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THE ISSUE OF ROMANIAN SCHOOLS IN ALBANIA (1924-1927)
(Summary)

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The present paper explores the reopening and functioning of Romanian schools in Albania between 1924 and 1927, focusing on the challenges and strategies employed by the Romanian state to support the Aromanian minority through educational and religious institutions. This period marked the renewal of Romanian-Albanian diplomatic relations and the beginning of a complex negotiation process aimed at securing cultural rights for the Aromanians. Using archival sources, the study analyzes the efforts of Minister Plenipotentiary Simion Mândrescu, who envisioned Albania as a central point for Romanian cultural influence in the Balkans. Despite repeated promises by the Albanian government, the implementation of agreements remained uncertain due to political instability, administrative resistance, and the fear of setting precedents for other minority groups. The research highlights the tensions between national sovereignty and minority rights, emphasizing the role of education as a tool of soft power in interwar diplomacy.

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