

**Author of the Review: Bobi GIDIOSKI, Postgraduate studies in policies, Skopje, ISSH.**

e-mail: [mvr\\_bobi@hotmail.com](mailto:mvr_bobi@hotmail.com)

Saveski, Z & Demiri, M (2014) *"Nationalism in(out) Context, The cooperation between Albanians and Macedonians from Ilinden Uprising to Peoples-liberating war"*, Skopje: Solidarity, p.121. [Славевски, З и Демири, М. (2014) „Национализмот во(н) контекст, Соработка на Албанците и Македонците од Илинденското востание до Народноослободителната војна“, Скопје: Солидарност.]

Inspired by the work of the authors Zdravko Saveski and Mariglen Demiri called "Nationalism (n) context" that even in the preface to call for a paradigm shift, in which the policies and institutions have to leave the passion of nationalism. In addition, inevitably it must be noted that the paper is written in two-national languages, Macedonian and Albanian.

Nationalism in the work is closely related to the neo-liberal doctrine in the context of expansionist patriotism. The authors opened the imperative of national issues, in which critical loads, that nationalism penetrated the system's institutions, but it does not apply to positivism, which addresses the national interests, and relies on mixed economic doctrines.

In the context of nationalism opened the question of ethno-nationalism. In addition, the authors critically emphasizes that appeared basic elements of nationalism, as a myth, and the return of the irrational preference hero character. A critical review in the context of this issue continues to the myth of the symbols that give totemism, to then continue to all ethnic groups their civil and ethnic symbols, are linked to the animal. Historicism which is closely linked with mythical creatures, who were heroes in their time, the authors critically claim that pushes them through the foundation of the nation. The authors raise the question of genetics, where ethnic groups were invited to prove their exclusivity in the area where they live. Besides the areas, national identity, the authors recalling the proven national identity that occurs during the French Revolution, and that in the

Balkans appears much later. In the same context, the emphasis placed on the fact that they are not always Macedonians were Macedonians and Albanians were Albanians, but they are invoking religion in terms of Christians and Muslims, later, depending on who ruled over them, they were forced to treat themselves as Bulgarians, Greeks, Serbs, to finally identify as Macedonians, while Albanians proclaim the principle of Vera-kingdom, again based on the rulers.

The reason for writing the paper the authors indicate that historiography must not write nationalists and ethnic identification should be primary, not as a unique identification of the man. Therefore, historical analytical parameters should be taken towards cooperation between different ethnic groups, as well as the cooperation between the human basis, primarily because they were men of flesh and blood and that their nationalism to the detriment of all.

Research uprising in 1903 authors it continuously characterized as socialist international spirit. This attitude authors theorize the anti-nationalist calls for the rebels, where Muslims are brothers and are fighting against the same enemy. Unlike what happened in Central Macedonia, the uprising is characterized by nationalist-chauvinistic tendencies, primarily for revenge.

The investigation is continuing with the Young Turk Revolution of 1908, which appears in response to absolutism. To this claim the authors invited, calls Niyazi Bey and Jane Sandanski originating from different nationalities and different religious beliefs.

Analysis Debar uprising in 1913, in which ethnic categories take part, mostly Albanians and Macedonians, and it has initiated an agreement in Bucharest that year, the division of the Macedonian territory. Although the authors acknowledge that this uprising has nationalist elements, it is important for them is that there are times scamper monoethnic position with nationalist tendencies and for the moment is a measure of coexistence.

In addition, the authors do not have enough information on the collaboration of Albanians and Macedonians between the two world wars.

As a basis for cooperation mentioned the agreement in Tirana from 1921, which was later initiated protocols on the national liberation of Kosovo and Macedonia. It is characteristic that in the period of World War I, there was an empty space of cooperation and there is no evidence of cooperation of the two ethnic groups, and other ethnic groups in Macedonia. During World War II, Albanian participation in the anti-fascist struggle, primarily through the establishment of the Albanian Fourth Brigade, and an example of the anti-fascist pact.

Finally, the authors emphasize that the nationalist history should not distort, because this type of episode should not be forgotten.

