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"Sciencia et potentia humana in idem coincidunt"
Francis Bacon

Dear readers,

      The famous thought of the world-renowned philosopher, Sir Francis Bacon, in the opening of this foreword indicates that 'human knowledge and human power largely coincide', but it should always kept in mind that 'knowledge and science, *per se,* elevate, but do not glorify the human'. Or, they just empower people, but even though they provide more information, they make them more knowledgeable, they still do not make the people wiser. This is why the science should be incorporating within itself a huge body of positive values, knowledge and science should be fitted to serve he humanity and the development of society, not their destruction. To illustrate this, there are many examples in the developmen of civilization. In part of them, the scientists were abused even without knowing it, as was the case with the *Manhattan* project when the first A-bomb was constructed in the USA. When the scientists became aware of the terrifying consequences that the bomb might cause (through a process of testing), a large number of them protested against its usage and propagated its abandonment and introducing alternative ways of convincing the Japanese to sign the capitulation in World War II. Unfortunately, the highest military and political establishment did not have the ear for this and used the A-bomb even twice – in Hiroshima and in Nagasaki. The atomic bombings of these two cities were defined by some philosophers as 'the moral Promethean fall of Humanity'. It is also a tragedy, as history confirms, that the well-known American scientist and humanist, Lewis Mumford, was right claiming that people holding the highest positions and having the power to make crucial decisions when it comes to humanity, actually possess an enormous psychological defect – provided they have at their disposal, an invention that might have disastrous consequences upon humans, they would not be able to resist the craving to use it. Hence it is advisable, for the scientists, if they have doubts about the possible abuse of their inventions, not to go into its production. But, it is a great fortune that in this sense there are much more positive instances of this kind over the history of science. There were many more scientists with high moral standards, great responsibility and care for the Humanity. Among them is the grand Leonardo da Vinci, who kept a large share of his inventions in a drawer thus not allowing for them to be made public. In his notes, in justification of his decision, he writes about his uncertainty that people would use them in the most appropriate manner, should they hear about them. Hence it is always good to wait for some better times and for

people showing higher level of conscientiousness and sense of responsibility.

In this context I would like to quote the positive examples of two more scientists of the 20th century – both computer experts: Hubert Dryfus (What Computers Can't Do) and Joseph Weizenbaum (Computer Power and Human Reason). They both, independently of each other claim that, a) modern societies tend to overestimate computers and their possibilities; b) the humans are underestimated and the human capacities, those purely, humane features, such as the emotional life of people, the concept of happiness and satisfaction, are more and more transferred to computers, and c) it is not a matter of whether or not, things can be done with the support of science and technology (particularly computers), but whether or not such competences should be left to computers and computer systems? Hence, the contemporary science and researchers are facing the key challenges in the realm of moral, and not only scientific and technical, specific knowledge and achievements. Still, without such tangible, measurable professional achievements, neither the science can be further developed, nor the technology or the science in general. And the results cannot be simply kept to oneself, they have to be shared with the others. One of the best ways is to publish them in a corresponding journal (in hard copy or electronically, or even better both ways).

Dear readers, you can afford an access to the newest issue of *Horizonti,* the scientific journal of "St Kliment Ohridski" University – Bitola, but this time it has a new form and a new structure, a s well as prepared and published in a new technology. The journal, true to the name it bears, starting with this issue, opens us new horizons, educational, scientific and research, not only locally, but spreading to reach the European Higher Education and European Research Areas, with certainty and faithfulness of a many-year well-established publication. The development trajectory of the University scientific journal now enters a new stage – a stage of its Europeazation and Internationalization. Its international dimension is recognized primarily in its formal organizational structure and the international editing board, but also in the list of reviewers. Namely, the members of the international editing board come from seven different countries – Slovenia, Serbia, Bulgaria, Turkey, Spain, Germany and Macedonia, with the list of foreign reviewers outnumbers the involved Macedonian scientific-research and academic scholars. What is considered a matter of even greater visibility and more convincing, is the international dimension of the scientific papers submitted for publishing, evident in the large number of papers by authors from abroad.

This is in confirmation and enlargement of the promotion function the journal has regarding the scientific-research activity of the researchers from our country and in front of the international auditorium. The University scientific journal, *Horizonti,* confirms the role that "St Kliment Ohridski" University – Bitola plays in the development and advancement of the scientific thought in Macedonia, in a number of scientific fields as a proof of its scientific and holistic approach. Thus, this issue of the journal contains papers dealing with topics in the area of mathematics and science, technology and technical sciences, medical sciences, biotechnical sciences, social sciences and humanities.

By the next issue of *Horizonti,* I wish you to enrich your educational perceptions, to broaden your scientific horizons and to increase your research perspectives.

And last, but not the least, dear colleagues, both from our University and from universities abroad, I would like to remind you about the efficiency of your work, always following the advice that the famous Michael Faraday gave to young scientists: '**Work, finish, publish**!'

Respectfully,

Prof. Zlatko Zhoglev, PhD
Rector of "St Kliment Ohridski" University – Bitola

CONTENT

CONNECTIONS BETWEEN $(4,1)$, $(4,2)$ AND $(4,3)$ - EQUIVALENCES

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ABSTRACT

In this paper we give the connections between $(4,1)$, $(4,2)$ and $(4,3)$-equivalences.

Keywords: (n,m)-equivalence, $(4,1)$, $(4,2)$ and $(4,3)$-equivalence.

Let n, m be two positive integers, such that $n - m = k \geq 1$, and let M be a nonempty set.

Let M^n denote then n^{th} Cartesian power of M. We will use the notation $\mathbf{x} = a_1 a_2 \ldots a_n$ or just $\mathbf{x} = a_1^n$ instead of $\mathbf{x} = (a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_n)$ for elements $\mathbf{x}$ in M^n. For x in M, we denote the element $(x, x, \ldots, x) \in M^n$ by x^n.

Definition 1. The **n-fold permutation product** on M, i.e. **n^{th}-symmetric power** on M, is the set $M^{(n)} = M\big/{\sim}$, where $\sim$ is the equivalence relation defined on M^n by

$$x_1^n \sim y_1^n \Leftrightarrow (x_1, \ldots, x_n) \text{ is a permutation of } (y_1, \ldots, y_n).$$

We will use the same notation $\mathbf{x} = a_1^n$ for the elements in $M^{(n)}$ keeping in mind that $a_1^n = b_1^n$ in $M^{(n)}$, for $a_i, b_i \in M$ if and only if $(b_1, b_2, \ldots, b_n)$ is a permutation of $(a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_n)$.

Definition 2. A subset ρ of $M^{(n)}$ is called **symmetric** n **-relation** on M. A symmetric n -relation on M is called **reflexive** n **-relation** on M if for each $a \in M$, $a^n = (a, \ldots, a)$ is in ρ. A symmetric n -relation on M is called **transitive** (n, m)**-relation** on M, i.e. (n, m)**-transitive**, if for each $\mathbf{x} \in M^{(n)}$, there is $\mathbf{b} \in M^{(m)}$, such that

$\mathbf{ub} \in \rho$ for each $\mathbf{u} \in M^{(k)}$ for which $\mathbf{uv} = \mathbf{x}$, implies $\mathbf{x} \in \rho$.

A reflexive n-relation on M which is (n, m)-transitive is called (n, m)**-equivalence** on M.

With these notions, a $(2, 1)$-equivalence is the usual notion of an equivalence relation.

Example.

(1) The set $\Delta = \left\{ x^n \,\middle|\, x \in M \right\}$ is an (n, m)-equivalence on M for each $1 \le m < n$.

(2) The set $\nabla = \left\{ (x, x, y) \,\middle|\, x, y \in M \right\}$ is a $(3, 1)$-equivalence on M.

(3) The set $\nabla_1 = \left\{ (x, x, x, y) \,\middle|\, (x, x, x, y) \in M^{(4)} \right\}$ is a $(4, t)$-equivalence on M for $t = 1, 2$.

(4) The set $\nabla_2 = \left\{ (x, x, y, y) \,\middle|\, x, y \in M \right\}$ is a $(4, t)$-equivalence on M for $t = 1, 2, 3$.

(5) The set $\mathrm{Col} = \left\{ (A, B, C) \,\middle|\, A, B, C \text{ are collinear points in } E^2 \right\}$ is a $(3, 1)$-equivalence on E^2, where E^2 is Euclidean plane.

(6) The set

$\mathrm{Com} = \left\{ (A, B, C, D) \,\middle|\, A, B, C, D \text{ are coplanar points in } E^3 \right\}$

is a $(4, 1)$-equivalence on E^3, where E^3 is the Euclidean 3-dimensional space.

Let

$\mathbf{S}_1$ be the class of all $(4, 1)$-equivalences on M,

$\mathbf{S}_2$ be the class of all $(4, 2)$-equivalences on M,

$\mathbf{S}_3$ be the class of all $(4, 3)$-equivalences on M.

Theorem 1. $S_3 \subset S_1$ and $S_3 \subset S_2$.

Proof: I. $S_3 \subseteq S_1$ (from the theorem: Let $\rho \subseteq M^{(n)}$. If ρ is an $(n, n-1)$-equivalence on M, then ρ is an $(n, n-k)$-equivalence on M for $2 \le k \le n-1$). There is a $\rho \subseteq M^{(4)}$, such that ρ is a $(4,1)$-equivalence on M, not is a $(4,3)$-equivalence on M.

Let $M = \{a, b, c\}$. Let $\rho = \Delta \cup \{(a,a,a,b), (a,a,b,b)\}$ is a $(4,1)$-equivalence on M.

Since $(a,a,b,b), (a,a,b,b), (a,a,b,b), (a,a,b,a) \in \rho$, a $(b,b,b,a) \notin \rho$, it follows ρ is not $(4,3)$-equivalence on M.

$S_3 \subset S_1$ is derived.

II. $S_3 \subseteq S_2$ (from the above mentioned theorem). There is a $\rho \subseteq M^{(4)}$, such that ρ is a $(4,2)$-equivalence on M, is not a $(4,3)$-equivalence on M.

Let $M = \{a, b, c, d, e\}$. Let

$$\rho = \Delta \cup \{(a,b,c,d), (a,b,c,e), (a,b,d,e), (a,c,d,e)\}.$$

We will examine whether ρ is a $(4,2)$-equivalence on M. Let $(w,t,x,y), (w,t,x,u), (w,t,x,v), (w,t,y,u), (w,t,y,v), (w,t,u,v) \in \rho$. Does $(x,y,u,v) \in \rho$?

The following possibilities are likely:

1^0 $w = t = a$. Then, from $(a,a,x,y), (a,a,x,u), (a,a,x,v), (a,a,y,u), (a,a,y,v), (a,a,u,v) \in \rho$, it follows $x = y = u = a = v$, therefore $(x,y,u,v) = (a,a,a,a) \in \rho$.

2^0 $w = a$, $t = b$. Then, since $(a,b,x,y), (a,b,x,u), (a,b,x,v), (a,b,y,u), (a,b,y,v), (a,b,u,v) \in \rho$, the following subpossibilities are likely:

2.1^0 $x = c$, $y = d$. Then

$(a,b,c,d), (a,b,c,u), (a,b,c,v), (a,b,d,u), (a,b,d,v), (a,b,u,v) \in \rho$.

Since $(a,b,c,u) \in \rho$, it follows $u = d$ or $u = e$.

For $u = d$, $(a,b,d,u) = (a,b,d,d) \notin \rho$.

For $u = e$, $(a,b,d,u) = (a,b,d,e) \in \rho$ and $(a,b,u,v) = (a,b,e,v) \in \rho$ if $v = c$ or $v = d$. If $v = c$, then $(a,b,c,v) = (a,b,c,c) \notin \rho$, and

$(a,b,d,v)=(a,b,d,c)\in\rho$. If $v=d$, Then $(a,b,c,v)=(a,b,c,d)\in\rho$, and $(a,b,d,v)=(a,b,d,d)\notin\rho$.

It follows there is not u.

2.2^0 $x=c$, $y=e$. Is it same as 2.1^0.

2.3^0 $x=d$, $y=e$. Then $(a,b,d,e),(a,b,d,u),(a,b,d,v),(a,b,e,u)$, (a,b,e,v), $(a,b,u,v)\in\rho$.

Since $(a,b,d,u)\in\rho$, it follows $u=c$ or $u=e$.

For $u=c$, $(a,b,e,u)=(a,b,e,c)\in\rho$ and $(a,b,u,v)=(a,b,c,v)\in\rho$ if $v=d$ or $v=e$. If $v=d$, then $(a,b,d,v)=(a,b,d,d)\notin\rho$, and $(a,b,e,v)=(a,b,e,d)\in\rho$. If $v=e$, then $(a,b,d,v)=(a,b,d,e)\in\rho$, and $(a,b,e,v)=(a,b,e,e)\notin\rho$.

For $u=e$, $(a,b,e,u)=(a,b,e,e)\notin\rho$.

It follows there is not u.

3^0 $w=a$, $t=c$. Is it same as 2^0.

4^0 $w=a$, $t=d$. Is it same as 2^0.

5^0 $w=a$, $t=e$. Is it same as 2^0.

6^0 $w=t=b$. Then for $(b,b,x,y),(b,b,x,u),(b,b,x,v)$, $(b,b,y,u),(b,b,y,v)$, $(b,b,u,v)\in\rho$, it follows $x=y=u=b=v$, therefore $(x,y,u,v)=(b,b,b,b)\in\rho$.

7^0 $w=b$, $t=c$. Then, since $(b,c,x,y),(b,c,x,u),(b,c,x,v)$, $(b,c,y,u),(b,c,y,v)$, $(b,c,u,v)\in\rho$, the following subpossibilities are likely:

7.1^0 $x=a$, $y=d$. Then

$(b,c,a,d),(b,c,a,u),(b,c,a,v)$, $(b,c,d,u),(b,c,d,v)$, $(b,c,u,v)\in\rho$.

Since $(b,c,a,u)\in\rho$, it follows $u=d$ or $u=e$.

For $u=d$, $(b,c,d,u)=(b,c,d,d)\notin\rho$.

For $u=e$, $(b,c,d,u)=(b,c,d,e)\notin\rho$.

It follows there is not u.

7.2^0 $x=a$, $y=e$. Is it same as 7.1^0.

8^0 $w=b$, $t=d$. Is it same as 7^0.

9^0 $w=b$, $t=e$. Is it same as 7^0.

10^0 $w=t=c$. Is it same as 6^0.

11^0 $w = c$, $t = d$. Is it same as 7^0.

12^0 $w = c$, $t = e$. Is it same as 7^0.

13^0 $w = t = d$. Is it same as 6^0.

14^0 $w = d$, $t = e$. Is it same as 7^0.

15^0 $w = t = e$. Is it same as 6^0.

Is follows ρ is a $(4,2)$-equivalence on M.

Since $(a,b,c,d),(a,b,c,d),(a,b,c,d),(a,b,c,e) \in \rho$, a $(d,d,d,e) \notin \rho$, it follows ρ is not a $(4,3)$-equivalence on M.

$\mathbf{S}_3 \subset \mathbf{S}_2$ is derived. ♦

Theorem 2. $\mathbf{S}_3 \subset \mathbf{S}_1 \bigcap \mathbf{S}_2$.

Proof: Since $\mathbf{S}_3 \subset \mathbf{S}_1$ and $\mathbf{S}_3 \subset \mathbf{S}_2$ (from the theorem 1), then $\mathbf{S}_3 \subseteq \mathbf{S}_1 \bigcap \mathbf{S}_2$. There is a $\rho \subseteq M^{(4)}$, such that ρ is a $(4,1)$ and $(4,2)$-equivalence on M, but it is not a $(4,3)$-equivalence on M.

Let $M = \{a,b,c\}$. Let

$\rho = \Delta \bigcup \{(a,a,a,b),(a,a,a,c),(b,b,b,a),(b,b,b,c),(c,c,c,a),(c,c,c,b)\} = \Delta\bigcup\nabla_1$.

I. We will examine whether ρ is a $(4,1)$-equivalence on M. Let $(x,y,u,w),(x,y,w,v),(x,w,y,v),(w,y,u,v) \in \rho$. Does $(x,y,u,v) \in \rho$?

The following possibilities are likely:

1^0 $w = a$. Then, since $(x,y,u,a),(x,y,a,v),(x,a,u,v),(a,y,u,v) \in \rho$, the following subpossibilities are likely:

1.1^0 $x = y = u = a$. Then from $(a,a,a,a),(a,a,a,v) \in \rho$, it follows $v = a$ or $v = b$ or $v = c$, therefore

$$(x,y,u,v) \in \{(a,a,a,a),(a,a,a,b),(a,a,a,c)\} \subseteq \rho.$$

1.2^0 $x = y = a$, $u = b$. Then from $(a,a,b,a),(a,a,a,v),(a,a,b,v) \in \rho$, it follows $v = a$, therefore $(x,y,u,v) = (a,a,b,a) \in \rho$.

1.3^0 $x = y = a$, $u = c$. Is it same as 1.2^0.

1.4^0 $x = y = u = b$. Is it same as 1.1^0.

1.5^0 $x = y = u = c$. Is it same as 1.1^0.

2^0 $w = b$. Is it same as 1^0.

3^0 $w = c$. Is it same as 1^0.

Is follows ρ is a $(4,1)$-equivalence on M.

II. We will examine whether ρ is a $(4,2)$-equivalence on M. Let $(w,t,x,y),(w,t,x,u),(w,t,x,v),(w,t,y,u),(w,t,y,v),(w,t,u,v) \in \rho$. Does $(x,y,u,v) \in \rho$?

The following possibilities are likely:

1^0 $w = t = a$.   Then,   since $(a,a,x,y),(a,a,x,u),(a,a,x,v),$ $(a,a,y,u),(a,a,y,v),$ $(a,a,u,v) \in \rho$, the following subpossibilities are likely:

1.1^0 $x = y = a$.   Then   from $(a,a,a,a),(a,a,a,u),(a,a,a,v),$ $(a,a,u,v) \in \rho$, it follows $u = a$ or $u = b$ or $u = c$.

For $u = a$, $(a,a,u,v) = (a,a,a,v) \in \rho$ if $v = a$ or $v = b$ or $v = c$, therefore $(x,y,u,v) \in \{(a,a,a,a),(a,a,a,b),(a,a,a,c)\} \subseteq \rho$.

For $u = b$, $(a,a,u,v) = (a,a,b,v) \in \rho$ if $v = a$, therefore $(x,y,u,v) = (a,a,b,a) \in \rho$.

For $u = c$, $(a,a,u,v) = (a,a,c,v) \in \rho$ if $v = a$, therefore $(x,y,u,v) = (a,a,c,a) \in \rho$.

1.2^0 $x = a$, $y = b$. Then $(a,a,a,b),(a,a,a,u),(a,a,a,v),(a,a,b,u),$ $(a,a,b,v),$ $(a,a,u,v) \in \rho$.

Since $(a,a,a,u) \in \rho$, it follows $u = a$ or $u = b$ or $u = c$.

For $u = a$, $(a,a,b,u) = (a,a,b,a) \in \rho$ and $(a,a,u,v) = (a,a,a,v) \in \rho$ if $v = a$ or $v = b$ or $v = c$. If $v = a$, then $(a,a,b,v) = (a,a,b,a) \in \rho$, therefore $(x,y,u,v) = (a,b,a,a) \in \rho$. If $v = b$, then $(a,a,b,v) = (a,a,b,b) \notin \rho$. If $v = c$, then $(a,a,b,v) = (a,a,b,c) \notin \rho$.

For $u = b$, $(a,a,b,u) = (a,a,b,b) \notin \rho$.

For $u = c$, $(a,a,b,u) = (a,a,b,c) \notin \rho$.

1.3^0 $x = a$, $y = c$. Is it same as 1.2^0.

2^0 $w = a$, $t = b$.   Then,   since $(a,b,x,y),(a,b,x,u),(a,b,x,v),$ $(a,b,y,u),$ $(a,b,y,v),(a,b,u,v) \in \rho$, the following subpossibilities are likely:

2.1^0 $x = y = a$.   Then   from $(a,b,a,a),(a,b,a,u),(a,b,a,v),$ $(a,b,u,v) \in \rho$, it follows $u = a$. Hence $(a,b,u,v) = (a,b,a,v) \in \rho$ if $v = a$,

therefore $(x, y, u, v) = (a, a, a, a) \in \rho$.

2.2^0 $x = y = b$. Is it same as 2.1^0.

3^0 $w = a$, $t = c$. Is it same as 2^0.

4^0 $w = t = b$. Is it same as 1^0.

5^0 $w = b$, $t = c$. Is it same as 2^0.

6^0 $w = t = c$. Is it same as 2.1^0.

Is follows ρ is a $(4, 2)$-equivalence on M.

III. Since $(b, b, b, a), (b, b, b, a), (b, b, b, b), (b, b, b, c) \in \rho$, and $(a, a, b, c) \notin \rho$, it follows ρ is not a $(4, 3)$-equivalence on M.

$\mathbf{S}_3 \subset \mathbf{S}_1 \bigcap \mathbf{S}_2$ is derived. ♦

Theorem 3. $\mathbf{S}_1 \setminus \mathbf{S}_2 \neq \varnothing$ and $\mathbf{S}_2 \setminus \mathbf{S}_1 \neq \varnothing$.

Proof: I. $\mathbf{S}_1 \setminus \mathbf{S}_2 \neq \varnothing$, because there is a $\rho \subseteq M^{(4)}$, such that ρ is a $(4, 1)$-equivalence on M, but it is not a $(4, 2)$-equivalence on M.

Let $M = \{a, b, c, d, e\}$. Let

$$\rho = \Delta \bigcup \{(a, b, c, d), (a, b, c, e), (a, b, d, e), (a, b, d, d)\}.$$

We will examine whether ρ is a $(4, 1)$-equivalence on M. Let $(x, y, u, w), (x, y, w, v), (x, w, y, v), (w, y, u, v) \in \rho$. Does $(x, y, u, v) \in \rho$?

The following possibilities are likely:

1^0 $w = a$. Then, since $(x, y, u, a), (x, y, a, v), (x, a, y, v),$ $(a, y, u, v) \in \rho$, the following subpossibilities are likely:

1.1^0 $x = y = u = a$. Then from $(a, a, a, a), (a, a, a, v) \in \rho$, it follows $(a, a, a, v) \in \rho$ if $v = a$, therefore $(x, y, u, v) = (a, a, a, a) \in \rho$.

1.2^0 $x = b$, $y = c$, $u = d$. Then

$$(b, c, d, a), (b, c, a, v), (b, a, d, v), (a, c, d, v) \in \rho.$$

Since $(b, c, a, v) \in \rho$, it follows $v = d$ or $v = e$.

If $v = d$, then $(b, a, d, v) = (b, a, d, d) \notin \rho$ and $(a, c, d, v) = (a, c, d, d) \notin \rho$.

If $v = e$, then $(b, a, d, v) = (b, a, d, e) \in \rho$, and $(a, c, d, v) = (a, c, d, e) \notin \rho$.

It follows there is not v.

1.3^0 $x = b$, $y = c$, $u = e$. Then

$$(b, c, e, a), (b, c, a, v), (b, a, e, v), (a, c, e, v) \in \rho.$$

Since $(b,c,a,v) \in \rho$, it follows $v = d$ or $v = e$.

If $v = d$, then $(b,a,e,v) = (b,a,e,d) \in \rho$, and $(a,c,e,v) = (a,c,e,d) \notin \rho$.

If $v = e$, then $(b,a,e,v) = (b,a,e,e) \notin \rho$ and $(a,c,e,v) = (a,c,e,e) \notin \rho$.

It follows there is not v.

1.4^0 $x = b$, $y = d$, $u = e$. Then

$$(b,d,e,a),(b,d,a,v),(b,a,e,v),(a,d,e,v) \in \rho.$$

Since $(b,d,a,v) \in \rho$, it follows $v = c$ or $v = e$.

If $v = c$, then $(b,a,e,v) = (b,a,e,c) \in \rho$, and $(a,d,e,v) = (a,d,e,c) \notin \rho$.

If $v = e$, then $(b,a,e,v) = (b,a,e,e) \notin \rho$ and $(a,d,e,v) = (a,d,e,e) \notin \rho$.

It follows there is not v.

1.5^0 $x = b$, $y = u = d$. Then

$$(b,d,d,a),(b,d,a,v),(b,a,d,v),(a,d,d,v) \in \rho.$$

Since $(b,d,a,v) \in \rho$, it follows $v = c$ or $v = e$.

If $v = c$, then $(b,a,d,v) = (b,a,d,c) \in \rho$, and $(a,d,d,v) = (a,d,d,c) \notin \rho$.

If $v = e$, then $(b,a,d,v) = (b,a,d,e) \in \rho$, and $(a,d,d,v) = (a,d,d,e) \notin \rho$.

It follows there is not v.

2^0 $w = b$. Is it same as 1^0.

3^0 $w = c$. Then, since $(x,y,u,c),(x,y,c,v),(x,c,y,v),\ (c,y,u,v) \in \rho$,

the following subpossibilities are likely:

3.1^0 $x = a$, $y = b$, $u = d$. Then

$$(a,b,d,c),(a,b,c,v),(a,c,d,v),(c,b,d,v) \in \rho.$$

Since $(a,b,c,v) \in \rho$, it follows $v = d$ or $v = e$.

If $v = d$, then $(a,c,d,v) = (a,c,d,d) \notin \rho$ and $(c,b,d,v) = (c,b,d,d) \notin \rho$.

If $v = e$, then $(a,c,d,v) = (a,c,d,e) \notin \rho$, and $(a,b,d,v) = (a,b,d,e) \in \rho$.

It follows there is not v.

3.2^0 $x = a$, $y = b$, $u = e$. Then

$$(a,b,e,c),(a,b,c,v),(a,c,e,v),(c,b,e,v) \in \rho.$$

Since $(a,b,c,v) \in \rho$, it follows $v = d$ or $v = e$.

If $v = d$, then $(a,c,e,v) = (a,c,e,d) \notin \rho$ and $(c,b,e,v) = (c,b,e,d) \notin \rho$.

If $v = e$, then $(a,c,e,v) = (a,c,e,e) \notin \rho$ and $(c,b,e,v) = (c,b,e,e) \notin \rho$.

It follows there is not v.

3.3^0 $x = y = u = c$. Then from $(c,c,c,c),(c,c,c,v) \in \rho$, it follows $v = c$, therefore $(x,y,u,v) = (c,c,c,c) \in \rho$.

4^0 $w = d$. Then, since $(x,y,u,d),(x,y,d,v),(x,d,u,v),(d,y,u,v) \in \rho$, the following subpossibilities are likely:

4.1^0 $x = a$, $y = b$, $u = c$. Then

$$(a,b,c,d),(a,b,d,v),(a,d,c,v),(d,b,c,v) \in \rho.$$

Since $(a,b,d,v) \in \rho$, it follows $v = c$ or $v = e$.

If $v = c$, then $(a,d,c,v) = (a,d,c,c) \notin \rho$ and $(d,b,c,v) = (d,b,c,c) \notin \rho$.

If $v = e$, then $(a,d,c,v) = (a,d,c,e) \notin \rho$ and $(d,b,c,v) = (d,b,c,e) \notin \rho$.

It follows there is not v.

4.2^0 $x = a$, $y = b$, $u = d$. Then

$$(a,b,d,d),(a,b,d,v),(a,d,d,v),(d,b,d,v) \in \rho.$$

Since $(a,b,d,v) \in \rho$, it follows $v = c$ or $v = e$.

If $v = c$, then $(a,d,d,v) = (a,d,d,c) \notin \rho$ and $(d,b,d,v) = (d,b,d,c) \notin \rho$.

If $v = e$, then $(a,d,d,v) = (a,d,d,e) \notin \rho$ and $(d,b,d,v) = (d,b,d,e) \notin \rho$.

It follows there is not v.

4.3^0 $x = a$, $y = b$, $u = e$. Then

$$(a,b,e,d),(a,b,d,v),(a,d,e,v),(d,b,e,v) \in \rho.$$

Since $(a,b,d,v) \in \rho$, it follows $v = c$ or $v = e$.

If $v = c$, then $(a,d,e,v) = (a,d,e,c) \notin \rho$ and $(d,b,e,v) = (d,b,e,c) \notin \rho$.

If $v = e$, then $(a,d,e,v) = (a,d,e,e) \notin \rho$ and $(d,b,e,v) = (d,b,e,e) \notin \rho$.

It follows there is not v.

4.4^0 $x = y = u = d$. Then, for $(d,d,d,d),(d,d,d,v) \in \rho$, it follows $v = d$, therefore $(x,y,u,v) = (d,d,d,d) \in \rho$.

5^0 $w = e$. Then, since $(x,y,u,e),(x,y,e,v),(x,e,u,v),(e,y,u,v) \in \rho$, the following subpossibilities are likely:

5.1^0 $x = a$, $y = b$, $u = c$. Then

$$(a,b,c,e),(a,b,e,v),(a,e,c,v),(e,b,c,v) \in \rho.$$

Since $(a,b,e,v) \in \rho$, it follows $v = c$ or $v = d$.

If $v = c$, then $(a,e,c,v) = (a,e,c,c) \notin \rho$ and $(e,b,c,v) = (e,b,c,c) \notin \rho$.

If $v = d$, then $(a,e,c,v) = (a,e,c,d) \notin \rho$ and $(e,b,c,v) = (e,b,c,e) \notin \rho$.

It follows there is not v.

5.2^0 $\;$ $x = a$, $y = b$, $u = d$. Then

$$(a,b,d,e),(a,b,e,v),(a,e,d,v),(e,b,d,v) \in \rho .$$

Since $(a,b,e,v) \in \rho$, it follows $v = c$ or $v = d$.

If $v = c$, then $(a,e,d,v) = (a,e,d,c) \notin \rho$ and $(e,b,c,v) = (e,b,d,c) \notin \rho$.

If $v = d$, then $(a,e,d,v) = (a,e,d,e) \notin \rho$ and $(e,b,d,v) = (e,b,d,e) \notin \rho$.

It follows there is not v.

Is follows ρ is a $(4,1)$-equivalence on M.

Since

$$(a,b,c,d),(a,b,c,e),(a,b,c,d),(a,b,d,e),(a,b,d,d),(a,b,e,d) \in \rho ,$$

and $(c,d,e,d) \notin \rho$, it follows ρ is not a $(4,3)$-equivalence on M.

II. $\mathbf{S}_2 \setminus \mathbf{S}_1 \neq \varnothing$, since there is a $\rho \subseteq M^{(4)}$, such that ρ is a $(4,2)$-equivalence on M, but it is not a $(4,1)$-equivalence on M.

Let $M = \{a,b,c,d,e\}$. Let

$$\rho = \Delta \bigcup \{(a,b,c,d),(a,b,c,e),(a,b,d,e),(a,c,d,e)\}$$

is a $(4,2)$-equivalence on M.

Since $(a,b,c,d),(a,b,c,e),(a,b,d,e),(a,c,d,e) \in \rho$, a $(b,c,d,e) \notin \rho$, it follows ρ is not a $(4,1)$-equivalence on M. $\;\blacklozenge$

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MODELLING OF RIVETED TRUSS-JOINTS IN LATTICE GIRDER

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ABSTRACT

This paper presents a methodology for modelling riveted truss-joints within the carrying structure of the working organ of a rotating excavator. The paper illustrates a real model of the most loaded truss-joint with its overall complexity, as well as its finite element model, introducing simplifications in order to analyze the truss-joint by using a computer and a suitable software package. The finite element model (FE model) keeps all the features of the geometrical shaping of the truss-joint, introducing a methodology which brings the features of the real model in conformity with the finite element model. The purpose of truss-joint finite element modelling enables a local analysis of the deformations and stresses at the truss-joint's steel plate exposed to outside loads' impact. Hence, the paper also defines a methodology for modelling loads at the truss-joint, the static ones when the excavator is out of work, and the dynamical ones within typical working regimes.

Keywords: carrying structure, lattice girder, riveted truss-joints, FE modelling, rotating excavator.

INTRODUCTION

The carrying structures of rotating excavators are 3D lattice girders with complex design. These structures' truss-joints connect the constructive elements (truss-joints), whose sections are carried out by combining two or more standard profiles with different form features, inherent to these constructions. The fixing of the trusses onto the truss-joint's steel plate is done by riveting, and more recently, often by welding. According to the regime of work of the excavator, the carrying structure as a whole, as well as their structure's elements, are exposed to dynamical loadings, often unpredictable, that trigger complex states of stress. The insight into the stress-deformed shape, especially at the most loaded truss-joint of the carrying structure on the working organ (being the most loaded structure of the excavator), has a special importance as to the regular operation and long exploitation lifetime of the excavator elements, as well as the excavator

overall. Hence, it is necessary to establish a methodology for modeling of this truss-joint, and employ the same methodology for the remaining truss-joints of the carrying structure.

MODELLING OF THE GEOMETRY AND THE BOUNDARY CONDITIONS ON TRUSS-JOINT

The static analysis of the global state of rotating excavator SRs-630 working organ's carrying structure, exploited in the coal mine "Suvodol"–Bitola, has determined that the most loaded joint of this structure, is the truss-joint 24 (Figure 1). The model of this most loaded truss-joint together with the layout of the joining trusses, is shown on Figure 2, while the geometry of the real model of this truss-joint is shown on Figure 3. These figures make visible the constructive design of this truss-joint, which is very complex for several reasons: the truss-joint connects eight trusses, each of the trusses with a complex transversal section, carried out by connecting profiled carriers, while the mounting of the eight trusses onto the joint steal plate is done by rivets, the constructive design of the truss-joint being a three-dimensional one.
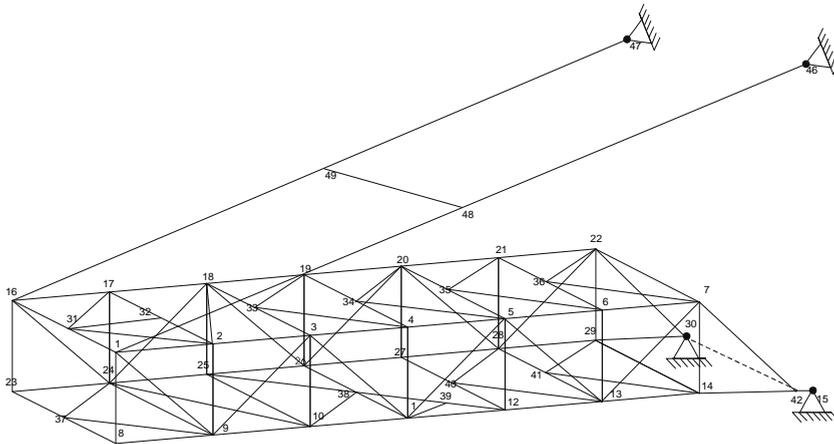
Figure 1   Model of rotating excavator working organ's carrying structure, with an outlay of the truss-joints

The modeling of the truss-joint is made by using the software package ALGOR-FEA. In the process of modeling, attention has been paid to all geometry features of the truss-joint as follows: accurate geometrical measures of the truss-joint's steel plate, identical layout of the trusses like in the real model of the joint, same design of the transversal sections of the trusses, exact distribution of the holes for the rivets on the truss-joint's steel

plate by size and location (Figure 4-a). Employing all these features, the model of the truss-joint 24 has been designed in order to obtain a model suitable for computer analysis of its stress-deformed shape, using the mentioned software package.
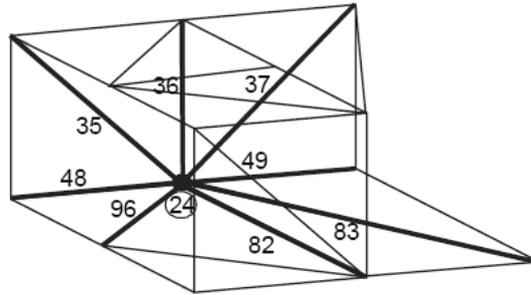
Figure 2 Model of the most loaded truss-joint of the carrying structure, with an outlay of the joining trusses
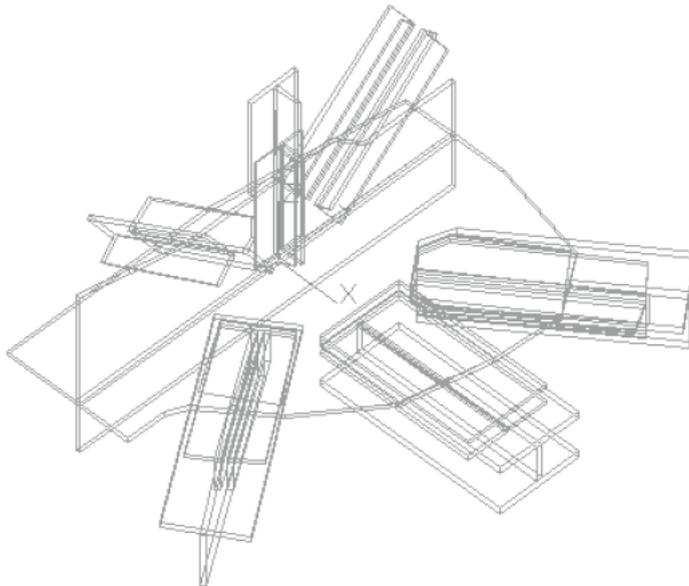
Figure 3 Geometry of the real model of the most loaded truss-joint
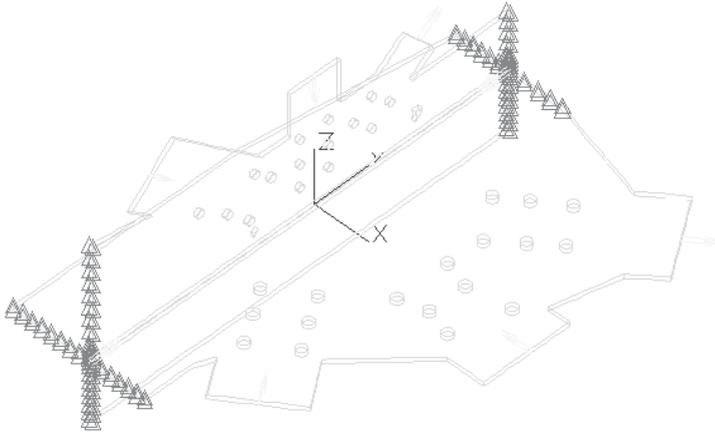
a) an outlay of the holes for the rivets and supporting points
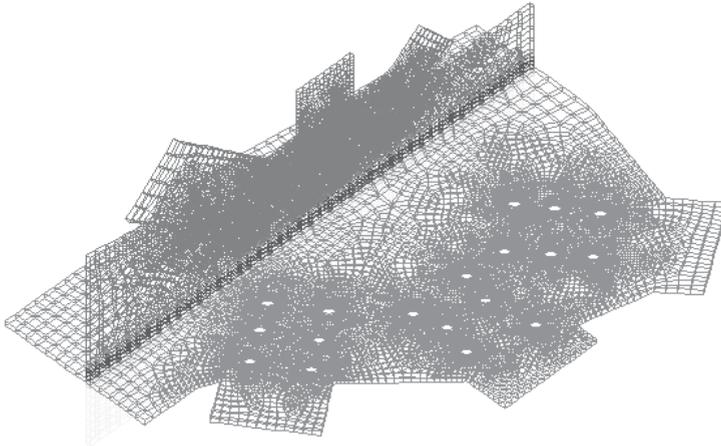
b) a created mesh of 3D finite elements

Figure 4 FE model of the most loaded truss-joint

The FE model of the truss-joint 24 with a created mesh of finite elements, is shown on Figure 4-b. The creation of finite elements, being among the most difficult problems in modeling, is made via combination of manual and automatic creation, bearing in view the complex geometry of the truss-joint and its 3D configuration, the same being limited by the software

package for this purpose. The model employs 3D finite elements with triangular and quadrangular transversal section. The final model has following features: a total of 79924 lines, whereof 79753 lines processed, 15624 3D final elements, whereby 96,2 % of the program memory has been employed, indicating the complexity of this model. This FE model is being used for analysis of stress-deformed shape of the truss-joint exposed to static and dynamic loadings within the characteristic working regimes of the excavator, under the conditions prevailing in the coal mine "Suvodol" – Bitola.

The boundary conditions for the structure analysis of the truss-joint are defined by the points of jointing of the truss-joint onto the carrying structure, shown on Figure 4-a.

The truss-joint is manufactured from the material Č0371 (in accordance with the national standard MKS) with properties: modulus of elasticity E, modulus of elasticity in shear G, Poison's coefficient   , coefficient of linear extension   and density ρ, entered as starting data in FE analysis.

MODELING OF LOADINGS ON TRUSS-JOINT

Entered data during the examination of stress-deformed shape of the truss-joint, are theoretically calculated loadings (forces of tension or pressure) at the joining trusses of the truss-joint within the characteristic working regimes, under maximal resistance of digging (by global static analysis) or experimental measured loadings (being more accurate). The forces are defined within the subprogram SuperDraw II by entering direction, sense, point of action and magnitude. The direction of the forces runs along the geometrical axis of the trusses, the sense being the sense of tension force or pressure. The points of action of the forces are at the truss-joints of the FE model, which are located nearest to the geometrical axis of the trusses (where the intersection of the trusses has largest dimensions), on both sides of truss-joint's plate, the sections of the trusses being designed via placing of elements on the both sides of the truss-joint's steel plate. The intensities of the forces are quoted as numerical data.

The methodology of applying loadings on the finite element model of the truss-joint, is shown on Figure 5.

STRESS-DEFORMED SHAPE OF THE TRUSS-JOINT

As example, the Figures 6, 7 and 8, show the stress-deformed shape on the truss-joint under static loadings, for the horizontal position of the carrying structure.

The magnitudes of the displacement are given in [m], and the stresses in [N/m^2].
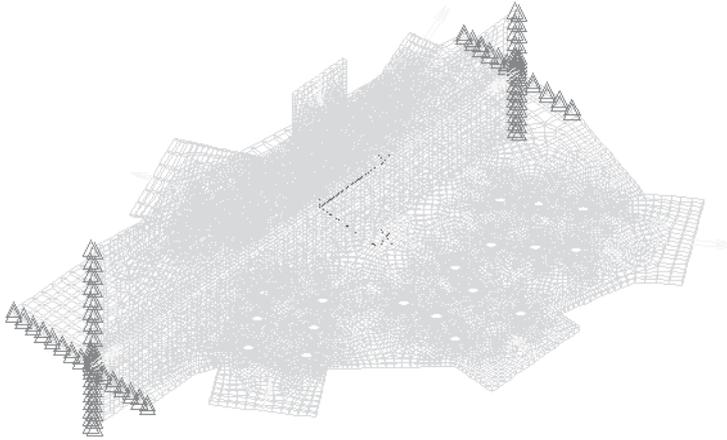
Figure 5 FE model of the truss-joint 24 with loading forces
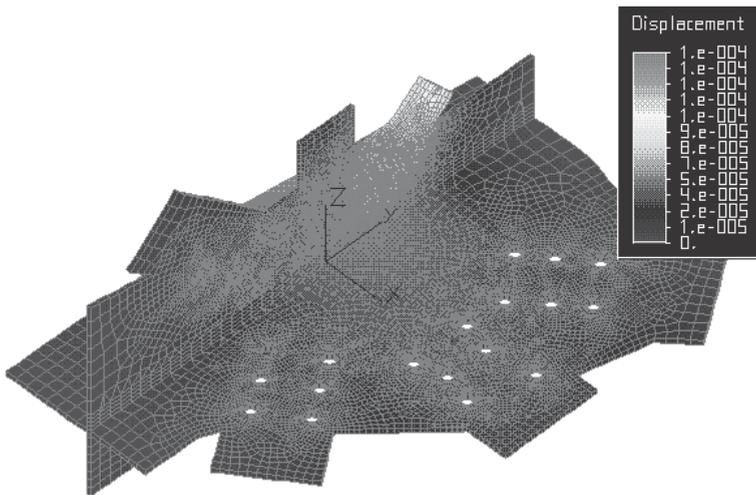
*Figure 6 Magnitude of displacements on the truss-joint
under static loadings*

The Figures 9, 10 and 11, show the stress-deformed shape on the truss- joint for dynamic loadings, under the most unfavorable regime of loading.

The magnitudes of the displacement are given in [m], and the stresses in [N/m^2].
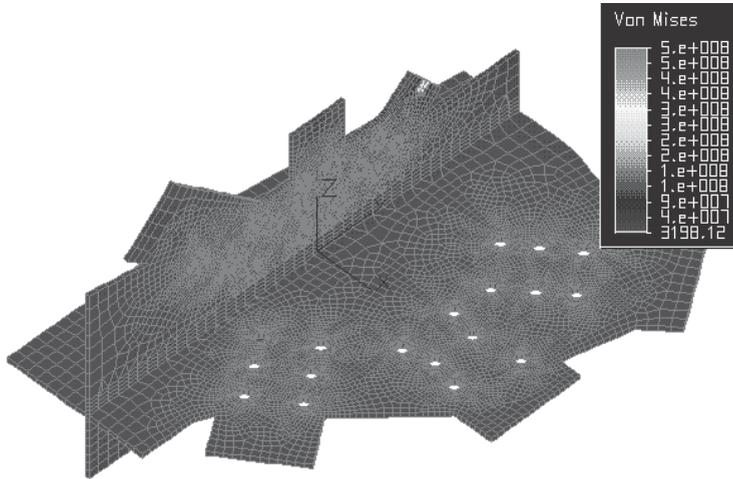
*Figure 7 Magnitude of stresses on the truss-joint
under static loadings*
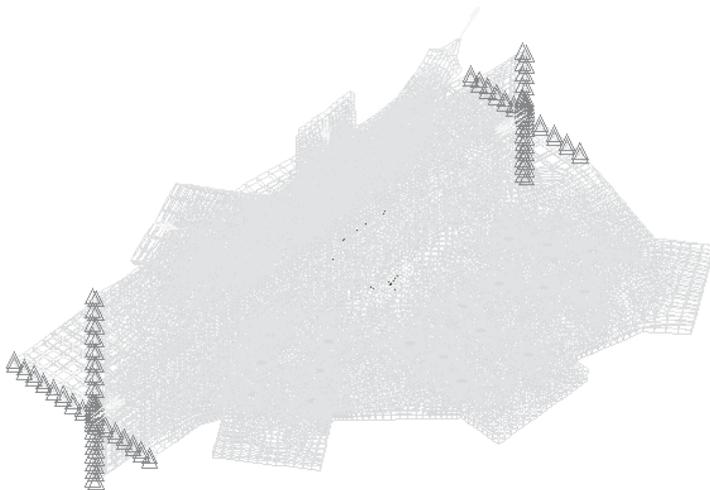
*Figure 8 Deformed shape of the truss-joint
under static loadings*
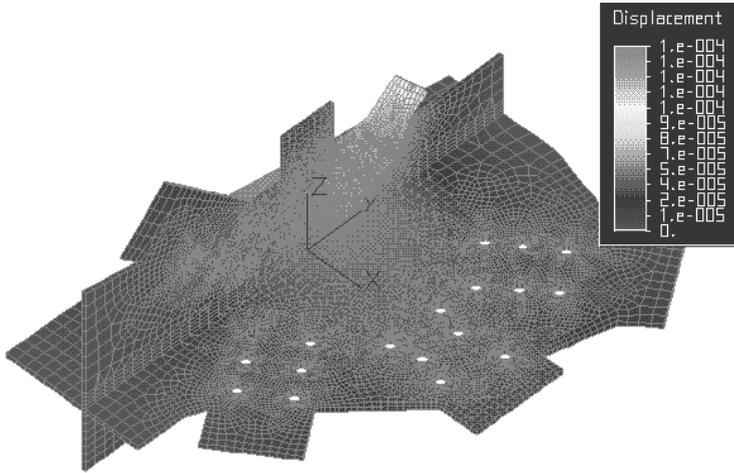
*Figure 9 Magnitude of displacements on the truss-joint
under dynamic loadings*
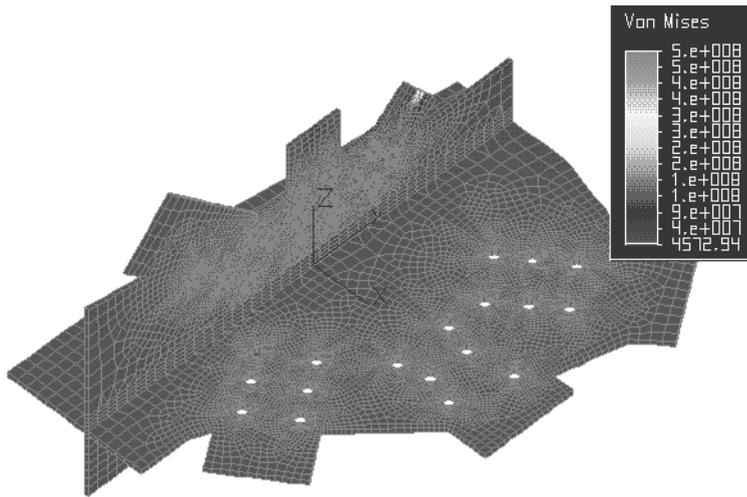
*Figure 10 Magnitude of stresses on the truss-joint
under dynamic loadings*
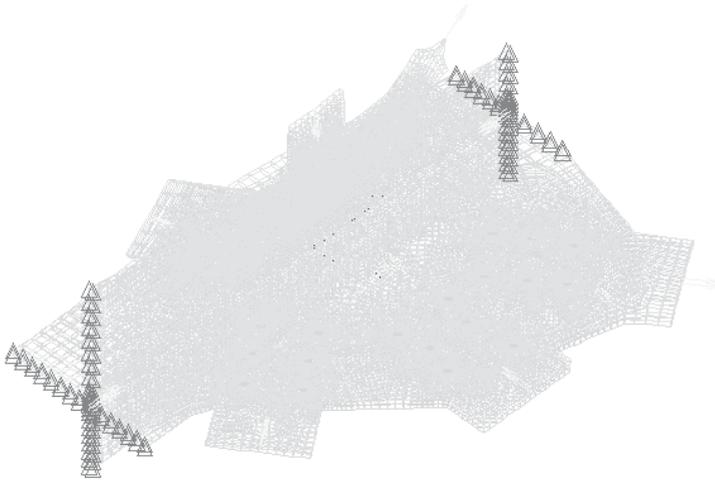
*Figure 11 Deformed shape of the truss-joint
under dynamic loadings*

CONCLUSION

Researching the local stress-deformed shape at the most loaded truss-joint of the rotating excavator working organ's carrying structure, an original model is being defined for the purpose of examination of the deformed and stressed shape at the truss-joints of the rotating excavator's lattice girder. This investigation methodology of stress-deformed shape at the riveted joints of excavator's 3D lattice girder, can be generalized onto other riveted structures.

The established methodology based on the construed finite element model of the truss-joint, as well as the application of FE analysis, gives a clear picture of stress-deformed shape of the riveted truss-joint with allocation of the displacements and stresses as well as the intensity thereof within the steel construction of the truss-joint, the said displacements and stresses stemming from the static and dynamic loadings of the excavator.

The magnitudes of the local displacements and stresses obtained through investigation of the stress-deformed shape on this riveted truss-joint, yield orientation data which can be applied to the riveted truss-joints of other rotating excavators under similar dynamic conditions of exploitation.

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PHYSICIANS SMOKERS IN REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA

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ABSTRACT

Smoking cigarettes is one of the fundamental causes for the great number of chronic non-infectious diseases and premature death. The physicians have the leading role in the struggle against smoking.

We have carried out a research that encompasses 730 physicians from 10 different cities in order to determine the presence and the nature of smoking among the doctors also including their willingness and ability for actions related with the control of smoking on individual and social level.

The results from the research showed that 47.53% (347 doctors from the 730 interviewees) are smokers. The male doctors approximately smoke 18.3 and female doctors smoke 11 cigarettes per day. Every third from the respondents is a full time smoker (33.7%) and the most represented age was from 35 to 44 and from 45 to 54 years. One third from the smokers uses tobacco in front of their patients. Every second person of the smokers wants to stop smoking.

Key words: smoking, cigarettes, physicians, risk factors, prevention

INTRODUCTION

Smoking is increasingly widespread in the world. According to the World Health Organization, approximately one third of the entire population over 15-years old is smoking population. The men are presented with 47% and the women are presented with 12%. It is predicted that the number of smokers in the middle of 21 century is going to rise to 1.6 billion.

It is proven that cigarettes are cause for great number of chronic non-infectious diseases and premature death. Every year in the world over 4 million people die of diseases associated with smoking and the forecast for the year of 2030 are going up to 10 million people.

If we consider the relationship between smoking and the frequency of the chronic non-infectious diseases, also the enormous losses caused by it

and the main role of physicians to take control over smoking, we see that of particular importance is the engagement to reduce that risk factor for health, to start constructing capacities for working in that direction, elaboration of guidelines for good medical practice and realization of the program on social level.

The health care professionals, especially the physicians, should have the basic role in the struggle against smoking. Their attitude towards smoking is a first step for reducing this harmful habit. If they know the consequences, why do they smoke? How can a physician act pedagogic, educational and preventive to the patients when he/she smokes? What kind of health care practice is that?

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The aim of this research was approximately to determine the frequency and the nature of smoking cigarettes among physicians in Republic of Macedonia.

A data base is formed; a group of 730 physicians selected randomly, on age over 28 years old, from ten cities: Ohrid (92), Struga (53), Kichevo (49), Gostivar (51), Tetovo (107), Skopje (127), Kavadarci (41), Shtip (49), Gevgelija (48) and Bitola (113). Among the interviewees, 57.32% are men and 42.68% are women.

The physicians who smoke are divided into two groups: *full time smokers*, who smoke one or more cigarettes per day and *episodic smokers*, who do not smoke every day. The group of full time smokers, depending on the number of smoked cigarettes, is split into following groups: *moderate smokers*, who smoke between 1 to 10 cigarettes per day, *intensive smokers*, who smoke between 11 to 20 cigarettes per day and *very intensive smokers*, who smoke over 20 cigarettes per day.

The data are obtained from anonymous individual survey questionnaires on 30 questions; the analysis is performed on statistical software SPSS for Windows.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The largest number of men is on 50 to 64-years old and women are on 32 to 44-years old.

Among the 92 surveyed physicians from Ohrid, smokers are 38 (41.30%), among 53 from Struga, smokers are 29 (54.71%), among 49 from Kichevo, smokers are 21 (42.85%), in Gostivar, among 51 surveyed physicians, 26 (50.98%) are smokers, in Tetovo, among 107 surveyed

physicians, 71 (66.35%) are smokers, in Skopje, from 127 surveyed physicians, smokers are 61 (48.03%), among 41 respondents in Kavadarci, 13 (31.70%) are smokers, among 49 respondents in Shtip, 16 (48.48%) are smokers, in Gevgelija we have interviewed 48 physicians and 21 (43.75%) of them are smokers and in Bitola we have interviewed 113 physicians and 51 (45.13%) of them are smokers.

From the total number of surveyed medical practitioners (730), smokers are 347 (47.53%).

Every third person in the group of respondents is a full time smoker (33.7%) and most common age is 35 to 44 and 45 to 54 years old.

Among female physicians the smoking is most common for age between 45 and 54-years old and other peak for from 35 to 44-years old.

The duration of smoking in men lasted for average 20.3 years and in women for 18.7 years. In both sexes, parallel to the age, also grows the length of smoking experience, creating greater risks to the health.

The number of smoked cigarettes also has meaning for the level of risk to the health. The male physicians smoke 18.3 cigarettes per day for average and female physicians smoke 11 cigarettes per day.

Among respondents, 44.4% of them smoke 11 to 20 cigarettes per day. The men prevail over women (51.3%). The highest proportion of smokers is the group over 64-years old ones, than follows the group of smokers from 25 to 34-years old ones and in women from 35 to 44-years old ones. The group that presents very intensive smokers is 14.6% and the men smoke six times more than women. It can be said that men are more intensive smokers and women are moderate smokers.

Very important factor to determine the degree of dependence of cigarettes is the interval between the awakening and the first lighted cigarette. In the first hour after awakening, in the morning, 36.6% males smoke and 28.3% female smoke. Every forth respondent lights the first cigarette in the first five minutes after awakening and that is every forth male physician and every tenth female physician. After half hour after awakening, every third physician lights a cigarette and it is followed by almost balanced relation (37.6% in relation to 36.8%).

A half hour after awakening, the first cigarette is lighted by over half of the men and 41% of women. Every second person thinks the biggest problem is to quite of the first morning cigarette.

They are aware that smoking has repercussions to their health, the health of their family members and to everybody who breaths the smoke of the cigarette. That is why they want to terminate smoking. However, only 16.9 % of the physicians smokers are concerned about their health and every

eleventh man has no worries about his health, what presents very disturbing fact.

A great part of the smokers wants to end smoking and they make efforts to do it.

The failure from the first attempts to terminate smoking is a result of lack of motivation and having no support from the family members and the environment.

From the surveyed physicians smokers, every second of them, has a desire to end smoking (54.6% men and 47.5% women). The group of the full time smokers is significantly greater than the group of episodic smokers.

It is demonstrated that the smoke of the cigarettes is harmful to so-called passive smokers, although the risk among them is not so great like to the real smokers. Many diseases and disorders like oncological, cardiovascular and respiratory may appear as result of passive smoking. The results from the interviewed are disturbing and show that every second person has a member of his/hers family who smokes. Those are families of physicians.

All physicians, including smokers and non-smokers, advise their patients not to smoke. The attitude from the physicians has great importance to the patients smokers especially to those who want to terminate smoking. The fact that one third of the physicians smoke in the presence of their patients is very distressing. That shows very negative example and an impression that smoking is not harmful to the health.

Almost a half of the respondents consider that the measures for limitation of smoking are very rigorous and every seventh person thinks that they should be more severe. Approximately, a quarter of the respondents accept the fact to smoke to appropriate places.

More than a half of the physicians consider that the drugs that help stopping smoking should not be used.

CONCLUSION

Almost a half if the physicians smoke cigarettes and every third of them is a full time smoker and every tenth among them is an episodic smoker. Smoking among male physicians has highest frequency of age between 35 to 44-years old and in female physicians between 45 to 54-years.

Every third smoker smokes cigarettes for 16 and 20 years. Men are intensive and very intensive smokers, while women are moderate smokers.

Every fourth respondent lights the first cigarette in the first five minutes after awakening and that is every fourth man and every tenth woman.

Most physicians advise their patients not to smoke, but almost one third of them are allowed to smoke in the presence of their patients.

Every second physician considers that accepted measures to restrict smoking are sufficiently rigorous and every seventh physician thinks that they should be more severe.

Nevertheless, there is a need of implementation of measures to restrict smoking among physicians although there is a law under which smoking is prohibited.

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HORIZONS

SURVEY OF THE NUMBER OF INJURIES RELATED WITH WORK PLACES IN THE BITOLA REGION

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ABSTRACT

The way of organizational action in the past few years have been dramatically changed. While in the past, organizations have worked with very similar attention to the number of injuries on the work places, today some movements in that direction are made. However insufficient records are kept of the number of officially injured. Also it should be taken more measures so the number of injuries could be reduced.

The purpose of this paper is the survey on business subjects in the Bitola region, and the number of injuries during work.

Key words: occupational safety, OSHAS 18001

INTRODUCTION

Considering the Law on health and safety on work places, some efforts to improve the current situation are made, yet the impression remains that the number of injured persons primarily in the private sector is drastically high. It can be confirmed by comparative analyzes conducted with R. Serbia, from where can reach to staggering data. Although R. Serbia is considered as a country that is in the same end in Europe, in the number of injuries at workplaces, R. Macedonia is in a far worse situation.

Also in addition of this labor are given the number of injuries of direct jobs in the Bitola region.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS WITH R. SERBIA

If we compare the data for the period 2005-2007 in the Republic Macedonia and the Republic Serbia (keeping in mind that R. Serbia is the "leader" in this region according to official data in the number of injuries) are coming to the conclusion that it is necessary as greater use of standards

for safety and health in the Republic. Macedonia and consistent application of the recommendations of the competent inspectorate.

The data show that our country comparatively compared with a country that is located on the bottom in the EU by number of injuries is in a far worse position. The facts show that is urgently required greater campaign in this direction.

In addition, is given an illustrative display of comparative comparison of data. Data on the number of injuries in the Republic. Macedonia are received from insurance premiums paid in respect of injury job, but according to relevant data to the Macedonian Association for protection at work.

	2005	2006	2007
Р. Македонија	2400	2500	2712
Р. Србија	1006	1102	1330
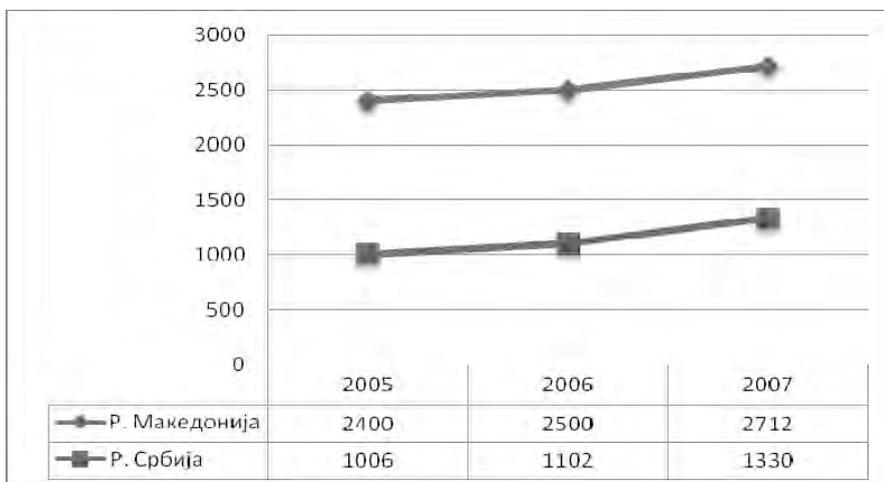
Figure 1 Comparative analysis of the number of injuries in 2005-2007

RESEARCH CONDUCTED IN THE BITOLA REGION

Detailed research on the number of injuries was conducted in the Bitola region. The same is done thanks to Bitola Association for protection at work. The summarized data show that the current situation is striking and immediate application of necessary measures according to law on occupational safety and proper implementation of the recommendations of the international standard for that purpose OSHAS 18.001 are necessary. Survey results are presented in tabular reports below.

year	Num. of injuries	Num. of injuries categorized				Lost work days
		easy	difficult	death	total	
2009	11643	295	47	1	347	3490
2010	13627	307	24	1	332	4785
2011	12413	231	54	0	285	6931

Tabular display 1 Registered injuries in the Bitola region, 2009-2011

If you see the results you can conclude that although the figure is with a tendency to rise, yet the number of deaths are in a tendency to decrease as the number of light injuries. However at this point it is important to mention that this are incomplete data, primarily because of the private entrepreneurs, who are not willing for cooperation in this direction.

In addition to this section it's shown a tabular display and range after days when the injury occurred. From the tabular display is free to conclude that the number of injuries in the so-called non-working days is particularly large, primarily as a result of injuries in the construction industry and the private sector, where the nature of the work there are non-working days.
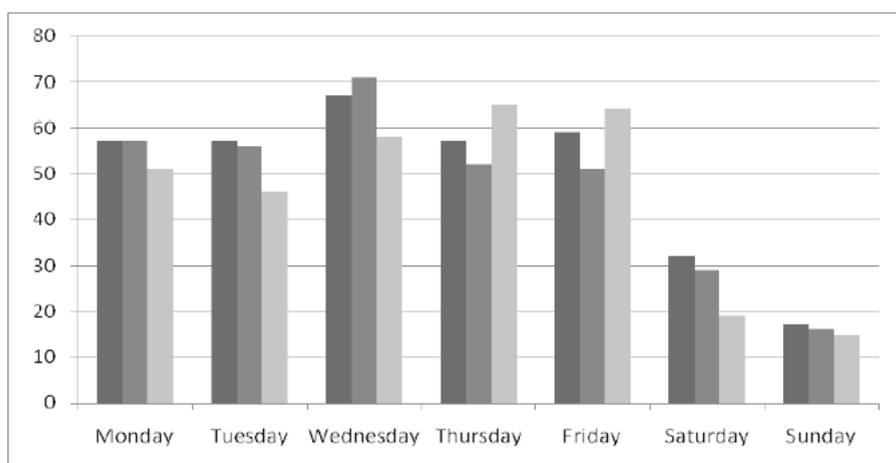
Figure 2 An illustrative representation of the number of injuries for working days in the period 2009-2011, Bitola region

If we analyze summarized data, can be concluded that the tendency of reducing the number of injury exists. However, "Black Wednesday" remains the day that happen most of the injuries.

CONCLUSION

Data from the survey led to the factual situation that Macedonia is in the same end in Europe in terms of occupational safety. Analyzing the data obtained, indicate a need for further research on the measures undertaken in enterprises in order to reduce the occurrence of injuries. Also as a field for further research is the extent of application of the provisions of the Law on Protection at Work.

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CHEMICAL CONTENT OF THE MEAT OF GOLDEN TROUT
- *Oncorhynchus mykiss* Stevanovski

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this work was the analysis of differences in chemical composition and energetic value of meat of golden rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*, Stevanovski) and rainbow trout *(Oncorcynchus mykiss* Walbaum)*.

According obtained results meat samples of golden rainbow trout have average content of water of 72,277%, and 74,077% rainbow trout samples. Fat content in golden trout was 6,167% and 3,525% in rainbow trout. Content of mineral matter in golden trout was 1,941%, and 1,630% in rainbow trout. Samples of meat of golden trout have 19,053% protein, and rainbow trout 19,955%. Statistically significant differences ($p<0.05$) were noted in content of water and fat. Energy value of golden trout meat was 567,024 кJ/100g, and of rainbow meat 462,496 кJ/100g. Estimated differences were statistically significant ($p<0.05$).

Key words: golden rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*, Stevanovski), chemical content.

INTRODUCTION

Compared to other domestic animals fish as poikolothermic animals have lower energy needs to maintain the bodily functions, metabolism and movement. By ratio of 1:1 of food intake, or less than one kilogram of quality food, fish themselves gain one kilogram, which makes them especially interesting for breeding. This is particularly more important because fish meat is one excellent dietetic product which is not less nutritional than the meat of other animals while the fat content and the existence of omega-3 fatty acids make this meat exceptionally important in the human diet.

One of the basic characteristics of the fish meat is the fact that it is easily digested. It remains in the stomach for a short time and does not present a serious burden for the digestion system. The fact that fish meat is

easily digested is due to the absence of collagen and elastin as well as the existence of short muscle fibers in meat. Based on the chemical content and the energy value, this kind of meat is no less nutritional than the meat of other warm-blooded animals.

MATERIAL AND METHOD OF OPERATION

The experimental samples were taken out of the regular hunt of consummation fish with a tendency for each sample to have similar weight. The examining of the chemical content of the fish was conducted by applying standard methods used in research purposes.

The water content in fish meat was determined by drying method at a 105°C in a period between 24 to 48 hours. The fat amount of the fish meat was determined by applying Soxlet method, while the content of total nitrogenous substances was determined by applying Kjeldhal method. The content of total mineral matters was determined by heating to a redhot state at 525°C.

RESULTS

Table 1. demonstrates the results of the statistical data processing of the values of the analysed parameters of the chemical content of meat of golden trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*, Stevanovski) and rainbow trout (*Oncorcynchus mykiss* Walbaum).

Table 1. Differences in chemical content of the meat of golden rainbow trout and rainbow trout.

Chemical content		Golden rainbow trout	Rainbow trout	R
Water	$\bar{x}$	72,277	74,077	
	σ	0,963	0,789	0,001
	S$\bar{x}$	0,393	0,322	
Fats	$\bar{x}$	6,167	3,525	
	σ	1,606	0,808	0,001
	S$\bar{x}$	0,656	0,330	
Mineral matters	$\bar{x}$	1,941	1,630	
	σ	0,547	0,544	0,099
	S$\bar{x}$	0,223	0,222	
Proteins	$\bar{x}$	19,053	18,955	
	σ	0,646	1,059	0,373
	S$\bar{x}$	0,264	0,432	

*Differences among medial values statistically significant on a level $p < 0,05$

As it becomes obvious, by considering the data presented in table 1. we can see that the medial value of the water content in golden rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*, Stevanovski) is 72,277%, fat content is 6.167%, mineral matters content is 1.941% and protein content is19.053%.

The medial values of water content of the standard Californian trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*, Walbaum) is 74,077%, mineral matter content is 1.630 % and protein content is18.955%.

The differences in the mineral matter and protein content between golden and rainbow trout were of no statistical importance, as compared to the water and fat content which demonstrated statistically significant differences ($p < 0,05$).

DISCUSSION

Trout meat is one healthy and nutritional product having important role in the regular human diet and valuable source of unsaturated fatty acids.

Based on its structure, trout meat falls into the category of dietetic products because it contains low level of saturated fatty acids and cholesterol which gives it lower energy value. Trout is an excellent source of essential fatty acids, proteins (necessary for normal growth and development), P and Se and the vitamins: B_{12}, B_6, niacin and pantothenic acid, as well as a great source of vitamins B_1, and A. Trout meat also contains certain amounts of Fe, Ca, Mg, Zn and Cu, vitamin B_2 and vitamin C.

The chemical characteristics of meat, depending on the kind of trout fish show considerable variations which range in the following order: proteins 16 - 20%, fats 3,5 - 10% and energy value of 498кj/119kcal on 100 g of fish.

The water content in fish varies considerably and its value is mainly inversely proportional to the fat content. So, if meat is rich in water, it signifies low level of fat. The percentage of water content in meat, gained in this research (Table. 1) closely correlates to the percentage gained by Stevanovski (1999) who estimated that the amount of water in meat of the regular rainbow trout is 75,83% where as the amount of water in golden rainbow trout is 72,86%. Yasmin and assoc. (2004) estimated 75,72% to 75,92% water content in regular rainbow trout meat. Savić and assoc. (2004)estimated that the amount of water in regular rainbow trout is between 66,8% to 75,5%, where as the same parameters according the research of Kažić and Marić (1991) varies between 72,3 - 76,8%. Apostolski and assoc. (1983), in their research state that the amount of water in regular trout is between 74,20 and 74, 51%. Teskeredžić and Pfeifer (1984), estimated that trout meat contains 76% water, where as Marošević (1982) and Grujić (2000) estimated that the amount of water is 75%. Gamprel and assoc. (2004), Milinković (1988), Belichovski and assoc. (1993) in their research estimated the following values for the amount of water: 77,7% - 78,6%; 77,4% - 81,4%; 78,27%. These values are slightly higher than the values estimated by the research of Žlender and assoc. (1984), Plavša Nada and assoc. (2000), and Stevanovski (1981), who estimated 74%; 72,85 – 74,20% and 73,03% of water in the chemical content of meat.

The results obtained in our research related to fat content of meat (Table. 1) of golden rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*, Stevanovski) and rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*, Walbaum), show that the percentage of fat of golden rainbow trout (6,167%) is higher that the percentage of fat in

rainbow trout (3,525%). These differences are statistically significant (p<0,05).

The values gained in our research are close to the results found in other researchers but they mostly correlate to the results gained by Stevanovski (1999), who states that the fat value of meat of golden rainbow trout is from 4,73% to 5,02%, where as the fat content of rainbow trout is 3,05%. Belicovska (2006), while examining the chemical content of meat of golden rainbow trout and rainbow trout estimated that the fat content is 2,53% (rainbow trout) and 3,57% (golden rainbow trout). Philips and assoc. (1956), estimated that the fat content is 5,5%. Milinković (1988), in his research estimated that the fat amount in rainbow trout meat ranges between 1,56 – 2,66%. Apostolski and assoc. (1983), estimated that the amount of fat in rainbow trout ranges between 2,62 -3,70%. Kažić and Marić (1991), and Francetić (1967), in their research gained higher level of fat in rainbow trout which ranges between 4,0 – 7,7 and 13,5%.

As it can be concluded the amount of fat in trout is presented differently in different authors which is due to the influence of significant factors such as: diet, quality of fishpond, age of fish, quality of water etc. Since the fish in this research were grown in the same fishpond and were given the same food, the estimated differences in amount of fat in golden and standard rainbow trout are probably due to some genetic characteristics of golden rainbow trout.

The examinations of chemical content of meat of golden rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*, Stevanovski) and rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*, Walbaum), do not demonstrate statistically significant differences (p<0,05) of the content of mineral matter. Of the results presented in table 1 we can see that the mineral matter content of the golden rainbow trout is 1,941%, where as the standard rainbow trout has 1,630% of mineral matter. In Stevanovski's (1999) research, the content of mineral matter of rainbow trout is 1,42%, where as the content of mineral matter of golden trout ranged from 1,72 to 1,75%.

In Belicovska's (2006) research the content of mineral matter in rainbow trout is 1,14% where as the content of mineral matter of golden rainbow trout is 1,24%. In Žlender's research (1984) the content of mineral matter in standard rainbow trout is 1,41%. In Apostolski's (1983) research the mineral matters content ranges from 1,42 to 1,44%. In Kažić and Marić's research (1991), the content of mineral matters of standard rainbow trout is 1,48%. Belicovski and associates (1993) estimated that the mineral matters content is 1,24% while Marošević (1982) estimated 1,2% mineral matters.

Based on these results the protein content of samples of golden rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*, Stevanovski) and rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*, Walbaum), (Table. 1) did not show statisticaly significant differences (p<0,05). The amount of proteins in golden rainbow trout is 19,053% where as the amount of proteins in rainbow trout is 18,955%. Stevanovski (1999) states similar results in his research: the protein content in golden rainbow trout ranges from 19,95% - 20,39%, to 20,50%, where as the protein content of rainbow trout is 19,70%. Belicovska (2006), estimated that the protein content of golden trout is 19,37%, where as the protein content of rainbow trout is 19,35%. Apostolski and Stevanovski (1986) determined that the protein content of rainbow trout ranges from 20,31% to 20,40%, Francesco and assoc. (2004), 20,53%, Savić and assoc.(2004), estimated that the protein content is 18,9%. In his research Grujić (2000) emphasized that the protein content of rainbow trout ranges from 18,16 to 18,51%. In their research Teskeredžić and Pfeifer (1984) discovered that the protein content ranges from 18,69 – 19,35%. Compared to these results, which are similar to the results gained in our research, there are other researchers such as Yasmin and assoc. (2004), and Valente and assoc. (1998) who estimated that the protein content ranges from 15,39 to 15,89%, and 13,4 – 15,6%.
Even though there are different information related to the protein content of trout meat, we can make the conclusion that they are relatively constant in their determination

CONCLUSIONS

Based on the results gained from the research of the chemical content of meat of golden rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*, Stevanovski) and rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*, Walbaum), we can make the following conclusions:
1. The water content in meat of golden trout ranges form 71,21 to 74,15%, where as the water content of standard rainbow trout ranges from 73,28 to 75,34%.
2. The protein content of golden trout ranges from 18,37 to 20%, where as the protein content of standard rainbow trout ranges from 17,5 to 20,12%.
3. The fat content of golden trout ranges from 26,32 to 28,79%, where as the fat content of standard rainbow trout ranges from 24,51 to 27,72%.

4. The mineral matter content of rainbow trout ranges from 1,48 to 2,99%, where as the mineral matter of standard rainbow trout ranges from 1,57 to 1,7%.

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INFORMATION SOCIETY AND PRINCIPLE OF SERVICE ORIENTED ADMINISTRATION

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ABSTRACT

The accession of Republic of Macedonia in the European Union requires incorporation of numerous European principles and standards in the area of its administrative law, conceptualized through the "best practice" system. Therefore, the improvement of service quality to the entities "public service beneficiaries" emerges as an imperative for attaining the objectives of the so-called "good governance", concept built on the pillars: citizenship (Ethos), ethics (Ethics), equity (Equity) and efficiency (Efficiency), by the use of information and computer technology. The implementation of information society in the public administration is a fundamental transformation in the manner of public administration work in order to create high quality service for the citizens and businesses. Any accountable and democratic government commits for more efficient and transparent work of the administration, with user-oriented services, achieving quality life standards, rapid economic and social development. However, shaping of such administration consumes a great amount of time, funds, will, and adequate legal regulation. Service oriented Macedonian administration for the first time in the Republic of Macedonia was anticipated by the firs Public Administration Reform Strategy in 1999, and later by the actual Law on General Administrative Procedure (adopted in May 2005) governing the relation between public administration on the one side and individuals and private entities on the other side. Of importance in this context is introduction and development of Information Society in

the public administration that will contribute to its efficient operation, service orientation to the citizens and business community, integration in European information and communication area.

Key words: e-public administration, information society, service orientation.

INTRODUCTION

OECD Member States have implemented the reforms in public administration and since 1980's they have been in conformity with the principles of the Anglo-American New Public Management. Now in the 21-st century a debate is open related to the citizens' expectations from their governments or administrations, since compared to the previous years the citizens show increased interest in the transparency and efficiency of public institutions and civil servants. In that context, governments and their administrations should assume proactive approach to the resolution of the citizens' problems taking care of their needs.

Any country is in disposal of numerous qualitative policies in different public sectors. Those policies include: improvement in the relation with the customer/citizen; administrative innovations, improvement of the citizen life quality; adoption of new techniques and technologies in administration; facilitation of administrative procedures and enabling high-standard services in order to create more efficient citizen and result oriented and transparent administration, or in a word, service oriented administration.

Commitment of the Republic of Macedonia to become member of the European Union entails attainment of certain standards in the Republic of Macedonia in the field of Information Society and in the field of Public administration. It is needless to say that an important part of those standards is the creation of adequate legislation on this plan.

THEORETICAL ASPECTS OF THE PRINCIPLE OF SERVICE ORIENTED ADMINISTRATION AND E-ADMINISTRATION CONCEPT

Service oriented administration is a new administration concept with primary aim to position 'in the center' functions of citizens and society as a whole. The principle of service oriented administration, above all refers to the new administration service concept based on market oriented administration as the citizen's public service. The principle of service oriented administration is univocally defined neither in theory nor in practice. There are practically several perceptions on its meaning. What is

however common for all authors is the fact that this principle is a product of the new public management concept.

This principle is dynamic and modifies with the changes that inevitably occur in a society. Moreover it is complex since it is subordinate to various factors such as bureaucratic culture and administrative tradition in a state, economic and political relations, public policy-making, and etc.

Shi Xuehua[1] explains the principle of service oriented administration with government's limited authorities in its ruling of social and some economic areas, or that the citizen appears in those areas as direct controller of administration performance. Marcel Hoogwout[2] defines the principle of service oriented administration as a principle implying citizens' active participation, increasing transparency, improving service quality to the citizens, having sole aim to reinforce the citizens' trust to the administration. Alok Sharma and Vivek K.Agnithorti[3] determine the principle of service oriented administration through descriptive elements: determination of vision and mission, state authorities and their customers, services necessary for each client/group of clients, accessibility, and feedback from the clients.

Theoretic debate on the principle of service oriented administration takes even another discourse, so Gavin Drewry[4] stresses that it cannot be disregarded that administration within a state is a "monopoly" (the real right to citizen's option as a customer is missing), and that is why he is suspicious that the market orientation model could be implemented in the administration operation. He considers that the principle of service oriented administration can really exist, limits however must positioned to the extent of application, since as Stewart J. и Walsh K.[5] (1992) stress, the major function of the state is to ensure citizens' rights and safety, and not to offer services.

There are authors who stand for the opinion that the principle of service oriented administration, perceived from administrative and legal

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aspect, is rather valuable concept than legal principle that is to be taken into consideration in administrative practice, but not necessarily.

The process of implementation of the information society in public administration is realized by two groups of legal norms: the first group covers the access and primarily refers to information society infrastructure, or its form, while the second group of legal norms refers to the issues connected to the contents appearing (as willing or unwilling effects), i.e. to security issues.[6]

Basic presumptions for realization of the concept of e-government are the following: enhancing citizens' information literacy and building appropriate information infrastructure. E-administration according to UN is a concept and willingness of the public sector to apply ICT in order to enhance the services for the citizens. The World Bank determines e-administration from teleological aspect: e-administration aims at enabling easier, cheaper and more transparent interaction between administration and citizens, administration and businesses and administration itself. OECD assumes e-administration as comprehensive reorganization of the processes in line with the opportunities offered by new technologies (OECD, 2007: 15–16). EU defines e-administration as ICT application, in particular of the Internet to achieve better administration. According to the European Commission definition, e-administration is available and transparent (public administration is capable of assuming the citizens' expectation, accountable and open for democratic participation); no one may be discriminated (service oriented public administration that must reach to anybody by personalized services); and efficient (taxpayers' monies are used most effectively, saving their time and costs). Viviane Reding considers that successful realization of e-administration concept in the EU may be achieved by supranational rules to regulate the creation of interoperability among safe identity and system management, dissemination of best practices and development and efficient operation of Pan-European services.

Accordingly, e-government is a social information-administrative system that applies Internet- and other technology- based web applications, which facilitate the access to information and administrative services for citizens, agencies and different governmental bodies.[7]

It means that mutual interaction and implementation between the administration and information-communication technologies is not only informatisation of administrative system as a whole, but also qualitative

[6] Simon Eva, Introduction to the legal regulation of information society, Information Society: Coursebook from Theory to Political Practice, I, Budapest, pp. 114-130, 2008.
[7] Dimitrijević Predrag, Electronic Administration and Information Society, Modern Administration, I, Banja Luka, pp.121-135, 2009.

transformation of the actual administrative apparatus in virtual administrative system aimed only at more cost-effective, more efficient and more effective public administration. In practice, as Dimitrijević[8] implies „ICT is transforming the previous public administration model identified as "New Public Management" in the so-called "Networking Governance. "

In the process of ICT incorporation in the public administration of the countries, the Theory of Special Legal Regulation and the Integrated Regulation Theory are applied. Namely, small part of the countries applies acts that regulate e-government as special law. The United States of America are among the first countries that have special e-administration law. In fact, in 2002 E-Government Act was adopted. E-Government Act was also adopted in Austria in 2005[9], Italy in 2005[10] and Czech Republic in 2009.[11] The other countries regulate e-governance by political acts (strategies, resolutions, declarations and etc.) and/or by incorporating provisions in the existing laws, primary subject of which is regulation of e-administration. (e.g. in the copyright law, industrial property law, criminal law and etc.).[12]

LEGAL ASPECTS OF IMPLEMENTING THE INFORMATION SOCIETY IN THE SERVICE ORIENTED PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION IN RM

That quality of administration is a key factor for the level of services to the citizens and firms, which contribute to the development of a society and democratic processes as well as for integration of the countries in EU. To that end, legal basis related to functioning of administration is continuously revised in the Republic of Macedonia, and commitments for its reform are stressed in terms of strengthening of its efficiency and accountability, transparency, openness, and improvement of service quality.

The e-governance was legally initiated in 2001 by the adoption of the Law on Data in Electronic Form and Electronic Signature.[13] In 2002, the Assembly of RM passed E-Declaration establishing institutional ground for the development of information society in the Republic of Macedonia, i.e. the Government constituted Commission for Information Technology, which later established National Working Body for Information Technologies. In

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[8] Ibidem.
[9] E-Government Act, Austrian Federal Law Gazette, part I, Nr. 10/2004.
[10] Codice dellâadmministrazione digitale, Decreto Legislativo del 7 marzo 2005,n.82
[11] Zakon o elektronických úkonech a autorizované konverzi dokumentů in CzechČástka 98 Rozeslána dne 19. srpna 2008.
[12] Strategy on e-Government in Belgium, Strategy on the Policy for e-Government in Denmark, Strategy on Transformed Administration –technology Supported in the United Kingdom and etc. (Molnar, 2008:156).
[13] Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia No. 34/01 of 03.05.2001.

2005, the Government of RM adopted National Strategy for Development of Information Society in RM with Action Plan[14] as well as Law on Electronic Communications[15], contributing to increased competition in the telecommunication industry. The Law on Personal Data Protection[16] is to be mentioned. In 2006 bylaws were adopted significant for implementation of the Digital Certificates System pursuant to the Law on Data in Electronic Form and Electronic Signature. In 2007, National Strategy for Development of Electronic Communications with Information Technologies[17] was adopted, which is complementary and interwoven with the previously adopted Strategy for Development of Information Society. The Public Procurement Law[18] was adopted, as a legal basis for implementation of electronic public procurements at national level. In 2009, the Law on Electronic Management[19] was adopted and entered into force, which regulates the work of ministries and other governmental bodies in the exchange of data and documents in electronic form related to the realization of electronic services. In 2010, seven bylaws were adopted enabling enforcement of the Law on Electronic Management and implementation of the procedures for electronic exchange of procedures and documents in electronic form. Those acts describe in details the electronic exchange and communication environment, certification of information systems, the form and content for facilitating administrative services through electronic tools such as the form of electronic documents, application of standards and regulations for electronic communication, technical criteria, security of information systems as well as the form and content of administering databases, and etc. In 2010, the Republic of Macedonia also adopted National e-Government Strategy[20] with a vision that the use of information and communication technologies in the administration work contribute to improving the public administration services thus influencing reinforcement of the democratic processes in the country. The Strategy also defines development principles (e-Government fully focused on the citizens' needs, confidence, safety, transparency, efficiency, accessibility, inclusiveness, availability, simplicity, cooperation, interoperability, and e-democracy) in compliance with the EU recommendations. Moreover it determines the main interested parties in the development as well as the priorities and measures

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[14] See: http://www.mio.gov.mk/files/pdf/dokumenti/Strategija_i_Akcionen_Plan.pdf.
[15] Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia No. 13/05 of 25.02.2005.
[16] Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia No. 7/05 of 01.02 2005.
[17] See: http://e-demokratija.mk/documents/10157/46173/.
[18] Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia No.136/07 of 12 11 2007.
[19] Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia No.105/09 of 21.08 2009.
[20] See: http://www.mio.gov.mk/files/pdf/dokumenti/Strategija_za_e-Vlada-05.03.2010.pdf.

for accelerating the development and accomplishment of the European level standard.

In 2011, Guidelines on incident monitoring and management related to information safety and Guidelines on the manner of electronic use, entering, access and recordkeeping of administrative service bases were adopted.[21]

FUTURE LEGAL STEPS FOR IMPLEMENTING THE INFORMATION SOCIETY IN THE SERVICE ORIENTED PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION IN RM

Republic of Macedonia assumed to observe European Union directives related to the development and implementation of information society, and in this respect there is a need for creating appropriate and completed legal framework which would be in accordance with international conventions and agreements to which the Republic of Macedonia has acceded or ratified. In this regard, concluding observations are relying on two proposals. The law on e-government that would introduce the obligation of the state administrative bodies to make electronic transactions and electronic service provision, regulate electronic payment, introduce new rights such as the right to the use of technology in the communication with the state administrative bodies, the right to access and payment of documents in electronic form, the right to all types of electronic payment, the right to communication with the public administration through e-mail, the right to quality service by the public administration, the right to electronic participation in democratic processes, and etc.

It is certain that on the plan of safety of information to be electronically transferred in the e-government network it will be also necessary to prescribe additional legal norms on the measures and standards of information safety thus allowing data confidentiality, data integrity, data authenticity, data availability and impossibility to deny electronic signature, content of the message sent, contractual and financial transactions, as well as criteria for information protection (this kind of protection is currently regulated by the Law on Classified Information[22] and by Decree on safety of classified information adopted by the Government in 2005). All above is

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[21]Despite these guidelines, additional guidelines are adopted for technical requirements, mode of operation and functioning of the communication client and recommendations for use of the interoperability system, guidelines on technical requirements for providing access to the electronic administrative services and provider policies used graphic portals of information system, confidentiality levels guidelines and levels of access to information and guidelines on actions for risk assessment and management.

[22] Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia No. 9/04 of 27.02 2004.

required due to data and information protection, ensuring continuity of business processes, minimum level of errors and increasing the clients' confidence.

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HORIZONS

"3-E" ADMINISTRATIVE PRINCIPLES - EFFICIENCY, EFFECTIVENESS AND ECONOMY

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ABSTRACT

Efficiency, effectiveness and economy need to be enthrone as fundamental principles to which should adhere employees, from the top to the foot of the administrative pyramid. The substancial elements, which constitute the essence of administrative "organisms" of European countries and represent guidelines and milestones for the work of their employees. These are essential principles that can benefit as productive tools in substituting rigid administrative systems, which are strictly formalistic towards rules and procedures in the output-oriented services, where the emphasis will be placed on providing results and qualitative servicing customer needs .

Keywords: administration, customer service, efficiency, effectiveness, economy.

INTRODUCTION

Public administration is the basic mechanism that drives society. Its most important mission and responsibility is to ensure the expectations of the citizens. Satisfying social (public) interest, which, in fact, incorporate the individual interest is the main attribute of the administration. Fundamental objective which should practically operationalize the reform is the creation of service-oriented administrative systems, whose empleey is to put citizens needs in focus.. In this context, it is necessary to reset the "mindset of the administrative staff and deep in their consciousness to carve the fact that they exist because of customers (citizens and legal entities), as taxpayers , whose assets aliments the public sector, have sacred "right to an efficient and effective way to exercise their rights, obligations and interests. Administrative systems in developing countries, as active participants in social trends, represent one of the main levers of the material and spiritual development of modern society. Therefore, when creating organizational and functional and structural setting of the modern administrative apparatus, not only the he legitimacy of the administrative action and the legality of administrative decisions must be take into account but also efficiency and

effectiveness of the work of the state administration (Stjepanovikj N. Ljiljikj C, Administrative Law, Belgrade,1991,p.145).

THE PRINCIPLE OF EFFICIENCY

In the broadest sense, the term efficiency means the successful realization of purposeful human activities, ie maximum operationalization of the goals of a particular activity, with minimal expense of human and material resources (Grizo N, Gelevski S Davitkovski B Pavlovska-Daneva A, Administrative Law, Skopje, 2008, p. 434).

Efficiency is defined as the ratio between the results or effects-outcomes or outputs and resources used - inputs

$E = O / I$; contact efficiency, O - outputs, I – inputs

It is alculated through dividing the outputs (aims , rezults and effects) by the resources (administrative staff, spent time, techncal and material goods) (Berman, E, Productivity in Public and Nonprofit Organizations, SAGE Publications, London, 1998 стр. 55-62).

Performance, often synonymously used term is productivity. Productivity is actually measured as a relationship between the quantity (and quality) of the results and quantity of resources needed to create administrative goods or services. Productivity, basically, is a measure of the operational efficiency of individual unit or the entire organization (Shafric, Jay, M., Russell, E, C, Borika, Christopher, P., Introduction to Public Administration, Academic Press Skopje, 2009, p. 434).

Performance is not only important time which will operationalize the goal / task, but a very important component is the quantity of material and human resources that will be spent. Performance emphasizes the cost of the action needed to achieve a given result. In this context, the public services it is necessary to combat rampant and irrational spending of resources - material, technical and human. Value for money should be a basic guide in the operation of modern administrator, who must produce more and better with less cost (Vitanski D, Public Administration-conditions, problems and challenges, Skopje, 2012, str.155). Or, it is by improving the quality of administrative services and products to influence cost reduction, ie to implement the concept of "doing more with less."

"The subject of the administration is to discover: first, what can be done successfully and properly, and second, how you can do these things with the greatest possible efficiency and with the least cost in terms of money and power" (Wilson, Woodrow, The Study of Administration, 1941, American Political Science p. 494)

The principle of efficiency takes the place of a central norm in any administrative process. His critical dimension, above, is manifested in the following:

- If the two types of actions give the same results in the realization of the projected goal should prefer the kind that entail less cost; or

- If both types of actions cause the same price, you should prefer the one that gives better results (Grozo N., B Davitkovski Problems management, Skopje, 2001, p. 17).

In close connection with the performance and the principle of proportionality, which requires actions and actions taken by officers to correspond or be proportionate to the objectives they seek to achieve. The purpose of this principle is to ensure a reasonable balance between the interests involved, for example, the public interest on the one hand and private individuals on the other hand (Compilation of Council of Europe instruments, Administrative Law - Recommendations 2005, p. 290).

Rights that are decided in the administrative procedure have distinctively temporal dimension. If a right is recognized and exercised within while the party needs belated realization that right becomes irrelevant, that party has no more interest in exercising that right (eg, emergency medical treatment which requires a license for export or import products with limited shelf life, the intervention of the fire brigade, police, etc.). (Matovikj And Administrative postupak Shkoljska књига, Zagreb, 1988, p. 38). It is necessary to timely and prompt action of administrative bodies. Timeliness means taking the necessary action and making necessary decisions within the legal deadlines. By contrast, the untimely handling may cause harmful implications for both the public and private interests. For example, if a company wants to import certain agricultural products to market at a time when there is a deficit of such articles, it will be of huge importance, faster completion of formal legal procedures. However, if the authorities fail to comply and exceed legal deadlines regarding the issuance of import permit certificates phytopathological microbiological standards, clearance of goods, etc., and considering the fact that it is a perishable product and within limited period, the firm will be caused direct damage, in terms of wasted capital, lost profits, damaged reputation and reputation among business partners and so on.

EFFECTIVENESS

Effectiveness of the administration means successfully achieving goals or solving tasks, which are set by law.

The principle of effectiveness is expressed as the ratio between the results and set goals. For example, when preparing the Budget, as the highest financial act of a state, the relevant departments in the Ministry of Finance projected its revenue and expenditure component. In terms of revenue by planning how funds will be collected in the treasury, in relation to the legally defined tax bases of citizens and legal entities as taxpayers, while in relation to the expenditure dimension of the distribution of the collected material resources for various items, for example, salaries of public sector employees, social transfers, capital investment, and so on. In this particular case, if the results at the end of the year correspond to the previously set goals, you can say that is achieved effectiveness in the operation of the corresponding service.

So, the effectiveness of the administration would be achieved if it is successful and high-quality effect the goals and objectives, which are determined by law. For example, the effectiveness of the police is to come during each call with the appropriate equipment and staff to intervene and successfully.

Measures of effectiveness are actually related to the quality or the extent to which exercise the projected goals of the organization. In this context, the effectiveness of care administrative products containing such ingredients and attributes that will satisfy the tastes of consumers.

So, "Effectiveness stresses quality and answers the question of whether we take doing things, as opposed to the efficiency that the focus is on reducing costs, increasing output-enabled and responds to the question whether the things we do right way ie correctly "(Berman, E, Productivity in Public and Nonprofit Organizations, SAGE Publications, London, 1998, p. 55-62).

Timeliness, efficiency and effectiveness should be practically effected as mutually complementary and mutually complement principles work in any administrative process for customers to receive a service which will contain all the necessary parameters. For example, despite a reduction in the waiting time for medical interventions, quite significant and efficient establish a true diagnosis, as well as quality and effective performance of the medical procedure.

ECONOMY

In accordance with the principle of economy, the administrative procedure should be carried out urgently and without delay, with less cost and loss of time for the client and other persons participating in the proceedings, but in the process it is necessary to take the proper

determination of the actual condition and for making a lawful and proper solution. Economy implies rational use of available resources, and achieving greater administrative effect or result of making less use of resources.

Speed and savings have to go up to a certain limit and be careful not to cross the rubicon, which would be detrimental to the proper determination of the material truth and lawful solve specific administrative tasks. So, no doubt that the principle of cost-effectiveness should occupies an important place in the work and decisions of administrators, but it must not be at the expense of the principles of legality and material truth.

Of course, if the material truth can be established with a cheaper and more economical means of proof that require less cost and time-wasting, and still achieves the purpose of the procedure, the authorized officer and will act.

IMPORTANCE AND ESSENTIAL DIMENSION TO THE PRINCIPLES OF EFFICIENCY, EFFECTIVENESS AND ECONOMY

Principles of efficiency, effectiveness and economy represent a barometer of the degree of democracy in a particular country. They, in fact, implicitly show how the state takes into account the exercise of the rights, interests and obligations of clients before administrative bodies. In this context, the democratic State is one in which citizens and other legal entities are better able to access the administrative services and the efficient, effective and economical to realize their rights, obligations and legal interests guaranteed by the Constitution, laws and other regulations. Qualitative practical implementation of 3-E principles depends on the legitimacy and authority of the state government, so in some countries, such as China, the administrative culture of service to citizens "or serving the people" is designed as an ideology (YUAN Gang, YAN Shu-tao, LIU Qiang, A study on the rising of service-oriented government, www.managers.org.cn/mag/doc/ucman200907/ucman20090702.pdf, p.14).

Administration which funds on clearly designed mission is more efficient, more effective, more productive, innovative and flexible, unlike the administration that is strictly regulated, that is, which is based on rigid rules and regulations.

Results-oriented administration is interested not for inputs, such as classical Administration is interested in budget allocations, but the achieved effects of the actions taken. Therefore, institutions that are based on inputs have little reason to fight for their own performance, as opposed to services that are funded according to the results achieved and are therefore constantly

obsessed or calculate ways to improve their performance (Osborne,D, Gaebler, T, (1992), Reinventing Government, Adison Wesley, стр. 139).

The success of the public service can be measured in terms of efficiency, effectiveness and quality - depending on the role of citizens:

Citizen: effectively solve the problems as soon as a lower cost (cost-effectiveness) - focus is on the social impact;

Taxpayer: effectively produced results and the focus is on value for money in administrative costs;

Beneficiary: the most appropriate service - right quality, right quantity, delivered in real time and immediately available.

In the European administrative services, generally, there is a crystallized consciousness that the administration, based on a rigid and inflexible rules and procedures must be substituted with a results-oriented administration. The main point of this approach is that there are public services, primarily to provide services or products to their users (or clients). This is the initial point for establishing the contours of the administrative model that guarantees quality services at reduced costs, and leaving retrograde concept of administration, which only offers services without a clearly defined mission. Caring for the efficient and effective provision of administrative services, who will recognize the interests and needs of customers and taxpayers is accepted as an essential professional and ethical component of modern public services.

Governments initiated reforms to deliver better value for the money we spend in taxes, which is essential to modify or reshape the relationship between the state and its citizens. Moreover, the emphasis put on the following components:

Productivity. Crucial question that arises in this context is how governments to produce more services with less money collected from taxes. The citizens permanently require a reduction of the tax burden, but their requirements and expectations for better service and quality of the services is not reduced. Because of this, governments must seek modalities that will produce more and better services, but with the same or reduced income.

-Advertizing. Here permeate commitment to benefiting from initiatives from market style, in order to neutralize the devastating consequences of pathological elements of the bureaucracy. In this context, some governments privatized largely by selling public enterprises, while others relied heavily on contracts with non-governmental partners in the delivery of services. The intention of this strategic approach is the substitution of the traditional command and control mechanism with a market mechanism.

Service-orientation. Rather than develop and implement programs only from the standpoint of service deliverers (officers) and they should be managed through the existing bureaucratic structures, reformers are trying pedestal to put citizens as consumers of services. In some cases, this strategy involves citizens be given the choice between alternative systems, while in other cases it involves the training of program managers, which would focus on improving services. Markets naturally offering consumer choice. Reformers should seek to use market mechanisms to offer customers the same choice.

-Responsibility. In this segment, governments seek to replace the top-down systems of accountability based on the rules in a bottom-up systems that are driven by results. They tend to focus on results and outcomes, rather than on the processes and structures (Donald F.. K., 2008, Global Revolution public management, translation, Magor Skopje, p.1-3).

3-E PRINCIPLES IN THE REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA - REALITY AND VISION

Principle for efficient operation is a constitutional and legal obligation of the administration in the Republic of Macedonia, with special Law on the organization and operation of state bodies permeate commitment to administrative responsibility for the effective performance of administrative matters. Also, the principle of effectiveness is established in the Law on General Administrative Procedure, which stipulates that the administrative procedure when deciding on the rights, obligations and interests of citizens conducted without delay, as soon as possible and with maximum respect of the time limits set out in laws and other regulations.

And cost is provided as a basic principle in our law on general administrative procedure, where the prescribed administrative procedure to run immediately and without delay, with less cost and loss of time for the client and other persons participating in the proceedings, but at it is necessary to take to properly establish the facts and to issue a lawful and correct decision (Law on General Administrative Procedure, Official Gazette of RM, No. 38, 2005, art. 17).

Despite the fact that 3-E normative principles cemented what is lacking in the Macedonian practice their consistent practical implementation.

Still are present rigid hierarchical relationships, rigid formalism, tendencies functonal Administration, and anachronic- bureaucracy bureaucratic mentality of the employees in the administration, which adversely affect the economic, democratic and social development in general.

Customers are generally dissatisfied with the administration, because it is bureaucratized inefficient indifferent, rigid, dehumanizing, not active, cooperative and flexible. This means that it is still largely reappear phenomena impersonal, hierarchical, strictly formalistic, rigid, slow and irresponsible handling of cases and parties.

Citizens who enter into relations with the administrative services are still treated as subordinates applicants. Hard transplantation sterile mental matrix aqdministratives who still can not capture the heart of the fact that there are in order and in the interest of clients, who as taxpayers whose assets are financed by their actions, have a sacred right in a meaningful way to exercise their rights, needs and responsibilities (Vitanski, D., 2011, service orientation administration, Ilko Gostivar, p. 182-183).

Improved 3-E principles, it is undertaking a wide range of systemic measures:

1. Simplifying and speeding up procedures, which mostly means shortening deadlines taking place administrative procedures, reducing the number of required documents, a higher degree of understanding of the forms filled by citizens, and all that in order to effectively meet the essential civil rights and obligations;

2. Trimming, Guillotine irrational regulations, allowing exit from complicated administrative and procedural mazes. Regulatory guillotine blade should be cut to the head of bureaucratic dragon and liquidate unnecessary regulations and burdensome procedures. The purpose of the guillotine's businessmen to provide convenient working environment and citizens easier and more comfortable experience in contacts with the public administration. This will be achieved through the elimination and simplification of administrative procedures, which burden the operations of businesses and everyday citizens;

3. Eliminating functional overlap of responsibilities that exist between administrative authorities. In this context, it is precisely the legal norms which administrative matters falling within the competence of specific organs, in order to avoid duplication and conflict of competences;

4. Improve the administrative language, which means to remove scrumbled phrases and distorted structures that dominate the bureaucratic expression, to facilitate the comprehensibility of the style and language of official documents. So, needed extensive campaigns for the adoption of plain language, which would raise the level of understanding in communication between management and customers;

5. Full computerization of the administrative bodies, creating web pages with lots of information, especially about what documents they need citizens to exercise a certain right, the body needs to turn. Also, the public should be

informed of the substance of the applicable regulations, their amendments, change forms, etc.. It is the provision of administrative services by electronic means, ie the introduction of e-services (e-services), which will enable citizens to communicate electronically with civil servants, to download, fill in and send forms, etc.;

6. Establishment and functioning of the central database that will allow for an overall record of all data on citizens and their property, and it will facilitate and accelerate the work of the administrative authorities and will provide greater legal certainty;

7. Institutional establishment of the "administrative silence is consent" in order to be clicked to be   determined officers in the execution of their tasks. However, this concept should be implemented gradually and carefully thought out by finding a balance between the public interest and the private interest of the citizens and administration with respect to the principle of legality, as the cornerstone of the legal order.;

8. Depoliticization, ie removal of the political administration, claws. In this context, the crucial challenge is the suppression of political spoils system, by typing amateur dilentantizam generator anomalies Corrupt deviations and dysfunctions management and strong institutional establishment of the merit system of values, whose foundation is a professional crystal clear and ethical people qualifications and upgrade specialist. Ie, it is high time the party booklet lost primacy before professional competence which is conditio sine qva non successful administration;

10 Introduction of managerial and entrepreneurial spirit in the work methods of administration;

11. Introduction of the so-called one-stop shops methods, ie solving administrative tasks in one place. This domain includes the single window system by enabling domestic and foreign legal and natural persons in one place to complete all the legal formalities starting with a particular business activity;

12. Application of self service techniques, such as the payment obligations of citizens to the board by telephone (mobile or fixed), the Internet, etc.

13. Better accessibility of administrative authorities to citizens. These include: easy to find the proper service, creating conditions for easier physical access of disabled persons, extended work hours are flexible and the work of certain administrative services and on weekends and holidays, good and balanced regional distribution of services and so on.

14. Permanent training should not be a reward and a privilege for the few privileged and constitute a means of favoring, but an instrument to improve individual and organizational performance;

15. Perception, which means kindness, flexibility and immediacy of the administrative staff, especially in those segments that directly interact with customers;

16.Administration as close to the citizens, through various brochures, TV spots, moving information stands and organizing open meetings, where citizens will be informed of newly introduced or amended laws, regulations or procedures to obtain useful and necessary advice and assistance for successfully achieving their rights and obligations

17. Intensive processes of decentralization and deconcentration, which will provide immediate, faster and better answers to the problems and needs of the citizens;

18. Stamping rampant and unproductive administrative increase, ie rationalization of those segments of the administrative apparatus which will determine overstaffing; etc..

19. Establishment of public-private partnerships as an instrument by means of which would improve the performance of the public sector through the promotion of market elements and infiltration of the private sector in the production and provision of services in those areas where the administrative sector is inefficient, in order to offer as soon as higher quality, more efficient and more cost effective services to users / customers.

CONCLUSION

"3-E" principles (efficiency, effectiveness and economy) need to take a strategic position in the work and decisions of the administration. Especially in countries with atrophied and dysfunctional institutional structures, these principles must be implanted as a basic substrate mental habitus and professional portfolio of their administrators. Administrative activity becomes legitimate by its very performance, and therefore the concept of administrative authority must give place to the concept of viability and efficiency of administrative action. So, administrative action need to be limited to less legal manifestation of state power, and more to promote as an active driver of social trends, that transformation is necessary administrative apparatus and instrument of power in an efficient service to the citizens. Unlike the traditional model of state law, according to which civil and administrative procedures are legitimate (excused) by the very fact that it is legal, that is conducted on the basis of the applicable regulations, modern conceptions of legitimacy consider that administrative executions can only acquire its legitimacy with efficient and effective operation. Quality and speed of provision of public services by the administration to meet the needs of the modern market economy, which requires fast, high-quality and

cheap administrative service. Today's pace of life and work is so fast that every lost minute counters, means the loss of valuable time and money. And that time in the modern way of life is the most expensive factor. 3 E principles can serve as an indicator of the level of democracy in a country. In this context, the democratic State is one in which citizens and other legal entities are better able to access the administrative services and the efficient, effective and economical to realize their rights, obligations and legal interests.

For better implementation of the 3-E principles necessary systemic measures such as: simplifying and expediting procedures; regulatory guillotine or trimming irrational regulations and non-sense procedures; complete computerization of the administration; depoliticisation; introduction of the so-called one- stop shops methods; application of self service techniques; greater availability of material and spatial services to citizens; PPP etc..

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HORIZONS

CRIMINAL JUSTICE IN THE PRIVATE AND FAMILY LIFE OF MAN AND CITIZEN

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INTRODUCTION

International documents, the right to respect for the intimate, private and family life of the man and the citizen, and the inviolability of the home in which he lives and his correspondence with other people, proclaim and established as one of the basic human rights and prohibit interference by public authorities, at the right, without legal basis, and at the same time provide for the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks. Under Article 8 of the European Convention: (1) Everyone has the right to respect for his private and family life, his home and his correspondence. (2) There shall be no interference by a public authority with the exercise of this right except such as is in accordance with law and are necessary in a democratic society to protect national security, public safety or the economic well-being of the country, for the prevention of riot or committing a crime, for the protection of health or morals, or for the protection of the rights and freedoms of others.

In taking these rights in international documents and their incorporation in the domestic legal orders, national state legislatures have seen diversity in their incorporation into the principles of criminal law and criminal procedure. In further elaboration in the national criminal and procedural law are observed significant differences between the two legal systems: the Anglo-American and European continental system. The accusation Anglo-Saxon system provides strict protection of these rights respecting the intimate, private and family life, inviolability of the home in which they live and private writings, correspondence, and other ways of communicating. For this to be implemented in practice, are placed so called exclusive rules, under which evidence obtained by illegal searches, surveillance, seizure, etc., are considered invalid and unusable when making a ruling. In contrast, the European civil law, in general, does not provide such protection (except in cases of illegally obtained evidence through the testimony of the accused and witnesses) and comes down only stipulation obstacles police abuses - request the hearing to attend two witnesses exclusion of certain items from the seizure, the seized items to examine only the investigating judge, determining the competence of the judicial authorities to order taking some investigations (eg, surveillance for the needs

of public safety). One of the most reasons for these sharp differences is that, from the point of view of the United States, as a typical representative of the first system, the rules for exclusion of illegally collected evidence developed in a wide scale, as occurred in coordinated mode structured government in which police apparatus is highly hierarchically arranged. This means that, apart from any other state body side interventions, which protect the rights of citizens, it is not possible to determine and implement continuous policy to prevent misuse and disciplining police officers, that is, on the contrary, it strictly centralized and hierarchically organized European continental police.

While in the former Yugoslav doctrine meet the same basic views on these matters as well as in Europe, if you perform a comparison with the procedural rights of some European countries, will conclude that they are ahead of us, especially in the regulation regime of police surveillance and the use automatic processing of data for purposes of criminal prosecution, such as the Federal Republic of Germany. Can be leveled critical remarks on the legal regime of tapping which is so conceived, that does not take sufficient account of the protection of the rights of citizens and the effectiveness of criminal prosecution. The Interior regulations for making a decision on wiretapping entrusted to him by the Minister of the Interior in the case of endangering state security or the security of the country and not for criminal proceedings, where it is often necessary, in order to detect some serious crimes, such as drug trafficking and weapons with international elements.

Constitution of the Republic of Macedonia contains these guarantees, postulating the inviolability of the integrity of the human person, personal and family life and other rights of the person and the inviolability of the home and the secret correspondence and other means of communication - Article 17: (1) The freedom and inviolability of correspondence and all other forms of communication. (2) Only on the basis of a court decision, under the conditions and procedure laid down by law, may deviate from the right to the inviolability of correspondence and all other forms of communication, if it is necessary for the purpose of preventing or detecting crime, for conduct of criminal proceedings, or when the interests of the security and defense of the Republic; Article 18: (1) ensure the security and confidentiality of personal data. (2) Citizens are guaranteed protection from violation of their personal integrity deriving from the registration information through data processing; Article 25: Every citizen is guaranteed the respect and protection of the privacy of his personal and family life, dignity and reputation; Article 26: (1) The right to inviolability of the home. (2) The right to inviolability of the home may be restricted only by a court decision in the detection or prevention of crime or the protection of human health.

INDIVIDUAL CRIMES UNDER THE CRIMINAL CODE
THE REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA

In connection with this issue seven offenses contained in the Criminal Code:

The first of them is a violation of the secrecy of letters and other cargo (Article 147): (1) A person who, without a court order or the consent of the person to whom they are addressed, will open a strange letter, telegram, another indoor written or shipment or secured electronic mail or otherwise will hurt their secrecy or keep, conceal, destroy or otherwise submit to alien letter, telegram, closed or mail or e-mail provided in writing, shall be punished by a fine or imprisonment up to six months. (2) A person who, with intent for yourself or for another person to obtain a benefit or another to inflict some damage, will announce another secret that сознал violation of the secrecy of the strange letter, telegram or any other sealed written or mail or e-mail provided or will be served by this secret, shall be punished by a fine or imprisonment up to one year. (3) If the offense referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 do official in performing his duty, shall be punished for the crime from item 1 with imprisonment from three months to three years, and for the offense referred to in paragraph 2 by imprisonment of three months to five years . (4) Prosecution for the offense referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 is undertaken upon private suit.

Facility protection is the freedom of communication, the inviolability of the secrecy of communion between people takes place by means of letters or other items. Guaranteeing their confidentiality is a prerequisite for the free expression of thoughts, attitudes and feelings of man, and thus the protection of the person, ie man's privacy. In addition, protecting not only the private life of the man, but the freedom of a business, trade or other communication. Importance of protecting the freedom and privacy of correspondence and other forms of communication is highlighted and the Constitution (previously cited Article 17). With this constitutional solution set relative inviolability of the confidentiality of correspondence and absolute inviolability of the confidentiality of other forms of communication. Absolute protection of confidentiality of correspondence would lead to a ban on establishing facts relevant to criminal proceedings. Despite this social interest, the principle of the inviolability of the confidentiality of correspondence is limited and with one another, also an important concern - protecting the security of the country. Beyond that, all other forms of communication, true absolute constitutional ban on their inviolability.

In the context of the crime of Violation of the secrecy of correspondence or other items, the Criminal Procedure Law be put into operation its explanation and application process: (1) The investigative judge may order the legal entities in the area of postal services, the cable and other traffic to maintain, and with confirmation of receipt, giving him hand over the letters, telegrams and other shipments that have been made to the defendant or that he send if there are circumstances for which reasonable may be expected that these shipments will posuzhat as evidence in proceedings . (2) Letters and other items opens the investigating judge in the presence of two witnesses. Opening will be careful not to hurt the seals, casings and address will be stored. Will be assembled for the opening minutes. (3) If the interests of the proceedings allow the contents of the shipment can be communicated in whole or in part of the defendant, or the person to whom it is addressed, and the shipment can be delivered. If the defendant is absent shipment will be announced or will surrender some of his relatives, and if you will not have these handed to the sender, if it does not go against the interests of the procedure.

Starting from the constitutional provision previously cited Article 17, which does not allow the law to deviate from the desired margin and guarantee the inviolability of the confidentiality of other forms of communication, other than the letters, under conditions: a) only on the basis of court decision and b) if it is necessary for the conduct of the criminal proceedings or if the interests of the defense of the Republic, the question of the compatibility of these two provisions (Article 206 of the Criminal Procedure Code, Article 17 of the Constitution). With Article 17 § 1 of the Constitution guarantees the freedom and confidentiality of correspondence and all other forms of communication. With paragraph 2 of this constitutional provision specified conditions with the exception of this principle, thus determined only on the basis of the decision of the Court may deviate from the principle of confidentiality of correspondence, if it is necessary for a criminal investigation or if required by the interests of the defense of the Republic. With the above constitutional provision guarantees the confidentiality of correspondence and other means of communication for the purpose of ensuring the privacy of the citizen, and how by reaching over it by other individuals and by government agencies. Special kind of constitutional guarantee of this freedom is the exclusive constitutional editing basics and conditions for derogation from this principle, which is given the opportunity to deviate from the principle of inviolability of the confidentiality only in terms of correspondence. The adoption of the new Law on the Interior and the new Law on Police earlier non-compliance are exceeded.

Second is the crime of unauthorized disclosure of personal records from Article 148 which reads as follows: (1) A person who, without permission of the author in cases where such permission is required to publish a diary, letter or other personal record, shall be punished with fine or imprisonment up to one year. (2) If the crime from item 1 is committed by a legal person, shall be punished with a fine. (3) Prosecution is undertaken upon private suit.

Facility protection is the right to privacy or intimate sphere of man. Its protection assumes absolute freedom of the individual to prepare and leaves various written records of their thoughts, perceptions of people and events, beliefs and feelings, without fear that they could reach out to the public. Unauthorized release personal records is a kind of intellectual theft offense which violates the individual's interest certain personal records remain exclusively his property. On the other hand, criminalization complete protection of the confidentiality of correspondence, extending the prohibition for their contents obnaroduvanje contrary to the will of the author (sender). This crime has he done that without the author's permission in cases where such permission is required to publish a diary, letter or other personal record. Object of the action is a diary, letter or other personal record. Basic is the notion of a personal record: it is any record that contains personal views, stories, personal approach to certain topics, for which the author has an interest to keep secret or available only to a person or advance limited circle of people. Not a personal diary entry, note or other record is compiled in the performance of any service or profession (the officer's official note, the captain's log of the aircraft and so on). Action execution is the publication of record. His commission is that the record to be available to a wider advance unlimited circle of people. Publication may consist in publishing, for example, personal diary in the daily press, in making multiple copies of a letter and so on. The existence of the work required publication is made without the author's permission, in cases where, because of the personal nature of writing, such permission is required. Permission may be granted only the author of the entry, and not the person he is (the work corresponds to the addressee of the letter with personal content, if released without the consent of the addressee). Individuals prescribed fine or imprisonment up to one year, and legal - fine. Prosecution is undertaken upon private suit.

The third offense is closely related to the previous and brings name Misuse of personal data (Article 149): (1) A person who, contrary to the conditions laid down by law without the consent of the citizen collects, processes or uses his personal data, shall be punished with a fine or imprisonment up to one year. (2) The punishment referred to in paragraph 1 is punishable one to enter personal data in computer information system with

the intention of using them for themselves or another to achieve some benefit or another to inflict some damage. (3) If the offense referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 do official in performing his duty, shall be punished with imprisonment of three months to three years. (4) The attempt is punishable. (5) If the crime from item 1 is committed by a legal person, shall be punished with a fine.

Facility protection is the security and confidentiality of personal data, guaranteed by the Constitution in Article 18 (previously cited). Protection of personal data is the basis for other rights and freedoms in the modern information age become the object of different and difficult sovladlivi limitations. Collection and processing of personal data gets massive and uncontrolled form, and the possibility of networking the various databases minimize the chance to protect the integrity of the person. This means that the person is less protected, especially in terms of the capabilities of information systems that are under the control of the state. Possibilities for abuse of personal data and computer vivisection person, multiply the one hand, underdeveloped mechanisms of control over the operation of these systems, and on the other hand, the tendency of social control over crime and other negative phenomena, increasingly rely on the new electronic methods and techniques for their detection and monitoring. Possibilities for abuse of personal data raise new questions about criminal law. One of the basic resolution of the conflict between, on the one hand, the interest in the protection of the person and, on the other hand, the interests of crime detection and security of the state, which may require prejudice to the personal data. Especially popular is the issue of cyber crime and its newer and more dangerous forms: data theft, computer fraud, hacking, data damage, infection with viruses other people's data and so on. Development of cyber crime more justifies the existence of the need for so-called consistent information and criminal law.

Article 149 and Prevent access to the public information system says: (1) A person who without authorization prevents or restricts another in access to public information system, shall be punished by a fine or imprisonment up to one year. (2) If the crime from item 1 is committed by a public official in the performance of duties or responsible person in the public information system, shall be punished by a fine or by imprisonment of three months to three years. (3) If the act of this Article is committed by a legal person, shall be punished with a fine. (4) Prosecution is undertaken upon private suit.

And the next crime Unauthorized disclosure secret is closely related to the previous three offenses, as provided in Article 150 as follows: (1) A lawyer, notary, lawyer, doctor, midwife or other health worker, psychologist,

religious confessor, social worker or other person unauthorized to disclose secret that сознало in the exercise of their profession, shall be punished by a fine or imprisonment up to one year. (2) There is no crime if the secret is revealed in the public interest or in the interest of the other person popretezhen interest in keeping secret. (3) If the act of this Article is committed by a legal person, shall be punished with a fine. (4) Prosecution is undertaken upon private suit.

Facility protection in the first place is the intimate sphere of the individual right to privacy, as well as the interest of smooth performance of certain professions that are related to the entry in this sphere of human personality. The successful performance of certain professions, such as doctors, lawyers and others, assumes a relationship full trust with service users (patients, customers). Without such a relationship of complete trust, patient, client or other user of the service, I saw his doctor, lawyer, psychologist, etc., as to the traitor, or to the person she should beware. Despite the social interest in the realization of these activities on the foreground, however, the individual's self-interest to protect his private life. Work is gaining increasing importance, especially in medicine, with the wider application of modern methods and tools that enable deep penetrating the most hidden secrets of the human person (hypnosis, psychotherapy, etc.). Crime of unauthorized disclosure secret is carried out by a lawyer, notary public, attorney, doctor, midwife or other health worker, psychologist, religious confessor, social worker or other person unauthorized to reveal a secret that сознало in the exercise of their profession. Action execution is the discovery of a secret. It is any activity that allows certain facts that are secret for a person to reach out to third, unauthorized person. Object of the action is the secret that is сознаена in the exercise of the profession. Term secret, there are two standpoints: According wider secret is the overall relationship between the person who made a profession and users of its services. According to a close, a secret only certain facts, relationships or situations, something characteristic of the personal sphere, family life, etc., for which there is an interest of the person who communicated to stay only in the knowledge of those who communicate. Acceptable is the second point of view, that the relevant criterion is always the interest of the person. Her interest omegjuva and data in this document should remain known only to the person entrusted. Can not represent secret data made available (name, address, occupation of client, etc.). The secret should be сознаена in the exercise of the profession, and not beyond that.

Article 151 Unauthorized surveillance and audio recording says: (1) A person who, with the use of special devices unauthorized eavesdropping

or audio recorded conversation or statement is not intended, shall be punished by a fine or imprisonment up to one year. (2) The punishment referred to in paragraph 1 shall be imposed which would allow unauthorized person to get familiar with the conversation or statement which is eavesdrop or audio recorded. (3) The punishment referred to in paragraph 1 shall be punished and that tone will record a statement which is intended, without the knowledge of the one who gives, with the intent to abuse or transferred to third parties or that such a statement directly transferred to third parties. (4) If the offense referred to in paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 do official in performing his duty, shall be punished with imprisonment of three months to three years. (5) The official referred to in paragraph 4 that the work was done on the orders of a superior, and declared before knowing that a criminal procedure against him, will be exempt from punishment. (6) If the violation of this Article is committed by a legal person, shall be punished with a fine. (7) Prosecution for the offense referred to in paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 are undertaken upon private suit.

Incrimination is closely connected with the constitutional principle of the inviolability of the confidentiality of the means of communication (previously cited Article 17 of the Constitution). The Constitution guarantees absolute protection of confidentiality of all forms of communication other than letters, where the deviation from this principle can only occur on the basis of a court decision. This provides a comprehensive protection of the freedom of communication, and besides protects the inviolability of personal and family life and other rights of the person. Ultimately at stake is the protection of human freedom in general, because man is not hitting anything as difficult as knowing that someone is under control and that someone had recorded his every word (and movement - for the crime under Article 152). Growing importance of this work by increasing the danger of abuse of various and almost everyone available technical means that can easily penetrate into the intimate sphere of another man.

Article 152 Unauthorized recording says: (1) A person who without authorization will make photographic, film or video of another person or his personal premises without his consent, injuring his privacy or that such recordings directly transferred to the third party or This shows or otherwise allows them to get acquainted, shall be punished by a fine or imprisonment up to one year. (2) If the crime from item 1 illegal do official in performing his duty, shall be punished with imprisonment of three months to three years. (3) If the act of this Article is committed by a legal person, shall be punished with a fine. (4) Prosecution for the crime from item 1 is undertaken upon private suit.

Protection for its object the crime is very close to the former. And here it is for the protection of the private sphere of the individual from intrusion as possible by the use of special technical means for the purpose of registration of certain facts of personal or family life of the man. Footage of the offender can be used for various purposes: blackmail indiskrecioni offenses and the like. Unlike previous work, starting from the massive use of funds for the registration of visual facts legislator here penalizes only photography that violates a person's privacy.

CONSLUSION

Macedonian criminal law is at a crossroads. Main routes and drivers of the reforms so far are international standards for human rights and constitutionalism, on the one hand, and the rise of crime, on the other. Development of international human rights impact significantly on national legislations and less on court decisions worldwide. Inevitable consequence of this is that the punitive actions of the states are changed to comply with regional and international human rights norms. Thanks to an efficient mechanism, in particular the European Convention on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms made a major impact on the law and practice of the Member States of the Council of Europe. It was and remains one of the main drivers of reform of criminal proceedings in the last few years. Like most states, the Republic of Macedonia adheres to constitutionalism. Comparative analysis of national constitutions show a great similarity in the provisions relating to individual human rights and freedoms. These constitutional texts also inspired by international and regional human rights instruments. Hence, the criminal proceedings at the same time vulnerable to external pressure from international human rights norms and the internal pressure of constitutional norms. Most of them are taken from the international instruments or by the constitutions of the world's leading democracies. Constitution of the Republic of Macedonia and the new legislation adopted in accordance with it and with ratified international human rights documents, undoubtedly represent a major step forward in relation to the former regulation and practice. At the time of the adoption of the Constitution, the rights and freedoms proclaimed in it, even consider his greatest achievement and evidence of the degree of democracy in the country. However, soon it became clear that most of the provisions are made hastily, without having any clear starting concept, no idea of their true pinnacle for their content. There is almost no provision of the Constitution which concerns criminal proceedings, and does not cause certain (larger or smaller) controversy. Hence, the creation of the new Macedonian criminal legislation, the bigger

problem was the alignment of the Criminal Code and the Criminal Procedure Code with the Constitution of the Republic than with the law and practice of the European Convention on Human Rights and other relevant international standards.

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HORIZONS

AN ALLIANCE FOR THE 21ST CENTURY – NATO'S NEW STRATEGIC CONCEPT

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ABSTRACT

Strategic concepts are usually difficult exercises for institutions. If they result in too much reaffirmation of the status quo they can be seen as an expensive waste of time and effort. If they produce too much innovation or new directions, the institution's relevance can be questioned. Is it looking for a new role because its traditional tasks are now redundant? So the most successful strategic concepts tend to be those that reaffirm and renew at the same time.

The Strategic Concept that NATO adopted at its Lisbon Summit in November 2010 reflects this balance between old and new. What reaffirms and what new offers NATO's New Strategic Concept?

Key words: NATO, Lisbon Summit, strategic concepts, NATO's New Strategic Concept.

INTRODUCTION

The North Atlantic Treaty[23] of 1949 (so-called Washington Treaty) adopted in Washington is NATO's founding document. The Washington Treaty is a generic agreement that sets out the fundamental values - democracy, human rights, rule of law and free institutions – that the Alliance will safeguard in a manner consistent with the UN Charter. The Treaty finds its concretization in the Alliance's Strategic Concept, which is constantly reviewed and periodically updated. NATO's strategic concept is operating and dynamic view of its founding treaty.

Historically, Alliacne has not prepared strategic concepts frequently. It has done so only when convinced of the political and practical necessity of such a complex, sensitive, and cumbersome undertaking. Since its inception in 1949 NATO has adopted seven *bona fide* strategic concepts. [24] But there

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[23] The North Atlantic Treaty, Washington D.C. - 4 April 1949, available at:
http://www.nato.int/cps/en/natolive/official_texts_17120.htm?
[24] The seven SC are: DC 6/1 (1949), MC 3/5 (1952), MC 14/2 (1957), MC 14/3 (1968), the Alliance's New Strategic Concept (1991), and the Alliance's Strategic Concept (1999), Strategic Concept Active Engagement, Modern Defence (2010).

is a difference between NATO's Strategic Concepts of the Cold War and those of the post Cold War era. During the Cold War NATO's strategic concepts were confidential documents dealing with military strategy. By the end of the Cold War they have become instruments of public diplomacy, their goal was to define legitimate and acceptable political role of NATO. The Cold War Strategic concepts addressed the enemy that could easily be identified - USSR. The post Cold War NATO's Strategic concepts have been more ambiguous than their predecessor. One of the reasons is certainly the new security environment which is marked with risks that are difficult to predict. Strategic Concept adopted after the Cold War should inform the world about why the NATO is still vital and vigorous. Now, when the enemy of the Cold War has gone NATO has to mobilize support at home and prepare the Alliance for engagements that cannot be predicted but which will certainly be demanding. Briefly, the Strategic Concept must indicate/convey purpose.[25]

NATO's New Strategic Concept (NSC) adopted in November 2010 is the third strategic concept adopted after the Cold War, although in some way it is number three and a half (3.5). [26] The first was published at the Rome NATO Summit in 1991 and was updated and revised at the Washington Summit in 1999 on the 50th anniversary of the Alliance. This, second post Cold War strategic concept remained unchanged until the Lisbon Summit in 2010 when the NATO's new strategic concept was adopted. The Strategic Concept of 1999 was passed before the great events at international level: 9/11, NATO's mission in Afghanistan, the war in Iraq and the -Georgian conflict. Thus, in 2004-2005, the question whether the Strategic Concept of 1999 should be revised or even replaced was raised. Given the lack of political agreement among the Allies, symbolized in arguing about the war in Iraq, it was decided to build up/upgrade only that part of the strategic concept that dealt with military implications. The result was the so- called Comprehensive Political Guidance (CPG) approved at the Riga NATO Summit in November 2006. So, after the Cold War were adopted three strategic concepts and one CPG.

Events after the end of the Cold War and the awareness of global security challenges for which there are no military solutions questioned whether NATO, which was successful in protecting Western Europe "whole and free", as well as, in the pacification of the Western Balkans will develop the Alliance for 21st century and what it would require.

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[25] Jens Ringsmose and Sten Ryning, *Tacking Stock of NATO s New Strategic Concept* во: NATO's New Strategic Concept: A Coprehensive Assessment, DIIS:02, Danish Institute for International Studies, p.10.
[26] Jens Ringsmose and Sten Ryning, *Ibid*., str. 10.

LISBON SUMMIT -MAIN DECISIONS AND DOCUMENTS

Lisbon Summit (19-20 November 2010) was a step forward in defining the place of NATO in the changed international order of the 21st century. The meeting was dedicated to the adoption of a New Strategic Concept and of a numerous other documents that defined the Alliance's policy in the coming decade. For the first time in NATO's history, the strategic concept is purely political in nature, and contains no guidelines for a military planning process. Although a compromise on many issues that are critical to the role of NATO was agreed, the Lisbon Summit has not decided how to develop the Alliance in the second decade of the 21st century. What are the most important Summit's decisions?

The Lisbon Summit confirmed the earlier announcements of internal reform within NATO and considerations of emerging threats to the security of the Allies without endangering its traditional mission - collective defense. The following decisions at the summit should be considered the most important:

- the adoption of NATO's new strategic concept of (which replace the 1999 document);

- the reform of the Alliance's command structure (scheduled for 2011) by changing the structure of existing commands and agencies;

- developing the Alliance's missile defense system, based on "missile shield" located in Europe, and supplemented by the missile defense system for deployed forces from European NATO countries (the document did not specify the final shape of the NATO missile defense system , it is assumed that it will serve to defend the territories of the member States. Russia has been invited to participate in discussions on development of the NATO's "missile   shield");

- the adoption of a plan for gradual transfer of responsibility for Afghanistan's security to local structures (starting from 2011 until the end of 2014) linked with the withdrawal of military units and formal completion of NATO's

the military operation;

 -deepening and strengthening cooperation with Russia (which was interrupted as a result of the Russian-Georgian war in August 2008, and was re-launched in 2009). [27]

These issues, to varying degrees, were tackled by documents adopted during the summit:

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[27] Andrzej Wilk, *NATO after the Lisbon summit the consequences for Central and Eastern Europe*, EASTWEEK, issue 39(232), 24 November 2010, Centre for Eastern Studies, стр. 2.

- Active Engagement, Modern Defence - Strategic concept for Defense and Security of the NATO members
- The Lisbon Summit Declaration
- NATO-Russia Council Joint Statement
- Declaration by NATO and Afghanistan on an Enduring Partnership
- Declaration by the leaders of the countries participating in NATO – led ISAF mission in Afghanistan.

The Summit's documents are a compromise that stems from the need to reconcile different, sometimes contradictory demands relating to the most aspects of how NATO functions, including its strategic objectives.

NEW STRATEGIC CONCEPT-AMBITIOUS CONTENT

At the Strasbourg/Kehl Summit of April 2009 the Heads of States and Governments tasked the new secretary general of NATO, A. F. Rasmunssen with working on a NSC. He chose a procedure drastically different from the way in which the previous two strategic concepts have been developed. The new procedure was a process of year- long negotiations among Member States over numerous drafts. It was "an inclusive and participatory approach" in an "interactive dialogue with the broader public."[28] A group of twelve experts was formed under the chairmanship of former US Secretary of State Madeleine Albright. After a series of seminars and consultations the group presented its report. The document - "NATO 2020: Assured security, dynamic engagement"[29] reflected agreement among group members, but this did not yet mean consensus among 28 NATO member states.

The New Strategic Concept entitled *Active engagement, modern defense*[30] was adopted at the Lisbon Summit in November 2010. This Strategic Concept clearly shows that it primarily intends to create a basis for future discussions and negotiations between the allies how to implement the points of the concept rather than a clear interpretation of the NATO planning process and defense policy. The Strategic Concept is not a "guide for further adaptation of the armed forces (as it was noted in the strategic concept

[28] Klaus Wittman, *An Alliance for the 21st Century? Reviewing NATO's new Strategic Concept* , во: NATO's New Strategic Concept: A Comprehensive Assessment, edited by Jens Ringsmose and Sten Ryning, DIIS Report 2011 :02, Danish Institute for International Studies, str.32.

[29] *NATO 2020 Assured Security; Dynamic Engagement* , analysis and recommendations of the group of experts on a new strategic concept for NATO, 17 May 2010, available at: http://www.nato.int/strategic-concept/expertsreport.pdf

[30] "Strategic Concept For the Defence and Security of The Members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation" Adopted by Heads of State and Government in Lisbon, **Active Engagement, Modern Defence,** available at: http://www.nato.int/lisbon2010/strategic-concept-2010-eng.pdf

adopted in Washington in April 1999) but actually is a guide for the next stage of NATO development, although it has not specified upon what this is based on or how to go further.

The new strategic concept *Active engagement, modern defense* maintains the *status quo* with respect to the three NATO's main missions: collective defense (which is listed first, with reference to Article. 5 of the Washington Treaty[31]), crisis management and cooperative security. The concept does not give priority to any of these three missions whose actual importance can be only assessed on the basis of NATO's future activity. However, most of the content of the new concept is dedicated to crisis management and preventive actions: arms control, disarmament and non-proliferation, as well as cooperation (partnership) to strengthen the security of countries outside the Alliance (especially Russia) and with international organizations, while maintaining the so-called "open door" policy (possible membership to NATO of more European countries that meet democratic standards).

The scope of the challenges and risks included in the new concept highlights two approaches to NATO's future, which have competed with each other since the end of the Cold War. According to the first approach one sees NATO as a political- military alliance which deals with the defense of territory and the interests of its members. According to other NATO is a political organization that is responsible for building of cooperative security in Europe. The new strategic concept and the other summit documents, have failed to resolve these discussions. This is reflected, among other things, by a description of the international security environment in which -while not excluding the possibility of risks of a military nature- the highest- priority challenges for the Alliance are listed in the following order: the proliferation of ballistic missile, proliferation of nuclear weapons and weapons of mass destruction, terrorism and all types of activities related to cross-border organized crime; the security of telecommunications networks (cyber-warfare) communication and energy supply routes; the militarisation of space; epidemics; climate change and water shortages.

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[31] „*The Parties agree that an armed attack against one or more of them in Europe or North America shall be considered an attack against them all and consequently they agree that, if such an armed attack occurs, each of them, in exercise of the right of individual or collective self-defence recognised by <u>Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations</u>, will assist the Party or Parties so attacked by taking forthwith, individually and in concert with the other Parties, such action as it deems necessary, including the use of armed force, to restore and maintain the security of the North Atlantic area. Any such armed attack and all measures taken as a result thereof shall immediately be reported to the Security Council. Such measures shall be terminated when the Security Council has taken the measures necessary to restore and maintain international peace and security,* available at: http://www.nato.int/cps/en/natolive/official_texts_17120.htm?*

The NSC in many respects is an ambitious document. It outlines a comprehensive framework for NATO transformation and introduces a number of initiatives of a wide range that are tailored to complement the development of the political, military and civilian instruments.

The content of the document revolves around NATO's three core tasks: "defense and deterrence", "security through crisis management" and "promoting international security through cooperation." Unlike the 1991 and 1999 concepts, the Strategic Concept of 2010 lists the crisis management and cooperative security together with collective defense:

a) *Collective defense* - NATO members will always assist each other against attack, in accordance with Article 5 of the Washington Treaty.

b) *Crisis management*- NATO has a unique and robust set of political and military capabilities to address the full spectrum of crises – before, during and after conflicts.

c) *Cooperative Security*- Alliance will engage actively to enhance international security, through partnership with relevant countries and other international organisations; by contributing actively to arms control, nonproliferation and disarmament.

The change in the hierarchy of tasks is a clear sign for a more global and political North Atlantic Alliance.[32]

The concept outlines the Alliance's approach to collective defense. Regarding collective defense the Article 5 of the Washington Treaty was repeated emphatically. The requirement for joint assistance in case of military attack "remains firm and binding." NATO must not only "deter and defend against any threat of aggression" - as also noted in 1991 and 1999 strategic concepts - but also provide collective defense against "emerging security challenges where they threaten the fundamental security of individual allies or Alliance as a whole." [33]

Collective defense thus applies to the whole spectrum of security challenges contained in the section *Security environment*.[34] This was important because of concerns that showed, especially, new allies which were afraid that this obligation will be diluted or taken less seriously by NATO member states. Namely, "surrounded by friends and allies" NATO can put on the first place the operations *out of area* and harmonised relations with Russia.

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[32] Jens Ringsmose and Sten Ryning, *Tacking Stock of NATO s New Strategic Concept* во: NATO's New Strategic Concept: A Comprehensive Assessment, DIIS:02, Danish Institute for International Studies, p.15.
[33] Active Engagement, Modern Defence, *op.cit.*, *Core Tasks and Principles, no.* 4 a.
[34] *Ibid.*, *The security Environment* no.7-15.

The NATO's NSC is directed toward a world without nuclear weapons, but it reconfirms that "as long as there are nuclear weapons in the world NATO will remain a nuclear Alliance."[35]

Improving the NATO ability to deal with new and unpredictable security challenges beyond the borders of NATO is *lite motive* on the part which deals with "security through crisis management." The new strategic concept states that all conflicts outside NATO area can pose a direct threat to the territory and population of the alliance members. Experiences from the Balkans and Afghanistan have shown that the global approach consists of political, civilian and military elements which are necessary for successful crises management. Certainly, the most efficient way for crisis management is "their avoidance" and therefore Alliance makes constant analysis and assessments of international developments and possible ways of managing them. Even when it comes to calming the situation the international community is forced to continue its support in establishing peace in post-conflict period. Hence, recognizing that crises and conflicts outside NATO area can affect Alliance security, NSC emphasizes prevention and crisis management, and post-conflict stabilization support and reconstruction. To deal with all phases of the crisis concept stresses the need to expand and intensify political consultation among the Allies as well as with the partners.

Further Strategic concept elaborates the third NATO core task - "international security through cooperation" – which codify most of the principles already established in the strategic concept of 1999. This section begins with "arms control" and more ambitious wording on the Alliance's willingness to "create the conditions for a world without nuclear weapons" given the President Barack Obama "nuclear zero" vision. Issues of arms control, disarmament and non-proliferation of nuclear weapons remain essential goals of the Alliance. Despite the great success in reducing the number of warheads in Europe, it is necessary to proceed with creating conditions for further reduction in armaments. In this context the role of Russia is highly important, which should demonstrate greater transparency regarding its nuclear weapons with short range. The cooperation between Russia and NATO is of strategic importance because it helps to create a common space of peace, stability and security.[36] As for the control of conventional weapons, the statement "to strengthen the regime of conventional weapons control" is quite mild and does not give new ideas which are necessary.

The Concept particularly emphasizes the partnerships which are built on existing formats such as Partnership for Peace, Mediterranean

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[35] *Ibid.*, *Preface.*
[36] *Ibid.*, no. 33.

Dialogue, Istanbul Cooperation Initiative and seeking to enhance them. This includes cooperation with other relevant international institutions like the UN and EU. It might be noted that NSC makes no mention of the OSCE which is not understanding at a time when conflict prevention becoming more important.

Particular importance is given to the partnership and cooperation with Russia starting from the conviction that the security of NATO and Russia are intertwined. NATO proposes the enhancement of political consultations and practical cooperation with Russia in areas of shared interest, such as missile defense, counter-terrorism, combating illicit drug trafficking and piracy, as well as, using the full potential of the NATO - Russia Council for dialogue and joint action.

WHAT REALLY IS NEW IN THE NATO's NEW STRATEGIC CONCEPT?

The NATO's New Strategic Concept contains some novelties despite of so much continuity and reaffirmation. The first innovation lies in the new security challenges. NATO will be more involved in dealing with cyber - attacks, energy security, proliferation and terrorism. Only cyber-attacks are really new, the other topics having already been on NATO's agenda for some time. However, it is not originality which is important, but seriousness of these issues. These all are serious issues and NATO cannot afford not to be a major player in these areas, alongside other relevant players such as the EU, UN, IAEA or Interpol.

The second innovation is in the connectivity/partnerships. This is not an innovation but probably recognition of an international reality. When it wrote the strategic concept in 1999, NATO was able to fulfill its key security tasks with its own members and capabilities. Partners were useful but not essential. Today the reality is different. NATO and its military instruments still remain crucial to the whole spectrum of security missions, but NATO cannot succeed alone. It requires commitment and cooperation of others such as the EU, UN, regional organizations and NGO community.[37]

A third innovation is crises prevention. Given that prevention is always better than treatment, NATO should be more agile in anticipating and preventing potential crises before they reach the stage when only prolonged, messy and expensive intervention remain as an option. NATO left crises prevention or crises management in its early stage to other institutions (such as the EU or UN) or to its own member states. But, effective crisis

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[37] Jamie Shea, *What does a New Strategic Concept do for NATO*? во: NATO's New Strategic Concept: A Comprehensive Assessment, DIIS:02, Danish Institute for International Studies, str.29.

prevention requires "cultural change".[38] Allies will need to share more and better intelligence earlier; NATO civilian and military staff will need to prepare early warning analyses and Member States will need to be prepared to consult among them quickly.

And certainly most innovative aspect of NSC may be the way it was conducted. A consultation process lasted almost a year and was led by Madeleine Albright and a group of outside experts. They held several seminars, visited all the NATO capitals as well as Moscow talking to security issues experts and civil society representatives.

CONCLUSION

NATO's New Strategic Concept *Active engagement, modern defense*, adopted at Lisbon summit at the end of 2010, will serve the Alliance as a roadmap for the next 10 years. It aims to address the new range of challenges and threats that will prevail in the next decade (international terrorism, proliferation of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction, cyber-attacks and disruptions of vital supplies of energy) and to show NATO's willingness to confront with them. This text is designed to offer NATO a new strategic direction and to inform the world about why the Alliance is still vital and vigorous.

The NSC is important for NATO's relevance in the 21st century. After successful adaptation of the Alliance after the Cold War, the NSC is another significant transformational step - programmatically. Now Allies should show political will and to ensure resources for implementation of what has boldly proclaimed. In short they need to demonstrate an ability and willingness to achieve consensus on the security agenda for the 21st century.

Bearing in mind different fundamental interests of various member states, the question is which is a significant threat that could unite NATO member states in the next decade and would encourage the Alliance to engage in investments and reforms that are predicted in the NSC.

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MACEDONIAN CROSS-BORDER COOPERATION: AN INSTRUMENT FOR A GOOD REGIONAL COOPERATION AND EURO-INTEGRATION

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ABSTRACT

The integration of the countries from the so-called Western Balkans in the European Union is one of the main strategic priorities in each of these countries. The Regional policy and the Pre-accession instruments promoted by the European Union help the countries in the process of their accession towards the European Union. For these reasons, the main goal of this paper will be to show the interdependence between the good cross border and regional cooperation of Macedonia with the other countries from the Western Balkans, but also with its neighbors – members of the European Union from one side, and their processes of accession towards the European Union from the other side. Due to the character of the paper, the most frequently used research methods will be the descriptive method, comparative method and the method of content analysis.

Key words: Cross-border; Euro-integration; cooperation, Western; Balkans

INTRODUCTION

The big success of the European Union, as well as the values which it is founded on, have attracted many states to become members of the Union through several "waves of enlargement". All these states were distinguished by instable and turbulent past, complex political and economical circumstances and a big variety of economical and political backgrounds. Their accession to the European Union has contributed for deepening of the quality in the process of decision-making, but also for the daily functioning and activities of the EU and its member states. The states which access to the European Union have very heterogenic profiles, i.e. as an EU member states we have: Western European countries, Central European countries, Eastern European countries, Mediterranean Islands, even former Soviet "satellites". All of these "waves of enlargement" are happening vis-à-vis the fast

development of the EU policies. But, only in this way the European Union can offer a real and concrete perspective for consolidation of the political stability and enabling prosperity for all of the citizens in its member states. "Undivided" Europe will reanimate the fundamental values on which it is founded on: democracy, rule of law, human rights, protection of the minority groups, in this way enabling the EU to get a bigger role and importance on the "global political and economical scene."

However, besides the wish for unification of the European continent, it takes care of the inherent standards and criteria, i.e. the new member states should adapt their national law in line with the so-called acquis communautaire (the law acquisitions of the European Union). Also, they are fully obliged to respect the values and democratic practices which are typical for the Union, as well as to continue with the economic, social, political and law reforms (which they have started in the pre-accession period).

REGIONAL POLICY OF THE EUROPEAN UNION AND ITS IMPACT TO THE WESTERN BALKAN COUNTRIES

The European Union is one of the wealthiest parts of the world (with nominal GDP – Gross-domestic product per capita – 35,887.00 $, together with the United States of America – 48,147.00 $ per capita, Japan – 45,774.00 $ per capita, etc.), but there are big internal disparities regarding the incomes and possibilities of the different regions in the European Union. For example, within the EU, per-inhabitant GDP ranges from 28% of the EU-27 average in Severo-Zapaden (North -Western) region in Bulgaria to 343% in the capital region of Inner London in UK. However, through the Regional policy, the European Union is transferring a huge amount of money and resources from the richer to the poorer regions, so it can achieve or at least approximate to a balanced development of its parts. The EU is experiencing deepening disparities in the socio-economic development of its regions. This is resulting in polarization making it extremely difficult for poorer regions to catch up with their wealthier neighbors. The real challenge for EU regional policy is how to develop problematic regions more dynamically through optimally chosen support mechanisms. The Regional policy is an instrument for a financial solidarity and a powerful force for a cohesion and economic integration. The solidarity strives to supply a concrete benefit for the citizens and regions which are lagging behind, compared to the progressive areas in the European Union. From the other side, with the cohesion, the principle that the diminution of the gap of the incomes and wealth between the richer and poorer regions is for the benefit of all, is emphasized, and that it generates a bigger coherence of the member

states of the European Union, but also a bigger unification for the EU as an entity. There is a big difference in the level of development and prosperity not just between the regions in the different states, but also among the different regions in one country. The most progressive regions, regarding the GDP per capita are the urban European centers Frankfurt (68,751.00 per capita), Paris (67,980.00 per capita), Inner London (65,138.00 per capita), Luxembourg, (53,978.00 per capita) Brussels (53,381.00 per capita) and Hamburg (41,972.00 per capita), [39] and the wealthiest country Luxembourg in terms of GDP per capita is even more than seven times richer than Bulgaria and Romania, which are the poorest states in the Union at the same time.

The latest information show that the GDP per capita in Luxembourg is 66,821.00 $, in Bulgaria 9,205.00 $, and in Romania 8,258.00 $.[40] It means that the latest economic crises have increased the gap between the richest and the poorest regions in the European Union, and that is a reason plus for creating a more balanced and appropriate regional redistribution of the EU funds in future.

The reasons for these regional disparities are different. They can be generated from the long-term i.e. chronic and systematic weaknesses which are consequence of the geographical isolation, or rapid social or economic changes, as well as their mixed influence. The impact of these weaknesses can be seen through the social deprivation, education with lower quality, high unemployment, inadequate infrastructure, etc. In some of the member states, this handicap represents a "heritage" from their centre-planned economic systems. European Union used the entrance of the new member states to consolidate and reorganize the regional distribution of resources, in the frames of "its own territory". In the period 2007-2013, the European Union has separated about 36% of its budget, i.e. 350 billions of euros. The activities of this policy are focused on three main goals: convergence, competition and cooperation, which are grouped under the term – Cohesion policy.

But, we also have to analyze the Regional policy of the European Union regarding its relations with the countries from the so-called Western Balkans and the Process for Stabilization and Association. The reason for this is that after the entrance of these countries (Macedonia, Croatia, Serbia, Montenegro, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Albania and Kosovo), the Regional policy of the European Union has to be changed and upgraded, due to the fact that each of these countries. In terms of GDP per capita, each of the

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[39]   http://www.eupedia.com/forum/showthread.php?24919-Revised-top-10-richest-cities-in-Europe-by-GDP-per-capita&s=11efb6af513e19621907c4556d7edd84
[40]http://state.chemistrydaily.com/chemistry/List_of_countries_by_GDP_per_capita_%28PPP%29

countries from the Western Balkans (except Croatia, which will become an EU-member state in 2013) is weaker than the poorest country in EU-27, Romania. In comparison, GDP per capita in 2010, in Albania is 8,000.00$, in Bosnia and Herzegovina is 6,600.00$, in Kosovo is also 6,600.00$, in Macedonia is 9,700.00$, in Montenegro is 10,100.00$, and in Serbia is 10,900.00$.[41] So, we can conclude that the future entrance of these countries in the European Union will generate a different redistribution of the resources dedicated to the regional, cohesion and social funds of the EU. It means that maybe the amount will not be changed, but there will different percentage of redistribution for each of the new and current EU member states.

On 6th October 2011 the European Commission released a legislative package for cohesion policy for 2014-2020, consisting of the following proposal regulations: an overarching regulation setting out common rules governing the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF), the European Social Fund (ESF), the Cohesion Fund, the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD) and the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund (EMFF); regulation on the European Regional Development Fund; regulation on the European Social Fund; regulation on the Cohesion Fund; regulation on the European Territorial Cooperation; regulation on the European Grouping of Territorial Cooperation. The package also includes proposals of regulations related to cohesion policy: regulation on the European Globalization Fund, regulation on the Program for Social Change and Innovation as well as communication on the European Union Solidarity Fund. Although these proposals do not have a direct correlation with the countries from the Western Balkans, still, they give useful information for these countries how to prepare themselves for managing with the resources which come out from these funds, of course, after their entrance in the European Union. Also, there are some issues, like helping migrants coming from Western Balkan countries in EU (including Roma and other marginalized groups), which are discussed in these documents.[42]

Definitively, the Regional policy of the European Union is one of the policies which have a big impact on the development of the states and regions which are part of the Western Balkans. For these reasons, we have dedicated some space in this paper about the consequences for the Regional policy, generated by the entrance of the countries from the Western Balkans.

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[41] http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_countries_by_GDP_%28PPP%29_per_capita, the information are cited from the International Monetary Fund (IMF)
[42] Cohesion policy 2014 – 2012, Publication Office of the European Union, Luxembourg, 2011 pp. 1

MACEDONIAN CROSS-BORDER COOPERATION

Regional cooperation among the countries from the Western Balkans is an essential factor of political stability and economic prosperity, but also the only modality of successful facing with the common challenges (lack of energy, pollution of the environment, improvement of the transport infrastructure, cross-border criminal activities). Although the evaluation of the capacities and performances in each of the countries from the Western Balkans by the European Union is accomplished on individual basis, still, the regional access promoted by the European Union is a catalyst for their entrance in EU, and a possibility for the countries from the Western Balkans to resolve all the problems and to surpass the challenges in a common and coordinated way, so they can easily enter in the European Union.[43]

The cross-border cooperation for the countries from the Western Balkans is defined as a second component of the IPA (Instrument for pre-accession). The basis of the IPA-cross-border cooperation is the principle of "common benefit". It is implemented at the both sides of the border with defined rules, in that way creating completely equal and balanced structures for programming and decision-making between the member-states of the European Union and the candidate and potential candidate countries. Both sides should have mutual benefit from the measures which are financed by the IPA-component for cross-border cooperation. That's why in this component we have common programs, common management and common co-financing of the projects.

The component for cross-border cooperation comprises two models of cooperation: cross-border cooperation at the borders of member states of the European Union, and cross-border cooperation between the candidate and potential candidate countries for EU-membership, i.e. cross-border cooperation at the "internal borders of the Western Balkans". The main goal of the component for cross-border cooperation is to promote good neighbor relations, at the same time emphasizing the cross-border cooperation in the border areas among the states, through common local and regional initiatives, combining external financial and expert help using the structural and cohesion funds of the European Union. Actually, the cooperation should follow some of the broadly defined goals: promotion of the social and economic development in the border areas; common activities for addressing the real challenges for each of the countries (protection of the environment and natural resources, conservation of the cultural heritage, developing a

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[43] See more in Antonija, P, *Regional Cooperation in the Western Balkans – a Key to Integration into the European Union*, Inter University Centre, Dubrovnik, 2004, pp. 4-9.

good system of public health, prevention and fight with the organized crime, procurement of save and effective borders, promotion of activities which involve local actors from the border areas, etc.)[44]

One of the roles of this component is to prepare the candidate and potential candidate countries for an implementation of the goals which come out from the structural funds, related to the territorial cooperation, through the method "learning by doing". The key elements which constitute the cross-border cooperation are: unique legislative base, i.e. IPA - regulatory framework implemented on the both sides of the border (in the EU-member state and the candidate or potential candidate country); unique budget, which is a combination of finances from the European Regional development fund and IPA – funds, and which can be used at the both sides of the border, according to the principle of "mutual benefit"; unique management structure – through integrated access, programs for cross-border cooperation will be implemented and accomplished by this structure which is located in one of the states which is participating in the program; the transitional arrangements can be activated when some of the conditions will not be fulfilled, during the common managing of the program.[45]

Cross-border cooperation programs which come out from the cooperation between the countries from the Western Balkans have a mission to bring together these states, especially their border areas, which are the main protagonists in the projects, at the same time. The national authorities which are empowered to implement the projects related to the cross-border cooperation, in each of the countries, should be institutionally, personnel, and organizationally prepared, and the help which is provided by the European Commission is a guarantee for a successful realization of these projects.

One of the most successful projects for the Western Balkans in general was the project: "Cross-border institution building - CBIB". It was a regional project, financed by the European Commission, with intention to improve and enhance the cooperation between the local communities, cities and companies in the countries from the Western Balkans. The development of the institutional capacities and the capacities for preparing projects for the beneficiary - states, represents a solid base for improvement of the cross-border cooperation.

In this way, through involvement of the central and local authorities, public enterprises, state and private universities, research centers and

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[44] *IPA Programming* Guide, European Commission, Volume I, Brussels, 2008, pp. 54-62.
[45] Cross-border cooperation program 2007-2013, Macedonia-Albania
http://www.sep.gov.mk/content/Dokumenti/MK/Prekugranicna%20sorabotka%20MK%20AL%20-%20makedonska%20verzija.pdf

institutes, private enterprises (small, medium, big), chambers of commerce, etc., in the development and deepening of the cross-border cooperation, an integral access in the animation of all immanent elements of a democratic state is achieved, and preconditions for a successful realization of the cross-border projects are created.

Macedonia is implementing three Agreements for cross-border cooperation with its neighbors. First cross-border cooperation Agreements were signed with Bulgaria and Albania – in December 2007. The next cooperation Agreement was signed with Greece in September 2008. The last Agreement for cross-border cooperation was signed with Kosovo in July 2011. Also, the Trans-national Program for territorial cross-border cooperation "South-Eastern Europe", which was signed in December 2007, should be noted.

The goals of the Programs for cross-border cooperation, in the frame of the second component of the Instrument for pre-accession (IPA) are promotion of the common interests of the related sites and stimulation of their harmonic, balanced and sustainable development. Each of the Programs which Macedonia has signed with the neighboring countries has special goals, which reflects the particularity of the relations treated by the border areas, which are its main protagonists. IPA Programs for cross-border cooperation, which are product of intensive bilateral negotiations, conceptually comprise the following elements: list of eligible areas comprised with the Program; situation analysis of the eligible areas, regarding strengths and weaknesses, as well as mid-term needs and purposes which come out from the analyses; description of the strategy for cooperation and priorities and measures which are selected to help, concerning the relevant multi-annual indicative planning document(s) from the state-beneficiary, and other relevant national and regional strategic documents; information for the priority axes, relative measures and their specific goals. These goals are expressed in a quantitative way, with limited number of indicators for the achieved results, concerning the principle of proportionality. The indicators enable measurement of: the progress about the basic situation and the efficiency of the goals for implementation of the priorities; the rules for justification of the expenses; specific priority axes for technical help which comprises the activities for preparing, managing, following, evaluating, informing and controlling, related with the implementation of the Program. This technical help, together with the activities for reinforcement of the administrative capacity for implementation of the Program can be maximum 10% of the Union finances, intended to the Program. But, sometimes, more than 10% can be approved, it the goal which should be achieved is with "highly importance". Also, it is

very important for the Union to have useful information from the countries which participate in the cross-border Program about the complementary programs which are financed by the European Commission or other donors, because of the consistency of the programs. In the programs, the following elements should be incorporated: arrangements for implementation of the program; defining of the institutional structures and bodies authorized for the management of the program; defining of the control and evaluation systems; information for the payment made by the Commission (where it is possible); defining the modalities for mobilization and movement of the financial flows, for a bigger transparency; elements for gaining publicity and useful information for the cross-border cooperation program; and description of the procedures contracted between the Commission and states which participate in the program, related to the computerized information.[46]

The Pre-accession instruments of the European Union undoubtedly improved the dynamics and quality of the cross-border cooperation, not only in Macedonia, but also in the other candidate and potential candidate countries for membership in the EU. The IPA was designed so as to address the needs of the beneficiary countries within the context of pre-accession policy in the most appropriate way. Its main aim is to support institution-building and the rule of law, human rights, including the fundamental freedoms, minority rights, gender equality and non-discrimination, both administrative and economic reforms, economic and social development, reconciliation and reconstruction, and regional and cross-border cooperation. Durable partnerships between the border communities are established, and also the cooperation between the non-governmental organizations which create and implement the project applications from the both sides of the border, is emphasized. Indicator for this is the number of the partnerships (more than 50 projects were realized) which are concluded in the projects for cross-border cooperation. So, beside the financial segment, the programming and logistic contribution are also very important for an appropriate implementation and effectuation of the cross-border programs, supported and financed by the European Commission.

The significance of the cross-border cooperation between a country which is candidate or potential candidate for membership in the European Union, and a country member state of EU, can be seen through several elements: bigger number of financial resources intended for the development of the cross-border cooperation; direct transmission of positive and useful experiences from the European Union, i.e. spill over effect of expertise and

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[46] Cross-border IPA program 2007-2013, Greece-Macedonia, pp.42-52,
http://www.sep.gov.mk/content/Dokumenti/MK/CR_MK-COMM_NATIVE_2008_MK%283%29.pdf

"good practices" from the member states towards the candidate and potential candidate countries for membership in the European Union. The difference in the dynamics and the quality of the cross-border cooperation between: two member states of EU; one EU member state and one candidate or potential candidate countries; two candidate or potential candidate countries, is quite significant.

Macedonian cross-border cooperation with Greece, Bulgaria, Albania and Kosovo is every important from many aspects, i.e. historical, political, cultural, economical, etc. The appropriate implementation of the well formulated programs can contribute for a better regional cooperation and integration, and can be a motif for future common activities in the field of integration of these countries in the European Union. For example, the implementation of some of the IPA projects for cross-border cooperation like: Revitalization of the main road M5 – transit road in Bitola from East to North – Bitola (Macedonia) – Florina (Greece), worth 565.057 €; Establishment of long-term cross-border cooperation and exchange of cultural and historical heritage between Strumica (Macedonia) – Petrich (Bulgaria) ; etc., meant a closer cooperation among the local citizens in both sides of the border area. This is one of the ways for surpassing of the past and current conflicts between these states, and creating and building a common future in the European Union.

CONCLUSION

The regional questions and international obligations which are incorporated in the European Partnerships, (agreements between the European Union and the countries from the Western Balkans and other candidate and potential candidate countries), are condition sine qua non for all these countries if they want to become part of the European Union. Some of the priorities noted in these partnerships are: movement from the Stability Pact to some regional framework for cooperation which will emphasize the regional aspects; effective implementation of CEFTA (Central European free trade Agreement); providing a good neighborhood relations, through intensification of the efforts for resolving the problem with the "name issue" between Macedonia and Greece, misunderstanding between Macedonia and Bulgaria regarding to some historical questions, etc; effective fight against organized crime, illegal trade and smuggling, judicial cooperation, border management, readmission, environmental protection, etc. However, if the communication among the national security systems of the neighboring countries and countries from the region of Western Balkans in general is successful, and there are synchronized actions in the protection of the

environment, regional trade, regional economic and energetic cooperation, a good level of political relations and communications could be achieved.

We can conclude that Macedonian cross-border cooperation is a good instrument for a good regional cooperation and Euro-integration, because the common resolving of problems, and the common facing with challenges, means getting closer for the states, building a common way for integration towards the European Union, and improvement of the stability in Western Balkans, which means stability in whole Europe. "United in diversity" should mean "a welcome" for the states from Western Balkans, but also their approximation to the democratic systems which are typical for most member states of the European Union.

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MOTIVATION FACTORS FOR ACCEPTING/REFUSING CHANGES

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ABSTRACT

The changes, as extremely dynamic (un)predictable trends, situations and states, design a large portion of person's subjective relation in them. In that direction, the changes accelerate and reflect person's inner world toward the surroundings.

Human resources represent, in their specific way, the relation toward changes. That is how every employee decides for his projection and relation toward changes. The employee can decide to work as much as possible, just as much not to get penalty or as least as possible – and this decision is reached every working day by him/her. On the other hand, the manager's aim is to maximize the chances for the first one and to minimize the chances for the last one. But, if the manager does not know what the workers can be motivated from or how he can motivate them, than his aim will be unrealized. The need of giving answer to the question: What is an individual driven from to accept or to refuse to work or to accept or to refuse certain change? Or in this case, concretely, the question will be: What are the teachers driven from to work or to accept certain changes that would do their work better? The search for the answer is the incitement for creating this paper work. In fact, this paper work's goal is to show (and prove) the most important motivation factors that effect the employees' drive to work, and, the ways these motivation factors to be activated for manager's aim to be fulfilled. Although we perceive the motivation as personal category that is different for everyone, still there are motivation factors that are common for certain groups of people. So, one of manager's tasks is to identify both the common motivation factors and groups of employees in his/her organization who are mostly affected by these motivation factors. Furthermore, he/she should apply adequate strategies as tools to reach his/her ultimate goal – the employees to decide to work as much as possible. From what is stated in this paper work, managers can get detailed image of different motivation factors and of the benefits and weaknesses from their aimed usage. As a result of that, the managers, depending on the organizational context they work in,

can decide to implement some of these motivation factors or can decide for mixed usage of some of them.

Key words: motivation, manager, changes

INTRODUCTION

The successful change management asks for huge manager's dedication since they possess the top working positions in the organization, while the successful realization and implementation of the change is conditioned by common efforts of the dedicated manager and motivated employees. The managers, acting as leaders, should navigate the change because the new system should stand on its feet, but every new system needs support especially from the leading positions. The employees, acting as implementators of the change, should be motivated to realize the change at its best. Above mentioned support from the leading positions (leaders) refers to the motivation that should initiate the employees, through change implementation, to better their work, and to achieve organization's goals for continuous development.

Individual working achievements depends on:

1. Motivation (employee's wish for working)

2. Ability (or capacity to successfully complete the working tasks)

3. Working environment (or resources need for completion the work).[47]

If the employee does not have capacity or ability to successfully complete the working tasks, the manager can obtain him/her training. Furthermore, if the employee, him/herself detects lack of capacity for successfully complete the working tasks, he/she can take some actions such lack of capacity to overcome. If there is a problem with needed sources, the manager can, also, put some efforts to supply them. But, if the problem is motivation, the manager task, as well as the employee problem is much more serious. The motivation is important because of its key meaning for achievements, as well as for its immaterial character. The motivation is not just money or other financial benefit. It is much more – it is a recognition or punishment; inclusion or exclusion; authorization; involvement; ignoring; ban; the motivation means fear of losing, need for progression, ascension on the social ladder, wish for confirmation and acceptance…

In addition, there are the basic explanations for four motivation factors that were the base for the research, which results (in sublimated

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[47] Грифин Р. В., Основи на менаџментот, А&М Универзитет во Тексас, Houghton Mifflin Company, 1996

form) are part of this paper. These four motivation factors (fear of losing the job, wish for professional promotion, need for group affiliation and wish for excelling the working performances) are chosen as more important stimulants that affect the employees (in this case – the teachers in elementary and high schools) in their readiness for completion the working tasks, in accordance to other influential peripheral situations in social and economic environment in our country.

FEAR OF LOSING THE JOB

In each of the motivation theories one can notice a linking string. That means that one can notice "the carrot" as motivation factor (derived from the oldest motivation theory named "A Carrot or a Stick" – award or penalty; here this term is used as synonym for award). Very often this "carrot" takes a form of some financial benefit – salary or other bonus. The problem with this approach is that usually everyone gets "a carrot", irrespectively of his/her quality or quantity performance, whether through group salary increasing or automatic promotion after certain number of working years spent or so on. The problem increases when other motivation factors for influencing the employees should be used in situations when "the donkey is in barn full of carrots – so what will make it go outside of the barn?"[48]

The answer is – "the stick" (synonym for penalty). Here it is used to imply to the fear of losing the job. But, using the fear of losing the job as motivation factor has many cons. The motivation based on fear can cause resistance and wish for revenge toward the person or thing that generate this fear. According to nature the fear itself can not exist without causing negative reflections.

We have to be aware that this approach is not the best choice, because it raises uncomfortable feelings that lead to unwanted results, such as non-qualitative work done, no interest for organizational progression, no undertaking responsibility and risks and so on. But, still, one can not ignore the strength of this motivation factor, which can obtain even a minimal realization of needed actions.

Based on the results from the research, conducted on accidental sample of the population of teachers in elementary and secondary schools in the region of south-western Macedonia, one can conclude that the fear of losing the job takes the last position among other motivation factors when it is about employees' stimulation for completing their working tasks or for

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[48] Phil L. Méthot, no name article retrieved on 16.08.2011 from:
https://methotology.com/Motivation_Definitions.html

accepting the changes related to their working positions. This means that the influence of this motivation factor is unimportant, no matter if we talk about male or female teachers, for younger or older teachers, for teachers that teach in rural or urban schools or worked more or less years.

WISH FOR PROFESSIONAL PROMOTION

The professional promotion as a motivation factor belongs in the system for employees' rewarding after well job done or after certain number of years spent. Here, we talk about employees' rewarding after well job done, because employees' rewarding after certain number of working years spent does not stimulate the workers to give their best and to invest themselves in the work for which they are sure that after some strict period, no matter if they worked as good as they could, just average or bed, they will be promoted just because they worked on some work position for that strict period of time.

The professional promotion, as stated in „Employee Promotion: The Ladder of Motivation"[49], means that "the journey went well and the employee got to the specific station in the organization, and the developing process of his/her professional way has just started."

The promotion means going higher on the professional ladder. If the employee considers that even with all the requirements fulfilled he/she did not get the deserved promotion, this kind of situation will be perceived as unfair non-recognition of his/her work and ambitions. That can make him/her feeling unimportant and the ignorant attitude by his/her supervisor can lead to feeling that he/she is stagnating or even going backward in his/her work performance. It is true when one says that only a man with a possibility of promotion is a successful one. The promotion means a hope for better future.

The most important part in connection to the professional promotion is unfair promotion of his/her piar in the organization. This not only that results in demoralization of other employees, but can cost the organization, too. Due to that, irrespectively which professional promotion policy has been chosen by the organization (policy of strictly defined criteria for promotion, policy of estimating individual efforts and achievements, policy of putting employees that posses managerial qualification on higher positions and so on), the

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[49]*Employee Promotion The Ladder of Motivation,* retrieved on 17.08.2011 from: http://www.mbaskool.com/business-articles/human-resource/253-employee-promotion-the-ladder-of-motivation.html

manager should this policy put into practice with extreme care and consideration. Here, the effective and transparent procedure can be of a great help for preserving the organization credibility and respect by each of the organization employees.

The results from the conducted research among the teachers show that the wish for professional promotion (along with the wish for excelling the working performances) is the main motivation factor for successfully completion of the working tasks and for acceptance the changes in connection to the working positions. This is easily understandable if we are aware that the promotion means going forward; accepting changed circumstances, terms and conditions – more working tasks, more obligations, more responsibility, but more benefits, as well.

NEED FOR GROUP AFFILIATION

The term need for affiliation has been made popular by David McLeland. It describes the person's wish for connecting and belonging to certain social group. But, the pioneer who took this need for affiliation more seriously into consideration is Henry Murray, who identified the psychological human needs and motivation processes back in 1938. He developed the taxonomy of needs, including achievements, power and affiliation and he integrated them in one motivation model. Murray concluded that people who have obvious need for group affiliation ask for interpersonal relations and constant approval from those who they contact with. These people by definition are excellent team members.[50]

A very similar term (often they can be used as synonyms) to the term need for group affiliation is a need for identification with the organization. It is not about literal identification with the organization, because the organizations do not posses identities, but it is more about the identification with some individuals who belong to different sub-groups in organization's structure (e.g. In schools there are informal groups of teachers who teach same subjects but in different years – English, Math, and so on; then there is a group of teachers that teach in same classes). Such informal groups, just because of their informality, have the power to obtain a feeling of identification for their members, that is, a feeling for who they are and where they belong to.[51] The need for group affiliation and connection is a characteristic that makes the human a social being. The individual actions define the person, but he/she asks for confirmation for his/her actions'

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[50] retrieved on 17.08.2011 from http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Need_for_affiliation
[51] Caroline A. Bartel, Steven Blader, Amy Wrzesniewski, *Identity and Modern Organization*, Lawrence Erlbaum Associates, Inc., Publishers, New Jersey, 2007, p. 3

rightness and value by other formal or informal group (or organization, or family) members. In case when it is about an organization, the employee who does not have identification in terms of an organization member who contributes to the successfulness of the organization, there is a possibility that he/she might not care enough for fulfilling the organization goals. Having this on mind, it is highly possibly this employee to have a same attitude towards imposed changes in the organization, especially when it is well known that these changes require additional work energy and at the same time cause upsetting the usual work flow.

The need for group affiliation (at least according to this research) is a weak motivation factor for the teachers in elementary and high schools and it does not have much influence to their wish for conducting the every day work tasks or to accepting the changes in connection to their jobs. But, this motivation factor has stronger impact in comparison to the fear of losing the job.

WISH FOR EXCELLING THE WORK PERFORMANCES

To be better, faster, stronger,…; since ages people wanted to reach their capacities' limitations, they wanted to reach maximum of their potentials, to go beyond their abilities, not to be framed into the averageness.

If all of this is true for every part of human life, why the things should be different for one's work, that takes almost half of the time of every working person. The wish for excelling the work performances is a strong motivation factor, especially for employees who have intense ambitions for reaching something more and above the average results. These employees are motivated not only to excel their work potentials, but to use this excelling of their work potentials as tool for reaching higher aims. Often, these higher aims are salary raising, getting some bonus or getting higher position in the organization they work at. The ambitious and committed work force is the most valuable thing that one company posses. But, frequently the bed organization management is a main cause these employees to leave the organization. Not identifying the quality of the workers and non-recognition of their achievements are the key reasons for the organization to be left without their best crew. On the other hand, obtaining good work conditions for positive, creative, ambitious, quality employees to improve their skills and competences and to develop new ones, contributes toward amplifying their organization loyalty.[52]

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52 Greenhaus H. J., Effective socialization of employees: socialization content perspective, Journal of Managerial Issues, 1999

Because of their indigenous curiosity (the wish for excelling the work performances means curiosity for measuring human limits and boundaries, too) the workers who have wish for excelling their work performances much easily accept the changes that are to be happened in the organization. They are driven by innovations, by the thought what can be done better and how the changes can help about that. They are not satisfied with categories as average, good, in ordinary frames. Only excellent, the best, above all are the categories they prefer. That is why the planned changes in the organization are challenges for them, but also a field where they can show what they can do.

The results from the research show that the teachers in elementary and high schools in Southwestern Macedonia, for quality finishing their work tasks and for accepting the changes in their work surrounding, are mostly driven by the wish for excelling the work performances along with the wish for professional promotion. This is due to the fact that teachers relate the excelling the work performances to their qualitative enhancement and to improving the working conditions and overall organization situation.

CONCLUSIONS

The research findings are satisfactory. They show that the wish for excelling the work performances and the wish for professional promotion are the main motivation factors that prevail over other two factors, especially because these motivation factors result in better and more qualitative outcomes. Anyway, the recommendation for the supervisors – managers is to put more attention to and underline the benefits that teachers who accept changes in education can get, such as professional promotion and improving the work performances. The teachers are nearly not affected and influenced by the fear of losing their work positions; they want progression, improvement, changes that would result into their personal promotion to higher position and/or enhancing their work skills, abilities and qualities.

Also, there is a need of further investigating the reasons and factors that turn the teachers away from implementation of changes in education if we want the planned changes to be taken into serious consideration and their implementation to be successful. So, only a revised plan in details for implementation of the planned change in education free from the compulsory dimension, but enriched with direct implementators' (teachers and school mangers) considerations can guarantee a total success and wide-spread acceptance of the planned change from teachers and school managers.

All the stakeholders in education system, starting from Ministry for education and science, the Bureau for education development, school

managers, teachers, local authorities, and other subjects – parents, public and so on, when talking of implementing changes, can be advised to grater level of communication. Only with an open-minded and true communication based on transparent actions from all the listed relevant subjects, one can expect a solid implementation of changes in education that results in wanted outcomes.

Also, it is vital the managers and teachers to work together. A wide and deep transfer of gather knowledge and information from attending trainings for implementation of some concrete change in the educational system should be constantly practiced among school staff.

The managers should be the pioneers in the process of implementing the change, and only then they can expect that their employees would follow them in implementing the needed changes.

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TERM *LANGUAGE POLICY*

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ABSTRACT

This paper will attempt to define the notion of *language policy* and to ask with respect to its other synonyms *language planning* and *language legislation*. Also, special attention will be placed to the above terms in order to clarify the relations between them and thereby contribute to the determination of the term *language policy*.

Keywords: language policy, linguistic planning, linguistic legislation

INTRODUCTION

In determining the term *language policy* it is necessary to describe several other, implicitly, part of the above thematic concept. They, by their determinately essence, i.e. they supply the following: *language policy* (in the narrow sense), *language planning* and *language legislation*.

LANGUAGE POLICY

The term *language policy* (*politique linguistique*) is most comprehensive and features the largest syndication. He contains within itself every decision for guiding and regulating the use of one or more languages in communicating with an organization or when performing any service whatever the nature or size of the organization is or the shape of that decision. The form can be specified through a simple application, by making a list of standardized terms, through provisions on governance, guidelines for the entire staff of any organization or some of its individual members through internal, already passed legislation by a ministry any nongovernmental organization or through laws which must be passed by parliament.

For example, some companies decide to put their products on the market written in English only, while disregarding the language or the age of purchase. Language policy of other companies represented using the

language of the country where they have their offices or marketed products. It is interesting that each of these offices can use the local language when communicating with the company's headquarters in the country. In contrast, many American cinematographers usually shipped anywhere in the world the original versions of films without having to worry about security or authorization to perform translation or over-synchronization with other languages.

In its broader meaning, the term *language policy* covers the concepts *language planning* and *language legislation*. In fact, in everyday use in the immediate meaning of the word, the term *language policy* is often used as a synonym of *language legislation*.

For example, as the Quebec language policy once stated, language policy of France, Canada, the United States or the United Nations, the term contains all the inconsistencies and difficulties because we do not know whether that refers to an arrangement of a particular condition, the arrangement internally managing the communication, any provision of the constitution, a law that determines the status and regulation of the use of languages in a political territory or concerning the provisions of other laws that determine the use of language, even so, it may refer to a completely different area, as sales of automotive and food products.

LANGUAGE PLANNING

The term *language planning* (*aménagement linguistique*) means all measures undertaken by the state governing the use of languages on its territory. Therefore, each project language planning is primarily political, i.e. refers to the global organization of social life, i.e. the way society defines its future through its political institutions.

The way it is conceived and implemented, language planning directly depends on the conception of language in general terms containing its two functions: the *communicative function* and the *function of social integration*. The communicative role of the contact points is evident, and easier to accept, while the second function of the social background, and it is politically delicate and dangerous managed.

From the communicative point of view, language planning by specifying provisions relating to organization of the use of language and choice of technical means necessary for their application. From the perspective of social integration, language planning is based on a social project, on a conception of the relationship between cultural identity of the global society and respect the cultural identity of minority ethno linguistic groups. Thus, the basic feature of language design is the confirmation of a

common language and determining the scope of use of other languages. In this case, the technical provisions are necessary for achieving the basic goals.

Moreover, due to the intensification of communication and market globalization, which is one of the basic features of the modern world, each country should be aware and take into account the obstacles which confront in determining the plan for language planning. There are opportunities that can reflect the social peace and economic and administrative efficiency.

Finally, language planning in any country must be in the form of law. This can be formulated through other provisions and will be introduced and applied in the sectors of public administration. Also, a law can define language policy, but does not include the total number of legal provisions concerning administrative apparatus, as a specific unit. Always and everywhere, language planning imposes the problem of coherence of the total number of measures concerning the language of the majority and also the languages of minorities.

LANGUAGE LEGISLATION

When the state is determined to intervene by adopting legislation and regulation to establish the relationship of the present languages and areas of use, it comes to *language legislation* (*législation linguistique*).

Generally, the law defines the status of language, specifies the use in certain areas where there is uncertainty or linguistic opposition, expressing measures to emphasize the supremacy of the common language and, where appropriate, measures to guarantee the use of minority languages where there is authorization in the final order in directing the behavior of citizens, legal entities or natural persons. Also, the law could be limited to a specific area, such as consumer protection.

However, it is certain that no law is not to such an extent that a general can include all measures of linguistic nature to determine the use of one or another language. In this case, the question of compactness between linguistic and other legislative provisions in relation to language is imposed, especially in education, communication, culture, immigration, and even how a family uses a language. Often, language legislation is the basis for language planning of a particular country and is supplemented by other measures that require special processing.

Language policy can be *implicit* or *explicit*.

Implicit is when we allow freedom to operate the forces that regulate competition between present languages, while language policy is *explicit*

when taking measures to streamline and prescribing the use of languages present in any country or organization.

CONCLUSION

In determining the term *language policy* it is necessary to describe several other, implicitly, part of the above thematic concept and *language policy* (in the narrow sense), *linguistic planning* and *language legislation*. They, by their determination essence are necessary supplement and make the thematic idea more exact. *Language policies* in itself contain any decision to direct and edit the use of one or more languages in communicating with an organization or when performing any service regardless of the nature or size of organization or the shape of that decision. *Linguistic planning* covers all measures taken by the state governing the use of languages on its territory. When the state is determined to intervene by adopting legislation and regulation to establish the relationship of the present languages and areas of use, it comes to *language legislation*.

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HORIZONS

DESIGNING AN ESP TOURISM COURSE

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ABSTRACT

English is currently an increasing medium of instruction for higher education in Western Europe, no matter the kind of college   or Faculty we refer to. This is a result of the fact that most of the bibliography suggested as complimentary material and as authentic literature is increasingly written in English. This paper tries to describe the possibilities of establishing a linkage between the ESP lecturers on the one hand, and the content lecturers as well as the practitioners in tourism industry, on the other hand. One of the objectives of the ESP lecturers is the attempt to predict if the tasks and activities in the ESP class are relevant or appropriate for the students in their tourism career.

Key words: tourism course, content lecturer, English for Specific Purposes
Purposes (ESP).

INTRODUCTION

The world around us is changing. Technology is changing, the needs of the tourist industry are changing, and the students coming into tourism industry are changing. How is tourism education responding to these changes? What kind of paradigm shift is required in the way we educate future tourism managers that goes beyond coping with results in innovation and leadership? These questions represent the essence of tourism education for the 21st century.

The tourism industry has an important role in the development of the economy of a society. The Republic of Macedonia is a considerably small country with a powerful potential of development of modern standards in tourism. It has beautiful lakes, mountain regions, and wide valleys with a moderate climate that offers perfect opportunities for summer and winter tourism. Thus, the crucial questions to the tourism profession are the following: are we able to take the role of a powerful, but responsible actor, or do we accept the role of a reactor? Are we willing to interact with society or are we looking inwards?

The way tourism and hospitality management studies are taught round the world, even in Southeastern Europe, a much more restricted area - is subject to a great deal of variation in such aspects as the different emphases given to subjects such as dietetics, entertainment in tourism, contextual learning, distance learning, environment, etc. In order to equip the students with the needed knowledge of English, it is to establish a close connection between the ESP lecturer and the content lecturer.

According to certain authors (Gonzalez, 2000), ESP is necessarily a more specialized market than the larger area of English as a Foreign or Second Language. ESP lecturers find themselves in a situation where they are expected to produce a course that exactly matches the needs of a group of learners, but are very often expected to do so with no, or very limited preparation time. Then, they have to rely on the scarce recourses to which they are accustomed.

The students at the Faculty of Tourism and Hospitality in Ohrid have the possibility of choosing between two different branches: tourism and gastronomy. Each of these is further subdivided into more specialized sub-branches. The undergraduate students of tourism and hospitality have needs for English at this stage of their practical training (being involved in the management of the hotels, restaurants in the Ohrid area during the season) just as they will later on, as postgraduate students, or professional tourism and hospitality managers will be meeting foreign colleagues or working for foreign firms and institutions in the field of tourism industry.

ESP lecturers do not work in isolation. Their message should be sent in the form most suited to the receiver, i.e. the student, stressing those facts that turn out to be relevant and ignoring those they consider irrelevant after gathering information from several different sources and filtering out the unnecessary. The three basic actors on which the education experience within a college/faculty of tourism and hospitality swivels, i.e. the student, the content lecturer and the ESP lecturer, play significant roles in the development of the content and culture of the disciplines/profession. The more coordination there is among these three parties, the better the experience will be. (Gonzalez, 2000:36).

CONTENT LECTURER

STUDENT
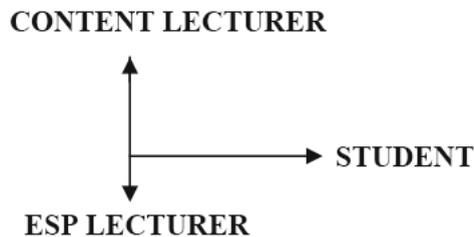
ESP LECTURER

The students are supposed to be much better qualified than their ESP lecturers in the content area /field, and the main aim is to strengthen the acquisition of new language resources in order to use appropriate expressions for specific gastronomy or hospitality expressions. The good ESP lecturer is a good communicator - and, usually vice-versa, he/she should develop the learner's skills of reading, note-taking, summarizing... in relation to specific tasks within the ESP programme, preferably tasks involving the use of authentic materials.

NEEDS ANALYSIS

A language course cannot be designed, unless something is known about the students for whom the course is intended, because the program of study depends on the objectives of the students. Different levels of needs analysis can be achieved since each of the students can express their own need in mind. If the needs cannot be accurately established they cannot be analyzed. Thus, ESP lecturers should always bear in mind the fact that any conclusions concerning needs however well considered would be largely intuitive. Nevertheless, the more information available, the more detailed the needs analyses can be. In practice, most of the ESP teachers are not in a position to undertake a detailed needs analysis to ensure that their topics and additional teaching materials cover all the learners' needs.

ESP LECTURER / CONTENT LECTURER

Whereas the content lecturer should educate the student in the content and culture of the discipline or profession, the ESP lecturer's job is to support this training process by giving the student an English proficiency level high enough to enable the student to interact with professionals that belong to the same field. The main obstacles to this kind of achievement are usually time restrictions and limited resources. It is difficult to expect the ESP lecturer to be in a position to provide such a standard. While the content lecturer is an "expert" in the students' field of study, the ESP lecturer, even though he or she may have experience in various academic or professional fields, is not usually an expert in that field. Therefore, the ESP lecturer will have to be careful not to move into areas of expertise and responsibility that clearly belong to the content lecturer. (Gonzalez, 2000, Brennan, M.,&M.Van Naerssen, 1989).

Interdisciplinary collaboration is very important in designing an ESP tourism course. This refers to gathering information from different

departments and different areas of knowledge aiming at the solution of making more appealing the tourist promotion. Moreover, it should be a strategy for tourism studies to follow the challenges of the modern society.

It is the role of the ESP lecturer to teach either English language or language skills associated with the subject or both, but not the subject itself. If ESP teachers are faced with a subject they consider quite unknown to them, then they are likely to question their self-confidence and ability to teach the specific English of that subject.

Some of the advantages of interdisciplinary collaboration are:
- It offers more flexibility to the regular language course; it widens the scope of the more traditional language course since it includes topics that are not usually considered within a traditional L2 curriculum.
- Students are more motivated; it serves to satisfy students' vocational needs and they feel more confident at the end of their undergraduate studies with a specialized bibliography written in English in order to prepare their final project to get the degree.
- It is more rewarding for the teacher because in this way they may feel that they are preparing the students for 'real' life; it is a way to go into team-teaching with teachers from other disciplines;

There are disadvantages concerning the interdisciplinary collaboration like the need to conduct an analysis to detect the needs of the students; the demand for a greater competence from the teachers as well as continuous updating; the difficulty of obtaining appropriate teaching materials, which means extra work to supplement existing materials and to design new ones. Moreover, there is always a need to have extra-academic support (companies, institutions).

ESP LECTURER / OTHER FACTORS

When we refer to other factors we mean all those from which we can benefit in the way of improving our competence as ESP lecturers and, as a consequence of this improvement, help our students develop the most valuable communication skills. The first source of information may come from other teaching institutions. It is a good idea to know what other ESP lecturers do in institutions different from ours but with similar students. The second source of information can be programs for higher education that are supported by the EC. The European Community program in the field of higher education aims at improving the quality and the 'European Dimension' of higher education through a broad range of activities. Student exchange, IMG (individual mobility grants for teacher training), JEP (joint European projects) and other activities play a vital role in producing high

quality human resources, and adapting them to the constantly emerging needs for new qualifications, and educating future generations as citizens in a European context.

ESP LECTURER/ STUDENT

It is obvious that there are far more opportunities for acquisition of the target language in a country where that language is spoken than outside of one. The value of study abroad for future tourism and hospitality managers can be invaluable: enlarged horizons, enhanced career prospects as well as more highly developed language skills. An important degree of cooperation between the content lecturer, ESP lecturer and student would certainly provide a more satisfactory educational experience. However, in determining learners' language needs, one has to be careful to distinguish real, current needs (what are the student needs - content lecturers being the source of this information)[53]. Both of them should be distinguished from student desires (what the student would like to be able to do with the languages) and teacher-created needs (what the ESP lecturer imagines is needed or would like to impose on the students).

MATERIALS

Materials play a vital role in ESP teaching. The outputs in terms of the students' communicative skills at the end of the course will heavily depend upon the inputs they receive mainly in the form of library books, recorded messages, etc.

Published ESP materials, which are very often distributed worldwide, may have certain advantages and disadvantages. First of all, they provide a shape and an organization. They may not cover the necessary topics for the course, which means that the ESP lecturer has to make efforts to supply target texts from a variety of sources. These materials will meet the requirements produced by needs analysis.

Most ESP materials are an attempt to insert specific subject content into an EFL framework, thus holding a link between a general EFL and ESP, which, perhaps, should not exist. The ESP teacher doesn't need an ESP material writer who has a textbook or course book but rather a bank of materials from which to draw inspiration.

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[53] Although the potential employer may be able to specify needs at some gross level, he is a non-expert in analyzing communicative situations. Because of that this information will have to be wisely analyzed and interpreted by the ESP lecturer so that the output can be transferred directly to the learners.

The ESP courses at the Faculty of Tourism and Hospitality have become quite consolidated courses, beginning with English for General Purposes at the first year of their studies and continuing with ESP courses for gastronomy, tourism and hospitality management in the following years. These courses provide an over-all shape to the learning, helping the students predict where they are going, how far they have already gone, and how far they have still to go. An additional advantage to these courses is the ESP lecturers' attempts to produce a file rather than a book for the students' needs. This has proved to enhance the teaching process in the classroom, providing a firm background where not only the instructor but the student as well, feels content and satisfied with the topics, language exercises and communicative activities.

CONCLUSION

In this paper we have tried to outline one of the possible ways of designing an ESP tourism course - although it deserves to be explored in greater detail. At the Faculty of Tourism and Hospitality more and more students are required to read texts in English or to speak or write English both in their academic training and at work. Focusing on this motivating approach, an ESP lecturer has to carry in mind that the students' primary concern is success in their chosen specialty areas, and that the ESP lecturer becomes more of an equal partner in the learning/teaching process.

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THE FRENCH PRESENT PARTICIPLE INABSOLUTE CONSTRUCTIONS AND ITS EQUIVALENTS IN MACEDONIAN

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ABSTRACT

One of the more important verbal characteristics of the present participle is that it can be found as a predicate in an absolute construction, constructing a participle sentence which is grammatically independent of the main clause. As equivalent of the present participle form used in an absolute construction in the French language, in the Macedonian language we mostly encounter a causal subordinate clause (Les moteurs d'alors **ne résistant guère**, une panne livra Mermoz aux Maures; […] (TH) [54] = **Бидејќи** тогашните *мотори* **не беа издржливи**, некаков дефект го доведе Мермоз до рацете на Маврите; […]. (нв). Beside the causal subordinate clause, other equivalents which are frequently encountered are a declarative subordinate clause, a clause of manner and a verbal adverb.

Key words: present participle, absolute construction, equivalents, causal clause

INTRODUCTION

The term "*absolute constructions*" means constructions which are composed of two elements constructing a predicative relationship. One of the elements, i.e. the subject always appears with a nominal nature, while the other one, the predicate, or the carrier of the predicative value, can be an adjective, a participle or a prepositional group. Due to the appearance of the participle as a second member, these constructions are often named *absolute participle constructions (clauses)* or *participles used as separated elements.* [55]

Beside the binary character, another aspect showing the originality of the absolute constructions is the fact that they are so-called *clausal*

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54 *Terre des hommes,* Antoine de Saint-Exupéry (electronic version)
55 S. Hannon, *Les constructions absoluec en français moderne*, Louvain, Paris, 1989, p.40

remnants[56] which do not contain elements which are primary and essential to a clause. A part of the absolute constructions originate from the structure: <u>avoir + object + object attribute</u> which can be considered a special type of absolute constructions with the verb *avoir:*

       Le cœur battant, *je ramassai …* (*J'avais le cœur battant …*)
       L'air méprisant, *elle est partie…* (*Elle avait l'air méprisant*...)

       The absolute construction can be placed at the beginning of the statement, between the subject and the verb, as well as at the end of the sentence. The mobility of the sentence's frames is a characteristic due to which the absolute constructions can be analysed as a part of the separated constructions (*constructions détachées).*

PARTICIPLE CLAUSE

       The present participle form is part of the absolute construction with a subject of its own, constructing a *participle clause* which is grammatically independent of the main clause:

       Dieu aidant, (absolute participle clause), *nous vaincrons* (main clause).

       Dieu – subject of the participle clause
       Nous – subject of the main clause

       In this manner of use, the participle appears in the role of a predicate which carries an independent information concerning the nominal group with which it appears in combination. In such a way, together with the nominal part, it constructs a logical sentence: something is claimed (*predicate)* with regards to something else (*subject*). This concludes that the primary structure of the participle clause is <u>subject+predicate</u>.

       According to some linguists, the nominal group in the participle clause can not be called a *subject* because the present participle is unchangeable with regards to the category of grammatical person, while according to its morphological definition, it agrees with the verb. According to them, the nominal part upon which the participle relies in the participle clause, appears in the role of a *theme* (part of the sentence which carries data known from the previous text or from the con-situation[57]) which does not perform any other function in the sentence.[58]

       Within the frame of the participle clause, the participle which has a role of a predicative centre, appears both in a simple and a complex form: *le*

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56 S. Hannon…p.15.
57 L. Minova-Gjurkova, *Синтакса на македонскиот стандарден јазик,* p. 225.
58 D. Denis, A. Sancier-Chateau, *Grammaire française,* Librairie générale française,
1994, p.392-393.

*soir tombant…, son père étant mort…, cette affaire ayant été réglée…*as in the following example:

Le soir tombant brutalement, ils l'évitèrent de justesse et se remirent en marche.

The participle clause is also analysed as a *part-clause without a connecting element* because it is tied to the main clause directly, without the mediation of a means of connection, providing the relationship between the two clausal structures in the participle clause, through the verbal manner, i.e. the present participle.[59]

Concerning the two elements which are parts of the participle sentence, their mutual relationship is equal and we can not say that there are subordinate members, nor that there exists a coordination relationship. Thus, in the example above, *aidant* is not a subordinate member of *Dieu*, nor can any of the two elements be deleted without disrupting the syntactical structure and the meaning of the sentence.

Characteristic of the participle clause is that the present participle can describe an action in a different tense than the tense used in the main clause. Unlike the participle clauses, in the subordinate present participle constructions where it refers to a nominal or pronominal group of the main clause, the action described with the participle form is placed in the tense which is used in the main verb.

The participle clause is relatively independent concerning the main clause which can also be concluded from its separation from the rest of the sentence with a comma, dash or quotation marks, as well as the possibility to change its place in the sentence.

However, beside the relative grammatical independence, the lack of a verb in the personal verb form, which is replaced with a present participle form, strips the participle clause off of its independence due to the fact that it is defined as an internal constituent with a function of an adverbial. The function of an adverbial with which the participle sentence appears, could be a part of a future research. In this paper we focus on the predicate role of the participle form in the absolute construction, i.e. in the participle clause.

The following examples are presented as an illustration of this verbal function of the present participle:

(1) *Les moteurs* d'alors **ne résistant guère**, une panne livra Mermoz aux Maures; [...]. (TH)

(1.1) Тогашните *мотори* **беа слаби** и **поради** некаков дефект Мермоз им падна в раце на Маврите; […]. (ЗЛ)[60]

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59 P. Le Goffic, *Grammaire de la phrase française*, p.486-489.
60 *Земја на луѓето,* Antoine de Saint-Exupéry, Детска радост,Skopje, 1998
   (translation: Gjorgji Marjanovich)

(1.2)   **Бидејќи** тогашните *мотори* **не беа издржливи**, некаков дефект го доведе Мермоз до рацете на Маврите; […]. (нв)[61]

(2) *Le code civil* **obligeant** le couple marié à la vie commune, ils ont invoqué la loi pour appuyer leur demande de modification de ce contrôle judiciaire. (LM)[62]

(2.1) **Бидејќи** *граѓанскиот законик* **го обврзува** брачниот пар на заеднички живот, тие се повикаа на законот за да го поткрепат нивното барање за промена на таа судска контрола.(нп)

(3) *La promenade* **devenant** impossible, *la conversation* de ces dames *se faisant* de plus en plus insignifiante, j'occupai donc au travail à peu près toutes les heures du jour. (Isab)[63]

(3.1) **Бидејќи не постоеше можност** *за прошетка,* а *разговорот* на госпоѓите **стануваше** сè понеажен, останував на работа речиси целиот ден. (нп)

(4) *Mademoiselle Verdure* **s'avançant,** *Isabelle* **se reculant,** toutes deux se déplacèrent de quelques pas; puis j'entendis: […]. (Isab.)

(4.1) И двете се поместија за неколку чекори, *госпоѓа Вердир* **одејќи понапред,** *Изабела* **враќајќи се наназад**:[…] (нп)

(4.2) И двете се поместија за неколку чекори **така, што** *госпоѓа Вердир* **отиде понапред,** а *Изабела* **се врати назад**: […]. (нп)

(4.3) И двете се поместија за неколку чекори **на тој начин што** *госпоѓа Вердир* **отиде понапред** а *Изабела* **се подврати назад**: […]. (нп)

(5) Les coudes sur les genoux, *ses mains* croisées **cachant** son front, voici ce qu'elle me raconta. (Isab.)

(5.1) Еве што ми раскажа, со лактите на колена и **криејќи** го челото *со вкрстени раце.* (нп)

(5.2) Еве што ми раскажа додека ги потпираше рацете на колена и **го криеше** *челото со вкрстени раце.* (нв)

(6) *Mon piano* **étant** le seul dont elle pût se servir, elle profitait de mes absences pour s'exercer. (PC)[64]

(6.1) **Бидејќи немаше** друг *клавир* освен мојот, таа ги искористуваше моите отсуства и се вежбаше на него. (ШК)[65]

(7) *Les bateaux* à vapeur **n'existant point** encore entre la France et la Corse, on s'enquit d'un navire en partance pour l'île que Miss Lydia se proposait de découvrir. (C)[66]

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61 Our version of the translation

62 *Le Monde* (12-13.06.09, 03.09.2009)

63 *Isabelle,* A. Gide (electronic version)

64 *La peau de chagrin,* Honoré de Balzac (electronic version)

65 *Шагринска кожа,* Оноре де Балзак, АЕА Издавачи, 2001
    (translation: Ljubisha Stojanovich)

66 *Colomba*, Prosper Merimée (electronic version)

(7.1) **Бидејќи** тогаш воопшто **немаше** *параброди* меѓу Франција и Корзика, тие побараа некој кораб кој тргнува за островот кој мис Лидија имаше намера да го открие. (нп)

(8) Fatigué du voyage et *chaleur* **aidant**, Nicola Sarkozy avait lâché en public: […]. (LF)[67]

(8.1) Изморен од патувањето, а и **заради** *жештината*, Никола Саркози изјави пред јавноста: [...]. (нп)

In certain expressions which are mostly used in the administrative language, the present participle appears without a subject: *étant donné, étant entendu, étant établi, s'agissant de, étant + adjective or participle attribute, y ayant.*

These constructions are remnants of the former use of the impersonal present participle in an absolute construction.

(9) **Étant donné** le prix payé par chacune des parties, le Hamas et les Israéliens auront besoin de cette force de protection. (LM)

(9.1) **Имајќи** ја **предвид** цената која ја платија двете страни, Хамас и Израелците ќе имаат потреба од оваа заштитна сила. (нп)

(9.2) **Знаејќи** колкава цена платија двете страни, Хамас и Израелците ќе имаат потреба од оваа заштитна сила. (нп)

(9.3) **Ако се земе предвид** цената која ја платија двете страни, Хамас и Израелците ќе имаат потреба од оваа заштитна сила. (нп)

(10) **S'agissant de** l'agriculture, la Cour doute de la fiabilité des informations fournies. (UE)[68]

(10.1) **Кога станува збор** за земјоделството, Судот се сомнева во веродостојноста на доставените информации. (нп)

(10.2) **Што се однесува до** земјоделството, Судот се сомнева во веродостојноста на доставените информации. (нп)

(11) Il s'agit en outre d'un marché très dynamique, plusieurs entreprises **y ayant** pénétré et en étant sorties au cours des trois dernières années. (EU)

(11.1) Меѓу другото, се работи за мошне динамичен пазар **затоа што** повеќе претпријатија влегоа и излегоа **од него** во текот на последните три години. (нп)

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67 Le Figaro (15.10.2007, 12-13.06.09, 03.09.2009, 09.03.2009)
68 Exemple from: http://europa.eu/index_fr.htm

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THE MACEDONIAN LANGUAGE

In the French examples, the subject function in the absolute construction is represented by the nominal group within which they appear:

- nouns with a determinant: (1) *les moteurs*, (2) *le code civil*, (3) *la promenade*, (5) *ses mains*, (6) *mon piano*, (7) *les bateaux.*

- personal nouns: (4) *Mademoiselle Verdure*

- nominal group without a determinant, introduced with a conjunction (*et)*: (8)

The subject of the main clause, to which the present participle does not refer, can be found as:

- personal pronoun: (2) *ils*, (3) *je*, (5) *elle*
- nominal group: (1) *une panne*, (8) *Nicola Sarkozy*
- adjective group: (4) *toutes deux*
- indefinite pronoun: (7) *on*

As equivalents of the present participle form used in an absolute construction in the French language, the following constructions appear in the Macedonian language

subordinate clause:

- causal subordinate clause: (1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 3.1, 6.1, 7.1, 8.1, 11.1)

- declarative subordinate clause: 4.3 (with the usage of the noun *начин*), 10.1, 10.2

- subordinate clause of manner: 4.2 (with the usage of the pronominal adverb *така* in the main clause and *што* in the subordinate part-sentence)

- conditional subordinate sentence (9.3)
- *verbal adverb*: 4.1, 5.1, 9.1 (from the expression *има предвид)*
- *personal form of a verb*: (5.2)

In example (1.2), the adjective (*издржливи*) which has a role of a nominal part of the verbal-nominal predicate, appears as equivalent of the participle form of the verb *résister.*

CONCLUSION

From the analysis of the examples above, a conclusion can be made that in the Macedonian language, the causal subordinate clauses and the verbal adverb appear as the most frequent translation equivalents of the absolute construction which includes the present participle in the French Language. The reverse analysis would be an interesting topic for a future research. This means that having the examples for the use of the causal clause

in the Macedonian language as a starting point, we would be able to analyze the respective equivalent structures in the French language in order to examine whether the participle sentence will be the most frequent translation equivalent in that case, too.

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TWO DIFFERENT REALITIES - THE CHARACTERS OF *NO NAME WOMAN* AND *FA MU LAN* IN THE NOVEL *WOMAN WARRIOR* BY THE AUTHOR MAXINE HONG KINGSTON

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ABSTRACT

This paper refers to two specific female characters in the novel *Woman Warrior* in which the author Maxine Hong Kingston detects the formation of her own identity through the relations with her mother and other female relatives. Developing together with her own writing, Kingston pictures her own struggle and pain in the process of discovering her own voice. The main objective of the author of *Woman Warrior* is to present female depression in the family and society through the stories of the women in her family. One of the most striking characters are the one of No Name Woman and Fa Mu Lan as two opposite sides of the female nature.

Key words: identity, family, society, female characters

By applying the stories of her mother into her writings together with myths and legends from Chinese history, Kingston gives her novel Woman warrior an autobiographical character mixed with fiction having only one purpose – to convey a unique message of the role of women in the family and the society. Maxine Hong Kingston (1940) is a Chinese American a term which she gives of herself as a second generation of Chinese immigrants in America. Even though they were highly educated her parents faced the reality and had to perform different jobs in their new country. It is from the relation to the old country that Kingston gets inspired for her works. The life in the new country and the contrasts with way of life in China is deeply rooted in her novels.

The theoretical nature of this paper resides on the studies of the English sociologist Jeffrey Weeks, who deals with social relations and the role of the individual in the society. Weeks admits that almost every society completely imposes itself over the individuals and leads to formation of social positions as a result of social needs. Many theoreticians afterwards accept this argument in describing gender differences. Weeks quotes Weinstein and Plath who claim that individuals accept and practice the ways of conduct imposed by the society. At the same time the family becomes the

only "tool" leading to precisely formed social roles. During this process, according to Weeks there is not much of an opportunity to perform maneuvers. Thus, the society, according to Weeks, by the help of its members becomes a basic agent which makes the whole process of social functioning possible.[69]

The main subject of this paper is the two characters: No Name Woman and Fa Mu Lan. The purpose of this paper is to compare the two characters as two opposites of the female nature, sensuality against fight, victim against fighter, and fear against courage

Woman warrior consist of stories about five women: the deceased aunt of Kingston or No Name Woman, the woman warrior Fa Mu Lan, Kingston's mother, Brave Orchid, her sister, Moon Orchid and finally Kingston herself. The chapters contain Kingston life experience combined with several other stories told by her mother, related to Chinese history, mythology and Chinese beliefs and traditions.

The novel Woman Warrior begins with the chapter "No Name Woman", a story of Kingston's aunt from China. She remained forgotten in the past and her family never mentioned her because she was considered a sinner, giving birth to a child while her husband was away for many years. After the villagers attacked her residence, she jumped in the well together with her newborn baby. Mother reveals this story to Maxine when she is on the verge of becoming woman. At the same time the mother tries to suppress this story and forbids her daughter to repeat it. But, Kingston deliberately re-tells the story as an act of political resistance to patriarchy. Considering that her aunt suffered injustice, Kingston tries to understand her aunt's situation and what had really happened so that she would have deserved the greatest reprimand from her family and the society. The village she lived in was a conservative society. Women who perform adultery were severely punished. In such an environment, neither sexuality had been discussed, nor individuality of women and her position in the society. Besides the villagers, the family also took part in the attack of No Name Woman. Thus, society and family are two factors altering the life of No Name Woman and the fortune of her child.

Jeffrey Weeks also writes about the society as main cause of emerging ides of sexuality and sexual behavior and he first tries to define the society and later to represent the sexuality and sexual activities caused by the society, based on this theory. According to him, if we have in mind the definition of the notion of "society" then we will notice that the theory defines the society as range of social activities which help us lead our every day life. Society does not represent a whole managed by certain

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[69] Weeks Jeffrey, *SEXUALITY,* Routledge, New York, 1986, p. 55

determinants, but a network of institutions, beliefs, habits ideologies and scattered social activities whose interconnections should be discovered and not taken literally. If this idea of the "social", according to Weeks, is transferred over sexual activities then we will realize that what is described as sexual is determined by several social activities, each causing different notion of that what each sexual activity represents.

The idea of sexuality, imposed by the society, as something which is not negotiable, in "No Name Woman" is accepted by the family as well trying to erase her existence out of the family history.

"You must not tell anyone, my mother said, what I am about to tell you. In China your father had a sister who killed herself. She jumped into the family well. We say that your father had all brothers because it is as if she had never been born."[70]

The revealing of this family secret is a sign of warning for the young girl Maxine who hears this story when she is about to become woman. The fact that her mother reveals her this hidden part of family history does not mean that she wants to mention the young woman who died but to indicate to her daughter how brutal the destiny of a young woman could be.

The family together with the society is implemented in the idea to condemn No Name Woman for her immoral act. This is why, Kingston positions double thesis of the character of her aunt. She builds her character based on two assumptions of her nature of which the first one is that she was a victim and the second one is that she was passionate lover willingly engaged in sexual intercourse. Not being able to decide which characteristics she would give to her character, Kingston leaves the reader with the possibility to double interpretation of her character.

 At one moment she represents her aunt as a victim:
"My aunt could not have been the lone romantic who gave up everything for sex. Women in the old China did not choose. Some man had commanded her to lie with him and be his secret evil. I wonder if he masked himself when he joined the raid on her family."[71]

It seems as Kingston tries to find a way to approve of her aunt's behavior and the situation she found herself in. She thinks that perhaps No Name Woman had no choice and she was forced to make the act she was

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[70] Hong Kingston Maxine, *THE WOMAN WARRIOR*, Vintage International, New York, 1989. p. 4.
[71] *Woman warrior*, p. 6

condemned for. Living in that community she could not have revealed the secret of her situation because she knew that she would be condemned. Besides this, Kingston demonstrates her suspicion of the hypocrisy of patriarchy and this is why she thinks that the person who made her aunt act immorally did not considered himself as immoral as well, but took part in the group of villagers who attacked the young woman. In patriarchy, all men, according to Kingston, act the same.

"The other man was not, after all, much different from her husband. They both gave orders: she followed. "If you tell your family I'll beat you. I'll kill you. Be here again next week.""[72]

The idea that No Name Woman was abused by her husband and the man she got pregnant with is perhaps too brutal, but still Kingston decides to bring this supposition to light. Even though this is only a supposition, it would be of great help for us to get insight into the lives of women in China and the way they were treated by men.

The notion of male domination over women is also present in the theory of Jeffrey Weeks. Before giving conclusion on why men have power over women he tries to define power and relate it to the notion of sexuality.[73] Power, according Weeks is no longer a unity controlled by one group of people, but it a process established through a range of social activities. Thus, the notion of sexuality is not formed by a single entity which, according the sociologists is the society, and according the feminists is patriarchy, but it is formed by several mechanisms leading to a state of power and submission. Further more, Weeks focuses on different ways of establishing power, of which the most interesting is the gender model of domination. Gender differences, according to Weeks, represent the basis of domination of men over women. The knowledge of female sexuality is a result of historical power of men to define women. Weeks uses the statement of Rosalind Coward who says that woman is subordinated to man. If we take into consideration this interpretation, we can conclude that the character of No Name Woman could be perceived as a woman completely subordinated to male domination.

The second supposition when analyzing the character of No Name Woman is that she might have been passionate lover living ahead of her time who sacrificed her life for her sexual freedom. Perhaps she was seduced and led by passion instead of reason on her own will.

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[72] Ibid, p. 7
[73] Weeks Jeffrey, p .37-38

By revealing one segment of the nature of No Name Woman, Kingston begins to narrate using the discourse of passion by describing the physical characteristics of the handsome man who might attracted her aunt. She might have been in love with him, but tried to cover her love because it would have been noticed by the community she lived in.

"To sustain her being in love, she often worked at herself in the mirror, guessing all the colors and shapes that would interest him, changing them frequently in order to hit the right combination. She wanted him to look back."[74]

Hence, we can easily acknowledge the fact that No Name Woman lived ahead of her time. While the other family members worked on the field she spent her time engaging with her self. She was preoccupied with her looks because she wanted to be beautiful for the man she adored. Even though she had been married with someone else, she still burned with desire to feel attractive and be loved. This makes her different than other women in her family. This is the first time Kingston mentions the definition of sexual instinct which has always emerged out of male fantasies, but this time the sexual instinct is mentioned by **woman** instead.

Jeffrey Weeks also agrees with the fact that sexual instinct is always related to male notion of love. He mentions several "male" metaphors such as: insurmountable forces, uncontrolled seizures, string drives etc. This means that during the nineteen century love was defined as a matter of "physiology", "force deriving from severe turmoil", urge that can not be controlled by a social norm.

As author of the character of No Name Woman, Kingston denies these claims. Unfortunately, No Name Woman lived at wrong place in wrong time. The villagers attacked her house. She escaped them and gave birth to her child.

"She ran out into the fields, far enough from the house so that she could no longer hear their voices, and pressed herself against the earth, her own land no more. When she felt the birth coming, she thought that she had been hurt. Her body seized together. "They've hurt me too much," she thought."[75]

She is aware that her position in the society is lost and this is why she doesn't feel herself as member of her community.

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[74] *Woman warrior*. p. 9
[75] *Woman warrior* p. 14.

Tragic fate of the young mother and her total isolation of her family and her community makes the character of No Name Woman very interesting as a representative of all women in the patriarchal society. She becomes victim of her time, but the fact that nobody mentioned her for fifty years after her death, points to the (un)willingness of the society to accept her behavior and to hear her part of the story. By dedicating several pages of her novel, Kingston thinks that the fate of her aunt is shared by all women in the world facing the "cruelty" of the "rule" of patriarchy.

Second important female character in Woman Warrior is the character of Fa Mu Lan, famous Chinese heroine who was inspiration of many myths and legends from Chinese tradition. She is major female character of the second part of the novel called "White tigers". There, Kingston establishes a relationship between tradition and modernity just to demonstrate the unchanged attitude of society towards women.

"When we Chinese girls listened to the adults' talk-story, we learned that we failed if we grew up to be but wives or slaves. We could be heroines, swordswomen. Even if she had to rage across all China, a swordswoman got even with anybody who hurt her family. Perhaps women were once so dangerous that they had to have their feet bound."

Fa Mu Lan becomes a fighter for the revenge of her family for all the injustice ever done. From her early days as a young girl she leaves her family for two old people who teach her all fighting skills. The men and woman who she lived with first asked her consent to live with them for fifteen years and to be taught how to fight to survive.

"Do you think you can bear to stay with us for fifteen years? We can train you to become a warrior."

In one occasion the old lady asks Fa Mu Lan this question, but she is afraid to answer it because she is not sure if she would miss her family. After she realizes that the old people have unusual power and that they can create mirror in the water where she could see her family without missing them, she accepts the proposal and stays with them. Even though she is a myth character, Fa Mu Lan is presented as having a human dimension as well. This is why Kingston strengthens her feeling of nostalgia and relation with the family. After she agrees to stay and to learn how to become a fighter, her training starts with the most important thing she has to learn and that is to be silent.

"The first thing you have to learn," the old woman told me, "is how to be quiet."[76] The old lady teaches Fa Mu Lan that the most important thigh one has to learn in order to become a fighter is to learn how to be quiet. This is not a complicated thing for Fa Mu Lan, so she starts her journey.

With the old people advising her, Fa Mu Lan starts to develop both physically and psychologically and to become resistant to everything that could harm her. When she is trained enough she goes to live in a forest and learns how to live without food and water, how to handle cold and heat and how to protect from the wild beasts. This is why she says: "I learned to make my mind large, as the universe is large, so that there is room for paradoxes."[77]

This offers us the possibility to notice that the reason why Fa Mu Lan leaves her family is to learn how to handle every day life situations. Even though she is witness of many amazing things during her journey, she stills thinks clear and tries to become a warrior who would make her parents proud. In the meantime, while she is away from home, her parents decide that she should get married with a boy from the village who does not even know if she is alive. This part of Chinese tradition when one decides to get married with someone who is absent is quite amazing but the main idea that Kingston tries to convey is that families arranged marriages for their children.

Once she hears that her village is attacked by the enemy and that her brothers and her husband-to-be become warriors, she leaves the house of old people and returns home.

"The old people gave me the fifteen beads, which I was to use if I got into terrible danger. They gave me men's clothes and armor." [78]

The paradoxes Fa Mu Lan thinks of during her training now become a reality. Even though she is ready to fight the enemies, she stills hides behind male clothes. Kingston tries to give us clear image of how the others see the brave heroine fighting armies of men. The truth lying under her garments is revealed only to her family and her husband.

Back home, her parents are happy to see her alive, but they are still fighting the enemy. That is why, they engrave their names on her back so

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[76] *Woman warrior.* p. 23
[77] Ibid p. 29.
[78] *Woman warrior* p. 33.

that they think that even if she is dead they would be able to use her body as a weapon to defend from the enemy.

This act of "punishment" applied by Fa Mu Lan's parents does not represent the physical injury, but its cause is much higher which would signify protection in case somebody attacks the family or tries to hurt them. The fact that Kingston represents the brave heroine as a victim to her family, means that the woman is a fighter who can save many people. Even though the family knows the real nature of Fa Mu Lan, her enemies are deceived by her bravery and the ability to disguise. They think that they fight a man and address her as a man. She hears from them the misogynic Chinese sayings that it is better to raise geese than daughters.[79]

The picture presented here is the reality of how the society treated women and depreciated their existence. The fact than Fa Mu Lan listens these words from her enemy, who thinks he is addressing a man instead of a woman, emphasizes the reserved role of women in the society. People did not think that women could be fighters and fight bravely against their "male" rivals. The position of women in Chine was in the family. They were supposed to be mothers, wives taking care of the family. This is why, the surprise is greater when the enemy faces "real" Fa Mu Lan, the woman. After she took off her clothes, she introduced her self in front of the enemy saying: "I am a female avenger."[80] Later, she killed the enemy and saved many people who were imprisoned. Finally, she completed her task and proved that her importance is immense, much greater than the importance of every man.

Before presenting the awareness of Fa Mu Lan for her position in the family and the society, Kingston describes the relation between community and the brave fighter. Fa Mu Lan is a victim for her family, where as the others see in her a woman who saves and releases many people from the enemy. The question that remains unsolved is related to whether people would treat her same if they knew she was a woman. This leads us to the fact that men in Chinese society always had the final word while women's position was always reserved at home doing house work. Still, the way the society forms the notion of sexuality is quite complex and depends on many factors.

According to Jeffrey Weeks[81], the society "produces" the sexuality in a specific way. It comes as a result of certain social activities which determine the sexuality in a specific way. It also comes as a result of certain social activities which determine the human behavior, social definitions and

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[79] *Woman warrior* p. 43.
[80] Ibid p. 43.
[81] Weeks Jeffrey, p. 25.

self-defining, as well as the struggle of those who have power to define and manage as well as the position of those who resist. In that sense, Weeks claims that sexuality comes as a result of negotiation and certain human influence. Having in mind this, the character of Fa Mu Lan can be understood in a dual way by the society. In a society where there are certain ways of organizing the gender roles, it is difficult to erase the stereotypes. This is why, by using the Chinese folk tradition, Kingston tries to "break" the rule and to depict a female character characterized by certain "male" characteristics such as the courage.

The dual nature of the character of Fa Mu Lan persisted in the Chinese tradition for such a long time because it presents the way the woman was perceived when she showed an initiative to fight and to succeed in life. Because this fact is too strong for the Chinese patriarchal beliefs, Fa Mu Lan "becomes" a man having all the attributes of brave warrior.

According to Jeffrey Weeks[82] biological determinism insists on accurate determination of sexuality besides all the attempts to modify it. The social and historical notions refer to the flexibility of sexual nature and the possibility to change it. Thus, we could say that there are thousand of ways for someone to be a man or a woman and to live his/her sexuality. If we accept this dual notion, we could understand why Kingston depicts the double nature of Fa Mu Lan. In order to be present in the Chinese tradition, as a character who would be appreciated, she ought "to be" man and woman at the same time.

The analysis of two female characters present in the novel Woman Warrior by Maxine Hong Kingston emphasizes the real situation of the woman's position in the family and the society in China. Even though these characters are situated in the past, they still hold a universal dimension. The character of No Name Woman is a presentation of woman who gradually disappears from the history. The fact that she is "nameless" confirms her position as a loner, rejected from the society she lives in.

On the other hand, the character of Fa Mu Lan is the character of a warrior. In order to revenge her family, she goes far away to become stronger and tougher. Even though she is a woman, Fa Mu Lan defends her family and leads an army of people who fight the enemy. Her "female" nature comes to surface only when she is alone with her family being a wife, a mother, a sister or a daughter. The others consider her a brave warrior having the heart of a woman.

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[82] Weeks Jeffrey p.54

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THE SIGNIFICANCE OF MACEDONIAN REVIVAL

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ABSTRACT

In Macedonia, the artistic activity during the Revival (the end of the XVIII and XIX century), especially during the late Revival is quite extensive, but also quite "modest" in terms of real artistic value. The Revival represents "degeneration" of Byzantine art, which is slowly replaced by western influences. Changes that occur during the Revival, despite reforms initiated in the fine arts that are not fully effective; however, initiate a process of fundamental change in the cultural mentality in this region. All this creates a breeding ground for the emergence of modern painting in Macedonia in the 20's of XX century.

Keywords: Painting, Macedonia, Byzantine, Revival, continuity.

INTRODUCTION

"Art goes beyond not only physical but spiritual spaces and can communicate with different styles and eras of history. The created enduring values, regardless how much hampered by historical circumstances, yet they accumulate in the genes of upcoming generations who will certainly witness their realization in a different place and different times. The history of Macedonian Fine Arts is a proof of how a thwarted creative urge over centuries may be smoldering, and finally emerge as a catalyst and mediator of an entirely new art."[83]

Macedonian culture and art makes a history whose continuity survives dramatic interruption due to the difficult historical circumstances through which it passes. Interruption of continuity in fine arts in our country results in serious consequences. After the powerful presence of Byzantine art in the region, comes five centuries of Turkish oppression and the

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[83] Јане Бакрески, Мерсиха Исмајлоска. *Личната и социјалната провокација во уметноста // Лицата на кризата*. Европски Универзитет, стр. 530, Скопје, 2011.

diminishing of all artistic activity. Only a handful of icon-painters continue to create and try to preserve that which is experiencing a dramatic sunset.

SOME OF THE CHARACTERISTIC OF MACEDONIAN "OLD ART"

Undoubtedly, what could be separately identified as a visual art created on the territory of Macedonia in the last thousand years are the painting masterpieces of St.Sophia or Holy Virgin - Peribleptos in Ohrid, frescoes in Staro Nagoicani, Nerezi among others. Byzantine art on the territory of Macedonia is of paramount importance not only for Macedonian artists, but also for world culture as a whole.

The influence of Constantinople and Thessaloniki as the main centers of Byzantium is observed in all spheres of medieval art in Macedonia. The authority of the Ohrid Archbishopry is really great and , of course, supported by prominent figures, philosophers and theologians of the Eastern Church.

Frescoes in the cathedral church of St. Sophia, or "God's Wisdom" in Ohrid from XI century, preserved in the narthex, altar space and partially in the nave of the church, are one of the most important preserved ensembles of frescos within the Byzantine art of this period. Or, as Ivan K. Zarov will say, "this is the most complete theological program of a cathedral church within the Byzantine cultural cycle of the XI century. The vibrant compositions in St. Sophia fully correspond with the philosophical thought of Eastern Orthodoxy. Theological thought of Byzantium is the main spearhead of esthetics and art concept that is the spearhead of the creative engagement as a whole".[84]

There is a notion between art historians that in this temple besides fresco-painters from Constantinople and Thessaloniki have worked painters who originate from the local Slavic environment. This will result with significant novelty and freshness in the creative development of the artistic expression.

Remarkable innovations also appeared in terms of the thematic content. According to Prof. Dr. Sasho Korunovski "the new iconographic canons that originate from the fresco painting on Macedonian soil and which eventually became part of the ecumenical Byzantine iconography, and the specific painterly characteristic of the

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[84] Иван К. Заров. *Византиската естетика и средновековното сликарство во Македонија од XI и XII век*. Скопје, 2003.

decorative ensembles, confirm that Macedonian territory greatly contributed to the overall development of Middle Byzantian Art".[85]

Deep spirituality enriched with new thematic contents, sophisticated social allusions and refinement in formulation of the theological ideas, are characteristics which include the frescoes of St. Sophia in Ohrid among the greatest masterpieces of the Byzantine art.

"Mourning the Dead Christ", created in 1164 in the monastery" St. Panteleimon" in Nerezi is a glowing example of the new emotional approach to the classical period of Byzantine art. Emphasis on human emotion reaches its climax precisely in frescoes of this church, built by members of the Byzantine imperial family, decorated by craftsmen from Constantinople.

During the last bloom of Byzantine art, the Palaeologus Renaissance in Macedonia, masterpieces are created that reflect the most important changes in the late-Byzantine painting. The explosive world of expressive artistic energy of the icon-painters Michael and Eutychius, in the Holy Virgin - Peribleptos in Ohrid appears with tremendous momentum. Here we find new solutions innovative visual solutions, characteristic of XIV century. Figures are transpierced with a dose of kinetic energy, whereas the powerful contours and angular folds of the garments contain expressive mobility, corresponding to the dramatic atmosphere of the scenes. All this is surrounded by enhanced facial gestures.[86]

In the first decades of the XV century, Macedonia was completely under Turkish rule, which marks a new and difficult historical period. New historical conditions mean the disappearance of the powerful patron layer. A small number of icon-painters continue to work in an effort to continue the fine energy from past centuries, which is obviously experiencing a dramatic sunset.

"In one of his essay, making a profound thought and emotional depth probe into the complex problems and dilemmas which carry the question of modern Macedonian painting, Gligor Chemerski notes: Forgetting once, after the great medieval monumental styles and hot absoluteness of the art of icon which began to degenerate under baroque influences, to disappear in tasteless sleekness of icon-painters, the sense of plastic speech and expression of life phenomena, Macedonia preserved the sensitivity of the eye, sensitivity to color and dramatic harmonies in folklore and so preserved the collective work related to persistent life, an instinct whose realization was impossible for five centuries".[87]

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[85] Сашо Коруновски, Елизабета Димитрова. *Византиска Македонија*. Скопје, стр.50, 2006.
[86] Паско Кузман, Елизабета Димитрова. *Охрид – Sub Specie Aeternitatis*. Скопје, стр. 178, 2010.
[87] Борис Петковски. *За македонската уметност*. Скопје, стр. 17, 1989.

THE FIRST ATTEMPTS FOR SECULAR PAINTING OF THE LAST ICON-PAINTERS

What is the real value of the Revival in Macedonia?

In Macedonia, in the 20's of XX century appears modern art, but there is no successiveness in artistic development, as is the case with Western art from the Renaissance to Impressionism. The period of Revival for Macedonia is actually a moment of change of direction in fine arts, turning toward the West, i.e. toward the developed art centers in Europe and the world and joining the general flow of world art scene.

Based on the traditions of post-Byzantine art and culture, according to conventional principles of religious art, in this period a visible tendency to avoid the strict canons and codes of iconography is observed as well as a greater openness to esthetics that freely and spontaneously enters from the west.

Art activity during the Revival, especially during the late Revival is quite extensive, but also quite "modest" in terms of real artistic value. The Revival is a "degeneration" of Byzantine art, which is slowly replaced by influences from the west. However, the Revival came to a kind of "local baroque" in the 19th century, from which is derived, in fact, the beginning of world painting in Macedonia in the late 19th and early 20th century, later to give birth to contemporary art. Changes that take part during the Revival, despite reforms initiated in fine arts that are not fully effective; however, initiate a process of fundamental change in the cultural mentality in this region.

By analyzing one of the most important works of an icon-painter from the Revival period in Macedonia, Dicho Zograf, we will consider these changes that occur in the Revival icon.

On the occasion of one hundred and thirty years of the death of Dicho Zograf, as a part of the project "Unknown and little-known icons of Dicho Zograf in Macedonia", academic Cvetan Grozdanov wrote that he is a creator who outstands with his talent in fine arts, culture, communication with his peers and influence over his successors. He leaves the craftsmanship mentality of icon-painters before him, and appears as an independent creator, an artist with personal integrity, aware of his achievements and the progressive changes that he brings to painting. He constantly communicates with writers, people from high ecclesiastical hierarchy, collects notes about iconography and technology of painting, and liturgical books of which he examines the lives of the saints as part of the artistic repertoire in churches.[88]

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[88] Цветан Грозданов. *Живописот во Македонија XVIII-XIX век*, студии, Скопје, стр. 35-55, 2011.

His work is very extensive, with over two thousand icons and represents a characteristic example of the Revival period in Macedonia. Of course, on the territory of Macedonia other icon-painters also worked, but in the manner in which the dominant tendency is to follow the visual concepts of Dicho.

In the process of restoring one of the icons of Dico zograf, in the month of May 2012, in the atelier of the restorer Ilija Shapkaroski in Ohrid, we conducted an analysis of the icon dedicated to the "Constantine and Elena" in terms of esthetics, and the technique and technology used by Dicho in the preparation of this icon.[89]

The extensive work of Dicho Zograf leads to using a technology that is not followed thoroughly. The use of metal strips along the entire length of the facial side of the board is aimed at connecting the two pieces of wood which comprise the board, and to stabilize some parts of the board from further cracking. This use of metal strips is exactly the cause of destabilization, since it uses inappropriate materials (canvas sealed on metal) and leads to destruction of some segments of the icon.

There is a clear tendency for excessive "beautifying"; the presence of many elements into a compositional whole, as well as excessive ornamentation of the robes of saints.

Ornamentation of garments is done in "probaster" technique which means painting the ornaments on golden or silver surfaces. Part of the ornamentation is done by using of the "stipple-graver" (the ornaments, especially over the nimbuses are engraved in the primer, before they are gilded or silver-plated). As part of the decoration of garments occurs a technique that mimics plating. These segments are first silver and then covered with shellac (topcoat varnish) that contributes to yellowish-golden toning, which in turn results in a visual effect of plating.

Characteristically here is the uptake of semi oil painting technology, used to complete details.[90] The tempera technique of painting, which means gradually building the light, is complemented with the *alla prima* technique which allows intervention in undertones and shadows.

As a whole, the specific geometry of the Middle Ages, and the dramatic harmonies, are lost in the direction of a more realistic display. The creative engagement continues to be within the canons of Eastern Orthodoxy, but what is evident is the disappearance of the esthetics of major medieval styles, which is based and inspired by the deep theological

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[89] The icon is property of Debar – Kichevo Diocese, Church "St. Nikola", Dolna Vlashka Maala; Archive no. of the Museum in Ohrid: SK 2906; Dimensions: 61.5x97.5cm; There is an inscription on the icon that testifies about the date of creation: December 4, 1863, signed by Dico Zograf.

[90] The emulsion of semi oil painting technique is composed of pigment, yolk and linseed oil. Typically is used for fine endings of bodily portions or garments.

concepts, which reach the transcendental and talks about the dramatic cosmos of his protagonists. Also disappears the expressiveness of the massive, powerful figures of the medieval period and the mystical atmosphere of the depicted scenes. The tendency for the realistic display of figures, which is the result of spontaneous influences from the west, will lead to the creation of paintings with a naive undertone.

But exactly this tendency of Dicho Zograf, in the late XIX and early XX century, will be developed by artists such as Gjorgji Zografski in the direction of a greater humanization of their works. In painting they will bring topics that are of global character. It is a period which passes through a new developmental stage, a new progressive period and the realization of the continuity in the development of the Macedonian Fine Arts until the emergence of modern directions. Realization of continuity because on one hand, modern influences of world art scene are penetrating Macedonia in the first decades of XX century which leads to the appearance of contemporary painting. On the other hand, the emergence of modern painting allows the incorporation of the esthetic of tradition whose natural development was most cruelly terminated.

Through his artistic tradition, the Macedonian contemporary artists will build authentic heritage, which will be part of current trends in painting and art in general. The artistic language of Byzantine art, its paradigms and multiple meanings is an inspiration and visual matrix of which much of the Macedonian modern painting will be born.

The creation of modern painting in Macedonia is based on a particular sensitivity to tradition, as tradition has stimulated the creation of many pioneers in Europe. It is a process of critical overcoming of the spiritual horizons of tradition and its incorporation in what is universal. Macedonian artists in recent history, their idolatry toward the tradition is a true continuance of the old art, regardless of the fact whether the form i.e. thematic and iconographic of these works is in the field of religious art.

The icon is property of Debar – Kichevo Diocese, Church "St. Nikola", Dolna Vlashka Maala; Archive no. of the Museum in Ohrid: SK 2906; Dimensions: 61.5x97.5cm; There is an inscription on the icon that testifies about the date of creation (December 4, 1863) signed by Dico Zograf.

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THE FUNERAL LITURGY AND THE WALL PAINTINGS OF THE CHURCH OF ST. GEORGES AT POLOŠKO

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ABSTRACT

The Serbian nobleman John Dragušin erected the monastery of St. George in Pološko in mid 14th century as his mausoleum. Because the tomb of the founder was placed in the church itself, the painting as a whole reveals the funeral character of the monument.

In this article we deal with the frescoes surrounding the tomb of the donor in the western part of the church and we reveal their relation to funeral liturgy and funeral ceremony.

Key words: byzantine art, iconography, mausoleum, funeral liturgy

INTRODUCTION

Pološko Monastery, dedicated to St. George Triumphant, is located in the south-eastern part of the Republic of Macedonia near Kavadarci. Its position was once high above the left bank of the Crna River, across the village Pološko. Because of the creation of the artificial Lake Tikveš (1964-1968), the village no longer exists and the monastery can be reached only by water[91].

The church was an endowment of the Serbian noble John Dragušin and his mother, the former *despina* Mary, shown as the Nun Marina in Pološko Monastery portrait. John Dragušin who was buried in the southwest

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[91] For the church in general, see: Мано-Зиси, Ђ. *Полошко*, Старинар 6, Београд 1931, p. 114-123, Бошковић, Ђ. *Извештај и кратке белешке са путовања, Околина Градског, Полошко*, Старинар 6, Београд 1931, p. 183-186, Ђурић, В. *Полошко - Хиландарски метох и Драгушинова гробница*, ЗНМ 8, Београд 1975, p. 327-344, Babić, G. *Quelques observations sur le cycle des Grandes Fêtes de l'église de Pološko (Macédoine)*, CahArch 27, Paris 1978, p. 163-178, Грозданов, Ц., Ќорнаков, Д. *Историјски портрети у Полошком (I)*, Зограф 14, Београд 1983, p. 60-67, Грозданов, Ц., Ќорнаков, Д. *Историјски портрети у Полошком (II)*, Зограф 15, Београд 1984, p. 85-93, Грозданов, Ц., Ќорнаков, Д. *Историјски портрети у Полошком (III)*, Зограф 18, Београд 1987, p. 37-43, Ќорнаков, Д. *Полошки манастир*, Скопје 2006. A doctoral thesis has been defended recently, in which the monastery and its fourteenth century painting are studied more deeply, Ristovska, A. *L'Eglise Saint-Georges de Pološko (Macédoine) Recherche sur le monument et ses peintures murales (XIVe siècle)*, Thèse de Doctorat, Ecole Pratique des Hautes Etudes, Paris 2010.

angle of the church[92], died during the construction of his mausoleum, and therefore the painting of the church was a donation of his mother. The church was built before 1340 and was decorated in the period of 1343-45.

The fresco program of the monument corresponds to those of other Byzantine churches of that period: under the Old Testament prophets and Christ's ancestors, painted on the barrel vault and the drum of the dome, is depicted the Feast Cycle, while the second register is reserved for the episodes of the Passion Cycle. In the lower zone are depicted the echelons of saints. In the sanctuary the Virgin appears in the conch of the apse, above the Office of the priests, while the Communion of the apostles is depicted on the sidewalls of the sanctuary.

In accordance with the funeral character of the church the fresco programme of the monument evokes in general the Christ's Second Coming and the promise of salvation. This is especially manifested in the western part of the church, on the images surrounding the tomb of Dragušin. Inspired by the funeral liturgy, these paintings incorporate extracts from the text of the service and are enriched with rituals preformed during this ceremony.

THE WARRIOR SAINTS AS INTERCESSORS FOR THE SOUL OF DRAGUŠIN

Above the tomb of Dragušin, on the south wall is depicted St. Christopher carrying the child Jesus on his shoulder and three other figures whose faces are now destroyed. These figures are represented as martyrs, bearing a cross, symbol of their martyrdom. The condition of these frescoes, does not allow a precise identification[93].

We may presume that these figures are three warrior saints, as they continue the echelon of military saints depicted on the west wall[94]. The representation of warrior saints above the tomb of Dragušin is consistent with the funeral character of the church. The warrior saints are regarded as effective protectors and intercessors. For this reason, believers, since the

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[92] The archaeological research conducted in 1986 established the existence of the tomb of Dragušin in the southwest part of the church, Грозданов, Ц., Ќорнаков, Д. *Историјски портрети у Полошком (III)*, Зограф 18, Београд 1987, p. 40-43. The funeral destination of the church is confirmed in the charter granted by King Stephen Dušan to the Monastery of Chilandar. We learn from this charter that John Dragušin chose this church as the place where his body will be buried, Новаковић, С. *Законски споменици Српских држава средњег века*, Београд 1912, p.124.

[93] Ivan Đorđević, in: Ђорђевић, И. *Зидно сликарство српске властеле у доба Немањића*, Београд 1994, believes that after St. Christopher are represented St. Demetrius and St. Nestor without justifying his opinion.

[94] For the representation of the warrior saints on the south wall of the church, see: Ristovska, A. *L'Eglise Saint-Georges de Pološko (Macédoine) Recherche sur le monument et ses peintures murales (XIVe siècle)*, Thèse de Doctorat, Ecole Pratique des Hautes Etudes, Paris 2010, p. 190-198.

early Christian period, addressed them their prayers in the funeral rituals [95]. Celebrated for their heroic acts, but also as witnesses of Christ's victory over death they are also mentioned in the funeral liturgy[96]. Therefore we find their representations on sarcophaguses or in funeral spaces[97]. From the Palaeologan era there are several examples where the images of warrior saints are directly associated with graves. As an example, we can mention the south *parecclesion* of the monastery of Chora, or the west span of St. Demetrius of Peć[98].

The warrior saints in Pološko constitute a significant part of saints in the lower register of the church. In keeping with the general practice in churches of this period in the east part, near the iconostasis, they are represented as warriors. In the west part of the church above the tomb of the *ktetor,* they are depicted as dignitaries whose role is to act as intercessors for the departed soul. This is the only fourteenth century example of a church built by a Serbian dignitary where all military saints are not depicted in uniform[99]. In Pološko the military saints, represented above the tomb of Dragušin are depicted as martyrs holding a cross, with the intention to highlight their quality as martyrs that makes them privileged intercessors[100]. Represented above the tomb of Dragušin they recall that they were not only regarded as protectors of the living and assistants in military actions, but believers also hoped for their assistance after death.

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[95] Поповић, Д. *Српски владарски гроб у средњем веку*, Београд 1992, p. 185, Радујко, М. *Копорин*, Београд 2006, p. 228, with bibliography.

[96] Дебольский, Г. С. *Дни богослужения православной кафолической восточной церкви*, т. II, СПб 1887, p. 74-76.

[97] See for example the hermitage of St. Neophytos near Paphos, Mango, C., Hawkins, E. J. *The Hermitage of St. Neophytos and its Wall Paintings*, DOP 20, Cambridge, MA 1966, p. 121-206, p. 174-176, Jolivet-Lévy, C. *Le rôle des images dans la chrétienté orientale l'exemple de l'ermitage de saint Néophyte près de Paphos*, Perspectives médiévales 29, Paris 2004, p. 51, or the cell of Serbian hermit Peter of Koriša, Ђурић, В. *Најстарији живопис испоснице пустиножитеља Петра Коришког*, ЗРВИ 5, Београд 1958, p.174-175, 181, Subotić, G. *L'Art Médiéval du Kosovo*, Paris 1997, p. 16-19. The presence of the warrior saints in the funeral spaces is explained by their role in the Last Judgment, Ђурић, В. *Сопоћани*, Београд 1963, p. 32, Ђурић, В. *Најстарији живопис испоснице пустиножитеља Петра Коришког*, ЗРВИ 5, Београд 1958, p. 173-202, especially p. 181.

[98] Der Nersessian, S. *Program and Iconography of the Frescoes of the Parecclision*, in: The Kariye Djami, vol. 4, New York 1975, p. 319-320, Филиповић, Д. *Саркофаг архиепископа Никодима у цркви Св. Димитрија у Патријаршији*, ЗЛУ 19, Београд 1983, p. 90-91.

[99] In accordance with the Serbian policy of territorial expansion, in the first half of the fourteenth century the military saints are depicted in their full uniform in all the churches built by the Serbian rulers and dignitaries, Ђорђевић, И. *Зидно сликарство српске властеле у доба Немањича*, Београд 1994, p. 90, Марковић, М. *О иконографији светих ратника у источнохришћанској уметности и о представама ових светитеља у Дечанима*, in: Зидно сликарство манастира Дечана. Грађа и студије, Београд 1995, p. 604-605, with bibliography.

[100] The same iconographic choice is also made in the hermitage of St. Neophytos near Paphos. Here the warrior saints are not depicted as soldiers, the most common iconography in the twelfth century, but as patricians, Jolivet-Lévy, C. *Le rôle des images dans la chrétienté orientale l'exemple de l'ermitage de saint Néophyte près de Paphos*, Perspectives médiévales 29, Paris 2004, p. 51.

THE RAISING OF LAZARUS AS A HOPE FOR THE RESURRECTION OF DRAGUŠIN

Right above the tomb of Dragušin, in the third register within the Feast Cycle is depicted the Raising of Lazarus.

The Raising of Lazarus is an event mentioned in the Holy Week services[101]. Apart from its liturgical context, it is also a subject with clear eschatological meaning. The Raising of Lazarus is the typological model of Christ's resurrection[102]. This event was regarded from the early Christian period as the prototype of Christ's resurrection and as an expression of the hope for personal resurrection. In this context, the Raising of Lazarus is mentioned in the prayers of *commendatio animae*, and later in the Orthodox Church as part of the funeral service[103]. The direct link between the episode of the Resurrection of Lazarus and the funerary function of the western part of the church is evident in several Serbian churches[104]. The Representation of Lazarus over the tomb of Dragušin, clearly demonstrates the idea that at the end of time Christ will resurrect Dragušin for eternal life in the same way he resurrected Lazarus.

THE THREE HEBREW YOUTHS

Finally above the tomb of Dragušin on the west side of the south vault are depicted the three Hebrew youths. They are all represented frontally, blessing with one hand and holding scrolls in the other inscribed with texts.

The first one holds a scroll that reads the text of the Odes VIII, 53:

ΕΥΛ[Ο] | ΓΙΜΕΝΟΧ | Η ΕΝ ΤΟ [ΝΑ] | Ο ΤΗΧ ΑΓΙΑ[Χ] | ΔΟΞΙ<Χ> ΧΟΥ
"Blessed art thou in the Temple of thine holy glory"

The second holds the text of the Odes VIII, 55:

Ο ΙΠΕΡΙ | ΜΝΙΤ(ΟΧ)? Ο | ΥΠΕΡΙΨΟΥ | ΜΕΝΟΧ ΜΙ? | ΤΟΥΧ? ΕΟΝ

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[101] The Raising of Lazarus is firstly mentioned in the canon of Andrew of Crete, during the office of Holy Monday (8th Ode), and afterwards, during the morning service of Holy Friday, when the reading of the Gospel begins with the words of the apostle John on the raising of Lazarus, (John XII, 17), Mercenier, R. P. F. *La prière des églises de rite byzantin*, vol. 2/2, Amay-sur-Meuse 1939, p. 98, 124.

[102] On the theological interpretation of the Raising of Lazarus as a prototype of Christ's resurrection, see: Поповић, Д. *Српски владарски гроб у средњем веку*, Београд 1992, p. 38, with bibliography.

[103] Малцев, А. *Чины погребения и некоторыя особенныя церковныя службы православной восточно кафолической восточной церкви*, I, Берлин 1898, p. 179.

[104] Such an example is the monastery of Gradac (1275), the church of the Virgin in Studenica (1314), the monastery of Sopoćani (1265), Holy Apostles in Peć (the mid-fourteenth century), etc., Поповић, Д. *Српски владарски гроб у средњем веку*, Београд 1992, p. 38, with bibliography.

"Blessed art thou (that beholdest the depths, and sittest upon the Cherubims), and to be praised and exalted above all for ever"

The last one holds a scroll on witch is inscribed the text of the Odes:

ΕΥΛΟΓΙΜΕ | ΝΟΣ Η ΕΠΙ

"Blessed art thou..."

These texts are from the Book of Odes also called "Song of the Three Holy Youths." The song is an addition to the book of Daniel, including the prayer of Azariah and the song of deliverance of the three holy youths thrown into the fiery furnace.

The text of the book of Daniel (Daniel II, 31-36, 44-45), which describes the episode of the three Hebrew youths in the furnace, is read in the liturgy of Great Saturday, as part of the Easter vigil, just before the feast of Christ's resurrection[105]. In this sense this image evokes the resurrection of Christ and victory over death.

The place of the three Hebrew youths in the decoration of the church is in accordance with their symbolism of the resurrection. Above the tomb of the *ktetor*, they recall the victory against death. Furthermore the texts inscribed on their scrolls are part of the funeral liturgy[106].

THE DORMITION OF THE HOLY VIRGIN

The funeral liturgy is especially echoed in the scene of the Dormition, deployed on the western wall of the church. This composition differs from other representations of this event in Byzantine art by the fact that Christ exit partly out of his mandorla to give the Virgin the last kiss, ο ασπασμος. In her article dedicated to the representation of the Great Feastes in Pološko[107], Gordana Babić showed that the apocryphal published by A. Wenger confirms the existence of the custom of giving the kiss of peace among Christians in the fifth or sixth century. This apocryphal describes the moment of the death of the Virgin, "... The Lord embraced her, took her holy soul and put her in the hands of Michael ... "[108]. However this motif is not unique in Pološko. The *aspasmos* is represented in Byzantine art as a gesture imposed by the funeral service, in scenes depicting the death or funeral of

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[105] Mercenier, R. P. F. *La prière des églises de rite byzantin*, vol. 2/2, Amay-sur-Meuse 1939, p. 261, 426-430.

[106] Guillaume, p. D. *Grand Euchologe et Arhiératkion*, Parma 1992, p. 201, 216.

[107] Babić, G. *Quelques observations sur le cycle des Grandes Fêtes de l'église de Pološko (Macédoine)*, CahArch 27, Paris 1978, p. 163-178.

[108] Wenger, A. *L'Assomption de la T. S.Vierge dans la tradition byzantine du VIe au Xe siècle. Etudes et documents*, Paris 1955, p. 232-233.

different persons[109]. For example, in a thirteenth-century miniature of Georgian manuscript of the Homilies of St. Gregory Nazianzen, held in Tbilisi, the last Supreme kiss is shown in the image of the death of St. Basil the Great, where St. Gregory the Theologian gives the last kiss to the saint[110].

Among the figures that surround the funeral bed of the Dormition in Pološko, are depicted two bishops with books in their hands. The bishop represented on the right side holds an open book inscribed with the text of the burial service, "Blessed are the righteous"[111].

ΜΑΚΑΡΙ(οι) ΑΜΟΜ(οι)...[112]

The composition of the Dormition in Pološko, by its size (almost the entire west wall) and its iconography, shows the desire to give a special importance to the scene. The importance given to this scene of death is understandable, given the funeral character of the church.

THE FUNERAL RITUALS INCORPORATED IN THE FRESCOES ON THE NORTH WALL OF THE WESTERN PART OF THE CHURCH

Finally in the church we can observe another element taken from the funeral ritual: the lamentation of the deceased. To the lament of the Virgin depicted in Lamentation[113] facing the tomb in the western span, join the holy female saints of the lower zone[114]. Sh. Gerstel showed that the representation of female saints in the surroundings of the tombs can be related to the importance of the women in the vigil and the lamentation of the deceased[115]. By placing images of women on the walls near the tombs and in other

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[109] Walter, Ch. *Death in Byzantine Iconography*, Eastern Churches Review 8, Oxford 1976, p. 113-127. On the origin of the belief concerning the Supreme kiss, see: Cumont, F. *Recherches sur le symbolisme funéraire des Romains*, Paris 1966, p. 119.

[110] Babić, G. *Quelques observations sur le cycle des Grandes Fêtes de l'église de Pološko (Macédoine)*, CahArch 27, Paris 1978, p. 169, fig. 10. See also the post-Byzantine image of the Dormition of St. Ephrem the Syrian in the Catholicon of St. Nicholas Anapavsas (1527) in Meteora, where a monk gives the last kiss to the saint, Acheimastou-Potamianou, M. *Byzantine Wall-Painting*, Athens 1994, fig. 166-167.

[111] The same words are also inscribed on the book of the bishop represented in the Dormition in Lesnovo, Габелић, С. *Манастир Лесново. Историја и сликарство*, Београд 1998, p. 82.

[112] Babić, G. *Quelques observations sur le cycle des Grandes Fêtes de l'église de Pološko (Macédoine)*, CahArch 27, Paris 1978, p. 176.

[113] For the composition of Lamentation in Pološko, see: Ristovska, A. *L'Eglise Saint-Georges de Pološko (Macédoine) Recherche sur le monument et ses peintures murales (XIVe siècle)*, Thèse de Doctorat, Ecole Pratique des Hautes Etudes, Paris 2010, p. 137-139.

[114] For the representation of female saints in Pološko, see: Ristovska, A. *L'Eglise Saint-Georges de Pološko (Macédoine) Recherche sur le monument et ses peintures murales (XIVe siècle)*, Thèse de Doctorat, Ecole Pratique des Hautes Etudes, Paris 2010, p. 214-228.

[115] Gerstel, Sh. *Painted Sources for Female Piety in Medieval Byzantium*, DOP 52, Cambridge, MA 1998, p. 99-102.

funerary contexts within the church, the donor guaranteed continuous intercessory protection through the female saints who participated in the ongoing lamentation over the deceased.

The funeral context of female saints in Pološko is especially evident on the representation of St. Thekla. St. Thekla is a miracle-worker called by the believers at the hour of danger and called upon in the liturgy of Commending a departing soul to God[116]. In *Ordo commendationis animae* read by the bedsides of the dying the following prayer is read: "*Deliver, Lord, the soul of Thy servant as Thou didst deliver Enoch and Elias from the common death of the world.… And as Thou didst deliver that blessed virgin and martyr, Saint Thecla, from three most cruel torments, so be pleased to deliver the soul of this Thy servant, and bring it to the participation of Thy Heavenly joys*"[117].

CONCLUSION

The study of the fresco painting in Pološko confirms its funerary character. This mausoleum is of a special interest for the study of fourteenth century Balkan art. Infect, most of the tombs of nobles in Serbian churches are placed in secondary spaces where the iconographic program corresponds to its funerary purpose[118]. Because Dragušin was berried in the church itself the fresco painting of Pološko emphasizes its funerary character. The images depicted in the west part of the *naos* are particularly interesting. The most of these images are not only put in the context of funeral liturgy, but they are also enriched with texts and rituals taken from the burial service, making the decoration of the church quit unique.

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[116] Baumstarck, *A. Eine Parallele zur Commendatio Animae in der griechischen Kirchenpoesie*, Oriens Christianus (new. ser.) 4, Wiwsbaden 1915, p. 298-305.

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[118] For example, in the narthex of Rila, Kučevište and Lesnovo are represented the last psalms quoted in the liturgy for the dead, Ђорђевић И. *Зидно сликарство српске властеле у доба Немањича*, Београд 1994, p. 84-85.

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