



ECONOMIC LIFE



INTRODUCTION

At the end of the war Albania, Bulgaria and Macedonia experienced the introduction of a common ideology in a Marxist-Leninist economic approach. However after some years there were clear differences in the implementation of this economic approach between the three countries. Albania developed a very closed economic system, with all resources and property in the hand of the state, Bulgaria developed a Soviet model planned economy, Macedonia recognised private land ownership and a state economy where even some competition between factories was possible.

The communistic economic approach reinforced industrialisation, however the pace of developments was different, Bulgaria saw far more industrialisation than Albania. The negative side effects of the vast growing industrialisation such as destruction of nature and pollution did not alarm the authorities and left later generations with huge problems. However the economic growth and changes also had positive outcomes especially for agriculture in all three countries.

After the changes in the late eighties the process of privatisation started and people had expectations for a fast economic development for Albania, Bulgaria and Macedonia. However in the late nineties people had come aware changes were coming only in a slow pace.

Economic life deals with the following subtopics:

Changes in Property

In Albania, Bulgaria as well as Macedonia a communist regime was installed after the Second World War. The communist ideology had an impact on property rights. After the collapse of the communist system, property rights changed again. This subtopic deals with these changes and their impact on society and on the everyday life of people.

Industrial development

A main goal of the communist ideology was industrialisation. The industrialisation had big consequences for Albania, Bulgaria and Macedonia. It influenced the welfare and the economic power of the countries, and also created urbanisation. How the industrialisation did take place in Albania, Bulgaria and Macedonia and what were the positive and the negative consequences of this development?

Environmental and social effects of industrialisation

During the last decades the pollution of the environment became an important political issue worldwide. Also Albania, Bulgaria and Macedonia have environmental problems. What are the causes of these problems and how are they dealt with? The collapse of the communist economy caused the closing down of many factories and enterprises. What were the effects of these developments on the everyday life of people in Albania Bulgaria and Macedonia?

Agricultural development

The communist ideology presented the collectivization of agriculture as the way to increase agricultural production and create equality. The collectivisation had wide-ranging effects on society. How did the collectivization take place in Albania, Bulgaria and Macedonia and what were its consequences for the everyday life of people? After the collapse of the communist regimes the collectivisation was abandoned again. What was the effect of this on agriculture and on the countryside?

CHANGES IN PROPERTY

Key question

1. What are the aims and means of nationalization and privatization of property?

ALBANIA

Doc. 1
The new Property LAW

1946 Constitution, The Official Newspaper, No. 19, Tirana, March 1946

Article 5

In the People’s Republic of Albania, the means of production consist of common assets of the people in the possession of the State, assets of popular agricultural cooperative assets, and private persons’ assets.

Common assets of the people include all mines and other mineral resources, water, natural resources, forests and pastures, communication means, post, telegraph, telephone, radio-stations and banks.

Foreign commerce is controlled by the State.

Article 9

Private property and private initiative in the economy are guaranteed. The right of inheritance of private property is guaranteed. No one can use the right of private property to the detriment of collectivism.

Article 10

The land belongs to those who work it... Large tracts of land cannot for any reason be in possession of private people...

Doc. 2
Communist Party on economic’s development

Extract from a speech by Enver Hoxha held at a meeting with workers in Tirana, November 1967

“... Now the main question is, that the common base of power – key positions in the economy – pass into the hands of the working masses, for the party to lead the working masses in the building of socialism....”

Questions:

1. What is contradicting in articles 9 and 10?
2. Why is only the Party mentioned as the head of the country’s economy?(Doc.2)
3. If you compare Doc. 1 and Doc. 2, who is in reality leading the country’s economy?

Doc. 3
General-Colonel Enver Hoxha among poor peasants from Myzeqe on the day of the distribution of land deeds ownership 1946

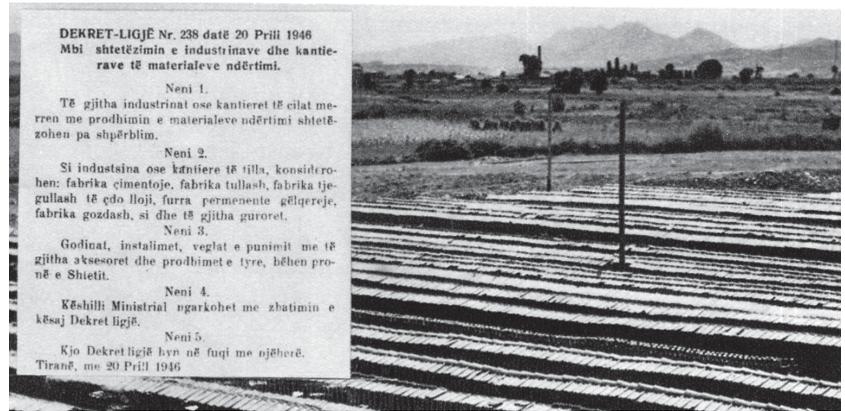
The album “25 Years of SOCIALIST ALBANIA,” Tirana, 1969



Doc. 4
Nationalization, 1946

*The album "25 Years of
SOCIALIST ALBANIA,"
Tirana, 1969.*

Art.1: All industries and enterprises which produce building-materials with be nationalized without any financial compensation.



Doc. 5
**Nationalization of private
property**

LAW NO. 598, DATED 11/05/1948 ON THE NATIONALIZATION OF LARGE FLOCKS AND HERDS OF LIVESTOCK, AS FOLLOWS:

In view of the fact that speculation and immeasurable damage through slaughter and other misuse often occur in large flocks and herds of livestock, and

In view of the fact that the owners of these flocks and herds do not observe their obligations to the State, both in delivering wool and selling milk, cheese, leather and livestock, even though the People's Power has made efforts to provide pastures, concentrated food, veterinary services and other favors....THE PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF ALBANIA proclaims Law No. 598, dated 11/05/1948 on the nationalization of large flocks and herds of livestock.

Article 1.

With effect of this Law, all large herds of over 400 (four hundred) heads are expropriated without compensation and are placed under State Administration by means of legal documentation...

Article 3.

Livestock, including means of raising livestock and processing of animal products by animal cooperatives, peasant worker cooperatives as well their members are exempt from nationalization...

Article 5.

This Law comes into effect immediately.

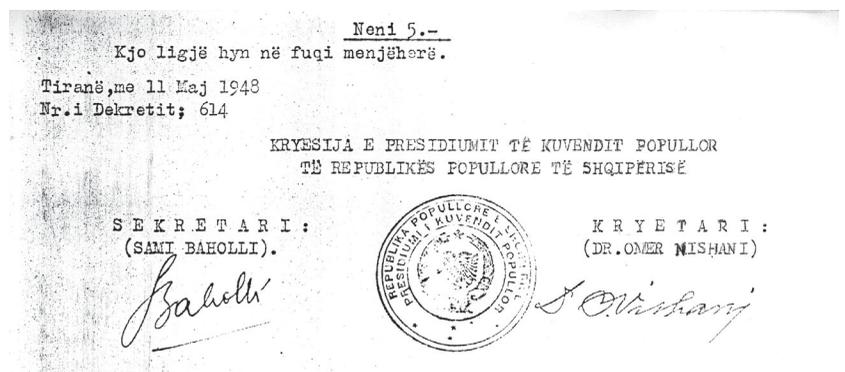
Tirana, 11th May 1948

Decree Number: 614

THE LEADERSHIP OF THE PRESIDUM OF THE PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY
OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF ALBANIA

Secretary
(SAMI BAHOLLI)

PRESIDENT
(DR. OMER NISHANI)



*Central State Archive, Fund
889, 1948, File 21.*

Doc. 6
Conversation with a Shepherd's Son.

Fragments from the interview with Mr. Arbër Çobani, on 12.08.01.

...But once my family possessed a very big flock of sheep... You called me a shepherd's son, even though I am now nearly 80 years old, but in the autumn of 1948 I was really a strong young boy. One beautiful day in September, I cannot remember the date, eight public employees came to the dairy farm, two of whom were dressed in military uniform and armed. They presented themselves saying that they were members of the Commission of nationalization of big flocks of sheep...

...The head of the Commission, a tall man wearing glasses, took out of the bag some documents, read the articles of the Law very quickly, and later they all counted the sheep... When the public employees left, they only gave my father a piece of paper, an official document on which was written that of 1287 sheep we would have as our property only 400, whereas the other part, that means 887 sheep, would become public property.

That night we could not sleep at all. We could not believe what had happened. Why did they take our sheep away without any compensation? Why was our toil and sweat suddenly turned into a piece of paper without any seal, where one could not even distinguish the illegible signatures of the members of the State Commission...

Doc. 7
Debates about Land Reform

Enver Hoxha, "When the foundations of new Albania were laid", Historical Memories and Notes, Publishing House "8 November," Tirana, 1984

...Sejfulla Malëshova fought against the Land Reform from a "more moderate" position.

– Let us distribute the land to the poor, – he said, – but we need not forget the mentality of our peasants. They will be pleased with little in comparison with nothing and will not be interested in large-scale agricultural production... Let us give the poor a minimum quantity of land, enough to meet their needs. But let us decrease the amount of ownership, leaving the owners a maximum of 40 hectares. They know the advantages of large production and will have exemplary results which will benefit the cities... Let us not forget that expecting salvation to come from small fragmentation of property means to decree general mediocrity!

– I have read this in Lenin works! – Nako Spiru, I think, immediately intervened.

–Yes! –I (E. Hoxha) intervened to stop their "theoretical" zest.

–We all read Lenin works and fight to apply his teachings... We, ourselves, with the Land Reform we need to apply, do not think that small property will provide the full and final solution. No, our salvation lies in large property, however not capitalist or feudal, but in the socialist, state and cooperative property...

...We needed, therefore, to recreate everything, relying as always on what we read from the Marxist-Leninist classics and on what we can learn from experiences in the Soviet Union...

Doc. 8
Limitations of Agricultural Reform

History of the Albanian People, A Group of Authors, A PHSB publication, Tirana, 1999

...On the basis of the Land Reform Law, any kind of land transfer was prohibited, such as: selling, purchasing, loaning, mortgaging, etc. Thus, these restrictions illustrate that the peasant was not the real owner of the land. He possessed only the right of use, restricting to the maximum the elements of market economy..."

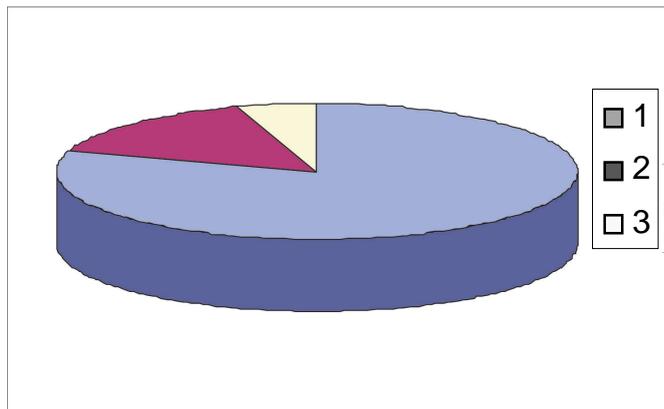
Questions:

1. Which class of population benefited from the process of nationalization of property in Albania, and which classes didn't? (Doc. 1 - 6)
2. Do you think S. Malëshova's opinions about ownership are right or wrong? Give two reasons to back up your opinion. (doc. 7)
3. Which are the positive and negative sides of the law that instigated an end to buying and selling land? (doc. 8)

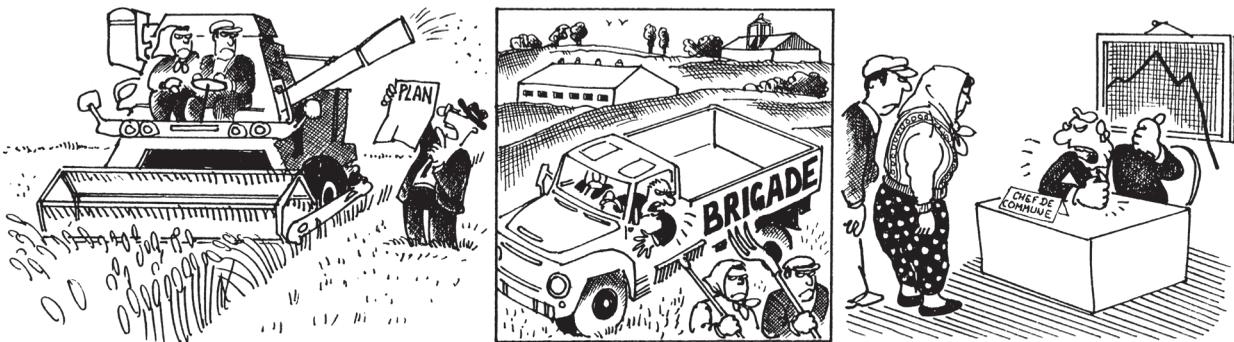
Doc. 9
Different ownership in the national economy

- 1 - 80% Sector of small producers
- 2 - 15% Socialist sector
- 3 - 5% Private sector

The album "25 Years of Socialist Albania", Tirana, 1969.



Doc. 10
Peasants and agricultural policy



Rev. "Hosteni", Nr.3, 1978

Questions:

1. What conclusions you can make from analyzing doc.9 and 10?
2. Which persons are more interested in the achievement of the State plan and why?
3. Which property dominates in this period and why?

Doc. 11
Part of a list of owners whose property was nationalized (city of Fieri)

No	Name of the owner	Property nationalized		
		Houses	Shops	Warehouses Storehouses
1.	Omer Sami Vrioni	5	55	5
2.	Xhemile Vrioni	-	66	3
3.	Refat Fasko	1	3	-
4.	Kaman Çipi	1	-	-
5.	Kozma and Vangjel Lule	2	2	1
6.	Nexhmie Vrioni	3	22	-
7.	Fana Nas Stambari	3	1	-
8.	Vllazën Gjata	1	-	-
9.	Stavro Poro	1	-	-
10.	Liçi Xega	1	1	1
11.	Faslli Bozgo	1	1	-
12.	Lili Maçi	1	-	1
13.	Gaq and Margalina Papa	1	-	2
14.	Maji and Llambrini Nito	1	7	-
15.	Urani Papa and Sons	1	1	-
16.	Raif Omari	1	-	-
17.	Kahreman Vrioni	1	19	-
18.	Lil Gjini	-	4	-

Official Newspaper, 24 April, 1950.

<p>Doc. 12 1946 Constitution</p> <p><i>Official Newspaper, March 1946.</i></p>	<p style="text-align: right;">Article 20</p> <p>The dwelling cannot be violated. Nobody may enter the house and demand perquisition against the will of the landlord, unless there is an order issued according to the law. Perquisition cannot be effected unless there are two as witnesses present. The landlord also has the right to be present.</p>
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<p>Doc. 13 Painful Memories</p>	<p>...Still today I cannot understand for what reason they took away our property. We were a family with patriotic traditions, were known for our honesty, worked hard and everyone in the city respected us...</p>
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Questions:

1. What can you say about the wealth of people whose property was nationalized?
2. Which articles of the constitution were broken?

Fragments from the interview with Mrs. Marie Nito, 94 years old, Tirana, October 2001

In those years the state used to call us enemies simply because we were merchants.

...One night, people from the government came to our house. My husband and my bother-in-law had been arrested some days before. It was a terrible thing, the children were crying, but nothing seemed to impress them. They searched the house and took away everything valuable, jewelry, etc., ...giving us no receipt or document.

...When they took a golden necklace from my neck, I lost my patience and told them that they were robbing a martyr's sister. My brother had been a partisan in the army lead by the Communist Party and he was killed in the battle for liberation of Albania. ...

After some time, when my husband died in the prison, we had no option but to leave the city of Fier. Many other families whose property was taken away did the same...

BULGARIA

<p>Doc. 14 Confiscation of property and capital</p> <p><i>Newspaper Fatherland front, 1944,N10</i></p>	<p>Confiscation of land, property and capital of those who became rich through profiting or bribing during the war years...</p>
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<p>Doc. 15 Land confiscation law</p> <p><i>Darzhaven Vestnik, issue 78, 5.04.47</i></p>	<p style="text-align: right;">Art.1.</p> <p>All movable and immovable properties, money, shares, etc., acquired after Jan 1st, 1935, through profiteering, and illegal means are liable to confiscation for the benefit of the State.</p>
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<p>Doc. 16 Nationalization of industry</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">Art. 1</p> <p>On the basis of Art.10, last § of the Constitution of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, all private enterprises are nationalized and become State property...</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Art. 3</p> <p>The cooperative and craftsmanship enterprises, the printing houses are common property and are not liable to nationalization.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Art. 13</p> <p>The owners of the nationalized enterprises receive compensation from the State in the form of State interest bonds.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Art. 14</p> <p>Compensation is not given to the owners of nationalized enterprises who have actively served and helped:</p>
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Nationalization law for private industrial and mining enterprises Official newspaper, issue 302, 27.12.47

- the German state, the German army or its troops during the last World War, or the fascist Italian state, its army and troops until the day of the Italy's capitulation to the United Nations;
- the Bulgarian fascist Police Force, Gendarmerie or Army against fascism and their organizations during the period 1 March, 1941- end of 1944;
- foreign agents and spies and those appointed in attempts of restoration of the fascist dictatorship after Sept 9th until this law came into affect.

Art. 20. From the day this law comes into effect, the owners, managers, directors, accountants and technical will be mobilized economically in the nationalized enterprises and work as specialists...

Doc. 17
Economic Party policy
Dimitrov, G., Political Report by the Central Committee (CC) of the Bulgarian Communist Party (BCP) at the V Congress of the Party, 1948

Nationalization of industry is the most important economic measure which finally approved planned development of our country on the path to socialism.

Doc. 18
Bank nationalization
Darzhaven Vestnik, issue 301, 26.12.47.

Art.1

Banking and the execution of all bank transactions and operations: deposits, credits, commission and commercial are an exclusive right of the State.

BANK LAW

Questions:

1. How was nationalisation implemented in Bulgaria?
2. What measures were taken to implement nationalization in Bulgaria
3. Which changes of the political system were necessary to guarantee successful nationalization?

Doc. 19
A manifestation about 9 September in the 50's

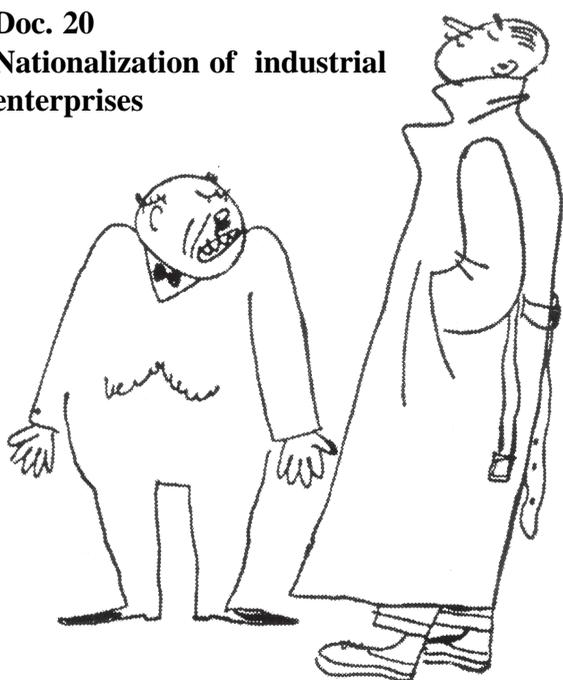
Slogans:

“TONET”- COOPERATION INCREASED PRODUCTION

LONG LIFE OF THE FATHERLAND FRONT AND 9-TH SEPTEMBER!



Doc. 20
Nationalization of industrial enterprises



Alexander Jhendov.

Worthy son

Don't scold me for I am worthy, papa! I only enforce the law for confiscation of profiteers. (1946)

Questions:

1. Is it possible to organize similar parades today?
2. Which side of nationalization did the author of the cartoons present?

Doc. 21
About nationalization



N. Mitchev

A new "Iliad"

And started bewailing the manufacturers, putting ashes on their heads... (song I, XXI). (1947)

Slogan:

"NATIONALIZATION"

MACEDONIA

Doc. 22
A Declaration of the Antifascist Meeting of the People's Liberation of Macedonia:

Ten years of PR Macedonia, AMPLM 1944-1954, Skopje, 1954

Every citizen is entitled to safety of person, property, and also the right of property and private initiative in the economic life...

Doc. 23
ACPLM's decisions for retaining the property-law situation.

AM. f. ACPLM, inv. No..2859, 4551. September 5, 1944

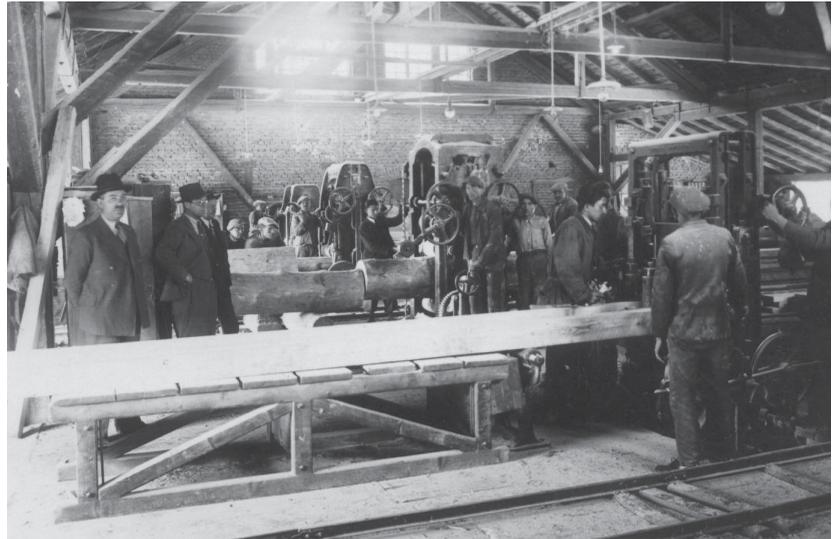
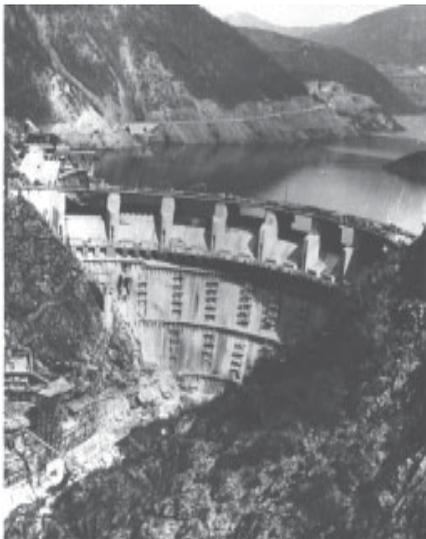
1. The existing situation remains unchanged for all properties, including the homes of refugees and Jewish people.
2. The situation of it is to stay as it was at liberation, until that question is finally discussed.
3. In all companies which were under German or Bulgarian occupation until liberation, and are good for further use, emergency measures must be taken by the Agency of National Economy for temporary renewal, and to manage them in order for work to continue.

Doc. 24
Decision for confiscation

November 11 1944, Off. Paper DFY, 2/1945

1. The entire property of the German Reich and its citizens who were on the territory of Yugoslavia;
2. The property of the persons with German nationality, except those Germans who fought with the people's liberation army and the partisan divisions of Yugoslavia.
3. The entire property of war criminals and their assistants.

- Doc. 25**
Confiscation of property and execution of property Law
Off. Paper DFY, 40/1945
- “...Property involved in confiscation could timely be put under the ownership and control of the state administration... All the mines in PRM, into which German capital was invested, were affected by this Decision and the Confiscation Law”.
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- Doc. 26**
Mito Hadziasilev-Jasmin in his publication: 10 Years of PR Macedonia, 1944-1954, Skopje 1954
- “Our quiet construction inevitably started with restriction of those classes, firstly the middle class, whose economic strength served them to exploit the workers giving them strength to become politically dangerous.”
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- Doc. 27**
E.Kardelj, The main objective today, “Nova Makedonija”, year II, 46, February 2nd 1945
- “...War and political victory could become a failure if there was not an economic victory over the reactionary economic forces, through creation of a strong state sector that would influence economic growth”.
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- Doc. 28**
A regulation announcing the Federal electrical company in Macedonia (FECM), 03.05.45
50 years-Electrical economy of Macedonia, Skopje, 1995
- Art. 2
- All the electric power stations, long distance power lines and transferable nets which serve for common use, along with the utility buildings and all their inventory, and with all the rights and assignments on the territory of the federal Macedonia, go into the property of FECM of Macedonia. FECM has an obligation to buy all the private electrical power stations.
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- Doc. 29**
The hydroelectric power station “Matka”, built in 1935-1938
- Doc. 30**
The hall at “Treska” factory (wood industry), confiscated by the Act for the confiscation, 27.09.1945



- Doc. 31**
- Before Second World War, my grandfather, Veljko Mihovich, was the owner, and later the largest stockholder, of the “Treska”, factory for processing wood in Skopje. In 1946 he was sentenced to 6 years imprisonment as a war-rich man, because, during Second World War he travelled to Belgrade twice. In 1945, through a confiscation act, they first took our house in the Ilindenska street in Skopje. Along with the house, common house things were confiscated too, paintings, pieces of the furniture, clothes...Soon after, the “Treska” factory was confiscated too. The authorities moved our family out (my grandfather, my grandmother, my mum, me and my two uncles) to the basement. Soon, my grandfather died of sorrow, one of my uncles disappeared, and the other left Skopje. My mum, Milica, stayed to take care of me and my grandmother who was an invalid.
- Sasho Vikentijevich remembers, Skopje*

Doc. 32

Kime Mancheski remembers , a participant in the National liberation war 1941-1944

At the end of 1945, I was a member of the confiscation committee in the district of Resen. There were only small businessmen who worked very hard in their small private businesses. Mostly, they were different kinds of tradesmen, salesmen, owners of small companies, mills, e.t.c. In spite of that, the communist authorities proclaimed them to be war-rich men, capitalists and speculators. I could not accept the way they were treated. It was especially painful when we entered my neighbour's sawmill. In front of the eyes of his wife and children he was brutally beaten and then forced to walk on four legs, and one of the members of the commission rode on him. Soon after that I have left my job with the confiscation committee and I moved out to Ohrid.

Questions:

1. Which property was first transformed into state property and why did it happen in Macedonia?
2. Which social categories were considered class enemies of the people and why?
3. How did the authorities convey the confiscation?

Doc. 33

FPRY Constitution of 31st January 1946

Art. 4

...All mines and other mineral resources, water including mineral and healing waters, natural energy sources, railway and air traffic, post, telegraphs, telephones and radio are properties of the State.

Doc. 34

Nationalization of private economic enterprises

Art. 1

From the day this law becomes effective, those enterprises that are of use for the State and Republic will be nationalized and will thus become property of the State... into 42 branches of the economy.

Art. 4

...The nationalization of enterprises comprises all movable and real estate, as well as all ownership rights belonging to the enterprise or serve in its activities, such as: patents, licenses, work permits, samples, modules, etc

Doc. 35

Workers' proclamation at the monopoly and tobacco factory in Skopje (1946)

Questions

1. What was the state policy concerning natural resources and strategic sectors of communications?
2. Which decorations can you see in the front, which behind and what is the meaning of the symbols?



Doc. 36

Agrarian and Federal Colonization Law

Art.1

In an aim to give land to those farmers who have none or not enough, there will be an agrarian reform and colonization under the slogan: "The land belongs to the one who cultivates it".

Art. 4

The land taken goes in its entirety into State ownership, including all buildings and objects on it and with all live and dead agrarian inventory, without any compensation to the owners....

Official paper of DFJ, 64/1945

Doc. 37
Meeting of the County Committee of CPM-Prilep:

AM, p.o Prilep, f: County Committee of CPM- Prilep, k-3, Minutes of Feb. 1946

“Agrarian reform became a foremost concern for the party organization. The whole committee was involved in carrying out the agrarian reform. Agrarian commissions were formed ... and every commission consisted of members of the CPM. The agrarian commissions gave us the task of appropriating land from the owners of large estates and from rich peasants who owned more than 25 hectares of land. The task had to be accomplished by February 15, 1946. In the appropriation, there was a struggle between rich and poor peasants ... There was resistance from rich peasants....

Questions

1. What was the maximum land figure and why was it declared?
2. Why were public meetings organized for the peasants when expropriation had been decided ?

Doc. 38
Expropriated property in PRM (1945-1948)

AJ, f:97, The materials of the Agrarian Reform Committee and colonization at its liquidation in April 1948

TYPE OF PROPERTY	Number of estates	Surface (hectares)
Expropriated large estates	381	32.744
Expropriated bank, institution estates, etc.	34	3.326
Expropriated church, monastery estate, etc	684	14.010
Expropriated land of agricultural estate over the maximum	701	9.600
Non-agricultural estate	1.807	11.339
Missing proprietors	371	6.447
Estate left by colonists	223	2.180
Land after the Revision Law	6.777	21.789
Total:	10.978	101.435

Doc. 39
Distribution of the land fund in PRM (1948)

	Number of Distributions	Surface (hectares)
Given to parties interested in agriculture	18.450	43.714
Internal colonists	1.036	10.038
Total	19.486	53.752
Given to state-agricultural economies	44	40.638
Land which was not distributed because of its division	-	5.927
Total:	-	47.581
All:	-	101.333

Questions

1. What was the proportion between the expropriated private large estates, church estates and monasteries and the banks?
2. Why did the banks and other organizations own this little land? Which of the proprietors received most of the land?
3. According to doc. 38 and 39 find out: How much land did the private economies receive and how much did the state receive?

Doc. 40
Regulation concerning the settlement in Vojvodina

Art. 1

...cultivable land, including a domestic as well utility buildings, is given to each family to settle down...

Art. 7

The settler is obliged to move into the given land with his family within a period of one year, starting from the date he received the message about the land. If he doesn't move in within that period, the land will be taken away from him and he will not receive another.

Art. 17

The settlers have the right to free use of the state railways or a ship from the place of the loading onto a train...to the nearest station to their place of settlement for the members of their families, the agrarian inventory and household goods up to 1.000 kg., and also to one cow or a horse at the expense of the Agrarian Council Fund...

Archive of Yugoslavia, 97-1-15, 08.09.45

Doc. 41

Mite Andrevski remembers, a delegate of the main commission for settling fighters in Vojvodina

“Colonization was executed with many difficulties. There weren't enough means of transport. There was no food, no means of hygiene. According to a previously arranged plan, we gathered colonists families from certain places on the railway track. People were transporting as much as possible from their old homes in the narrow railroad cars. There was little hygiene in the narrow and uncomfortable railroad cars. Many people became ill. The adults were afraid of settling in the new places where they were taken. The children were tired, but, they looked around curiously, impatiently waiting to see where they were being taken by the adults...”

Doc. 42
Macedonian colonists traveling to Vojvodina

Questions

1. What could the colonists bring with them?
2. Was the colonization voluntary or forced?
3. What were the positive and negative elements of the colonizations of the people involved?



Doc. 43
Law for workers self management

Art. 1

In the name of the social community, workers' collectives conduct the business management of factories, mines, transport, trade, agriculture, forestry, communal and other State economic enterprises, as shared property by the people is part of the State's economic plan...The Workers' Collectives conduct management by means of workers' councils and administrative committees, or higher-level economic associations combining several economic enterprises.

Art. 2

The workers' council is elected by the workers' collective...

Official paper of FPRY, 43/1950

Doc. 44

“With guidance from the CPY and under Tito’s leadership to achieve Marx’s ideas - The Factory for the workers - The land for the peasants. On 31.08.10 the enterprise was handed over to the workers - ‘Kochulchevi brothers’”



Doc. 45

*Humorist paper “Hedgehog”
September 9, 1964*

“That’s it, that’s it,
Thunders the syndicate. That’s it, that’s it!
He is not satisfied with the investment solutions,
He is fighting for the workers with resolutions”.

Doc. 46

The meeting of the worker’s council



Osten, 25.02.1970

Questions

1. What is the position of this law (doc. 44) considering the state-centralist management of the economy?
2. What do you understand by the term “workers self-management” ?

Doc. 47

- Competition for mister universum?
- No, Her Smith chose workers for foreign countries



— Избор за мистер?
 — Не, хер Шмит избира работници за странство!

(Јелен)

Osten, 1.11.70

Doc. 48

“We were four adult brothers in our family. I worked as a butcher in a state shop. My salary was very low. My three brothers were unemployed. My mother had a very small pension, as a widow. We had no chance to work on some private business. The factories were working at a loss. Nobody felt responsible to improve production, because people thought State property was not their own. Many friends of mine were unemployed, too. From 1969-1970 many families went to work abroad. My two brothers and I went to Germany in 1971. We didn't feel lonely, because there were many people working there from our native country. I saw in Germany what it means when the economy is private, not socialist - when everything belongs to everybody and nobody.

Metodija Arnaudovski, from Ohrid remembers.

Questions

1. What were the main reasons for going to foreign countries to work?

OVERALL QUESTIONS: CHANGES IN PROPERTY AFTER 1945

1. What is meant by nationalization?
2. Compare the laws on nationalization of Albania, Bulgaria and Macedonia. What similarities do you find in the new laws on property after the Second World War? What property was nationalized? Which contradictions can you find in these laws?
3. What were the aims of the nationalization policy?
4. Which groups in society benefit from the nationalizations, and who did not?
5. How would you react if your property was nationalized? Would your choice be realistic in the situation in that time? How were people treated who opposed the nationalization?
6. What were the expected results of the nationalization?
7. What information can you find on the effect of the nationalization on women, minorities, industrial workers, office employees?

ALBANIA

Doc. 49
1998 Constitution

*Constitution of the Republic of
Albania*

Art.11.

1. The economic system of the Republic of Albania is based on private and public property, on a market economy and freedom of economic activity.
2. Private and public property are equally protected by law.
3. Restrictions on the freedom of economic activity may only occur on the basis of law and for vital public reasons.

Doc. 50
**Old building in the outskirts of
Tirana**

Private archives



Doc. 51
Modern buildings in Tirana

Private archives

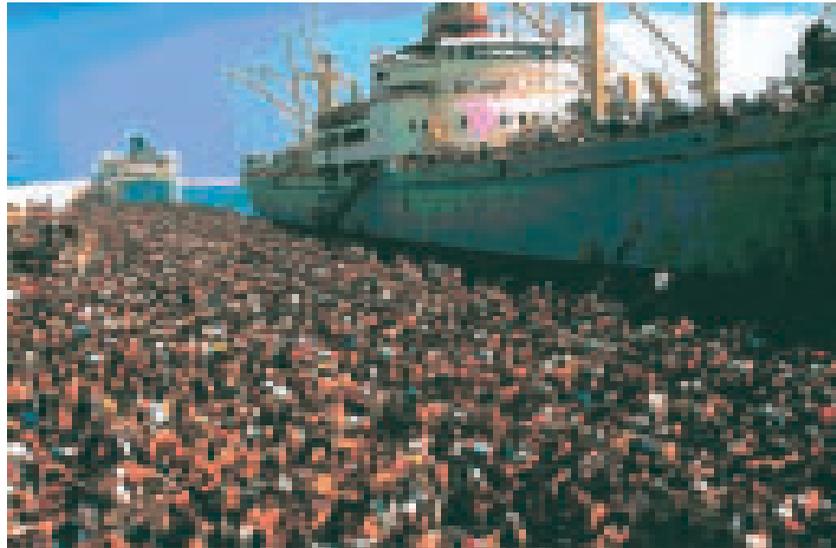


Doc. 52
Citizens' Exodus

*Microsoft Encyclopedia 2001,
"1990: Albania".*

Evidently, these limited reforms and reform plans did not appease or convince everyone. Between June 28 and July 6 1990, some 5000 disaffected Albanian citizens took refuge in foreign embassies in the capital, Tirana, seeking to leave the country. They were permitted to migrate after the United Nations and several European governments interceded on their behalf. The episode embarrassed the Alia regime and resulted in heightened security measures to prevent further incidents of this nature.

Doc. 53
Young Albanians in Bari, Italy,
on 08.07.91.



Question:
 1. What are the connections between emigration and the privatization of state ownership after the year 1990?

Doc. 54
My property!

* Pyramidal firms: Fraudulent financial companies.

...I am an intellectual in retreat. I have always supported the establishment of democracy and market economy in our country...

But now the only property I own is the house where I live. I benefited, like all the others, from the law of privatization of state-owned apartments. But there are many families that do not live in houses they own, because they lost them to pyramidal firms* in 1997. It is said that the people lost around US\$ 2 billion to these speculative firms.

Some people have become big property owners and this is a good thing, but they are not investing to increase property in order to develop necessary areas of the economy, for example tourism, etc., because this would improve the standard of living for Albanians...

One thing I do regret as a citizen is that I am not given the legal possibility to profit from privatization of the public wealth by means of the “privatization shares” that were given us by the government nearly ten years ago. The man on the street now refer humorously to these “value shares” as “tired shares”.

In fact I have a very big property, I have my knowledge, my scientific experience, but...

Interview with Prof. Dr. Sotir Temo, former director of the Institute of Pedagogical Studies, Tirana, May 2001

Doc. 55
View of both sides of a “privatization share.”



Doc. 56
Roma Property

“THE RIGHTS of the ROMA community,” Edition of Roma Union of Albania: “AMARO DROM”, Tirana, 2001

... The Roma in Yzberish also profited from the distribution of property law. But unfortunately the Roma do not enjoy the land given them by the state because various buildings were built on their property without permission. People from the north of Albania have built houses there, occupying their land.

This fact clearly shows the pressure exerted on the Roma who have brought this worrying problem to the attention of the Yzberish commune. the Police commission, the People’s Assembly and even to the President of the Republic. The problem of ownership of this land is currently being dealt with in the courts, but unfortunately every day unlicensed buildings continue being constructed on Roma property.

Doc. 57
Camp’s life

Fragments taken from the writing of the journalist Granit Sokolaj, published in the newspaper “Reportage,” June 3, 2001

Selimi from the village Valbonë in the district Tropojë... “Three years have passed since we came, but we cannot stay here any longer,” - Lume says. - Without water, without electricity, without any basic living conditions, and a family of 7-8 people in one room...

“I sold my house and my land in Dibër. Now I have nowhere to go. With so many troubles I need to stay here because all other ways are closed for me.” This is what a newcomer from the district of Dibër, Zenel Kozi, says... They all have notebooks filled with debts owing. The majority of inhabitants set out for work but come back empty-handed. They stand all day near the customs office in Laprakë, or at the Unknown Soldier (a monument in the center of Tirana), hoping someone will hire them...

Doc. 58
Politician’s opinions

Question:
1. According to your opinion which are two of the most important reasons why the Roma haven’t received ownership yet?

Interview with Mr. Sabri Godo, Public Television, on 6.10.2001.

..The newspaper “People’s Voice” writes these last ten years about some public employees who have robbed the lands of other people, but I think that this is a “show,” because properties in all Albania are not given back to the owners...

..No government can be stable, and no serious investor, foreign or native, cannot stake his money to develop branches of economy that would provide for the people more jobs and a better life, if the problem of property is not solved...

Doc. 59
New Property Law

Property problems in the daily press: Headline in the newspaper “Century,” “Crisis between Parliament and Government.”

The head of the parliamentary group of the Socialist Party asks the government to bring the property law before Parliament. Mr. Malaj said that according to the constitution, this law should be proclaimed by the Parliament no later than 28th November 2001.



BULGARIA

Doc. 60
Restoration of the ownership of immovable property

Art. 17.

- (1) The right to property and inheritance shall be guaranteed and protected by law.
- (2) Property shall be private and public.
- (3) Private property shall be inviolable.
- (4) A law shall establish the regulations applicable to the different units of state and municipal property.
- (5) Forcible expropriation of property in the name of state or municipal needs shall be effected only by virtue of law, provided that these needs cannot be otherwise met, and after fair compensation has been ensured in advance.

Constitution of the Republic of Bulgaria, 1991

Doc. 61
Restoration of property

Art.1., § 1.

The possession of immovable property, expropriated by law in large cities is restored.

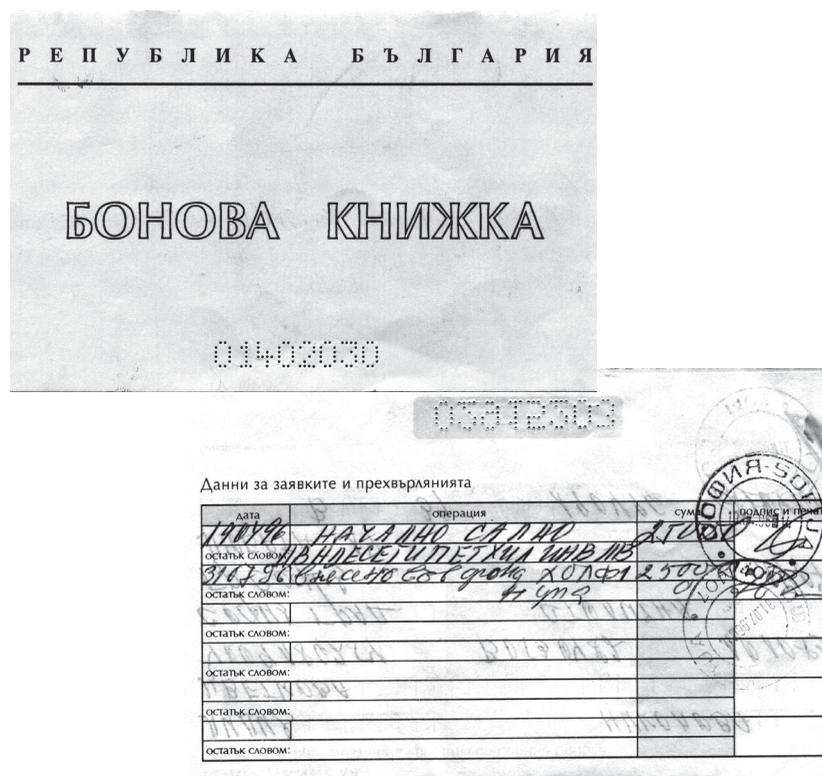
A law for restoration of property on alienated immovable property Accepted in 1992 with amendments made in 1995-1998.

Art.3., § 2.

The property of all judicial persons, churches, monasteries, synagogues, other religious communities, cultural clubs and schools, whose land has been alienated, is restored.

Doc. 62
Privatization of industry

Bond card



Doc. 63
Mass privatization

There is a real danger for participants in mass privatization. Above all, those 450,000 individual investors may remain disappointed in the performance of the enterprises in which they hold shares. Even those with comparatively good financial-economic indicators in 1995 found themselves in a great difficulties in 1996. After the foreign exchange was repeatedly increased, and after the collapse of the bank system, even the most stable Bulgarian enterprises were shaken.

Vesselin Pashev, journalist, Iconomica magazine, December 1996.

Doc. 64
A strike in Sofia, 2001

Slogans:
 “THEY LOOKED AFTER THEIR GRAND-CHILDREN WHILE WE SCAVENGE”
 “WE WILL OVERTHROW YOU AND PUT YOU ON TRIAL! TAKE OUR WORD FOR IT”



Over 300 workers from the “Bulgargeomin” grid - blocked the center of Sofia yesterday. The procession started at the Council of Ministers and ended at the Ministry of Regional Development and Public works. The Bulgarian workers, who have not received any wages for 8 years, chanted slogans against the authorities who had looked after their grandchildren’s interests, while forgetting the needs of the common citizens of Bulgaria.

Standard newspaper, 8 June 2001

Questions:

1. What kinds of property does the Constitution recognize?
2. What is the principal means of restoration of property in the period of democratic transition?
 Who can participate in this process?

Doc. 65
The effects of Privatization

Elitza Zlateva, Krassimir Merdjov, journalists, Dnevnik newspaper, 16.02.01

The Bulgarian National Airline, 75% owned by the Israeli Zeevi Holding has not done well recently. The executive management has left Bulgaria (why not the company itself?), the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has prevented the sale of the airline’s private land abroad. No one wants to manage Balkan’s flights. The International Air Travel Association is about to announce a stop to the acceptance of Balkan Airways tickets. An official from Balkan Airways confirmed that the company was in total chaos. According to witnesses, a lot of key documents also disappeared when the management left for Israel.

Doc. 66
The effects of privatization

Tzyvetelina Ventcheva, journalist, Standard newspaper, 22 February 2001.

Two magistrates entered “Balkan” yesterday afternoon. Ralitsa Topchieva and Vladimir Petkov had been elected several hours previously in a private meeting at the Sofia City Court’s Trade Department. The decision, taken under the chairmanship of Judge Kamuela Eftimova, is in connection with an application submitted by the “Bulstrat” insurance agency demanding that the Airline Company be declared bankrupt. The magistrates will operate and coordinate company work with the Zeevi Group until judgment is passed.

Doc. 67
Bank privatization

The American Insurance Company ALICO, which bought a 78.23% share of the Bulgarian Post Bank in 1998, has deposited \$20 million to increase its capital as set out in the privatization contract. Last week, financial results for the year following privatization were officially announced. Net profit at December 31, 1999 is LV 313 000. According to the Management Board Chairman, Vladimir Dimitrov, this financial result is rather modest. "Until now the bank's profit has always been high and is usually assessed in time over the basic capital". The 1998 privatization contract stipulated that 10% of the Post Bank's profit is to be paid to the Government for a period of five years.

Capital newspaper, 12.03.2000.

Doc. 68
A strike in Sofia, 2001

Slogan:
"500 WORKERS REDUNDANT
500 WAGES OUTSTANDING"



Yesterday, a protest march by 600 workers from the "Plama" oil-refinery blocked the center of Sofia. Eleven buses brought the strikers from Pleven to the capital. Not a single person of authority bothered to give the protesters their attention. In the late afternoon, officials from the Privatization Agency received their representatives.

Standard newspaper, 22 February 2001

Questions:

1. Which capital is used for the privatization of banks and industry? (Doc.65-66)
2. Which are the reasons for the unsatisfactory results of privatization? (Doc.67-68)

Doc. 69
Protes of jobless people against liquidation of enterprises, 2001

Slogan:
We want jobless liquidators, who don't earn LV 400



Capital newspaper, 3-9 November 2001

Doc. 70

There is legal unreliability. During the 11 years of demarcation, commercial laws changed several times. The old law for foreign investment was changed twice until a new law was finally passed.

The second question is why foreign investors don't want to buy a privatized enterprise. One of the parameters they look at is the level of technology, and this is terrible. Our industry's technology is, at best, from the 80's. Also, the enterprises do not receive any tax relief...

Business Specter magazine, issue 37, December 2001

Questions:

1. Which are the conditions for foreign investments in the country these days?

MACEDONIA

Doc. 71
It was the Art Gallery, but now it is "Market"



Osten, 16. 01.91

Doc. 72
Law for transformation of state owned enterprises (1993).

Manual for application of the Law for transformation of the state owned enterprises, Skopje, 1994

Art. 1.

The transformation of state owned enterprises is executed by organizing the company into a stockholding company or a company with limited responsibility whose capital is in private hands, which means having a certain owner.....

Transformation is also executed by selling the state's capital or all the means in the company.....

Art. 3

Physical and the legal persons may not have any rights over the natural resources of the Republic of Macedonia, flora and the fauna, communal utilities, such as the objects and facilities of important cultural and historical meaning.....

Doc. 73

Statistical Yearbook of the Republic of Macedonia, 1991-2001

In 1990 there were 156.000 people unemployed.
 In 2000 there were 361.300 people unemployed.
 The number of employed reduced in:
 Industry - by 44,5% (about 92000 people)
 Agriculture - by 48%
 Construction - by 47%
 Transport and communications - by 20%
 Trade - by 77% Tourism and catering - by 48%

Questions:

1. What were the first steps towards market economy in the Republic of Macedonia?
2. Which types of ownership were not considered during privatization?

Doc. 74

- "Hurray, We have pluralism!"
 - Fired

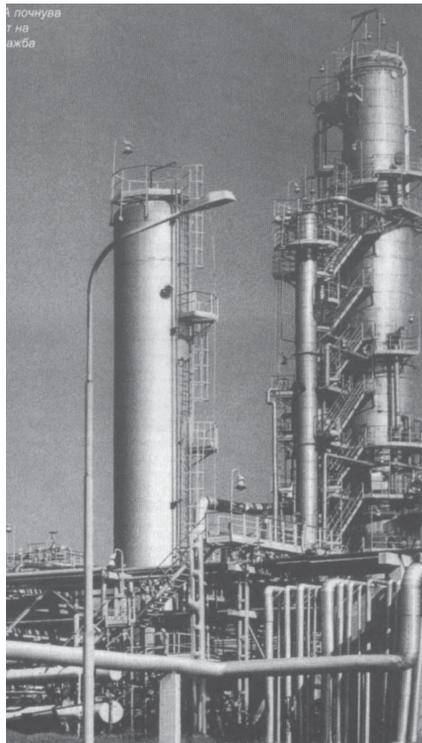
Questions

1. What does the man want to say?



Osten, 16. 01.91

Doc. 75
Okta - Greek capital.



"Start", September 3, 1999

Doc. 76



. "You are in late. There are very few firms here. We have given all the firms to Greeks".

"Forum", 2.06.2000

Doc. 77
Macedonian Telecom



Doc. 78

The Government, having learned from the negative example of the sale of the Skopje oil refinery OKTA two years ago (that transaction took place in absolute secrecy and the most important elements of the deal are still unknown) which was treated as top secret, decided on the very opposite in the case of Macedonian Telecom. The media were literally bombarded with all sorts of information and money amounts given in foreign currency that, without exaggeration, made the average Macedonian's head spin for weeks, not being used to that kind of money. The message to the public was clear and unambiguous: "We will deal with the Telecom in an extremely transparent manner, therefore in the cleanest way possible".

*"The Macedonian Times",
January 2001, p. 12*

Doc. 79

In spite of initial estimates that privatisation would be completed by the end of 2000, this did not happen. The most problematic and most difficult cases and companies are yet to be privatised... The privatisation agency is optimistic that the process will be completed successfully. There has been no official comment on those privatisations that were defined as scandalous...

“Capital”, January 11, 2001

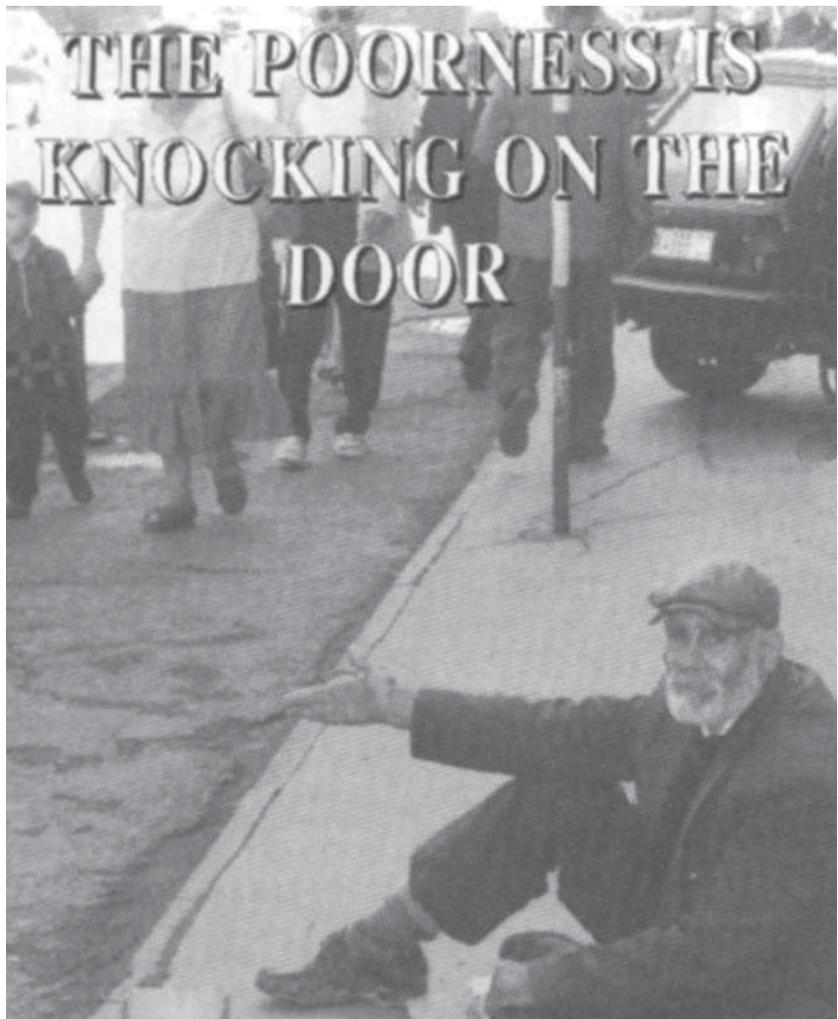
Questions

1. Why did the public opinion protest against the privatization of big companies?

Doc. 80**The poorness is knocking on the door**

Our experience from the every day politics, showed that this government is not very interested in the economy of this country. The problem with the bankruptcy is still present and the number of the workers that are under bankruptcy is more then 40.000!

According to the last statistics the results or showing a cumulative fall of the industry production, lower export, fall of the inside sale...



“Macedonian times”, July 2001

Doc. 81

One inquiry into poverty in reports: 60% per cent of those asked say they suffer poverty; 23% have a below minimum existence. Therefore, :

23,1% have no money to buy food

38,4% cannot afford shoes or clothes

31,7% cannot afford expensive items

5,8% can buy expensive items

1% can afford everything

D. Veljkovic, *The Destruction of Transition, Skopje 2001*

Doc. 82

Law of de-nationalization

Art. 1

One subject of de-nationalization is the property which was expropriated after August, 2, 1944, based on the following laws and regulations: Agrarian reform and colonization law..., Basic law governing expropriated and confiscated forest properties..., A law for nationalization of private economy companies..., Law governing the publicly owned village-economy land fund and distribution of land to the village-economy associations..., Law governing the sale of land and buildings..., Law governing business buildings and business sites...

Art. 16

Real estate is to be completely or partially returned in the condition it is on the day this law comes into effect. Real estate will be partially returned in such cases where it is not possible to be returned completely, when the applicant has agreed, and if it is not regulated in some other way by some other law.

“Official paper” of R. Macedonia, 20/1998

Doc. 83

An interview with Vasiliki Vikentijevich, President of the “Association for the protection of interests of expropriated owners”

“The law for transformation of social capital proclaimed de-nationalization. However, this decision by the state was accompanied by strong reactions from some political forces and individuals. This is why citizens formed the ‘Association for the protection of interests of expropriated owners’, through which they hoped to bring about an earlier de-nationalization law. The Law became legal in 1998 but it was not acceptable for the former owners. In the new 1999 law, citizens received a large share of the expropriated property, as well as compensation in the form of bonds and stocks. The first decisions were announced to the owners in September, 9, 2000...”

Questions:

1. What kind of property was included in the de-nationalization law?

OVERALL QUESTIONS: CHANGES IN PROPERTY AFTER 1989

1. What was the reason behind the fundamental changes in property rights in Albania, Bulgaria and Macedonia in the years after 1989?
2. What kind of changes in property rights were imposed?
3. What was the impact of these changes for the welfare of ordinary people? Who benefited from these changes and who did not?
4. Which were the causes of the unsatisfactory results of the privatization?

OVERALL QUESTIONS

1. What are the similarities and differences in the property transformation processes ?
2. How did the changes in property influence everyday life?
3. What problems are the three countries facing in the process of privatization?

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Key questions

1. How did industrial developments influence everyday life in both positive and negative ways?

ALBANIA

<p>Doc. 84 1946 Constitution</p> <p><i>Official Newspaper, No. 19, March 1946</i></p>	<p>Art. 6.</p> <p>The State leads economic life and development based on a general economic plan in order to support people's vital interests and to establish its welfare system, and also to utilize all possibilities and economic strength...</p>
<p>Doc. 85 1976 Constitution</p> <p><i>Official Newspaper No. 5, December 1976</i></p>	<p>Art. 25.</p> <p>The State organizes, leads and develops. All economic and social life by means of a unique and general plan, in order to fulfill the daily increasing material and cultural needs of society, to empower the independence and protection of the country, by ceaselessly increasing and improving socialist production based on advanced techniques.</p> <p>Art. 28.</p> <p>In the People's Republic of Albania it is prohibited to grant concessions, establish other economic or financial societies or institutions, allow foreign or common monopolies from capitalist, bourgeois or revisionist states, or to receive credits from them.</p>
<p>Doc. 86 The PLA (Albanian Labour Party of) Industry Congress</p> <p><i>Report held in Congresses of PLA</i></p>	<p>The first Congress of the Communist Party of Albania (CPA) in 1948. It approved the directives of a 2-years plan of economic and cultural development of the country during 1949 - 1950.</p> <p>The seventh Congress of the PLA(1976). It approved the directives of a 5-years plan, 1976 - 1980, where the main task was the accelerated continuation of socialism in the country to make Albania an advanced industrial - agricultural state in the future.</p> <p>The ninth Congress of the PLA(1986). It approved the directives of a 5-years plan, 1986 - 1990, which determined the continued construction of socialism in the country.</p>

Doc. 87
Growth of Total Industrial Output (State Sector)

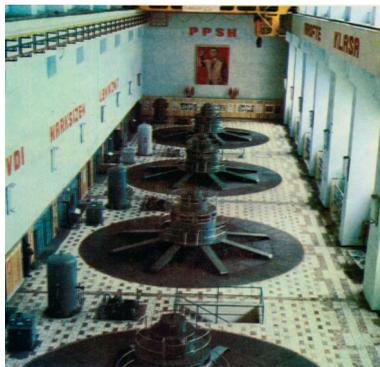
From "Statistical Year book of PSRA", Tirana 1990

	1956 - 1960	1961 - 1965	1966 - 1970	1971 - 1975	1976 - 1980	1981 - 1985
Total	2.1	3.4	5.7	9.4	12.7	16.2
Some of the industrial fields :						
- Coal	2.2	2.8	5.0	7.1	9.5	13.4
- Electric power	3.0	5.6	13.8	26.3	46.8	68.3
- Chromium	2.7	3.7	5.2	9.3	13.5	19.5
- Copper	1.9	5.6	26.2	40.8	59.1	108.2
- Iron - nickel	1.0	3.5	8.4	10.9	24.0	39.6
- Chemical	5.0	13.3	76.4	132.5	258.6	367.6
- Engineering	2.2	5.0	15.3	37.5	60.8	91.4
- Light industry	2.3	3.6	5.8	8.5	10.7	12.8
- Foodstuffs	1.7	2.8	3.7	5.4	6.6	7.8

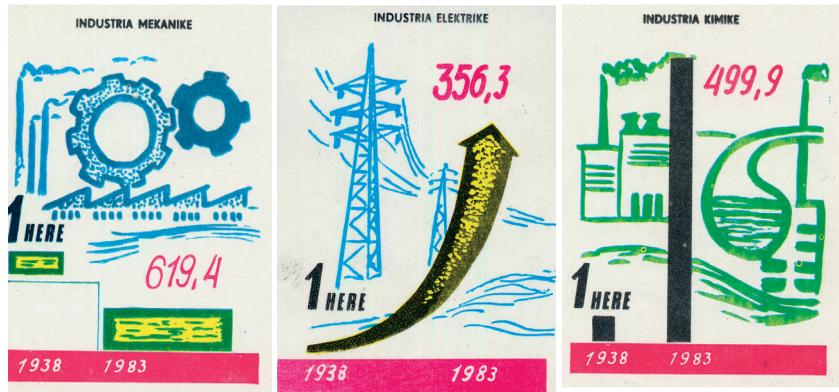
Doc. 88
Mechanical industry's department



Doc. 89
Turbines' room at the Fierza Hydropower plant and Chemical plant



Doc. 90
Mechanical, Electric and Chemical Industry



Questions:
 1. Which were the most developed areas of industry during the period 1956 - 1985?

Doc. 91
At the Fierza Hydropower dam (Memories), 1980

Question:
 1. What were motivations of intellectuals in the building of important industrial works?

“...Heavy machinery, such as bulldozers and heavy-duty trucks used to work non-stop, day and night, to build the huge dam. Work quality was strictly controlled by the experts and chief engineers, and frequently also even by the dam’s planners. Among them, was the distinguished Prof. Farudin Hoxha , who instructed us that every part the dam must be well pressed. Special attention needed to be given to the parts where the clay joined the eroded side of the mountain, where every centimetre of the rock was cleansed of dust with a brush. “Listen to me, Vaso, - the professor said one day - I don’t worry about my responsibility as a designer, but you must be aware that even a small defect, or carelessness may have severe consequences when the lake is full of water. Lowering his voice, - he continued, - we are constructing this hydropower with the sweat and money of our poor people”.

*Interview with Ing. Vasil Nishku
 Tirana, 2000*

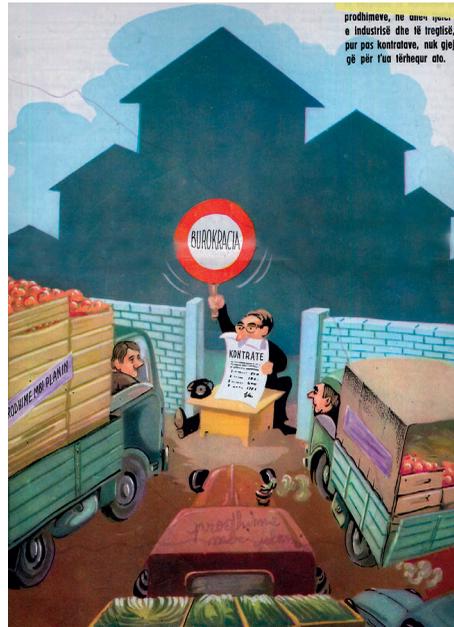
Doc. 92



“Knick - knacks” that impede

“Hosteni” (“Goad”) magazine No. 1, 1976

Doc. 93



“I see the contract, but no production..”

“Hosteni” (“Goad”) magazine No.11, 1985

Doc. 94



“Send the goods to another store, so they won’t say we have stocks and there is no goods circulation”

“Hosteni” (“Goad”) magazine No.11, 1986

Doc. 95

Main Economic Indicators

“Statistical Yearbook of PSRA”, Tirana 1990

	Unit	1950	1960	1970	1989
Export	Million leks	46	394	617	3203
Import	Million leks	159	584	1036	3789

Doc. 96

Consequences of the economic crisis in the 1980’s

Interview with Mrs. Lindita Dhima, Tirana, September 2001

The crisis was also evident in industry. Out-dated technology, non-economic and inflexible management methods, non-usage of production capacities, lack of raw materials, especially imported ones were some of the causes of the crisis that resulted in a continuous decrease in industrial products, and of their quality, etc.

Doc. 97

Excerpts from a letter written by an indignant intellectual addressed to the Government

Koci Lubonja “Closed letter from a Dissident” (October 1986), published by Albiunform, Tirana, 1995

...The market is deficient in all things. After the forties the system of ration cards for most food products and other consumer goods came into force. People stand in queues for hours, day and night, having to procure the most basic things through friends or gifts, pleading and bribing, cheating and dealing. For their part, commercial employees do little to provide civilized service, develop commerce or fill the shops, but mainly misappropriate and profits themselves. People trudge through the streets because there are no means of transport, sit all night in parks because there are no hotels, stay without food because there are no restaurants as they are closed or have nothing to cook and sell. Unemployment and work insecurity promotes anxiety, forcing people to amoral and illegal actions.

Questions:

1. When did the economic crisis emerge and how did it affect industry?

BULGARIA

Doc. 98
Communist Party Economic Policy

Declaration by the central committee of the Bulgarian working party (communists) concerning the party's economic policy, adopted 28.09.45

The Bulgarian Working Party which governs the Fatherland Front sees its main task as facilitating and hastening the economic development of Bulgaria in such a way, that Bulgaria soon becomes a modern, flourishing industrial and agrarian country.

Doc. 99
Two-year economic plan: adopted at 01. 04. 47

Questions:

1. What was the reason for drawing this poster?
2. What is the poster's message?

Slogan:
THE TWO-YEAR ECONOMIC PLAN WILL INCREASE FARM PRODUCE BY 34%



Georgi Atanassov, 1947.

Doc. 100
First five-year economic plan 1949-1953

An extract from the General instructions adopted at the VI Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party (25 February-3 March 1954)

The Great National Assembly has determined that the main task of the five-year national economic plan for 1949-1953 is the creation of the socialist foundations in Bulgaria by means of electrification and industrialization of the country, cooperation and modernization of agriculture and craftsmanship, elimination of the capitalist class in industry, transport and trade; to overthrow - and through mass cooperation - eliminate the kulaks as an exploiting class in agriculture.

Doc. 101
Planned economy

Annual plan
Three months

- Let's fulfill the plan!
- Take it easy. There is another one.



— Хайде да го изпълним!
— Защо даваш зор. Има още един.

Donyo Donev, 1962

Doc. 102
Subsidy for the economy

Todor Kuzmov. Narodna mladezh newspaper, 8 September 1962



Doc. 103
Soviet specialists in Bulgaria

Julia Piskuliiska, Pavla Rakovska, journalists, Zhenata dnes magazine, issue 5, 1976

That is what Marusia Todorova, an engineer at the "Ernst Telman" textile mill in Sofia, tells us: "Some soviet weavers had come. They answered all of the questions very competently - political, economic, and technological. They spoke with self-confidence. Sometimes we are ashamed of our own people in leading positions. So, that is the obligation of our trade-union committees, party organizations, management personnel".

Doc. 104
A soviet specialist Chtirjova, a soviet weaver, is passing on her experience



Artist Veneta Petrova, 1953

Questions:

1. Which were the aims of nationalization and planned economy? Was it possible to achieve them?
2. Which negative sides of the Party economic policy do the cartoons reflect?
3. What was the role of the soviet specialists in Bulgarian economic life? What was the attitude of Bulgarian workers to them?

Doc. 105
People's everyday life

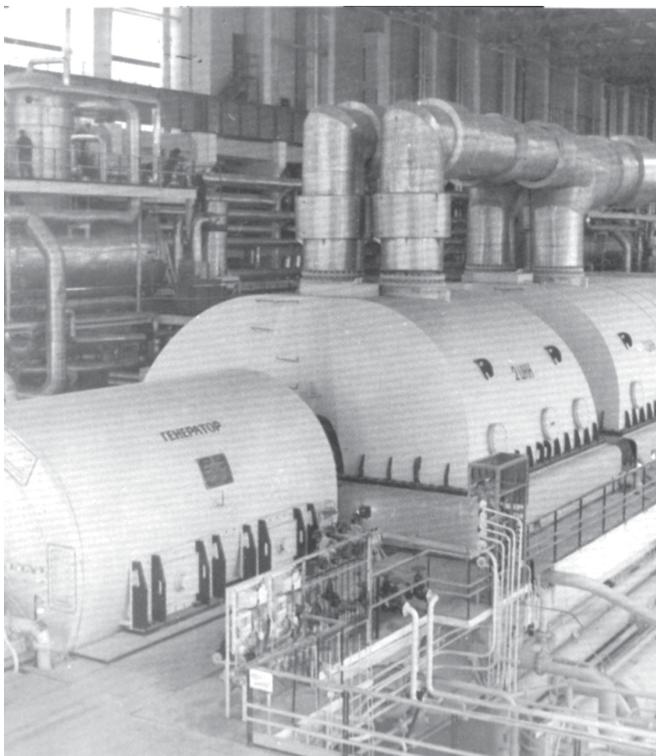
Gussum Musafova Bairiamova, an excellent worker with the Ministry of light industry, the best professional, a knitter in the "Orfei" factory, Karjali

*An extract from the article
 "Two confessions",
 Zhenata dness magazine, issue
 5, 1976.*

I cannot understand how my life has changed and has taken its own course. When I was a child I liked singing. I wanted to continue my studies in Plovdiv. I wanted to study at the musical school but my mother did not want to hear about this. My father could not persuade her. She said I was a girl and I could not be separated from home. There was work in the cooperative farm for me. I did not avoid working but I wanted to work with pleasure. But nobody considered this. There were 5 children in our family. So I cultivated tobacco, than I worked as a cook in a kindergarden where I sang with the children.

...I started talking about my present job. It was very hard at the beginning. We had three-month courses in the town of Karjali and some practical work in Gabrovo. There was only one foreman and he could not repair all the machines. This is the best way for someone to learn. I can repair machines with my eyes closed now. I only need a screwdriver. I operate five instead of three machines. During a shift I can produce 36 kilos of cotton fabric instead of 28 kilos with a machine...I have trained over 90 apprentices and I want to teach them the most difficult lesson - how to understand the importance of their labour for our country and the great responsibility of becoming members of the working class. The goal is not only high percentages but also a new consciousness and a sense of responsibility. I think that each one person was born twice. Once from a mother and the second time when he manages to find out the meaning of his labour. I have found it out. That's why I like singing when I work. My heart is glad and the machines sing with me. They are like people. Each one with its own voice...

Doc. 106
Industrial development in the socialist period?



Nuclear power station at Kozlodui, a photograph taken in 1978.

Doc. 107



The first Bulgarian cosmonaut Georgi Ivanov with his Soviet colleague Nikolai Rukavishnikov - captain of the Soviet spaceship "Sayus 33", 10 April 1979.

Doc. 108



Ships from various countries cast anchor at the port of Varna on the Black Sea, 1984

Doc. 109



Electric trucks for export in the 80's

Questions:

1. Which new enterprises were founded in Bulgaria during the Communist period?

MACEDONIA

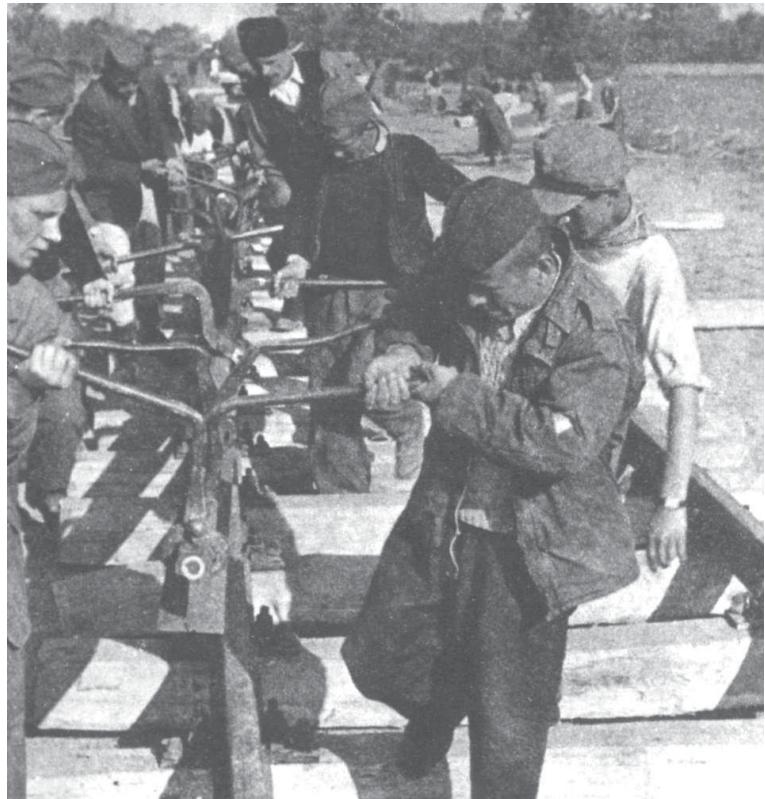
Doc. 110

Tito's speech, the First Congress of the United Alliance of the Antifascist Youth Association in Yugoslavia, 16.11.1944

...These days our railroads are destroyed, and new ones should be built. Our bridges are destroyed - new bridges should be built.....We have endless troubles, endless assignments which we must solve....

Doc. 111

Construction of the railway in 1945



Doc. 112

Remembered by Miroslav Jovanovski, from Veles

“In cleaning up the mess of the railroads, first only one locomotive was ready for use from the Prevalec railway station, which was used to clear the Prevalec tunnel. Unexploded bombs aimed at railroad cars in this tunnel were removed by German prisoners. At the same time, another group of workers was working on clearing the locomotive repair shop and road shop. The water supply station was repaired and put in use, and work was started on the railroads towards Gevgelija, Kochani and Skopje. In the beginning, we managed to get the railroad from “Braka Koshulchevi” to Kochani back in operation. Two or three special locomotives were used, which were capable of running on this railroad, and of pulling several railroad cars. They transported cattle and passengers.”

Doc. 113

Comparative date of industry in 1945

M. Filipovich, “Restoration of industry”. First balance, Belgrade 1946

	Macedonia	Slovenia
Factories:	140	1.094
Enterprises:	163	1.222
Jobs:	8.873	87.113

Doc. 114

Macedonian industry in 1945

Statistical Yearbook of The Socialist Republic of Macedonia, 1990

Macedonia	31.03.1945	31.12.1988
Factories:	140	811
Jobs:	8.873	210.860

Questions:

1. Why transport conditions were bad after WWII?
2. What does doc. 115 show about the industrial development in Macedonia?

Doc. 115

Voluntary renewal action (1948)



Doc. 116

A New Year message from comrade Tito, about the year 1946, “New Macedonia”, 01.01.1946

“I speak to you, the youth of Yugoslavia, to lead in work achievement, to set an example of persistence and self-sacrifice in building our country, in the same way as you were an example in the four-year fight for freedom, as you were in the years until 1945, an example in working for the renewal of our country.”

“Let’s do everything we can to make this year, 1946, the year of great victories in the renewal of our country, to strengthen the vigour and volunteer work more than in the previous year of 1945.”

Doc. 117
United youth dance at the “Mariovo 76” voluntary mass action in front of the “Makedonikum” monument in Kruševo.



Doc. 118

“The Shehu brothers are the pride of the brigadiers of the ‘Veljko Vlahovich’ youth work brigade in Kachanik - noted journalists reporting from the mass action. There were 4 brothers - Eyup, Ismet, Daut and Osman. The oldest, 29 year old Ismet, has three children, but it did not stop him coming to the action. He loves to work.... Slobodanka Ostoich, a student from Ploche (Croatia) wrote : ‘In a day or two, I will take off to Korchula, Split and Zagreb, but instead I’d rather be on the eleventh kilometer of our road, in mud up to my knees...A voluntary mass action is when the brigadiers of ‘Branko Baich’ after returning to Indgija, first they sing the song ‘A bre Makedonche’ ...or when the brigade ‘Zletovksi rudari’, sang the Albanian folk song ‘Roka Mandoline’ in the square in Probishtip.”

The voluntary mass action bulletin “Mariovo 76”

Questions

1. Why did the people and the youth participate in voluntary mass actions?
2. What was the basic aim of organizing such mass actions?

Doc. 119

The first steam engine, made possible by the great efforts of the railwaymen at Skopje engine-house (1945)



Doc. 120

The new railway station in Skopje in 1981



Questions:

1. Make a comparison between the people in 1945 and 1981?

Doc. 121
Law for Five Year Plan

Questions

1. What do you understand by the term “socialist sector” - to explain these conditions?
2. Why is the economy called the people’s economy?

Official paper of FPRY, 36/1947

Art. 1

Objective of the Five-Years Plan (1947-1951):

- elimination of economic and technical backwardness;
- strengthening the economy and defense of the country;
- strengthening further development of the socialist sector of the People’s economy, as well as the new production relations that emerge from it, and improving the workers’ welfare ...”

...The basis of development planned for the people’s economy is planned industrialization and electrification by means of modern technical methods, and especially the construction of heavy industry as a major condition for the development of all other economic branches.

Doc. 122

“The impact of the Information Bureau in 1948 slowed down the realization of the five-year plan because the Soviet Union and its allies cancelled the assistance promised to Yugoslavia for its industrialization. There was a strict economic embargo. Army expenses were increasing. Because of the embargo, achievement of the plan was not possible, and Macedonia’s industrial development was slow down. As a predominantly agrarian country, Macedonia, had to supply the more industrially developed northern part with supplies and agrarian products. The borders with Albania, Bulgaria and Greece were almost completely closed. Macedonia became one of the most isolated regions in Europe.”

*A memory of Krste Crvenkovski,
Skopje*

Doc. 123
Five Year Plan - declaration (1949)

“We shall fulfill the plan with our own forces”



Doc. 124

Yugoslav Archive, 40-39, Minutes from the Economy Council Meeting, Boris Kidrich speech - President of the FPRY Economy Council, 16.02.1951

Our trade policy is primarily oriented towards reduction of prices of agricultural products...Considering the fact that villages had a lot of money, we had to start this trade policy with high prices for industrial goods...Although there is a lot of money in the villages, the time will soon come when the peasant will run out of money and he will be forced put his products on the market...

Doc. 125

Interview with Dime Bojanovski - Dize, Ministry of Agriculture in the 50’s

“One of the major financing sources for industrialization was agriculture. Extra agrarian profit was achieved by means of obligatory purchasing of agricultural products (1945-1953) as well as the so-called “prices cutting” policy which operated in the period from 1945-1991 to benefit industrial products.”

Doc. 126

*An Archive of CK SKJ-
Belgrade, CC LCY-III/60, A
record from the CC CPY's
meeting, 25.08.52, Brioni*

The first five-year plan hasn't provided any development opportunities for Macedonia...Macedonia is not on an equal level with the rest of Yugoslavia...There are only 10.000 workers. It is not about some corporation or another, but the whole economic development. Tito justified this because of danger from outside, and that it wasn't possible to help in 1952 because of foreign currency difficulties, the needs of the army, etc.

Doc. 127

*N. Uzunov, The Economy of
Republic of Macedonia 1945-
1990, Skopje 2001*

Immediately after Second World War, Macedonia was still an agrarian country, though the process of industrialization had started. In the 60's it became an agrarian-industrial country, and in the 70's an industry-agrarian one, with a tendency to become industrial and agriculture would have a minimal percentage share of the entire economy... Trends were not straightforward, and there were even depressions in the last years. Even so, as a whole, the transformation during the period from 1945-1990 was a lot faster than before, particularly up to 1980.

Doc. 128

Saarmale in Titov Veles - old appearance (1945)

**Doc. 129**

Saarmale in Titov Veles - new appearance (1975)

**Questions:**

1. Why was Macedonia a step behind in industrialization?
2. How did the international relations of Yugoslavia influence the economical development?
3. What were the results of the Macedonian industrial development after 1945?

OVERALL QUESTIONS:

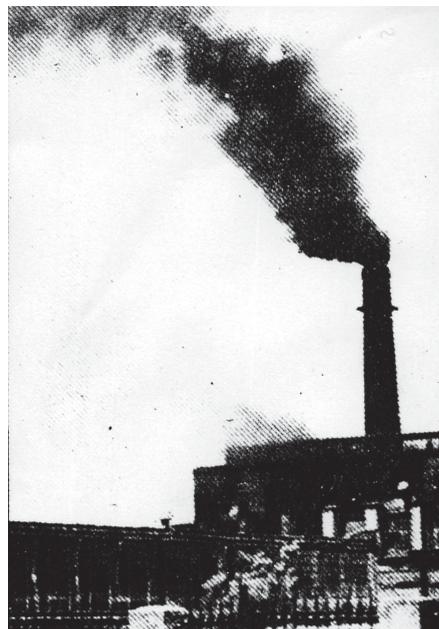
1. What were the differences in the process of industrialization between the period of private property and nationalized industry?
2. Communism worked with Five Year Plans. What does it mean? Why did they use this system?
3. What were the benefits and drawbacks of the Five Year Plans?
4. Which economic model served as an example of the development of the economic system in Albania, Bulgaria and Macedonia?
5. What kind of changes took place as a result of industrialization and modernization in the life of farmers, industrial workers, young people, office employees, women or minorities etc? What were the similarities and differences in the three countries?
6. Which are the immediate and long-term effects of the industrial development during the socialist period?
7. Why did the socialist economy collapse?
8. What were the immediate results of the privatization for the life of ordinary people?
9. Compare the socialist system of economy with the present system. What are the assets and the drawbacks of both systems?

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL EFFECTS OF INDUSTRIALIZATION

ALBANIA

Doc. 130 Pollution of the Environment

Even though the correct data is lacking, symptoms show that the environment in our country, especially near the industrial sites, is polluted over the allowed maximum norms. The steel mills at Elbasan are "feeding" the air with toxic dust and gas, the earth and the River Shkumbin with industrial refuse, which contains phenol and ammonia substances. The Tractors' mill flows into the River Lana, in Tirana, its refuse contains chrome and lubricating oils contents. The chemical enterprise in Durres discharges 1350 tons of chloro-organic trash and 400 tons of bechromatic remains into the earth every year. The technology of our paper producing factories (Kavaja, Lezha) causes a level of pollution equal to that caused by the inhabitants of a city of 10 - 12 000 inhabitants for each ton of produced paper.



Harmful smoke

Veselin Peculi "Panorama" magazine No.10,1991

In our country, we have observed many cases of workers suffering lead injuries, for example, in the Berat battery plant, mercury poisoning in the Soda and PVC plants, chronic bronchitis in tractor and steel mills, etc.

Doc. 131 Fieri inhabitants have doubly polluted air

Vladimir Mucaj, environment specialist

... The air that Fieri's inhabitants breathe has long surpassed permissible pollution norms. Without their noticing it, they inhale air which is polluted over twice the norms foreseen... The levels of air pollution in the three districts of the Fieri region are too high as a result of the outdated extraction and processing technology in the oil industry ...

...Because of the air pollution, Fieri's inhabitants suffer more from bronchitis, caused by blockage of the upper respiratory tubes...

Doc. 132 Albanian Telegraphic Agency on pollution

Teletext, 12 February 2002

Unregulated use of river beds for the discharge of solid wastes is destroying the environment. Despite the efforts to limit the unpermitted use of river beds, the phenomenon has assumed large proportions. Specialists from the Albanian geological service have announced that the most damaged areas are near main river beds in our country, coastal zones and lagoons. According to a study made by ISTN (Institution of Technology's Studies of Construction) during the last year, 78 % of the solid wastes dumped into the rivers are illegal.

Doc. 133
Consequences of industrial closures

Prof. Dr. Sulo Haderi, etc.
"Albanian Economy" in transition 1992 - 1999", Pegi Publishing House, Tirana 2000

After the 90's the rate of unemployment increased dramatically. The considerable decrease in production and the closure of enterprises influenced the increase in unemployment. The big cities are especially vulnerable to unemployment, where the problem reached huge proportions.

After migratory movements of the population, particularly of the remote country population to big cities, such as Tirana and Durrës, we have to deal with overpopulation of archaic proportions never seen before in these cities. The population movements were not a result of real demands for workers in the cities, therefore these movements have contributed to the increase in unemployment people in cities. The increase in the number of unemployed people has also influenced the closure of many productive objects, which were no longer profitable under market economy conditions.

Questions :

1. What do the new laws foresee for the economy and what influence will they have on industrial development?

Doc. 134
Women and business

V. Kume, Sh. Llaci,
The study was published in the
"Journal for East European
Management" Volume 2, 1997

A study of 50 enterprises, led and owned by women, was undertaken by professors at Tirana University and analyzes women's attitudes as managers and / or owners. This study points out the problems of women's status in business. Based on the list of economic enterprises, published by INSTAT in 1998, only 17.5% of private enterprises were managed by women. This phenomenon is related to a series of factors. Women in Albanian society continue to suffer from an unfair division of work in the family, quite apart from the constraints connected with bringing up children. This makes it more difficult for them to participate in business due to time limitations...

If we take these difficulties into account, it is not surprising that female enterprises are more concentrated in trade (about 65%), and services (about 25 %) and less in production, construction, etc. The data shows that 85 % of female enterprises are located in city regions and only 15 % in rural areas.

Doc. 135
The President of the Republic of Albania, Mr. Rexhep Mejdani with businesswomen



Doc. 136
Tailoring course



Doc. 137
Hairdressing course



Doc. 138
A businesswoman's opinion

Questions:

1. What kind of difficulties do the women meet when they are involved in private enterprises?

...I am actually the owner of three small industrial enterprises. Through hard work and great effort in the face of competition from foreign goods, I have succeeded to produce and trade ready-made products for family use, not only in Albania but also in some other countries. I think that only products of guaranteed quality which conform with international standards will create an opportunity for us Albanian businesspeople to increase profits and, consequently, invest in the expansion of our production potential, and thereby create new jobs for our people. To invest in Albania, for the country and for the good of the people, means to fulfill a civil and patriotic obligation...

...In the period of socialism I worked as a mechanical engineer for a big state enterprise. There were many industrial objects at that time, such as plants, factories, mines, hydropower stations, construction yards, etc., that were spread all over Albania, and this was a good thing because people were employed and new urban centres, schools, social-cultural objects, etc. were built. But using old technology, for example in the Elbasan Steel Mills, and lacking raw materials, especially after the complete political and economic self-isolation by the government of that time, brought about the decrease in production, both quantitatively and qualitatively.

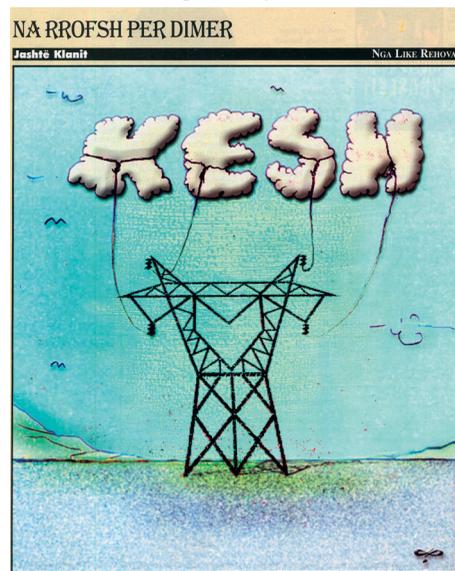
Interview with a businesswoman

Doc. 139
Salaries

Question:

1. What opinion could you give about the official minimal salary during 1997 - 1998 and, how did it influence people's lives?
2. What comment could you make about the inscription at the illustration?

Doc. 140
Humor as time goes by



Long live winter time!

KESH - Albanian electric power corporation

BULGARIA

Doc. 141
The effect of industrialization on the environment

Lubomir Konstantinov. Priroda I znanie magazine, contemporary journalists, issue 1, 1995

Public access to a number of secret government documents from the period 1960-1989 enables a realistic account of the ecological crimes committed in Bulgaria during that time. The “socialist type” of industrialization has destroyed large regions of workable land. The Kremikovtzi plant alone turned over 50,000 acres of fertile land into a wasteland, dumping 1 tonne of poisonous substances for each citizen of Sofia daily. A few years ago over 200 tonnes of poisonous dust, 117 tonnes of sulphur oxides, 114 tonnes of phenols and zianids, 822 tonnes of slag, and at least 2653 tonnes of other poisonous wastes were dumped daily over fields surrounding Sofia and the capital itself. These toxins released by this industrial “dinosaur” have contaminated the surrounding soil almost three times above the acceptable arsenic rate and at least 31 times above the lead rate. Over 82,000 acres of fertile land around Sofia have been contaminated by heavy metals.

Power engineering takes first place in pollution levels. It is responsible for nearly 90% of the total dust emission and 74% of carbon dioxide emissions. This is followed by metallurgy with an over 17% contribution to the total dust, as well as sulphur and nitric oxide pollution. The third place is taken by motor transport- 4%. Chemical industry (3,5%) and then the manufacture of construction materials. Toxic air components above the city of Sofia are more than 740% above the safety norm, in the Chaskovo district- 360%, in the Varna district-only 8% above the safety norm.

Doc. 142
Metallurgic plant “Kremikovtzi”
Data from the Annual bulletin on the Environment in the Republic of Bulgaria, S., 1999.

Toxic waste in Bulgaria in 1999 is reported at 706,044 tonnes. This is 29% above the 1998 figure. Thirty enterprises emit 92% of all toxic waste in the country. “Kremikovtzi” with 250,127 tonnes is the greatest polluter.

Doc. 143
Unemployment in Bulgaria in the period of democratic transition

Trud newspaper, 29.05.2001

At the end of 1989 unemployment was an unknown phenomenon in Bulgaria. At the beginning of the transition period, the number of redundancies was 45,770, or an average of 1,2% in 1990. According to official statistic data, the number of unemployed was 584, 851, or 15,6% in April 1997.

Finally, the closure of loss-making enterprises led to huge redundancies. The owners of a number of privatized Worker-Manager Associations did not fulfill their obligation to provide jobs on a massive scale, making thousands of people redundant. The 50,000 new jobs promised in 1997 did not materialize.

Репорт даден

Когато се разбиваха основите

До края на 1989 г. безработицата беше непознато явление в България. В началото на прехода броят на съкратените е 45 770, или средно 1,2% за 1990 г. По данни на официалната статистика през април 1997 г. без препитание у нас са били 584 851 души, или 15,6%.

Впоследствие закриването на губещи предприятия доведе до големи съкращения. Новите собственици на много раздържавени дружества - РМД-тата, масово не изпълниха ангажимента си да разкрият работни места, а уволниха хиляди хора. Обещаните през 1997 г. 250 000 нови работни места не бяха разкрити.



година	безработни	процент
1997	536 704	14.0
1998	466 493	12.2
1999	527 058	13.8
2000	693 481	18.4
2001 април	707 793	18.51

Според синдикатите в момента безработните всъщност са над 1 милион, тъй като част от тях са в сивата икономика.

Doc. 144

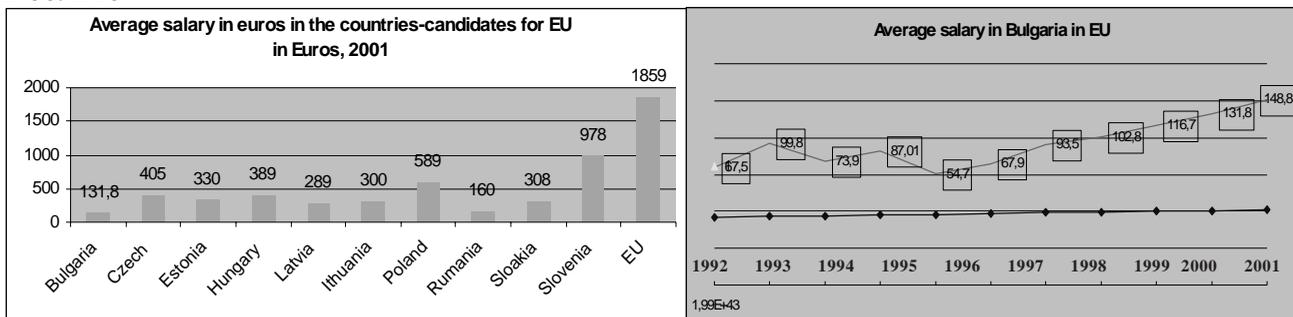
Destiny of some young Roma people in Bulgaria, 2002



Doc. 145

Data from the National Work Load Service

Doc. 146



Doc. 147

Questions:

1. How does the industrial development affect the everyday life of people? (doc. 141-148)

Rosa Tchakarova, a worker from the Granitoid cement plant is crying: "My mother worked here but she died of lung cancer. They threw me out."



Sega Magazine, issue 23, 19.06.2001

Doc. 148

History of the successful company in Bulgaria

*Limited Liability Company

1 March 1934 - A partnership for tin and fitter production was founded.
 1952 - The enterprise specialized in the production of water supply fittings.
 1968-1970 - Reconstruction and introduction of an Italian license for the production of a full range of sanitary and household fittings.
 April 1992 - A joint venture Company with American Standard Incorporation was founded. It was registered under the name of VIDIMA IDEAL, Ltd.*
 1997 - A joint-stock company "Vidima" AD is set up.

MACEDONIA

Doc. 149

*Liberal-Democratic League
election campaign, 1998*

Even if society transformation succeeds, even if the economic reforms become true, Macedonia will not become a decent place to live unless we succeed in keeping our air clean, our water unpolluted, our soil uncontaminated, if we don't succeed in maintaining our children's health ... Macedonian politics have been treating the environment as an eternal resource for too long.

Doc. 150

“It isn't a tunnel through the Alps. It is our town garbage...”

Osten, 29.11.1987



Doc. 151
Industrialization and urbanization

Osten, 29.11.1987

The intensive economic development caused mechanical movement of the population, that is to say the population from villages started to spread towards the towns. The appearance of the suburban and not urbanized settlements burdened the towns with more communal problems.

Doc. 152

*“Protection of the environment”
Titov Veles, 1990*

The technological processes at “Zletovo” the lead and zinc smelting factory in Veles, emitted sulfur gases, smoke, lead, cadmium zinc and dust that contaminated the town and its surroundings, especially considering how close the factory is situated to the town, the wind direction, and that the rest of the industry is located in the city itself.

Doc. 153
Lead and zinc smelting-works in Veles



Doc. 154

The high rate of pollution as well as the atmosphere in the towns was worsened by a liquid fuel fluid containing a high percentage of sulphur, which was used in central heating boiler rooms, individual engine-houses and in transportation vehicles. Beside air pollution, another existing problem is the level of bacteria in drinking water. Water pollution caused mass fish deaths in the Vardar River twice in July 1990. The angling sport society, "Babuna", organized a meeting in "Saarmale" square in Veles called the "meeting of truth" where demands were made that those guilty of that huge ecological catastrophe be discovered.

Meeting of truth, "Vardarian voice" 2 August 1990

Doc. 155

The workers in the streets:

"Falcon here, they are once again obstructing the way to communism"



Osten 1.08.1987

Doc. 156

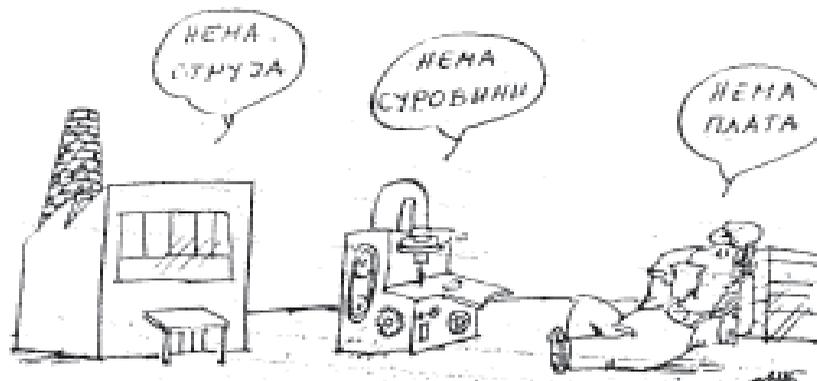
The section of the population living in towns and cities increased from 26.1 per cent in 1953 to 58.0 per cent in 1991. But there were anomalies. Transformation reduced the former agrarian (rural) overpopulation but increased the urban; the rate of registered unemployment increased from 3.8 per cent in 1961 to 11.8 per cent in 1990; high urban unemployment (housewives without qualifications) remained unregistered; there was an increase in economic migration (employment abroad); unemployment in industry and public administration; and so on.

N. Uzunov, The Economy of the Republic of Macedonia 1945-1990, Skopje 2001, p. 374

Doc. 157

"They is nothing"

No electricity
No materials
No sellery



Osten, 13.02.1991

Doc. 158
The Bank

Don't worry, the state guarantees for your foreign currency

Osten, 27.04.1991



Doc. 159

Get acquainted with Macedonia, Skopje, 2001

The serious setback in economic development was a result of the embargo introduced by Greece. It seriously hit the oil industry, metallurgy, communications, the chemical industry, etc. No less damage was afflicted by the sanctions imposed on SR Yugoslavia by several UN resolutions because of the war in Bosnia, crisis in Kosovo etc. There were many consequences for industry after the disintegration of Yugoslavia (after 1991). Some large industrial factories had been built for whole Yugoslav market.

Doc. 160
11 Oktomvri Bus and Coach Factory, the largest producer of buses in the Yugo-slav federation.



Doc. 161
11 Oktomvri Bus and Coach Factory Joint-Stock Company, Skopje

The Republic of Macedonia, Skopje 1994

The workshop from which this company originated goes back to the 1930s. It was a small private repair and production facility with some thirty employees. The present day 11 Oktomvri factory, Skopje was founded in 1946. The factory covers an area of 142.000 m². It has about 2.560 employees, most of whom are highly skilled and skilled workers...

Doc. 162
Industry in transition

1. Private corporation
2. State corporation

Osten, 18.11.1991



Doc. 163 | “For five firms in Macedonia... including ‘11 Oktomvri’ the government announced bankruptcy and, according to the government spokesman: ‘It’s only a matter of time until automatic liquidation, but we can’t say it will be a final decision. Solving the problems at ‘Jugohrom’, ‘11 Oktomvri’, ‘Zletovo Baterii’ and ‘Makedonka’ is the condition the International Monetary Fund has set before giving a new loan to Macedonia...”

Macedonia times, July 2001

Doc. 164 | “During 1986 I took a part in research about the so-called small economy in SRM, which was conducted by the CC LCY, searching for a way out of the economic crisis. Then I interviewed the small companies in Skopje and its surroundings, such as: ‘Boro Kaevich’, which produces coffee machines, ‘Dasto Elektronik’, electric supplies and materials, ‘Bujoto’, furniture made to order and others. The same small companies still work today, with more efficiency and some minor modernizations to their production.”

Remembered by Violeta Achkovska, Skopje

Doc. 165 | In 1990 there were 156,000 unemployed persons
Statistical Yearbook of the Republic of Macedonia, 1991-2001 | In 2000 there were 361,300 unemployed persons.
 | The number of people employed in Industry fell by 44,5% (about 92000 persons).

Doc. 166 | The “Skopje” mines and steel-mill have been in regular operation and production since the middle of 1976. The construction of a steel-mill in Skopje was based on utilization of domestic raw materials and energy for the production of pig iron and steel. For this reason, the country began its own mining activities for iron ore in: “Tajmishte” close to Kichevo, “Demir Hisar” near Bitola, “Damjan” near Radovish, the limestone mine “Banjane” near Skopje, as well as pelletization and agglomeration for the utilization of small ore fractions...

SR Macedonia, 1980

Doc. 167 | With the disintegration of Yugoslavia, in 1991, the steel ware company found itself in a very difficult financial position. A solution through privatization was sought...In 1997, the Swiss company “Duferco” bought the controlling stock of the Skopje steel ware company for about 20 million \$.

“Puls”, 01.01.1998

Questions:

1. Which were the main characteristics of the economical crisis at the start of the 90’s?
2. What happened to some large public factories in the transition period?

OVERALL QUESTIONS:

1. What was the impact of industrialization on environment and nature?
2. What was done to protect the environment?
3. Why do you think all documents on environmental problems are published only after 1987?

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

Key questions
 1. What effects did collectivization and agricultural development have on rural life?

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 1945-1991

ALBANIA

Doc. 168
The Albanian Labour Party's Agricultural Development Policy

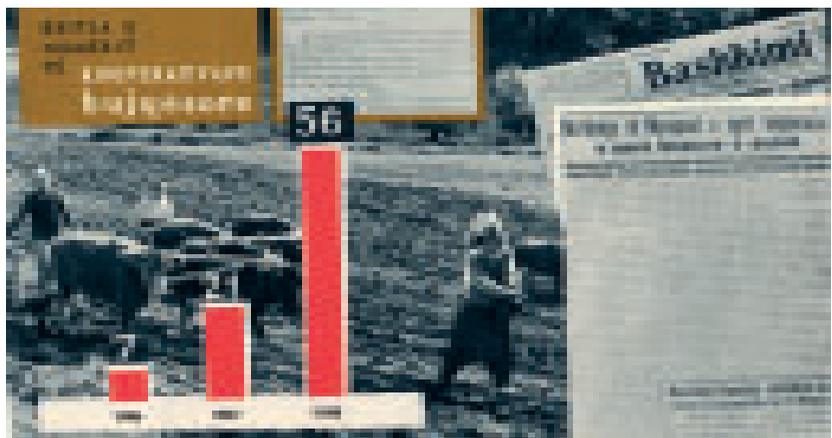
Album, "Agriculture in the People's Socialist Republic of Albania", Publishing House "8 Nentori", Tirana 1982

...With land reform, which represented the first revolution in economic - social relations in the countryside and, with the other steps undertaken by the people's power, optimal conditions for the second revolution were prepared: namely, agricultural collectivization as a unique method of constructing socialism in rural areas. On 11 November 1946, the eve of land reform, the first agricultural cooperative was founded in the village of Krutje, Myzeqe. The period from 1946 to 1955 comprised the first phase of agricultural collectivization.

In order to strengthen agriculture's material and technical basis, the state invested huge amounts of money. Swamps were drained and turned into productive land, hundred of thousands of hectares of new land was won including the mountainous regions. A comprehensive irrigation system was created, mechanization of agricultural labour was constantly increased, etc. Albania takes first place in Europe today in irrigation of arable land surfaces, with over 53 per cent. Our socialist agriculture has a relatively powerful tractor and agricultural equipment park...

Doc. 169
The beginning of agricultural collectivization

Album, "25 years of Socialist Albania", Tirana, 1969



Doc. 170
Draining Maliqi's swamp, works in the September 1946.



Municipality of Shkodra, 1986.

Doc. 171
Ragam's channel, a huge irrigation



Municipality of Shkodra, 1986.

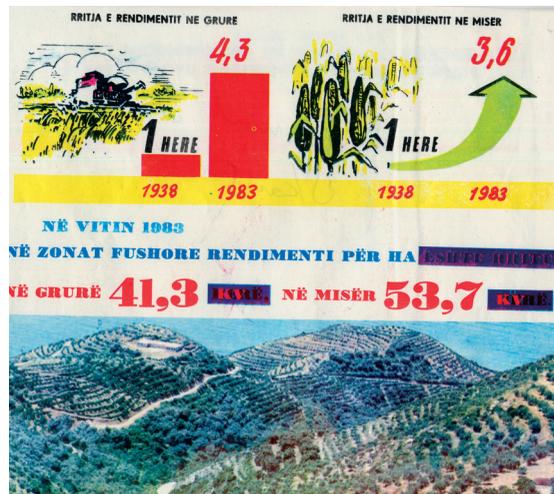
Doc. 172
Collectivization of Agriculture

“Statistical Yearbook of PSRA” Tirana, 1990

	1950	1960	1980	1988	1989
Number of cooperatives	90	1484	423	458	492
Number of cooperative families	4517	114495	242725	322558	332065

Doc. 173
Propaganda for agriculture’s development

Album “40 years of liberation” published by “11 Shkurti” Tirana, 1984



Doc. 174
Educating to avoid misuse

Magazine “Shqiptarja e re”, No. 10, 1976

“...If each family saved 100 grams of bread per day by avoiding misuse and, increasing vegetable consumption, it would save approximately 10,000 tonnes of grain per year, which costs the same as 110 caterpillar tractors or 80 motor vehicles of 8 tons.”

Questions:

1. Which positive results did Albanian agriculture achieve during the period 1945 - 1990?
2. What does doc. 172, 173 and 174 tell you about the economic situation?

Doc. 175
An economist’s opinions

Interview with an economist

... In the middle of 1980, our country’s economy very clearly manifested a total and serious crisis... In agriculture, a strong decrease in agricultural and animal production was noticed... Difficulties in protecting and administrating cooperative property were created, misuse, and theft in agricultural cooperatives and state enterprises increased...

Doc. 176
New owner of land

Album, “Agriculture in the People’s Socialist Republic of Albania” Publishing House “8 Nentori”, Tirana 1982



Doc. 177

“To be penny-wise and pound - foolish”

Author: V. Lalo, “Hosteni”
 (“Goad”) magazine, No. 5,
 March 1985

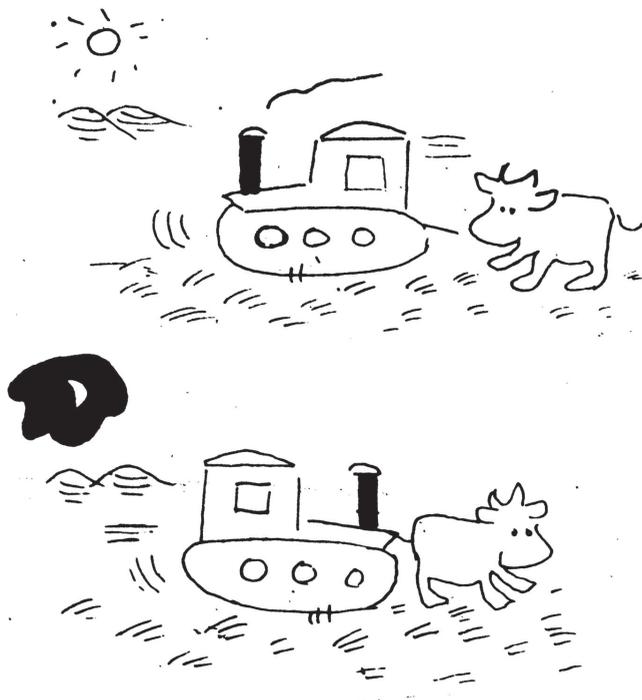


Doc. 178

“Oh, my SMT* the tractors you own work day and night for a team of oxen”

*SMT were the Machine and Tractor Stations, whose task in that period was to help agricultural cooperatives with various machine and equipment.

Author: I. Greca, “Hosteni”
 (“Goad”) magazine, No. 8,
 March 1985



Doc. 179

The intellectuals’ reaction towards the crisis in agriculture in eighties

Koçi Lubonja “Leter e mbyllur e nje Disidenti” (“Closed letter of a Dissident”) October 1986, Published by Albiuform, Tirana 1995

...The general crisis and inflation we are currently experiencing is the logical consequence of the political and economic path taken. As the result of this path, and after 40 years Party power, we are falling back each passing day instead of going forward...Agriculture, which has been the object of many experiments and tribulations, is still surviving in many fields and types of production thanks to subsidies, whereas animal farming has been destroyed.

Questions:

1. When did the first signs of deceleration of agricultural development begin to appear and, which are some of the reasons of this phenomenon?
2. Comment on the content and inscription of the cartoons. What are your conclusions?

BULGARIA

Doc. 180
The foundation of Labour Co-operative Farms

Questions:
 1. In which way the Labour Co-operative Farm were formed?
 2. Who could be a member of a Labour Cooperative Farm?
 3. What is the difference between state and cooperative land in Bulgaria?

Art. 2
 Cooperative management of the land is executed by organizing the property with those farmers who do not own property in Labour Co-operative Farms /LCF/.

Art. 7
 Membership in LCF is voluntary.
 All Bulgarian citizens, not deprived of civil and political rights, who own land in the region of this LCF, or, although they do not own such land, are farmers and participate with their labour or the labour of their family members, or the labour of their heirs, can be members of the LCF.

Art. 12
 Each member is obliged to contribute his land to the LCF determined by the general meeting with a majority of 2/3 of the members, as an LCF object within the cooperative farm region.

Art. 31
 The Machine Tractor Stations are equipped as state or cooperative enterprises. Depending on the needs, they provide, hire or buy machine inventory with the help of which they serve the LCF when carrying out seasonal work and in return are paid a certain rent.

A law for the labour cooperative farms /lcf/ 18.04.1945

Doc. 181
The working day on a farm in the 50's



Women in the field, 1957

Doc. 182
The working day on a farm in the 50's

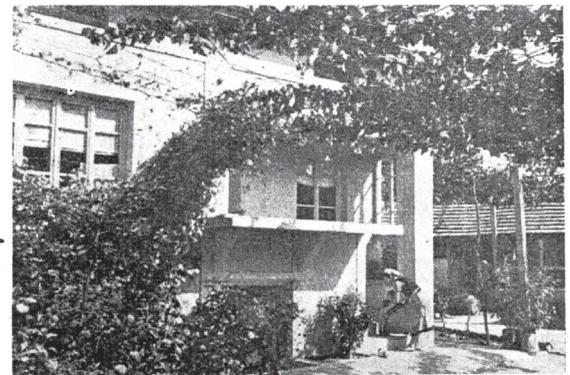


Evtim Evtimov. A farm (lithography), 1953

Doc. 183
The home of a member of a cooperative farm

The family members of the cooperative farm Stefan Paskalev in Parvenetz, the municipality of Plovdiv, is happy and content. Like the other 80% of cooperative members he has built a nice new two-storey house and furnished it like a town house. There are rooms for him and his wife Elena, for his son Georgi and his daughter in law Petrana and for their little grandchildren Stefan and Plamen. It is a very expensive house -costing nearly one million levs old currency, but it is his own house built from honest labour. Look at the pictures- would it have been possible for Stefan Paskalev to build such a house before 9 September?

Cooperativno zemedelie magazine, issue 11, 1954



Видът на кооператора

Щастливо и доволно е семейството на кооператора Стефан Паскалев от с. Първенец, Пловдивско. Като 80 на сто от членовете на трудово-кооперативното земеделско стопанство и той си построи хубава нова къща на два етажа, обзаведе я и я уреди като градски дом. В новата къща има стаи и за него с жена му Елена, и за сина му Георги със снахата Петрана, и за малките му внучета Стефчо и Пламенчо. Скъпичка му излезе нанстина — близо един милион лева стари пари — но си е негова, построена с честен труд.

Вижте снимките — нима би могъл средният селски стопанин Стефан Паскалев да си построи такава къща преди Девети септември.

Doc. 184
Modern Bulgarian farming in 70's, 80's



Doc. 185

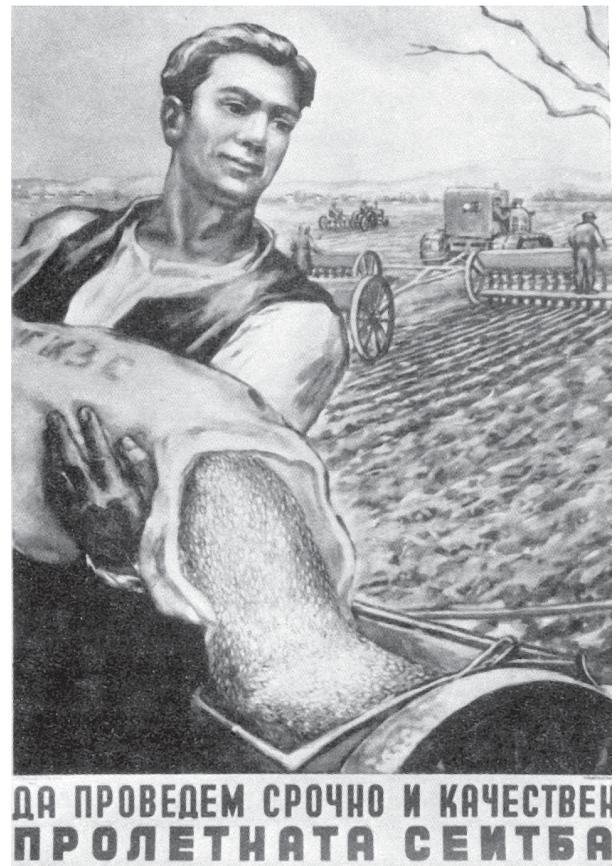
Liuben Zidarov. Poster. 1949.



With a patriotic burst to swiftly harvest the crops!
On the sake - Labour Cooperative Farm

Doc. 186

Sv. Bojilcov. The Bulgarian poster. S., 1973.



Slogan:
To organise promptly and with high quality the
spring sowing!

Questions:

1. What was the socialist state policy concerning the modernization of agriculture?
2. Can the photos be considered propaganda or reality?
3. Discuss the architecture, interior and exterior elements of the Bulgarian peasant's house.
4. Compare the photos and the posters. Which means of expression are used?

Doc. 187

Individual farm, 1962



Doc. 188

Peasants from a cooperative farm are getting the harvest, 1968



Doc. 189
Interview with working women

The magazine "Women today" has made a study among agricultural working women at the village of Glavenitzza, municipality of Pazarjik. The basic question is: "Do you realize the real value of time?" 48 women took part in the inquiry, 6 of them work in the dairy farm and the rest are crop-raisers.

Q. Do you read?

23% of the questioned women read fiction, an average of 1-2 pages daily. Women aged 20-40 predominate here. They read fiction for themselves and to their children, while the older women who answered "yes" read only fairy tales to their grandchildren. 90% look through newspapers, 40% - newspapers and magazines. Only 10% of the questioned don't read anything.

Q. Do you read? Women answered 'yes'. One of them is a member of the regional party committee and of the party bureau of the area farm in Pazarjik; another is a member of the regional party committee. The rest are active members of the political and social organization in the village.

Q. Do you have a TV set and do you watch TV?

Except for two women all have TV sets and watch TV in the evenings on an average of two hours. These figures upset the balance of leisure time, but as it has been clarified that watching TV takes place with simultaneous activities - they cook or do housework while keeping an eye on the screen; they knit and watch the broadcast, etc.

Q. If you have a day off, how do you use it?

"I visit my daughter all day", or other relatives; "I take a rest", "I go to town with my children"; "I take my children to the zoo or to a puppet show"; "I knit all day and watch TV in the evening"; "I go hiking in the mountains with my family"; "I visit my son who is a soldier"...

Journalist study, "Zhenata dnes" magazine, issue 5, 1976.

Doc. 190
The land cooperation in Bulgaria

Resolution of the enlarged plenum of the central committee of the BWP 11-12.06.49.

In the system of rationed buying, we reached the point which led to the rationing of almost all farming produce for rather low prices... In such a way that farmers were deprived of personal interest in the production process.

Doc. 191

Cooperativno zemedelie magazine, issue 8, 1954

At the cooperative farm in the village of Grozden, Polianovgrad municipality, the brigade is responsible for the cattle and the farming equipment. Each one of the cooperative members is responsible for the entrusted property. There is a shelter built on the farm, divided among all the brigades. Each one shelters the property and equipment - ox-carts, ploughs, harrows, ammunition etc. in the space provided. Each one of the brigades determines one cooperative member to supervise the condition of the equipment and of its cleaning when work is over ...

Doc. 192

Jossifov K., "Totalitarianism in the Bulgarian village - a chronicle of violence", S., 1999

I am a member of the cooperative farm. They forced me to enter. At first they took away my land. I complained to the judge and they gave me the worst land. Then they told me to become a member of the cooperative farm and to cultivate my own land. But they gave me the worst fields again.

Doc. 193

Jossifov K., Totalitarianism in the Bulgarian village-a chronicle of violence, S., 1999

In the village of Glavenitza the kulak Georgi Mitchev Ivanov, who owns 220 decares, put a thick iron bar between the sheaves so that during threshing it would fall into the threshing machine cylinder. The worker responsible for the machine discovered the iron bar in time so that the great damage was prevented. The kulak was sentenced to pay a fine (40,000 lv.) and was given a three-year prison sentence.

Doc. 194

Zeiti Etem Naim, born in 1956 in the village of Tetovo, Russe municipality. Now living in Russe

My grandfather was a devoted communist. He took part in the foundation of the Labour Cooperative Farm in 1955-1956. He owned three pairs of horses, 20 sheep and some fields. When nationalization began, he first contributed his land, two of the pairs of horses and 10 sheep to the LCF in order to set an example. Each person unwilling to give his land was tormented but he gave everything voluntarily. He gave one of the pairs of horses and 10 sheep to his brother. They have restored the lands now but I gave my share to the cooperative society because there is no one to cultivate this land. My mother and father went to Turkey. My father died and I live in the town.

Questions:

1. What conclusion can you draw about farm-workers leisure time ?
2. Why did the land cooperation meet the disapproval of some of the peasants?
3. What is the meaning of “kulak”?
4. Which human rights were not respected ?

Doc. 195

At sunset
Corn eight meters high ! This is a new record!

Д. ДОНЕВ

ПРИ ЗАЛЕЗ СЛЪНЦЕ



D. Donev, 1962

Осем метра висока царевица! Нов рекорд!

Doc. 196

At the door - Distribution by students committee
In the girl's hand -To the village
In the old man's hand- a Sofia residence permit

The bachelor: - This one is not beautiful enough...With this income I can get married to a more beautiful one...

G.Vedrodenski. Mladej magazine, issue 5-6, 1956



Doc. 197

Without words



Tenio Pindarev, 1963

Questions:

1. Which problems of agricultural development do the caricatures reflect?
2. What was the attitude of the authors to the problems of the Bulgarian village during the particular periods?
3. Does the position of the authors coincide with the official statements? Why does it differ ?
4. Which measures were the authorities forced to take in order to implement the Party programme? How is it depicted in the caricatures?

Doc. 198
Migration of the population from villages to towns

National Statistic Institute. Results from the census, issue 1, Demographic characteristics. S., 1994

Year	Total	In towns		In villages	
1946	7 029 349	1 735 188	24,7%	5 294 161	75,3%
1956	7 613 709	2 556 071	33,6%	5 057 638	66,4%
1965	8 227 886	3 822 824	46,5%	4 405 042	53,5%
1975	8 727 771	5 061 087	58,0%	3 666 684	42,0%
1985	8 948 649	5 799 939	64,8%	3 148 710	35,2
1992	8 487 317	5 704 552	67,2%	2 782 765	32,8%

Doc. 199
Structure of the Bulgarian population according to place of residence and ethnic community

Tomova, I. Gypsies in the transition period. S., 1995.

Place of residence Ethnic community	1934	1936	1965	1992
Total				
Bulgarians	5 204 217	5 903 580	7 231 243	7 271 185
Turks	591 193	675 500	780 928	800 052
Gypsies	149 385	170 011	148 874	313 396
In towns				
Bulgarians	1 085 005	1 464 916	3 573 153	5 209 060
Turks	75 941	92 881	138 898	253 119
Gypsies	40 005	49 671	57 146	163 898
In villages				
Bulgarians	4 119 212	4 438 664	3 638 090	2 062 125
Turks	515 252	582 619	642 030	546 933
Gypsies	109 380	120 340	91 728	149 500

Questions:

1. What makes people move from the village to the town?
2. Analyze the tables' data and determine the main tendency in the structure of the Bulgarian population, industrial development and migration process.

MACEDONIA

Doc. 200
Agrarian and Internal Colonization Law in PRM

Art. 5

The maximum of agrarian property to remain in the hands of the owner cultivating it with his family...may not be smaller than 20 hectares or larger than 25 hectares of cultivable land. Within this framework, the maximum will be determined in each individual case according to the number of family members (cooperative), the quality of the land and the type of agriculture.

Official paper of PRM, 26/1945

Doc. 201
Peasant Conference explaining the agrarian reform law (September 1945).

Questions:

1. What was the Agrarian Law's motto? What did this motto mean?
3. Who was the major initiator of the implementation of agrarian reform? Why?
4. Which bodies were involved in conducting the expropriation of the land?



Doc. 202
A Declaration by the first National Government of Federal Macedonia

To improve the peasant's economic position, the National Government, in accordance with the Federal Government of Yugoslavia, intends to split the land which would come under the influence of the agrarian reform for those peasants who are very poor. Also, as agreed with Federal Government, the Government will deal with and solve the colonist problem in Macedonia as quickly as possible. For poor peasants and city workers, the National Government will secure loans to improve their production.

New Mecedonia, year II/98, 25.04.45

Doc. 203

“The woman was the pillar of country life. While my father was working at his trade, selling and baking the wheat, my mother and all the children in the family were engaged in agriculture. In those years, right after the war, the fields were full of grasshoppers which, to the people's dismay, were eating the entire agricultural income. We organized different volunteer actions to clear the fields of grasshoppers, because we were all afraid that there would be hunger because of the destroyed crops. There still wasn't a water supply in the houses, and we were using the water from the wells, and from the fountain in the middle of our village. We produced almost all the food ourselves. There was a bakery in every yard, and there were fire-places in the houses, and somewhere even cookers working in the woods. Most women made the soap themselves, because we were very short of the things to maintain hygiene. There were many diseases. Children died from the most common and simple diarrhea, and their mothers didn't know how to help them.”

Remembered by Cveta, Ohrid

Doc. 204
A primitive peasant bread-
stove (1945)



Doc. 205
Health-educational action for
warding off infectious diseases
(1945) Cutting children's nails



Doc. 206
Assignments for the AWF mi-
norities' commissions

*AM, f: The AWF Leading Board
of Macedonia, Skopje, Assign-
ments for the minorities' com-
mission, end of 1950*

“...Special care should be given to the cultural-educational improvement of women of the village minorities. The activists in the Antifascist Women's Front (AWF) are assigned to go to the minorities' villages and areas, to instruct the women from the minorities how to sew, cook, make soap, and other household things. The minorities' commissions are to organize: the sending of teams of pediatricians, midwives, and other health and sanitary items, the taking of presents for the children, conducting conversations on different topics, helping in some seasonal work, etc. Literacy has special priority, and the women from the minorities should be included in the production because it's the best way to improve their lives and for them to remove their veils... At the beginning, the AWF board should help them to find jobs where they can start working while keeping their veils on.”

Questions:

1. What was the situation in Macedonian villages after the Second World War?
2. What was the position of village women?

<p>Doc. 207 A Statute for the Five-year Plan 1947-1951 <i>Official Paper, FPRY, 36/1947</i></p>	<p style="text-align: right;">Article. 1</p> <p>”...Helping the village working cooperatives to establish their organization. To introduce production and financial plans, better organization of labour, and other measures to improve village working cooperatives’ economies.”</p>
<p>Doc. 208 <i>E. Kardelj, An Agricultural Co-operative Movement in planned agriculture. The problems of our socialist construction, Belgrade, 1954</i></p>	<p>“Coordinating the individual interests of the peasantry with the collective interest of constructing socialism, the cooperative movement becomes an organizational help to put the peasantry on the right path to socialism and how to become an instrument of socialist construction.”</p>
<p>Doc. 209 A Resolution from the Information Bureau (IB), 28.06.48 <i>“Borba”, from 30.06.48</i></p>	<p>In Yugoslavia... the increase of the capitalist elements in the villages...continues, and the leadership of the league is doing nothing to stop that. Small production always leads to capitalism and aristocracy, every day, every hour, in small amounts as in massive ones... In conditions when there is no nationalization of the land in Yugoslavia, there is private buying and selling of the land, there is a paid-labour, etc. The Communist League must not be raised in the spirit of neglecting the class fight and neglecting class differences, and must not to step away from the basic ways of building socialism... Comrade Tito is not just supporting the significant role of the working class, he is proclaiming the rights of all peasantry to ensure the strongest base of the new Yugoslavia...</p>
<p>Doc. 210 <i>AM, f: CC LCM, Commission for the villages, k-16, material for collectivization, District Committee of the CPM-Skopje, 1949</i></p>	<p>In the SSSR collectivization presented a firm opposition to capitalistic elements in the village (at the same time it was a collectivization and stopped unpaid labour), ... Our collectivization continued by creating working agricultural cooperatives and sharper restriction of capitalistic elements, through huge and consistent implementation of different economic and financial measures: a progressive tax for farmers, progressive steps in the payment of agricultural products.</p>
<p>Doc. 211 Directives from the CC CPM for assignments to the commission for the villages, under the district committees of CPM: <i>AM. A district section-Skopje, f: District Committee of the LCM-Skopje, k-1, doc. No. 199/5</i></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. to ensure that the volunteering principle is maintained during the creation of the Villages Working Cooperatives (VWC); 2. to pay attention not to create dissention during the choice of the type of the cooperative 3. to create conditions for the formation of the VWC through other different forms of economic work 4. mainly, to pay attention to the following: one village - one VWC; 5. in districts where there are more than one VWC, not to create new ones, but to popularize the existing VWCs; 6. to build a constructive relationship between the members of the cooperatives and the peasants outside the cooperative, and in that way encourage other peasants to become members of the collective; 7. to be very aware of the position of the party’s organizations and the party members in relation to the village working cooperatives, and to check the loyalty of the whole membership to be conducted through the struggle for creating and popularizing the VWCs. Membership in a VWC is obligatory for communists, if not those people should be excluded from the communist party...

Questions

1. What measures were undertaken by the state for the development of the cooperative movement?
2. What are the consequences of private land ownership in Macedonia (Yugoslavia) noted in the Resolution?
3. Why did the CPM start collectivization in the villages at the beginning of 1949?

Doc. 212

“Labour brings happiness”
(1949)

**Doc. 213**

CC LPM's archive, f: CK KPM, XVII/18, The most important assignment for the AWF in the villages, 25.01.1948

The Women's Antifascist Front is taking an active part in completing the assignments of the five-year plan and will work more intensively to attract women into cooperatives, in view of the fact that the peasants are most likely to be influenced by the different slanders that they should be omitted and, that the cooperatives mean the loss of their land, destruction of their families, etc.

Doc. 214

State Archive of Macedonia, fund: CC LCM, Village committee, k-37, Information, 1949

The following slogans were seen in the period of collectivization:
“Women are collective, and children will belong to the state”.
“We will eat cattle food”.
“Our religion will be lost - because the moment you enter the cooperative, you cannot go to church”.

Questions

1. Why is it important that women take part in collective life?

Doc. 215

Remembered by Tashe Spirovski, Bitola

The rich farmer from Trnovo - Gjushu Pano refused to voluntarily enter the farming cooperative. But during the conference to establish the cooperative, the representatives of the government took him to another room. He was forced to lie down on the floor and a wooden door was put on top of him and the “persuaders” stepped on it. After “persuading” him for a long time, Pano all crushed, “voluntarily” signed for the cooperative. Soon after that, Gjushu Pano and his son tried to escape across the border. He was caught and put in prison. Six months later he died there...

Doc. 216

Remembered by Prof. d-r Aleksandar Apostolov, Skopje

“Those were hard years, years of hunger...The destructive collectivization came into the village. My brother, a big and strong man opposed collectivization. After that a tragic time came upon our family... I can never forget the image of my brother when he returned from prison... There was only a shadow left of the previously strong man.”

Doc. 217

“The case of the village Gorno Srpci is a bit amusing. There, the peasants put night guards on all the ways leading to the village. As soon as they noticed that the team for establishing the cooperative was nearing the village, they immediately rang the church bells. Then all the peasants gathered in the centre of the village. This is how these villagers protected themselves from the “nightly persuasions” that were utterly brutal.”

Remembered by Tashe Spirovski, Bitola

Doc. 218

“In some cooperatives, the people take more holidays than they work”.

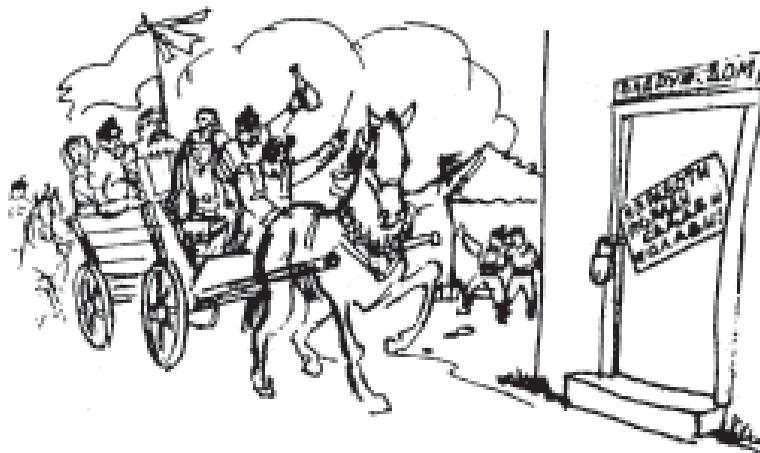
One working day for us, one for St. Panteley

Questions

1. Who were the so-called enemy elements in the village?
 2. What is picture’s message?
- Write a story: People’s everyday life in Macedonian villages in the 50’s.

Osten, 1.05.50

Во некои селски работни задруги застојаната редовната работа поради присуството и свадба. Од нешто



Еден трудовен нам, еден на свети Панталеја!

Doc. 219

Types of Village Cooperatives in FPRY republics (1952)

TYPE	FPRY	Serbia	Croatia	Slovenia	B&H	Macedonia	Montenegro
I	1.014	219	197	262	332	/	4
II	2.146	979	597	64	448	22	36
III	3.436	627	734	30	723	923	399
IV	368	238	46	25	2	36	1
Total	6.964	1.574	1.574	381	1.505	981	440

Doc. 220

Funt CC LCY, XV 1/152, Organizational issues of the agricultural cooperatives, June 3, 1952

In the PRM there was a tendency to merge all the cooperatives into the third and fourth types, because for the first and the second types there was no lease or interest paid, or only small symbolic amounts were paid... The practice shows that in most cases peasants enter the cooperatives from the first and second type, and their organizational establishment and economic strength will create conditions for moving into the third and fourth type.

Questions:

1. What types of cooperatives were formed in the PRM?
2. How does that differ from the other republics?

Doc. 221

The village of Galichnik, was emptied of inhabitants in the mid 60’s leaving only one old woman, known as “grandmother” Gaca. She says: “Now people come back only in summer, to breathe the beautiful air that heals people who suffer from heart diseases and asthma. When I was young, the village was flowing with white sheep, with children’s games and laughter, with the barking of sheep-dogs. The boys and girls fell in love at the fountains, and the weddings were so beautiful in our Galichnik. Maybe that is the reason why people gather here to get married in summer according to that beautiful custom and to treasure the tradition of a Galichnik wedding”

Interview, September 2nd, 2000

Doc. 222

AM, f: CC CPM, Village commission, k-17, Review of villages populated by minorities and their participation in the VWC

In the PRM in 1948, there were 237 SRZs, with 8,633 households, of which 8,350 or 96.96% were Macedonian, 139 or 1.51% Turkish, 22 or 0.25% Albanian and 79 or 0.80% Gypsy households. In 1949, from the total number of 13,592 Turkish households, only 1,687 or 12.5% agreed with the VWC, while from 26,092 Albanian households (for the Skopje region without the households in the towns) the farm cooperatives entered only 1,269 or 4.8% of the total number of Albanian households.

Doc. 223

CENSUS 1953-1991(%)

Year	1953	1961	1971	1981	1991
SR Macedonia	31,3	38,6	48,7	53,9	58,1
Macedonian	31,9	40,0	51,8	59,0	66,8
Albanian	15,8	19,9	27,9	30,9	32,8
Turks	30,9	36,5	48,0	49,2	46,5
Gypsy	84,9		94,3	94,1	94,8
Serbian	43,7	53,8	60,6	63,2	

Doc. 224

Common saying in the 60's

There aren't any peasants. Now all people are ministers.

Doc. 225

Statistical review, n.8

From a total of 193 industrial enterprises that existed in Macedonia in 1958, 119 were situated in the bigger urban settlements

Questions

1. What happened to the collective homes after the collectivization was stopped ?
2. What was the attitude of the authorities while creating the VWC towards the members of national minorities?
3. Can you perceive the migration - from village to town - of special ethnic groups?
4. What consequences did the "socialist economy" measures have for the demographic movements and ethnic changes in Macedonia?

Doc. 226

Remembered by Dime Bojanoski - Dize, Skopje

"In 1945 cultivation of the land was primitive. In the PRM there were only 32 tractors. Most of them were old-fashioned and broken-down. Then the state started with the mechanization of agriculture. Tractors were bought and the first courses for tractor-operators were organized. The peasants were encouraged to overcome the fear and prejudices of using machines in agriculture."

Doc. 227

Some of the tractor men who have finished their course in Skopje, in 1945



Doc. 228

"New Macedonia", II, 148, 27.06.45

The first course for tractor men, in Skopje, which started on June, 4, 1945 and lasted 20 days, trained about 60 young people for work with the agricultural machines.

Doc. 229
Yoke of oxen (1945)



Doc. 230
On a combine (1950)



Doc. 231 | “By the end of the 50’s, the state allowed private persons to
buy tractors. Although the land maximum was limited to 10-15 ha
Remembered by Krste | agricultural space, with the use of mechanization the income of the
Crvenkovski, Skopje | private agrarian section agrarian was growing.”

Doc. 232
Some basic agricultural development indicators from 1976-2000

	1976	1981	1991	2000
Cultivable land in '000 hectares - total	659	644	664	598
in agricultural enterprises	171	170	204	138
in private holdings	488	474	460	460
Tractors number-total	12277	23108	45781	61063
in agricultural enterprises	2884	3193	3328	1646
in private holdings	9393	19915	42453	59417

Republic of Macedonia, Statistical Yearbook 1991-2000

Questions

1. What conclusions can you draw about the development of agriculture in both sectors?
2. How was the modernization of agricultural production conducted?

OVERALL QUESTIONS:

1. What is meant with collectivization?
2. What is the difference between collectivization and nationalization in theory and in practice?
3. Describe the differences between the official statements about collectivization and the situation in practice.
4. How did the collectivization influence the everyday life of people in the villages?
5. What was the attitude of the authorities towards minorities while implementing the collectivization?
6. What were the positive and negative results of collectivization over the period 1945-1990 in Albania, Bulgaria and Macedonia?
7. What was the role of Machine Tractor Stations?

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS AFTER 1991

ALBANIA

Doc. 233
Positive and negative aspect of agricultural development

Interview with Prof. Dr. Hektor Veshi, Agricultural specialist, writer, 2001

... The overthrow of the political system at the beginning of the nineties was, in my opinion, a progressive historical event. But, unfortunately, in this period some incredible things happened, the most serious of which was the mass destruction of existing agricultural potential... The distribution of land by dividing it into small plots has resulted in families owning more than 2 hectares receiving little produce because they cannot use modern tools and technology...

The abundance of agricultural products on the market today gives a false impression because they are almost all imported from neighboring countries. This phenomenon is harmful because it not only hinders the development of local products, but also slows down the process of improving its intensifying and enriching chain: production - processing at world standards - marketing - bringing Albania the necessary financial funds for new investments....

Doc. 234
Forest damage in the Puka highland

P. Qiriazi June 2000



Doc. 235
The saw cuts through forest laws

Magazine "Ne dhe Mjedisi" ("Environment and us") No. 5, 1995



Doc. 236 | ...In my opinion, the nature is very beautiful, but also extremely fragile. It's very important to cultivate a love of nature, plants, forests, fruit trees and vineyards in people's hearts, a better understanding and love of nature is necessary to maintain and protect it. "Whoever plants a tree, plants a life" - says Abedin Cici.

The essence of love of nature |

Magazine "Ne dhe Mjedisi" ("Environment and us") first issue, Tirana 1994 |

Questions:

1. What were the negative consequences of the agricultural developments in the nineties?
2. What comments could you make in relation to the following expression: "Whoever plants a tree, plants a life"?

Doc. 237 | ...No more than one third of the previous inhabitants of the Berat region has stayed there. Villagers have left the mountainous areas of the Scrapar and Berat districts...

Migration |

Sulo Gozhima newspaper "Shekulli" ("The Century"), 17.11.2001 |

...But the consequences are not only an increase in suffering and thoughts to leave for a better life; over 25 hectares of agricultural land that is no longer tilled is turning into pasture, then gradually becomes fallow, and even forest...

Doc. 238 | ...In the district of Gjirokaster one is impressed by the increase in the number of sheep kept in communal flocks by groups of peasants who are either related or friends. Grouped in this manner, they can better organize their work - caring for the sheep, selling the milk, etc, say some inhabitants from the Arshilengo village.

Stock - Breeders in Gjirokaster |

Fuat Memeli, "Bujqesia Shqiptare" ("Albanian Agriculture") magazine No.3, Tirana 1999 |

The veterinary surgeon in the district, Limoz Gjolesha, also considers sheep breeding profitable. "One cannot stay in emigration forever", - he says. "One can also work and earn a living in Albania. Our district is famous for producing Gjirokastra cheese. The vet emphasizes, "This tradition can be renewed again under the conditions of privatized stock-breeding"

Doc. 239 | ..." I intend to achieve more and better things by the sweat of my brow" - says Galipi , a 38 year farmer from the village of Kavaja. He completed his secondary school studies in the economic stream. In 1991 he emigrated to Bari, Italy. By chance, the area where he worked was typical for viticulture development and he immediately, adapted. However, he often thought of his own hill in his village which had very favorable conditions for growing vines and olives. When he returned home he first planted a vineyard of 0.5 hectares and he foresees extending the sown surface up to 10 hectares...

A farmer's optimism |

Interviewer: Tanush Gjuzi , Kavaja , 2001 |

..."I have thought of setting up a wine cellar near my house, and buying an enormous fridge to help other farmers in the area", says Galipi, so that the my sweat may turn into an investment and people here will not need to go abroad to work, and we won't need to import food, fruit, grapes, etc...

Doc. 240 | ... The private agricultural sector established after 1990 led to a new economic role for women with multiple consequences.

Women's role in agriculture |

Family interests increased, and with it women's interest in agricultural production to ensure income. The increase of farmer participation in the market economy, and the development of country women's economic initiative are some of the elements of this new role.

..The country women are left in charge of this new reality be-

*Woman and the economy in
Albanian transition” Tirana,
1999*

cause of inner and outer migration. The men from hilly and mountainous regions generally prefer seasonal migration, but there are also regions, especially the south and southeast of Albania from where the men have left, mostly for long periods. The result is that there are some villages completely bereft of men. In such cases, the women cope single-handedly with all of the field work, the animals and the family

Doc. 241
The young Stock-breeder



Doc. 242
Women's contribution to agricultural development



Doc. 243
Two opposing opinions in a newspaper

Page 7. Domestic production is protected by imports: ..."The dismantling of custom barriers with Macedonia will be carried out over a 6-year period, during which customs duty will be reduced every two years until it disappear entirely. This was reported by Ministry of the Economy sources yesterday to the magazine, "Shekulli" ("The century"), two days after the agreement with Macedonia was signed ...
...the agreement foresees duty-free trading of several items, mainly agricultural, from Albania to Macedonia and vice - versa. The direct beneficiary will be the consumer, who will find well-stocked markets and lower prices all year round.

Gerti Osmani

| *Page 11: Dismantling customs duties between Albania and Macedonia will bring mass produce "Made in Macedonia"*

| This agreement will mean the end for small and medium-sized enterprises. Goods produced by Albanian farmers have not found buyers due to imports from neighbouring countries, mainly Macedonia and Greece. Economists say that Albanian products cannot compete with the lower prices of imported goods on the market.

| Macedonia is already the principal supplier of fruit and vegetables to our country, which means that after this agreement, this market will be monopolized by Macedonia.

| Albanian farmers, who are about to plant for the new season, were gloomy at the prospect of this new agreement, because it will affect their small enterprises badly.

These articles were taken from
"Shekulli" ("The Century")
journal, 01 April 2002

Olsi Kolami

Questions:

1. Why are many inhabitants returning to farming and how has their way of life changed?
2. What are some of the factors for optimism among the new generation of farmers in connection with future agricultural development?
3. What contribution do women make to today's agricultural development?

BULGARIA

Doc. 244
Land ownership

Art. 3

§1. Cooperative land may be owned by citizens, the State, municipalities and legal entities.

§2. Political parties and organizations, political movements and coalitions do not have the right of ownership of farm land.

§3. Foreign countries and foreign legal entities do not have the right of ownership of farm land.

§4. Foreign citizens can acquire farm land only through legal inheritance. The land must be transferred to the persons inheriting within a period of 3 years from the moment of inheritance, according to paragraph 1.

A law for possession and exploitation of cooperative land, accepted in 1991, with amendments made in 1991-1999

Art. 10

§1. The rights of ownership are restored to the owners or their heirs to farm land which they previously owned before the formation of the LCF, notwithstanding whether they were included in them or not.

Doc. 245
Restoration of land ownership

The world has never seen such a miracle. It is possible in a country whose agriculture has been destroyed and whose inhabitants have a well-developed sense of humor.

In 1949 "Starshel" published a cartoon drawn by T. Dinov, about the head of the cooperative farm in the village of Djoulunitza, in Gorna Oriachovitza county, who kept his private garden in the middle of the cooperative fields.

In 1999, his son, Ivan Karaivanov, asked the editors to send him the cartoon and thanked them for their help in reclaiming his father's land. He had no other document except the cartoon.

The editors sent a humorous letter to the Agrarian commission with a definite conclusion: on the basis of the publication, the land to be given back to Ivan Karaivanov.

That was what happened. If the Government delayed land reversion "Starshel" reminded them. With a letter...

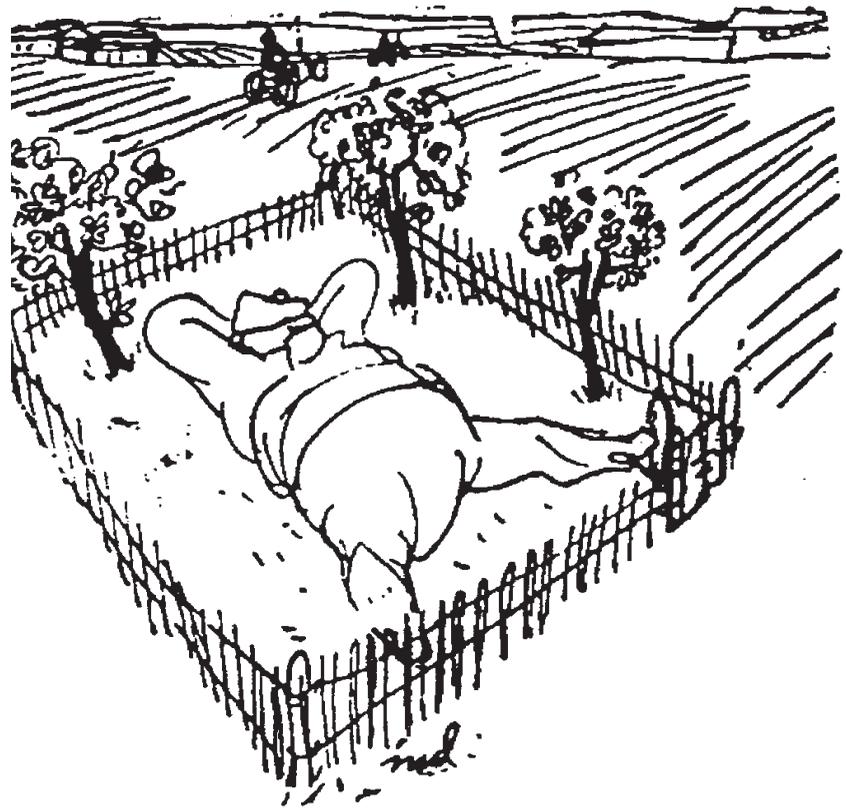
Todor Dinov. The Hornets nest. 50 years of the Starshel newspaper, 1995

Doc. 246

The head of the Labor Cooperative Farm in Djolyiunitza, in the Gorna Oryiahovitza municipality, maintained his private garden in the centre of the cooperative field, 1949.

Doc. 247

Why are you surprised ? We are aiming for democratic centralization, aren't we ?



Todor Dinov. The Hornets nest. 50 years of the Starshel newspaper, 1995

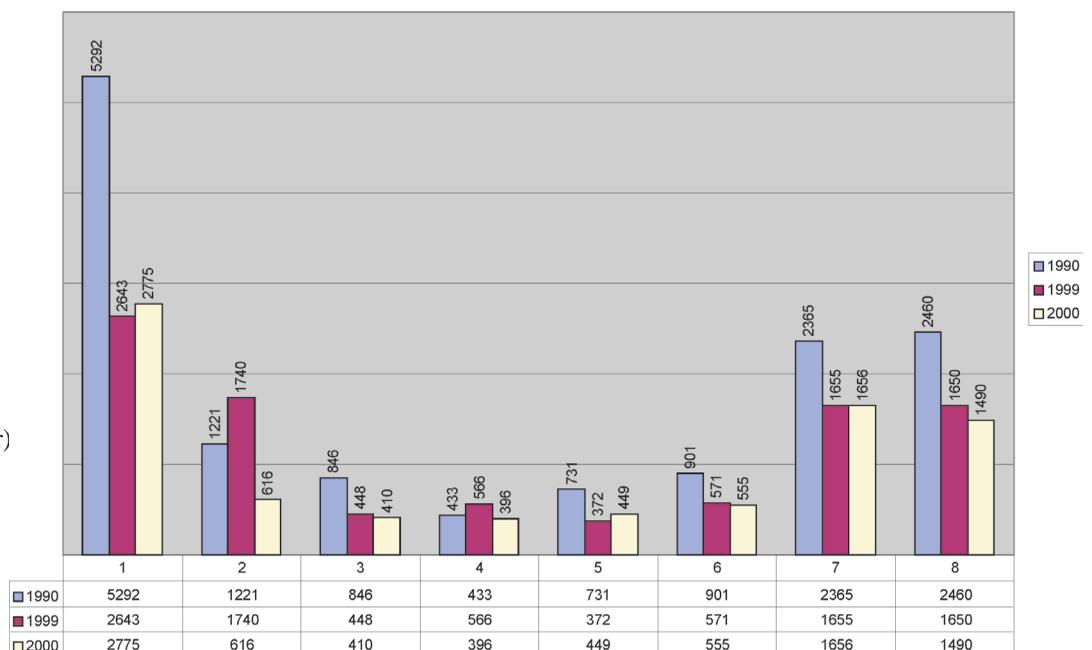
Questions:

1. What is the function of the agrarian commissions? What are their tasks?
2. How is the image of the head of a Labour Cooperative Farm presented?
3. What is the meaning of "restoration of land ownership"?

Doc. 248

Agricultural output of some crops

1. Wheat
2. Maize grain
3. Tomatoes
4. Potatoes
5. Grape
6. Meat
7. Milk (million liters)
8. Eggs (millions in number)



Republic of Bulgaria's reference book of statistics, 2001.

Doc. 249

Life in Bulgarian villages today



Doc. 250

Life in Bulgarian villages today



Questions:

1. Why does the period 1966-1970 register the highest increase in agricultural development?
2. What are the reasons for the great differences in production in 1990 and 1999?
 What can you deduce about agricultural development in the period of democratic transition?
 How can you explain that this is a typical situation in the country today ?
 Comment on the similarities and differences in village life before and after 1990.

OVERALL QUESTIONS:

1. Point out the positive and negative effects of the de-collectivization on agriculture?
2. What influence had the developments in agriculture after 1989 on migration inside the countries and abroad? Why did people migrate?
3. What specific problems are there in villages today?

TERMS	
Nationalization	Alteration or assumption of control or ownership of private property by the state
Confiscation	Act of appropriating private property for state and sovereign use
Cooperation	Consolidation of peasants in large mechanized farms, so that the property on the land was altered Collaboration between individual owners and state agricultural enterprises introduced in the Republic of Macedonia after 1957
Collectivization	Policy adopted by the Soviet government, pursued most intensively between 1929 and 1933, to transform traditional agriculture in the Soviet Union and to reduce the economic power of the kulaks. Under collectivization peasants were forced to give up their individual farms and join large collective farms
Soviet model of economic development	A model of economic development in socialist countries on the basis of rapid industrialization, with an emphasis on heavy industry and forced collectivization of agriculture
Planned economy	Economic system in which the means of production are publicly owned and economic activity is controlled by a central authority that assigns quantitative production goals and allots raw materials to productive enterprises
Labour Cooperative Farm (LCF)	The name of the voluntary organization for shared cultivation and management of farmland in Bulgaria established in 1945 on the model of the soviet kolkhoz
State Farm (SF)	A large state enterprise for supplying agricultural produce in which the land, the means of production and the produce are state property
Agro-Industrial Complex (AIC)	A centralized agricultural complex, established with the reform in April 1970, that consolidated LCF and SF and used state help for adoption of techniques and new technologies in farming
Industrial-Agrarian Complex (IAC)	Integrated agricultural complex, established with the reform in 1972, that consolidated agriculture with the manufacturing industry
Migration	The permanent change of residence from one country to another
Industrialization	The process of converting to a socio-economic order in which industry is dominant
Privatization	Turning over a public property, service, etc. to private interests. It could be done by an enterprise being sold to a physical or legal entity (cash privatization) or could be granted to workers' stock participation, enabling workers to buy shares in the enterprise (mass privatization)
Syndi	The legal appointment of a person to collect and conserve assets and to distribute them in accordance with legal authorization
Kulak (Russ.)	A wealthy or prosperous peasant, generally characterized as one who owned a relatively large farm and was financially capable of employing hired labour and leasing land
Modernization of the economy	The transformation from a traditional, rural, agrarian society to a secular, urban, industrial society
Monopoly	The exclusive possession of a market by a supplier or a product or a service for which there is no substitute. In this situation, the supplier is able to determine the price of his product and maximize profits
Economic crisis	Sharply reduced industrial production, widespread unemployment, and great reduction in international trade and capital movement
Private property	Property that is owned by an individual or institution
Public property	Property owned by the state
Urbanization	The process, by which large numbers of people become permanently concentrated in relatively small areas, forming cities

BIOGRAPHIES (Albania)

SEJFULLA MALESHOVA (1900 - 1971)

After the Second World War, he was one of the most important leaders. He protected the ideas for the implementation of economic reforms in favour of medium-sized owners.

For these reasons he was expelled from the Central Committee of the Albanian Communist Party in 1949. After that he was interned in the Fieri district, where he died on 11.06.71. He was buried without any acknowledgement or praise.

ABEDIN CICI

He was born in Libohove on 28 November 1911 to a patriotic family. He has worked for 70 consecutive years in the development of fruit-trees, beginning in our country with the first establishment of saplings in Laprake up to large plantations of vineyards.

On his 90th birthday, the President of the Republic of Albania, Rexhep Mejdani presented him the highest award, the "Great Master of Work" medal "for his untiring work in the development of agriculture in general, and especially in horticulture". In 2000, the Cambridge Biographic Institute awarded him with the silver medal "Man of the Century".

FARUDIN HOXHA

He was born in Gjiro-kaster in 1936. He graduated as a hydro-energy constructor after studying at the University of Budapest and Sofia in 1960. His post-graduate studies were in France where he specialized in soil mechanics and high dam construction utilizing local or makeshift materials. From 1982 to 1988 he was the Minister of Construction. He was one of the members of a central group for the study, planning and construction of hydro-energy plants in Albania. He was the planner and head of the group that executed the most important hydropower's dams, some of which are classified among the highest dams in Europe and the rest of the world.

Farudin Hoxha holds the title "Professor", and has twice been awarded the Republic's Prize of First Class. He currently works in the Academy of Sciences as deputy chairman and he continues to contribute to study and project activities.

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TEACHING APPROACHES

I Group work	
Collectivization	
Group I	Albania
Group II	Bulgaria
Group III	Macedonia

	Work Sheet
1	Examine and clarify the sources
2	What were the common reasons for collectivization?
3	What was the peasants’ attitude to party policy?
4	What were the main principles of collectivization and what was the state’s actual practice?
5	What were the economic effects of this practice?
6	What were the specifics in the collectivization of the country?

II Group work	
Everyday life	
Group I	Everyday life in the village during the socialism
Group II	Everyday life in the town during the socialism

Interview
 Conduct an interview with an about 50 year -old woman from a village in the countryside, who was a factory worker during socialism and is now unemployed or only has temporary work

	Work Sheet
1	Examine and clarify the selected sources: official or unofficial?
2	What were the main principles of economic development during socialism?
3	Why did people move from village to town?
4	Which were the problems in socialist villages (towns) and how do the sources reflect them?
5	How did the role of women change?