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ALBANIAN PRESS ARCHIVAL FONDS IN THE KOSOVO ARCHIVES: VITAL ARCHIVAL SOURCES FOR THE HISTORY OF THE KOSOVO WAR 1998/1999

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Abstract:

This paper discusses the importance of archival records as primary sources for the history of states. The focus is on the archival fonds of the Albanian press in Kosovo, held by the State Agency of Archives of Kosovo. The paper highlights the significance of these fonds as important sources for the history of the Kosovo War 1998/1999. From various newspapers found within these fonds, we can extract daily based information on significant events from Kosovo, on various meetings between leaders from Kosovo and the international community, as well as on the continuous support of Kosovo by international allies.

Keywords:

Archives, archival fonds, newspapers, Kosovo War

Izvleček:

Arhivski fond Albanski tisk v Arhivu Kosova: pomembni arhivski viri za zgodovino vojne na Kosovu 1998–1999

Članek obravnava pomembnost arhivskega gradiva kot primarnega vira za nacionalno zgodovino. V središču pozornosti njunega prispevka je arhivsko gradivo albanskega tiska na Kosovu, ki ga hrani Državna agencija za arhive Kosova. Prispevek poudarja pomembnost tega gradiva kot ključnega vira za razumevanje zgodovine vojne na Kosovu v času 1998–1999. Iz različnega časopisja, ki ga vsebuje obravnavani fond, lahko dobimo informacije o tedanjem dnevnem dogajanju na Kosovu, različnih srečanjih med kosovskimi voditelji in mednarodnimi sogovorniki ter mednarodni politični podpori Kosova.

Ključne besede:

arhivi, arhivski fondi, časopisi, vojna na Kosovu

1 Introduction

Within the Archives of Kosovo, records of the Albanian press hold particular significance for understanding the history of the Kosovo War from 1998 to 1999. The continuous violence experienced by Albanians under Serbian rule during 1998/1999 is extensively documented through the Albanian press of that time. Attacks against Albanians took various forms, and the numerous photographs of slain Albanian women, men, and children found within the archives of Kosovo are highly significant materials for understanding the history of the Kosovo War 1998/1999. Within these records, we also find various photographs and information crucially linked to the systematic violence perpetrated by the Serbian regime against the Albanian people.

Archival fonds, containing daily newspapers, hold particular importance because they provide daily information. Through them, researchers can gather data regarding the ongoing violence inflicted by the Serbian regime against Albanians. The information prevalent throughout the Albanian press during 1998/1999 pertains to the political situation in Kosovo. The pages of newspapers such as Rilindja, Bujku, Kosova Sot and others provide information on Albanian protests in Kosovo and around the world in support of Kosovo, meetings of international leaders, and discussions regarding the resolution of the conflict in Kosovo, as well as reports on killings, massacres, persecutions, the return of Albanians to Kosovo after the end of the war, and other significant information. The archival fonds of the Albanian press helps us establish chronological data for the Kosovo War 1998/1999 history.

2 Research Methods

This paper is based on archival material found in the state archives of Kosovo and on literature. This research has aimed to highlight the importance of the Albanian press archival fonds for the history of the war in Kosovo 1998/1999. During the research, the main focus has been the analysis of the information contained in these archival fonds as well as the significance of these archival fonds. As a result of the study of the information and various photographs included in these archival fonds, the authors can conclude that the archival fonds of the Albanian press during the war in Kosovo 1998/1999, contain materials that cannot be found elsewhere. They contain important daily information about significant events that occurred during the war in Kosovo, photographs from various activities, pictures of burned houses, photographs of massacres, etc.

After analyzing archival fonds in the State archives of Kosovo, a comparison was made of the Albanian press archival fonds from 1998/1999 by researchers, compared to the use of archival fonds of the press from other years. The use of the Albanian press archival fonds from 1998/1999 was among the most requested by researchers from various fields. As a result, the authors have concluded that the significance of these archival fonds affects the high number of requests for their use by researchers from different fields, such as history, economics, law, etc.

After analyzing and comparing the use of these archival fonds by researchers, the authors would recommend their digitization.

Digitizing the Albanian press archival fonds from the period of the Kosovo war in 1998/1999 would enable:

- preservation of these archival fonds from physical damage,
- easier access for local researchers to use these archival fonds,
- easier access for international researchers,

- collaborative agreements with international archives to acquire and use these archival fonds in digital form.

3 Fonds of Albanian Press in the Archives of Kosovo

Archival fonds of Albanian press in the archives of Kosovo represent important information documenting the most significant events throughout the territory of Kosovo. Archival material is organized and processed according to fonds and collections, in order to facilitate the its use (Osmani, 2015, p.163). According to statistics, there are 1.310 archival fonds in the repositories of the Kosovo Archives, totaling to about 8 thousand meters in length.¹ Through press, especially through daily newspapers, a clearer and more detailed picture is provided, informing researchers about political, economic, cultural developments, and particularly political developments that were of primary importance for the situation in which Kosovo found itself. According to Kosovar Basha, the newspaper "Rilindja" was the main source of information (Basha, 2022, p. 65). Based on professional principles and evaluation criteria, the permanent value of archival material was determined (Osmani, 2006, p. 9). The use, analysis, and interpretation of these materials by researchers, not only of history but also of other fields, will shed light on valuable details that influenced the history of Kosovo.



Fig. 1. Photo from the press archives at Archives of Kosovo (ASHAK)²
(photo: Boshkatraj, Panxha)

¹ These statistics were taken from the guidebook of the State Archives of Kosovo, published in 2017, page 3.

² Photos were taken by the authors of the work, March 2024.

Fonds of Albanian press in the Archives of Kosovo are important sources of information for researchers from various fields, including history, politics, culture, and other areas of study. What distinguishes the fonds with Albanian newspapers from the years 1998/1999 is their content. They contain information from various sources related to life and significant events occurring in the cities and villages of Kosovo. Considering the political situation in Kosovo during 1998/1999, most of Albanian press pages contained political information, information about killings and massacres from various parts of Kosovo.



Fig. 2. On the first page of the newspaper the main information presented includes: Discussions of the Contact Group for Kosovo, Massacre in Kosovo, and Massive Protests for the Independence of Kosovo (ASHAK, No. 668, Fonds "Bujku," dated March 10, 1998.)

From these archival fonds, it can be understood that the situation in which Kosovo found itself influenced limited cultural activities, hence newspapers had fewer written pieces about culture. It is worth emphasizing that many cultural activities were also intertwined with the political situation in Kosovo. This study aims to highlight the value of archival fonds of Albanian press, especially daily newspapers from the years 1998/1999, which are held by the Archives of Kosovo.

This study highlights the years 1998/1999 because much of the information or photographs found in these newspapers and various magazines within these fonds cannot be found anywhere else, as they were destroyed during the war. During the research at the Archives of Kosovo, in the daily newspaper "Bujku" (ASHAK, No. 668, Kelmendi 1998, p.11), the authors found an article about an exhibition of paintings and

sculptures, and the article also included a photograph of a sculpture. The exhibition was held in the city of Peja, by the artist Skender Boshtrakaj.³ The example provided in this article is a concrete illustration that is directly related to the purpose of this paper, demonstrating that information and photographs of various artistic works and monuments that have been destroyed can be found in the fonds of Albanian newspapers in the Archives of Kosovo.



Fig.3. Sculpture crafted by Skender Boshtrakaj, which was burned during the war but published in the newspaper Bujku, March 6, 1998. (ASHAK, Nr. 668, Fonds "Bujku")

Despite international conventions and local legal acts, the Serbian regime in 1998/1999 extensively destroyed the Albanian cultural heritage (Shala, 2010, p. 35). Archival materials are evidence of the past that inform us about the development of culture, art, science, and help us interpret the past (Osmani, 2010, p. 9).

Archival fonds of Albanian newspapers, as important sources of information for understanding and studying the history of Kosovo during the years 1998/1999, are fonds continuously utilized used by researchers, hence their physical damage is inevitable. The digitization of archival material aims to increase access to and use of archival material (Osmani & Berisha, 2007, p. 55). In the past, the work of archivists was based on conservation and preservation of the physical form of documents, whereas nowadays they must deal with the preservation of archival material in digital form (Kokoli, 2023, p. 122). Archives remain dynamic institutions and in a continuous development process records according to archival standards (Sejdini, 2021, pp. 220-221). Even in archival science, it is almost essential to have the same standards for processing and protecting archival material (Zaloshnja, 2009, p. 7). The protection of archival material at the State

³ Unfortunately, all the sculptures and paintings from this exhibition by the artist Skender Boshtrakaj in the city of Peja were destroyed. Peja was almost completely burned and destroyed during the war.

Archives of Kosovo is based on international standards such as ISAD(G), ISDIAH (ISDIAH 2012), ISDF (ISDF 2012), etc.⁴ The mission of archivists is the protection of documents with permanent value and providing access to them (ICA 2018),⁵ The National Archives of Kosovo began massive digitization of archival fonds and collections in November 2016 (Aliu, 2017, p. 158).

Digitizing the fonds of Albanian press would protect this important archival material from damage by biological and physical factors (Osmani, 2007, p. 78). Digitizing this information on the history of Kosovo would ensure easier access and use not only for local researchers but also for international ones. Promotional activities are important for significant archival materials because through promotion, interest in the use of archival fonds also increases (Gashi, 2004, p. 519; Gashi, 2005, p. 48).

Accessing and researching the fonds of Albanian press in the Archives of Kosovo plays a crucial role in understanding and developing new insights related to this important historical period.

4 The Fonds of Albanian Press as Important Sources for the History of the War in Kosovo 1998/1999.

Due to their content relating to the events of that time, archival fonds of Albanian press in ASHAK (Archives of Kosovo) hold particular importance for the study of the history of the war in Kosovo during 1998/1999.

Photographs, contained in Albanian newspapers, offer views of the reality of the time. In the fonds of Albanian press, we find articles providing information on violence, the killings of Albanians, photographs of massacred individuals. In the Albanian press, we also find information about the killings and massacres of Albanians even in their homes, as well as lists of deceased (ASHAK, No. 668; Gashi 1998, p. 5). Likewise, information about the dire situation and humanitarian aid can be found (ASHAK, No. 668; Muhaxheri 1999, p. 3). The massacres were carried out with the aim of ethnic cleansing of Albanians (ASHAK, No. 668, Kabashi 1998, p. 10). Particularly important are photographs of protests, where in many of these protests, intervention from NATO is demanded. In a photograph from the newspaper "Bujku," dated March 6, 1998, a protest of women in front of the American office in Kosovo can be seen (ASHAK, No. 668, Rilindja Journalists Team 1998 a, p. 5).

⁴ For further information on this refer to: ISAD(G), ISDIAH, *International Standard for Describing Institutions with Archival Material*, Pristina 2012; ISDF, *International Standard for Describing Functions*, Pristina 2012.

⁵ For more information see ICA, *International Council on Archives, Electronic Records: A Guide for Archivists*, ICA 16, 2005.



Fig. 4. Protest of Albanian women in front of the American office in Kosovo (ASHAK, Nr. 668, Fonds "Bujku", March 6, 1998).

Protests for Kosovo were held by the Albanian diaspora in various countries around the world. In the Archives of Kosovo, in the press fonds, among the numerous photos of the protests, there is also a photo from the NATO headquarters in Brussels, a protest held on March 9, 1998 (ASHAK, No. 668, RIPRESS 1998, p. 16).



Fig. 5. Protest in front of the NATO headquarters in Brussels, held on March 9, 1998 (ASHAK, Nr. 668, Fonds "Bujku", March 10, 1998).

State terrorism against Albanians, barbaric and terrorist attacks against defenseless people, the risk of escalating conflict with unpredictable consequences, as well as photographs of massacred Albanians, are pieces of information from which researchers understand how important the pages of the newspaper Bujku are in the fonds of Albanian press (ASHAK, No. 668, Ekipi i rerorterëve të Rilindjës March 2, 1998, b, pp. 1-2). Also, from these fonds, it can be understood that in Kosovo in 1998, there were

protests against Serbian state violence. Hundreds of thousands of Albanians protested against Serbian state violence, as reported in the newspaper Bujku (ASHAK, No. 668, Neza, 1998, p. 2). Ten members of the Ahmeti family and two guests were barbarically massacred, states an article in the newspaper Bujku (ASHAK, No. 668, B.K. & E. B., 1998, p. 2). Urgently, preventive steps in Kosovo from the USA and EU were demanded in an article in the same newspaper (ASHAK, No. 668, Fazliu & Zogjani, 1998, p. 2). Photographs have special significance in documenting the numerous massacres carried out by the Serbian regime against the Albanians of Kosovo. Numerous photographs also testify to the destruction of many Albanian homes in Kosovo.

The archival fonds of daily newspapers are particularly important because they inform about the events of the time on a daily basis. These newspapers provide with information from the most important daily events from all regions of Kosovo, both in villages and cities (ASHAK, No. 668, Popova, 1999, p. 3; ASHAK, No. 668, Muhaxheri, 1999, p. 3; ASHAK, No. 668, Ibishi, 1999, p. 4), offering a more complete picture of this important period of history.

Archival fonds containing daily newspapers of the Albanian press in ASHAK have exceptional significance as they are among the primary sources of information for the history of Kosovo in 1998/1999. The newspapers also contain important details that are difficult to find elsewhere.

Archival fonds of the Albanian press are valuable materials and contribute to the enrichment of the history of Kosovo during the war of 1998/1999.

5 Support for Kosovo from International Allies according to the Albanian Press in the Archives of Kosovo

The archival fonds containing various Albanian newspapers and magazines contain important information about the support of NATO and other international allies for Kosovo. The people of Kosovo were seeking protection from the international community.



Fig. 6. Mass protest for support from the Contact Group (ASHAK, No. 668, Fonds Bujku, May 10, 1998).

Also, international leaders were calling for Kosovo to be taken under international protection. *Kosovo to be taken under international protection in all forms*, is stated in an article in the newspaper Bujku (ASHAK, No. 668, Zogjani, 1998, p. 2; ASHAK, No. 668, Krasniqi, 1998, p. 5). The support of international allies for Kosovo played a crucial role, especially in the years 1998/1999. International allies initially sought to reach an agreement acceptable to both parties through various meetings and political negotiations.

International allies held continuous meetings, but the negotiations within these meetings did not yield an acceptable result. The violence perpetrated by the Serbian regime in Kosovo intensified, especially in the years 1998/1999. The Albanians were seeking NATO intervention in Kosovo. For the realization of a desired agreement, NATO troops are needed (ASHAK, No. 668, Zogjani, 1999, p. 2).

Seeing that the situation for the Albanians in Kosovo was worsening, NATO and other international allies of Kosovo decided on military intervention in Kosovo. On March 20, 1999, the newspaper Rilindja wrote an article titled "*NATO Ready for Intervention and Deployment in Kosovo*" (ASHAK, No. 668, Sadiku, 1999, p. 20).

The massacre of Recak was also an additional reason for immediate intervention by NATO in Kosovo. The NATO air campaign began on March 24, 1999. The NATO air operations aimed to halt the violence in Kosovo. NATO intervention and the support of international allies served to stop the violence of the Serbian regime in Kosovo, the withdrawal of Serbian military forces from Kosovo, and the signing of the Kumanovo Agreement on June 9, 1999.

Following this agreement, peacekeeping forces were deployed in Kosovo, aimed at maintaining peace and assisting in the reconstruction and stabilization of the country.

After the deployment of peacekeeping forces, many Albanians returned to Kosovo, where in many cases, photographs, books, and newspapers had been burned along with their homes (Farnsforth, 2008, p. 159).

In the archives of the Albanian press, we also have articles about protests and strikes for the release of Albanians from Serbian prisons (ASHAK, No. 668, Vula, 1999, p. 15). From archival fonds of the Albanian press in the Archives of Kosovo, we also see the interest of journalists from various Albanian newspapers in the Hague court sessions, where different witnesses testified about the violence, killings, and massacres perpetrated by the Serbian regime in Kosovo (ASHAK, No. 668, Maliqi, 2002, p. 7; ASHAK, No. 668, Maliqi & Dragidella, 2022, p. 7; ASHAK, No. 668, Cenaj & Sertolli, 2002, p. 6; ASHAK, No. 668, Beqiri, 2002, p. 13; ASHAK, No. 668, Pustina, 2002, p. 4; ASHAK, No. 668, Kada, 2002, p. 13; ASHAK, No. 668, Sertolli, 2002, p. 6; ASHAK, No. 668, Sertolli, 2002, p. 5; ASHAK, No. 668, Paloka, 2002, p. 4). Every nation has its own history, which relies on archival materials that serve as invaluable historical evidence; thus, we must take care to preserve them for future generations (Shehu, 2011, p. 65).

The use of Albanian press archives is particularly important for understanding the history of the war in Kosovo in 1998/1999, as many pieces of information found in these archives cannot be found elsewhere.

6 Conclusion

The archival fonds of the Albanian press in Kosovo, held by the State Agency of Archives of Kosovo, are important sources for the history of the Kosovo War 1998/1999. The various newspapers and magazines found within these fonds contain information about significant events from the territory of Kosovo, various meetings between leaders from Kosovo and international leaders, as well as the continuous support of Kosovo by NATO and other international allies. The archives of the Albanian press, comprising almost all newspapers and magazines from the year 1998/1999, are particularly important for the history of the Kosovo War 1998/1999, because they provide information about the ongoing violence and sacrifices experienced by Albanians under Serbian rule. The numerous photographs of slain Albanian women, men, and children found within the archives of the Kosovo Archives are highly significant materials for understanding the history of the Kosovo War 1998/1999. Considering the destruction and massive burning of homes by the Serbian regime, it can be said that these fonds are invaluable because much of the information and photographs cannot be found elsewhere. Fonds containing daily newspapers are particularly important because they provide with daily-based information, allowing gathering chronological data for this historical period of Kosovo. Through them, a clearer and more detailed picture is offered with information on political, economic, and cultural developments in Kosovo during the years 1998/1999. The political situation in which Kosovo found itself in 1998/1999 influenced the fact that almost all newspapers and the entire Albanian press predominantly dedicated most of their pages to political information, reports on killings and massacres from various parts of Kosovo. The photographs featured in Albanian newspapers offer glimpses of the reality of the time. These photographs are particularly important for documenting the numerous massacres perpetrated by the Serbian regime against the Albanians of Kosovo. Numerous photographs also bear witness to the destruction of many Albanian homes in Kosovo. Newspapers also contain important details that are almost impossible to find elsewhere, making them valuable materials that help supplement the history of Kosovo during the 1998/1999 war. Archives of the Albanian press also contain significant information about NATO's support and the support of other international allies for Kosovo. They also include articles about the ongoing meetings and discussions of international allies regarding Kosovo. Photographs serve as evidence of massive protests by Albanians calling continuously for NATO intervention in Kosovo. Through photographs in these newspaper archives, the massive participation of Albanians in welcoming important personalities who visited Kosovo after its liberation can be witnessed. Archival fonds of Albanian newspapers, as crucial sources of information for understanding and studying the history of Kosovo during the years 1998/1999, are open fonds continuously used by researchers. Therefore, their physical deterioration is unavoidable. Digitizing the archives of the Albanian press would preserve this important historical information about Kosovo and ensure easier access and use, which would be of particular interest not only to local researchers but also to international ones.

Use, analysis, and interpretation of these archives by scholars, not only of history but also from other fields, will shed light on new details that influenced the history of Kosovo.

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POVZETEK

ARHIVSKI FOND ALBANSKI TISK V ARHIVU KOSOVA: POMEMBEN ARHIVSKI VIR ZA ZGODOVINO VOJNE NA KOSOVU 1998–1999

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Arhivski fond Albanski tisk na Kosovu, ki ga hrani Državna agencija za arhive Kosova, je pomemben vir za zgodovino vojne na Kosovu 1998–1999. Različni časopisi in revije, ki sestavljajo ta fond, vsebujejo informacije o pomembnih dogodkih s kosovskega ozemlja, različnih srečanjih med kosovskimi in mednarodnimi voditelji, kakor tudi o Natovi stalni podpori Kosova oziroma podpori drugih mednarodnih zaveznikov. Fond vključuje skoraj vse časopise in revije iz časa 1998/99, njegovo gradivo pa je še posebej pomembno za proučevanje zgodovine vojne na Kosovu 1998–1999, saj nudi informacije o trajajočem nasilju in mukah, ki jih je trpelo albansko prebivalstvo pod srbsko oblastjo. Številne fotografije pobitih albanskih žensk, moških in otrok, najdene v gradivu, so zelo pomembni viri za razumevanje zgodovine kosovske vojne. Z ozirom na uničevanje in množično požiganje domov, ki ju je izvajal srbski režim, lahko rečemo, da je to gradivo neprecenljivo, saj veliko informacij in fotografij ni mogoče najti drugje. Poseben pomen pa ima tudi zato, ker zagotavlja vsakodnevne informacije, kar omogoča zbiranje kronoloških podatkov za to specifično zgodovinsko obdobje Kosova. Skozi njih se ponuja bolj jasna in podrobnejša slika o političnem, gospodarskem in kulturnem dogajanju na Kosovu v letih 1998–1999. Politična situacija, v kateri se je Kosovo takrat znašlo, je povzročila, da so skoraj vsi časopisi oziroma celoten albanski tisk namenili večino svojih strani političnim informacijam in poročilom o smrtonosnem nasilju iz različnih delov Kosova. Fotografije, objavljene v albanskih časopisih, ponujajo vpogled v realnost tistega časa. Še posebej so pomembne za dokumentiranje številnih pobojev, ki jih je izvedel srbski režim proti Albancem na Kosovu. Mnoge fotografije pričajo tudi o uničevanju albanskih domov. Veliko pomembnih podrobnosti iz časopisov ni mogoče najti drugje, zato jih lahko označimo za dragocene dokumente za dopolnitev zgodovine kosovske vojne. Gradivo albanskega tiska prav tako vsebuje pomembne informacije o podpori Nata in podpori drugih mednarodnih zaveznikov Kosovu. Vključuje tudi članke o sestankih in razpravah mednarodnih zaveznikov v zvezi s Kosovom. Fotografije služijo kot dokaz množičnih protestov Albancev, ki so nenehno klicali k intervenciji Nata na

Kosovu. Na fotografijah v časopisih so vidne množične udeležbe Albancev na izrekanjih dobrodošlice pomembnim osebnostim, ki so obiskale Kosovo po njegovi osvoboditvi. Fond albanskega časopisja, kot ključen vir informacij za razumevanje in raziskovanje zgodovine Kosova v času 1998/99, je za raziskovalce odprt, zato ga nenehno uporabljajo. Pogosta uporaba pa neizogibno povzroča njegovo fizično propadanje. Kot rešitev se ponuja digitalizacija gradiva. Z njo bi uspešno ohranili to pomembno zgodovinsko informacijo o Kosovu in zagotovili lažji dostop do nje ter uporabo. To bi bilo zanimivo ne samo za lokalne, ampak tudi za mednarodne raziskovalce. Uporaba, analiza in interpretacija teh virov bodo pomagale razjasniti nove podrobnosti, ki so vplivale na zgodovino Kosova.

About the authors:

Kujtime Boshtrakaj - Camaj, Ph. D., is currently serving as a Professor Assistant at the Department of History, Faculty of Philosophy, University of Prishtina. She holds degrees in History (BA), Modern Times (MA), and Archivistics (MA) from the same institution. Her academic journey began in 2000 when she joined the Albanological Institute of Kosovo as a Scientific Researcher. From 2009 to 2018, she served as a Teaching Assistant at the Department of History, Faculty of Philosophy, University of Prishtina, before taking on her current role in 2018. Throughout her career, Kujtime Boshtrakaj - Camaj has been dedicated to the field of history and academia, contributing significantly to research and education in Kosovo.

Ruzhdi Panxha, m. Sc., has carved out a distinguished career in the field of archival activities. Currently serving as the Director of the Department for Archive Activities, Ruzhdi Panxha has been dedicated to this role since December 6, 2011. Alongside his administrative duties, he has also shared his expertise as a Lecturer at "Humanistica" College in Ferizaj, teaching the subject of The History of Political Ideas since 2011. Ruzhdi Panxha's journey in archival work began in October 2002 as an Archivist in the Regulation Sector of archiving files, where he demonstrated his commitment to the profession until August 2009. Subsequently, he held the position of Head of the Regulation Sector until December 2011. In 2016-2017, Ruzhdi Panxha served as the Director of the Intermunicipal Archives, showcasing his leadership skills and dedication to preserving historical records.

O avtorjih: (že lektorirano)

Dr. Kujtime Boštrakaj - Camaj je trenutno zaposlena kot asistentka na Oddelku za zgodovino Filozofske fakultete Univerze v Prištini. Na isti ustanovi je diplomirala iz zgodovine (BA), modernih časov (MA) in arhivistike (MA). Njena akademska pot se je začela leta 2000, ko se je kot znanstvena raziskovalka pridružila Albanološkemu inštitutu Kosova. Med letoma 2009 in 2018 je bila asistentka na Oddelku za zgodovino Filozofske fakultete Univerze v Prištini, nato pa je leta 2018 prevzela sedanjo vlogo. Kujtime Boštrakaj - Camaj je bila v svoji karieri predana zgodovinskemu in akademskemu področju ter je pomembno prispevala k raziskovanju in izobraževanju na Kosovu.

Mag. Ruzhdi Panxha je naredil ugledno kariero na področju arhivske dejavnosti. Trenutno je direktor Oddelka za arhivske dejavnosti, ki ga vodi od 6. decembra 2011. Poleg opravljanja upravnih nalog deli svoje strokovno znanje in izkušnje tudi kot predavatelj na Visoki šoli Humanistica v Ferizaju, kjer od leta 2011 poučuje predmet Zgodovina političnih idej. Ruzhdi Panxha je svojo pot v arhivu začel oktobra 2002 kot arhivist v Sektorju za urejanje arhivskih spisov, tam je svojo predanost poklicu izkazoval do avgusta 2009. Nato je do decembra 2011 opravljal delo vodje Sektorja za predpise.

V letih 2016–2017 je opravljal funkcijo direktorja Medobčinskega arhiva, pri čemer je pokazal svoje vodstvene sposobnosti in predanost ohranjanju zgodovinskih dokumentov.