studies boundary value problems. Dr. Cakoni's work has wide-ranging applications, including radar and sonar applications, bio-medical imaging techniques, non-destructive testing, structural design, and composite materials. Scattering problems are also important in the field of computer graphics.

Dr. Cakoni's research career has been prolific. She is an author on over thirty four [published articles](#) and has been involved with ten different research grants. She also participates in a wide variety of conferences. Some of her papers are:

1. (with George Dassios) 'The coated thermoelastic body within a low-frequency elastodynamic field', *Int. J. Ingg. Sci.*, 36, 1815-1838, (1998).
2. (with George Dassios) 'The Atkinson-Wilcox theorem in thermoelasticity', *Quart. Appl. Math.*, Vol. LVII, N.4, 711-795 (1999).
3. '[Boundary integral method for thermoelastic screen scattering problem in \$R^3\$](#) ', *Math. Meth. Appl. Sci.*, 23, 441-466 (2000).
4. (with David Colton and Peter Monk) '[The direct and inverse scattering problems for partially coated obstacles](#)', *Inverse Problems*, 17, 1997-2015, (2001).
5. (with Marius Bochniak) '[Domain sensitivity analysis of the acoustic far-field pattern](#)', *Math. Meth. Appl. Sci.*, 25, 595-613 (2002).
6. (with David Colton and Housseem Haddar) '[The linear sampling method for anisotropic media](#)', *J.Comput. Appl. Math.*, 146, 285-299 (2002).

7. (with Marius Bochniak) [`Domain sensitivity analysis of the elastic far-field patterns in scattering from nonsmooth obstacles`](#) , J. Math. Anal. Appl. Vol. 272, No.1, 318-334 (2002).
8. (with David Colton) [`The linear sampling method for cracks`](#), Inverse Problems, 19, 279-295 (2003).
9. (with David Colton) [`Combined far field operators in electromagnetic inverse scattering theory`](#) , Math. Meth. Appl. Sci., 26, No. 5, 413-429 (2003).
10. (with David Colton) [`On the mathematical basis of the linear sampling method`](#) , Georgian Mathematical Journal, Kupradze's special issue, 10, No 3, 411-425 (2003) .
11. (with David Colton) [`A uniqueness theorem for an inverse electromagnetic scattering problem in inhomogeneous anisotropic media`](#) Proc. Edinburgh Math. Soc. 46, 293-314 (2003).

She is co-author with David Colton in the book "[Qualitative Methods in Inverse Scattering Theory](#)" Springer, Series on Interaction of Mathematics and Mechanics (2006).[10](see Annexe 1)

See the SIAM Review, 48 (2206) pp. 805-807.

Fioralba Cakoni, assistant professor of mathematical sciences at the University of Delaware, has been granted in 2005, the second time, a Humboldt Research Fellowship by Germany's Alexander von Humboldt Foundation, that will enable her to resume research in Germany, working with Rainer Kress and his internationally recognized research group at the University of Goettingen that is working in scattering theory and inverse problems. Cakoni will work on mathematical and computational aspects of electromagnetic imaging of buried objects in heterogeneous media, research that has applications in medical imaging, mine detection and nondestructive testing.



Fioralba Cakoni, assistant professor of mathematical sciences

Young Albanian mathematician: Klejdin Dobi (22 years old)

Klejdin Dobi from Vlora is an Albanian student's elite mathematician in America. To honour the gold-medal winner among 150 competitors from around the world, NASA (United States Space Agency), has named an asteroid after his name. Klejdin, benefitting as the winner of the

American lottery, 15 years ago, went to Philadelphia. In Albania he was a student of Elementary School „Edith Durham". When he left Albania he was 7 years old . He continued his studies in the elementary school "Johan Maphin Elementary School" in Philadelphia. From grade six to eleven, he advanced very much in the field of knowledge. Despite the difficulties caused by the communication, Klejdin managed to work out the difficulties by his talent and hard work. His abilities in mathematics drew very quickly the attention of teachers, then of the scientists. In 7th grade, Klejdin took two classes in Algebra within one school year. In 9th grade, he has completed everything that has to do with basic Algebra and was advised to take Advanced Algebra lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, UPENN.

SUPERNATURALITY :

Though he was first grade student of high school, he was taking lessons from the first years of university. Klejdin showed great interest for math on summer camps, called "Math Camp", where students gather each year in the U.S.. There, the Albanian student familiarized himself with a Math professor originally from Romania, who showed a Mathematical theorem that nobody had managed to solve for 20 years. From here begins the navigation of Klejdin after Math. "In the beginning I tried to prove myself three mathematical theorems and in special cases also I asked the help of teachers from the University of Pennsylvania" - he tells. Having completed this extensive project, initiated by two prominent scholars of Romania but unfinished, Klejdini throws his entire project in 9 volumes. The project was called "Presentation Board" and contained notes, called "Science Matters". With this project, Klejdin went to the first degree of competition in the Mathematics Competition for the state of Pennsylvania, and after winning the contest, he participated for the first time in a math competition at the national level. Among 1500 students from across the U.S., he won "Gold Medal" for Mathematics. Three of the first of this contest were eligible to compete on the "Intel International Science and Engineering Fair", the prestigious competition in which were representatives from all over the world. Klejdin Dobi, in the age 16 years old, ran among the best students of 40 countries of the world, like Japan, Germany, England, India, Russia, China, France, Italy, Sweden, Argentina, Brazil, Egypt, Australia, Iran, etc. . In this competition there were 1500 attendees from 40 countries and competing in 14 disciplines. The contest was monitored by 48 professors, doctors, scientists and researchers of Natural Sciences from across the planet. Among them were 12 winners of Nobel Prize, also the well-known chemist, Dr.Horsebachk and Greatest World physicist, Dr.Braingreen.

AWARD:

Klejdin Dobi took first place in this competition and was awarded "Grand World. His project of 9 volumes was selected as the best project of the year in the world, among 14 disciplines. The price Klejdin obtained was of the value of 8000 dollars, a lap-top computer, 3 million grant for the school and a thousand dollars for research expenses. Simultaneously, Klejdin has won a special award: The Space American Agency(NASA) will name an asteroid after Klejdin's name.

GENIUS:

Klejдини, the Albanian boy in America, leads a life like everyone else. He likes to deal with

sports, be accompanied by friends and take an active part in all sorts of activities. However, his project, which is now complete, has not prevented to carry out a normal life. On his side is the consistently help of his parents. [11] (translated by the author, see Annexe 1)

Annexe 1

[1] The information is taken from the web page of the Academy of Sciences of Albania:
http://www.akad.edu.al/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=87&Itemid=98

Akademia e Shkencave e Shqiperise gjen zanafillat e saj qe ne vitin 1750, kur u krijua ne Voskopoje e ashtuquajtura "Akademia e Re". Ne ate kohe ajo ishte njeherazi shkolle e mesme dhe qender kulturore e mirenjohur jo vetem ne Shqiperi, por edhe jashte saj. Ndonese "Akademia e Re" nuk kishte as strukturen, as detyrat e Akademive ne vende te tjera te Europes, ajo ishte e lidhur me trashegimine dhe zhvillimet kulturore te popullit shqiptar. Shqiperia dhe shqiptaret kane qene per shekuj nen sundime e administrime te huaja, por ata munden te mbijetonin duke ruajtur e duke zhvilluar gjuhen dhe kulturen e vet origjinale. Ne shekuj nuk kane munguar perpjekjet e shqiptareve per te levruar dijet e tyre. Kontributet kulturore dhe shkencore te tyre mund te hasen jo vetem ne Shqiperi, por edhe ne shume vende europiane e me tej. Ato kane lene gjurme ne tri fusha kryesore:

1. *ne fushen humanitare* (filozofi, histori, letersi, teologji, folklor) nga njerez si Dhimiter Frengu (1443-1525); Gjon Buzuku (shekulli XVI); Marin Barleti (rreth 1460-1512); Pjeter Budi (1566-1623); Frang Bardhi (1606-1643); Pjeter Bogdani (1625-1689) etj.;
2. *ne fushen e artit* (nga muzikante, piktore dhe skulptore) sic eshte Jan Kukuzeli (1010-1075) - figura me e njohur ne muzike; piktori me i njohur Onufri (shekulli XVI), piktoret e shekullit XVIII: David Selenicasi dhe Konstandin Shpataraku etj.;
3. *ne fushen e shkences* nga dijetare si Gjon Gazulli (1400-1465), astronom dhe matematikan; Leonik Tomeu (1456-1531), astronom, filozof dhe profesori i Nikola Kopernikut ne Universitetin e Padoves etj.

[2] (ibid., 5; Dako 1919, 156 – taken from the book of Edwin E. Jackues: The Albanians-An Ethnic History from Prehistoric Times to the Present, Pg. 316).

[3] taken from the book of Edwin E. Jackues, The Albanians-An Ethnic History from Prehistoric Times to the Present, Pg. 326,

[4] This copy is taken from the book of historical studies authors: Naqellari A., Pango A., "Hasan Tahsini", Publishing House "8 November", 1980, Pg. 32, Tirana.

[5] taken out from the book of the authors: Naqellari A., Pango A., "Hasan Tahsini", Publishing House "8 November", 1980, Pg. 57, Tirana. "Sado qe jane te vogla si kembet e milingones- thoshte ai-shkronjat jane arma me e fuqishme e perparimit dhe e diturise"- quoted by the Albanian newspaper "Drita"(Light), July 16, 1978.

[6] The cites are taken out from the book of the authors: Naqellari A., Pango A., “Hasan Tahsini”, Publishing House “8 November”, 1980, Pg. 98-99, Tirana.

“Hasan Tahsini ka lene shume vepra. “Psikologjia” dhe “Bazat e Astronomise” ndodhen ne Librarine Kombetare ne Tirane. Shume nga veprat e tjera kane humbur ose kane qene censuruar prej regjimit Ottoman. Megjithate, ne enciklopedine Turke, “The New Encyclopedia of Turkey”, vol.51, viti 1948, faqe 1486, permenden vepra te tjera te Tahsinit si: “Tabela Astronomike”, “Kalendar 50-vjecar: 1867-1918” – kalendar i perbere prej nje katrori dhe nje rrethi mbi ate, rrethi eshte i ndare ne nente sektore ne te cilet jane shenuar ditet e javes(dy prej tyre permbajne proceduren se si te perdoret kalendar). Ne pjesen e siperme te katrorit ndodhen muajt, kurse ne fund jane shenuar vitet”.

[7] Bios of Hysni Babameto is a summary based in the book “Shkolla Kombetare” (National School) of the author Filip Fishta, Pg. 67-75, published in Tirana, 1978(Natioanl Library of Tirana) and, from the web page [http://sq.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hysni Babameto](http://sq.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hysni_Babameto).

[8] The information about the academic event of awarding Prof. Aleko Minga is taken from the web page of the Academy of Sciences of Albania, http://www.akad.edu.al/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=87&Itemid=98

[9] The information about the scientific activity of Dr. Alfred Kume is taken from the web page of the University of Kent in UK: <http://www.kent.ac.uk/>

[10] A collection of Fioralba Cakoni published papers is taken from the web page, [http://en.scientificcommons.org/fioralba cakoni](http://en.scientificcommons.org/fioralba_cakoni) and <http://www.math.udel.edu/~cakoni/publications.html>

[11] The story about the young Albanian mathematician Klejdin Dobi is taken and translated from the web page, <http://www.shqiperia.com/lajme/lajm/nr/5354/Nje-asteroid-me-emer-shqiptar>

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2. [Biblioteka Kombëtare \(Albania\)](#), National bibliography of P.R.A., Volumes 35, 37, 40,41,42.
3. Biblioteka Shkencore e Universitetit shteteror te Tiranes(Scientific Library of the State University of Tirana), Tirana, Vol. 18, Pg. 54.
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5. Edwin E. Jackues, The Albanians-An Ethnic History from Prehistoric Times to the Present, manufactured in USA, McFarland&Company, Inc. Publishers, 1995, Pg. 326
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7. [http://en.scientificcommons.org/fioralba cakoni](http://en.scientificcommons.org/fioralba_cakoni)
8. <http://e..wikipedia.org/wiki/>
9. http://www.akad.edu.al/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=87&Itemid=98
10. <http://www.kent.ac.uk/>

11. <http://www.math.udel.edu/~cakoni/publications.html>
12. http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob=Publication
13. <http://www.shqiperia.com/lajme/lajm/nr/5354/Nje-asteroid-me-emer-shqiptar>
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15. Naqellari A., Pango A., "Hasan Tahsini", Publishing House "8 November", 1980, Tirana
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17. Revista Pedagogjike(Pedagogical Magazines), 1973,1976,1980, 1984, 1989, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2005, 2006
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Note: Many facts and data are provided by having personal contacts with some of the mathematicians of this paper and getting from them information about themselves and other mathematicians.



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