

II. IN ALBANIA

With some exaggeration and not without overtones from Marx and Lenin and even from Mao Che Tung the memory of Scanderbeg was celebrated in Tirana from 12 to 18 January 1968, in a massive Conference in which more than 130 papers were read, most of them by Albanian scholars. Details on the Conference and on the Second Congress on Albanian Studies which was held jointly with the Conference are included in the number 2, vol. IV (1967) and in the number 1, vol. VI (1968) of the *Studia Albanica*, a publication in French of the Institute of History and Linguistics of the State University of Tirana.

The papers published in the number 2, VI, 1967 of the *Studia Albanica* are as follows :

Aleks Buda, Georges Kastriote-Skanderbeg et son époque.

Selami Pulaha, Sur les causes des insurrections des années '30 du XV siècle en Albanie.

J. Macurek (Brno), Georg Skanderbeg, Albanien und die Tschechischen Länder.

György Daniel (Hongrie), Les liens historiques entre Hongrois et Albanais durant les siècles XIV^e et XV^e.

Kasem Bicoku, Sur quelques aspects des rapports entre Skanderbeg et les principaux États italiens dans les dernières années de son activité.

Koco Bozhori, Les historiens byzantins du XV siècle sur les luttes albanoturques.

Carl Göllner (Sibiu), Die Waffentaten Skanderbegs in den Drucken aus der zweiten Hälfte des 16. Jahrhunderts.

Injac Zamputi, Le nom et la tradition de Skanderbeg dans les efforts des Albanais pour la liberté durant les premiers siècles de la domination ottomane.

Skender Anamali, Stelush, La cité de Skanderbeg à Mati.

Pirro Thomo, La forteresse de Skanderbeg au Cap-de-Rodon.

Dhorka Dhamo, Skanderbeg dans nos beaux arts.

Rrok Zojzi, Questions concernant le droit coutumier albanais.

Andromaqi Gjergjii, Données sur l'habillement des siècles XIV-XV en Albanie.

Qemal Haxhihasani, Les contes populaires sur l'époque de Skanderbeg.

Agron Fico, Problèmes du genre épique populaire historique et la figure de Skanderbeg.

Arsen Musraqi, L'écho de la figure de Georges Kastriot-Skanderbeg dans les chants populaires de la Lutte de Libération nationale et la période d'édification socialiste en Albanie.

Razi Brahimi, Skanderbeg dans la littérature de la Renaissance nationale albanaise.

Luan Kokona, Skanderbeg dans la littérature albanaise contemporaine.

Klara Kodra, La figura di Skanderbeg nell'opera del de Rada.

Henrik Lacaj, Skanderbeg nella letteratura italiana.

Nonda Bulka, Les lettres françaises et Skanderbeg.

Skënder Luarasi, Skanderbeg in English Language.

There are some minor problems related to Skanderbeg which so far have not been studied properly, the main one being, of course, his own background: his real name was *Georgioš Kastriotis* (a Greek name). later changed to Skanderbeg (= son of Alexander the Great!) by the Turks. His father was Greek (Ioannis Kastriotis), his mother Serbian, his wife Greek. He is certainly a great Albanian hero. However, was he really Albanian? This problem has to be settled now when his memory is justly celebrated by the Albanians.

Milan

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MODERN GREEK STUDIES ASSOCIATION SYMPOSIUM AT PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

October 30 - November 1, 1969

The American Modern Greek Studies Association supported by a grant from the American Council of Learned Societies, will sponsor a Symposium on Modern Greek literature and its European background at Princeton University from October 29 to November 1, 1969. The Symposium will be conducted in cooperation with the Princeton University Council of the Humanities. A number of foreign scholars in the field of Modern Greek literary studies will be invited to join their American colleagues in the presentation of papers on the relation between Modern Greek literature and the European tradition. The session on European sources in twentieth century Greek literature will be open to papers by members of the Modern Greek Studies Association. The Symposium will also offer several panels on the teaching of Mo-