
Publishing in Macedonia

George Mitrevski

SUMMARY. After a brief history of Macedonia and the Macedonian language, the author discusses the general publishing scene from 1949 to 1998. He then lists important publishers, along with their contact information and profiles. The final part consists of a list of current serial publications (daily newspapers, news magazines and periodicals), with their publishers and a description of their contents. [Article copies available for a fee from The Haworth Document Delivery Service: 1-800-342-9678. E-mail address: <getinfo@haworthpressinc.com> Website: <<http://www.HaworthPress.com>> © 2000 by The Haworth Press, Inc. All rights reserved.]

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Macedonia is the last country to be formed from the disintegration of the former Yugoslav republics (1991), and the Macedonian literary language, the youngest European literary language, is the last to be constituted (in 1944) from the group of Slavic languages. One would thus assume that publishing in Macedonia must have a very short history. In fact, the geographical region of Macedonia, which currently is divided among Greece, Bulgaria and the Republic of Macedonia, is the birthplace of the Cyrillic alphabet, which is the basis for the alphabets of most Slavic languages. This region is also the birthplace of the earliest writers of literature written in a Slavic language.

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After the split of the Slavic languages into the Eastern, Western and South Slavic groups, the dialect spoken in the region of Macedonia was closely related to that in Bulgaria, and for several centuries the two regions shared the same history and culture. The gradual development of the local Macedonian and Bulgarian dialects into standard literary languages was closely tied to the changing political situation in the region. During the first four centuries of Turkish occupation of the Balkans, written literature was restricted to production of books for use by the church. These were written in Church Slavonic, a language that was quite distinct from the local vernacular. The relatively late development of a standard literary language in this region is attributed to the lack of voluminous literature in the vernacular. This lack of a literary standard also allowed for the gradual differentiation between the eastern (Bulgarian) and western (Macedonian) dialects. By the beginning of the 19th century in Macedonia there is already limited production of written scholarly literature, and voluminous popular literature in the local western and central dialects. By the end of the 19th century the central and western Macedonian dialects differed from standard Bulgarian to such an extent that Bulgarian no longer served effectively as the language of daily communication. This period was also the beginning of the development of a distinct Macedonian national consciousness that was separate from the Bulgarian, as well as the formation of numerous revolutionary organizations that fought for establishing a separate Macedonian state that would encompass the entire region of Macedonia.

During most of the 19th century the extent of book publishing in Macedonia was closely tied to the needs of the local schools. The first schools were organized and administered by the church. Since the intent of these schools was to train students in copying and writing literature necessary for church services, the language of instruction was Church Slavonic. In the secular world, Turkish and Greek were the languages of business, politics and trade. With the spread of trade and industrialization outside of the larger cities, there was increased need for communication in the local dialects. We find many examples of agreements, notes and correspondences in the local dialects, though many of these were written in the Greek alphabet.

The first secular schools in Macedonia were organized in the middle of the 19th century. The first teachers were Serbian, the language of instruction was Serbian, using Serbian textbooks. In the

sixties and seventies the Serbian ministry of foreign affairs established a special fund for printing textbooks for schools in Macedonia. The objective of this effort was to counter Bulgarian attempts to organize schools in Bulgarian with Bulgarian teachers and textbooks. Bulgaria began organizing schools, sending teachers and textbooks into Macedonia in the sixties. The Macedonian-Bulgarian Friendship Society in Salonika was responsible for sending financial assistance to schools throughout Macedonia.

Teodosie Sinaitski, the Macedonian owner of a printing press in Salonika, is considered to be the first Macedonian publisher. Among his first publications in a local Macedonian dialect were a prayer book and a short dictionary. The first primers written in a Macedonian dialect by Macedonian teachers appeared in the 1830s, and from 1857 to 1875 there were 15 primers published by Macedonians. Macedonian teachers, such as Partenija Zografski, Kuzman Shapkarev, Dimitar V. Makedonski and Gorgi Pulevski, who were educated mostly in Bulgarian and Greek schools, were among the first to write and publish primers and textbooks in Macedonian. Although many of these were quite short, some no longer than a dozen pages, they had a profound influence on the further development of a distinct Macedonian language and culture.

The educated class in Macedonia in the last century was quite small, and since education was almost exclusively in Bulgarian, Serbian and Greek schools, the demand for literature in Macedonian was also quite small. Some Macedonian intellectuals, including Partenija Zografski and Kuzman Shapkarev, proposed the idea of restructuring standard Bulgarian grammar to create a "general" Bulgarian language, which would include features of some central and western Macedonian dialects. This idea of a single common Bulgaro-Macedonian literary language was supported by a number of intellectuals of the period. Bulgarians did not accept this idea, but favored the use of Bulgarian as the standard language for Macedonia. Beginning in the 1870s there was immense competition among Bulgaria, Serbia, and Greece for schools and school teachers in Macedonia, accompanied by an equally intense effort to stamp out the Macedonian national consciousness through their schools. Meanwhile, the term "Macedonia," which originally referred to a geographical region, was used among Macedonian intellectuals to express the desire for a separate Macedonian nation and language. A new group of teachers and knowledgeable men, led

by Gorgi Pulevski, gathered to discuss the possibility of codifying a separate Macedonian language, and to plan the writing of a new Macedonian grammar.

At the beginning of the twentieth century Macedonia's neighbors (Serbia, Bulgaria, Greece and Turkey) fought two wars (First and Second Balkan Wars) over Macedonia, at the end of which the region was divided into three entities: the eastern part went to Bulgaria, the southern part to Greece, and the western part to the Kingdom of Serbia (subsequently Yugoslavia). In the years between the two world wars each of these countries made a concerted effort to eliminate Macedonian cultural and linguistic differences, including schools in the Macedonian language. In Aegean Macedonia the Greek government published a primer to be used in schools for the Macedonian minority, but it was never put to use. Eventually a law was passed that made the speaking of Macedonian illegal, and publication in Macedonian during this period was understandably quite limited. In the years immediately before World War II several Macedonian writers had some of their poetry published in Macedonian by publishers in Sofia and in Zagreb. In Macedonia itself, the journal *Luch* (1937-38) and the underground paper of the Communist Party *Nasha rech* (1939-1941) also published some poetry and prose in Macedonian. In 1939 the newspaper *Juzhna stvarnost* was published in Skopje, but it had a very short life. Macedonian was also used in the literature of the Macedonian branch of the Yugoslav Communist Party, specifically in underground newspapers, resolutions, fliers and propaganda literature. The process of unifying the various Macedonian dialects into a standardized language was steady through the war years, particularly in Partisan war communications, pamphlets and newspapers. During the same period there was also concerted resistance to speaking Bulgarian, which was considered the language of the occupiers. Some Macedonian writers who had originally written literary works in Bulgarian or Serbian, began to translate them, out of a sense of patriotic duty, into their local Macedonian dialect.

Contemporary standard literary Macedonian used in the Republic of Macedonia was based on the central Macedonian dialects. Recognition of Macedonian as the language of the Macedonian state took place on August 2, 1944 during the first meeting of the first Macedonian government at the Prohor Pchinski monastery. The resolution simply states:

Resolution of the first session of ASNOM for the introduction of the Macedonian language as an official language in the Macedonian state.

Article 1

The national Macedonian language is introduced in the Macedonian state as the official language.

The government newspaper, *Nova Makedonija*, in number 104 for May 5, 6 and 7, 1945, published the order of the Macedonian government that declared Macedonian as the official language of the state. It listed the letters of the Macedonian alphabet (31) both in printed and script form.

The first phase in post-war Macedonian literature begins with the publication of *Nov den* (1949-1950), the first Macedonian literary magazine written in the modern Macedonian literary language. The magazine published poetry and prose, as well as articles on Macedonia's past literary history, particularly about 19th century Macedonian revivalists. Its other major contribution was in promoting the newly codified Macedonian literary language. *Idnina* (1945-1950), the second post-war literary magazine to be published in Macedonia, was edited by the younger generation of post-war Macedonian writers. Its aim was to "strengthen the socialist patriotism. . . to develop the image of the new socialist man." The fifties were a boom period in the publication of journals and newspapers in the field of literature. Between 1951 and 1956 the magazines *Sovremenost*, *Mlada literatura*, *Razgledi*, *Stremež*, *Literaturen zbor*, *Horizont*, and *Kulturen život* were established. *Sovremenost* came out in 1951 as a replacement for *Nov den*. *Mlada literatura* came out as an official publication of the Young Writers Club at Skopje University, and was edited by the second generation of Macedonian writers. The fifties were also the period when many government publishing houses were established. They were charged with publishing primers and textbooks in the new literary language. From the sixties through the mid-eighties the publishing industry relied exclusively on government subsidies, which were always forthcoming for the publication of works by writers whose ideology was acceptable to the government. As a result of the country's general economic decline in the mid-eighties, government subsidies to publishers began to decline rapidly in the mid-eighties as well. Publi-

cation runs rarely exceeded three thousand copies, and three hundred was often the norm for scholarly publications by research institutes. Translations of literary works from foreign languages also declined. In bookstores, books in Serbo-Croatian, especially translations of foreign literature, competed for shelf space against books in Macedonian. Serbo-Croatian was a required language for study in all schools in Macedonia, and it was a second language for most Macedonians. Macedonian publishers had no economic incentive to translate and publish books that were already available in Serbo-Croatian.

Since Macedonia's independence in 1991 the publishing industry has experienced a steady growth of new, private publishers who can compete with government publishers. One of the most active new, private publishers in the early 1990s was Templum. Its publishing program, book design, and its magazine, *Margina*, were all aimed at readers who favored alternative art and culture. In the mid-nineties Kultura was the most vital among all government publishers and the most distinguished in publishing books in the area of humanities. A steady decline in government subsidies, has resulted in the decline of new publications issued by government publishers. Government and private publishers now have to compete for a limited readership. Given the poor economic condition of the country, very few people can afford the luxury of buying a book. The price of a typical novel in the late nineties was equivalent to approximately the average wage for one day's work.

In the nineties, as under Titoist Yugoslavia, the Ministries of Culture, Education and Science were the main sources for funding book publishing, especially of scholarly books. The role of the Ministry of Culture has not lessened at all. The office of the Minister of Culture is one of the more powerful positions in the Macedonian government. The Minister makes appointments to all cultural organizations that receive financial support from the Ministry, and often subsidizes the publication of expensive, extravagant books as a reward for an author who supports the ruling political party. Such books have practically no readership, but they are purchased and distributed for free to libraries and government institutions. In 1998 the Ministry refused to provide a subsidy for *Stožer*, the magazine of the Macedonian Writers Union, because the majority of its members supported the opposition party. In 1999 the Minister also refused to provide a subsidy of \$15,000 for a conference of European P.E.N. centers that was to be hosted by the

Macedonian P.E.N. According to published reports, the conflict between the Ministry and the Macedonian P.E.N. arose after a declaration by the P.E.N. center, calling upon all Macedonians to "defend the identity of the Macedonian people, language and literature from the representatives of our own government." P.E.N. members claimed that the current government, and specifically the Minister of Culture, was attempting to "Bulgarize" Macedonian language and culture. This same claim was also voiced by members of the Writers Union. This argument arose out of debates among Macedonian intellectuals regarding the historical development of Macedonian culture in relation to the cultures of its neighbors.

One steadily growing source for publishing subsidies in Macedonia is private industry. Many small, successful private companies underwrite the publication of one or several books each year. Another institution that has provided considerable support for publishing in the nineties is the Open Society Institute (OSI) in Macedonia, funded by Hungarian-American financier George Soros. In 1993 OSI began providing financial assistance to recently established small publishers by covering printing expenses. The grants are used primarily to cover part of the printing costs of the titles of both original Macedonian works and translations from foreign languages. The OSI Macedonia also supports publications in the language of ethnic minorities living in Macedonia, as well as books in Macedonian that reveal and represent the cultures and traditions of those minorities. It provides support for the publishing programs of local publishers, in particular those working on translations of important works in the area of philosophy and sociology. Several journals, including cultural journals, journals on social theory and criticism, and journals in the languages of the ethnic minorities were given permanent financial support, with grants to cover around thirty percent of their total costs. This kind of help is meant to enable them to be published regularly. In 1993 the total amount of support for publishing from OSI was around \$100,000.

In the second half of the nineties OSI contributed to the effort of Macedonian publishers to present important works of world intellectual history in the Macedonian language. To promote inter-ethnic dialogue and communication, Albanian-Macedonian and Macedonian-Roma dictionaries were supported with grants to cover printing costs. The presentation of Macedonian publishing at the Frankfurt Book Fair was supported by covering the costs for printing a special book fair

catalog. In 1997 one hundred publishers asked for support to publish four hundred titles, of which sixty were awarded partial subsidies; twenty of these were in the languages of the nationalities. Fifteen periodical magazines received support, four of them in the Albanian language. The magazine *Lettre Internationale*, founded by OSI in 1995, was given over for management to the publishing house Gurga. OSI, in cooperation with the Ministry of Education and the World Bank, initiated a project for writing and publishing new textbooks, to encourage the development of the textbook sector and to support educational reforms in the Republic of Macedonia. It provided a credit line of \$120,000 for publishers, which was intended for issuing short-term working capital loans. It was targeted at small publishing companies that had at least two years' profitable working experience, and whose main activity was publishing. The Macedonian Business Resource Center provided cost-free training to publishing houses on the preparation of business plans. This program has continued through 1999, when the amount allocated to publishing and media was increased to approximately \$300,000, and the maximum loan amount was limited to \$10,000 with a one-year repayment period.

IMPORTANT PUBLISHERS

National and University Library (Bul. Goce Delčev 6, 91000 Skopje, tel.: 115-177). Prepares and publishes current and retrospective bibliographies of Macedonia, specialized bibliographies, printed catalogs of library holdings, union catalog of the Republic of Macedonia, handbooks for librarians.

Misirkov (29 Noemvri 12, 97000 Bitola, tel.: 222-951). Publishes titles in Macedonian and world literature. Specializes in books on the history of the Macedonian people and the history of literature and folklore.

Grigor Prličev (Bul. Sv. Kliment Ohridski 13/1-1, 91000 Skopje, tel.: 119-696). Publishes works by contemporary Macedonian writers, textbooks for secondary schools, books on literary theory, historiography and translations of foreign literature.

Menora (Bul. Jane Sandanski 35/4-13, 91000 Skopje, tel.: 128-370). Publishes books with scientific, scholarly and popular content. Also serves as printer of books, journals, catalogs for other publishing houses, museums, educational and scientific institutions.

Kinoteka (Goce Delčev bb., p.f. 161, Skopje, tel.: 228-064). Publishes the magazine *Kinopsis*, and is the only publisher in Macedonia that publishes books in the field of history and theory of film.

Gurga (11 Oktomvri 2/6-2, 91000 Skopje, tel.: 228-076). Claims to be the first independent publishing house in Macedonia. Publishes several magazines, such as *World Press Izbor*, a biweekly of selected articles from the foreign press, and *Lettre Internationale*, the Macedonian edition of the international magazine of the same title. The publisher maintains a literary and art salon in Skopje, with a large bookstore and antique shop and a reading room with foreign newspapers. It publishes a series of books on fine arts from around the world.

Zumpres (Ul. Venjamin Mačukovski 6, P. fah 363, 91000 Skopje, tel.: 421-175). Publishes books in several significant series: *Historia Macedonica*, *Universum*, *Litera Viva*, *Poetica Viva*, *Magica*, *Touch*, *Thalia*, *Light*, *Scientific Treasury*, *Foundations*, *Great Men*. These collections include selected titles in the field of belle-lettres, philosophy, history and psychology. It established a competition for short novels, and the best novel is published under the designation "Novel of the Year of Zumpres."

Archives of Macedonia (Ul. Grigor Prličev 3, P. fah 496, 91000 Skopje, tel.: 116-571). Publishes scholarly books based on archival material preserved in the Archives of Macedonia, as well as materials in other Macedonian institutions and throughout the world that deal with the history of Macedonia. The most significant publications are based on Turkish, British, French, Austrian and other documents on the history of the Macedonian people. Recently it started publishing books on the diplomatic history of Macedonia.

Studentski zbor (Pirinska bb., baraka 5, P. fah 484, 91000 Skopje, tel.: 365-836). This is a publishing organization within the University of Skopje. It publishes the review *Studentski zbor* and the journal *Dijalog*, as well as textbooks and other learning aids for students at universities in Macedonia. It also prepares exhibitions, photo editions and other documentary materials. As of 1998 it had published over 750 titles.

Birlik (Mito Hadživasilev-Jasmin bb., 91000 Skopje, tel.: 111-146). This publisher is part of the Nova Makedonija publishing firm. It publishes titles in Turkish. Its primary activity is the publication of the newspaper *Birlik*. It also publishes the magazines for children, *Sevnik*

and *Tomurcuk*, as well as the culture magazine *Sesler*, and books in the field of literature for all ages.

Flaka e Vellarezimit (Mito Hadživasilev-Jasmin bb., 91000 Skopje, tel.: 228-632). This publisher is part of the Nova Makedonija publishing house. It publishes belles lettres in Albanian by Albanian, Macedonian and world writers. It publishes books in several collections: *Gezimi* (children's literature), *Valet* (poetry for adults), *Jehona* (prose for adults), *Flaka* (criticism, aesthetics, science).

Matica Makedonska (Ul. Marshal Tito 43/1-6, 91000 Skopje, tel.: 232-435). This is one of the largest publishers in Macedonia, which publishes in the fields of Macedonian history, lexicography, science and fiction. It also publishes in conjunction with the Australian publisher AEA Publishers. Its mission is to promote awareness of Macedonian culture throughout the world. It publishes books and albums on Macedonia's cultural heritage. Genres and types of materials include anthologies, parallel editions (Macedonian-English), interpretations, selected works, arts and criticism, contemporary prose, dictionaries and practical language guides.

Krste Misirkov Macedonian Language Institute (Bul. Grigor Prličev 5, 91000 Skopje, tel.: 114-733). Publishes the scholarly journals *Makedonski jazik* and *Makedonistika*, special editions, medieval texts and dictionaries.

Makedonska kniga (11 Oktomvri bb., 91000 Skopje, tel.: 235-524). One of the oldest publishing houses in Macedonia. Its series include: *Vine*, *Modern Macedonian Poetry*, *Jubilee editions*, *Special editions*, *Interpretations*, *Poetry selections*, *Translations*, *Monographs*, *The Past-The Present*, *Dictionaries*.

Prosvetno Delo (Ul. Veljko Vlahovič 15, Gradski dzid, blok 4, 91000 Skopje, tel.: 117-255). Publishes mainly textbooks, handbooks and other learning aids for pre-school, elementary, secondary and university students. It claims to have published 7000 titles and 70 million copies during its fifty-year existence. Publishes textbooks in minority languages—Albanian, Turkish, Serbian, Romany, Vlach—as well as translations of foreign-language works.

Misla (Bul. Partizanski odredi 1, 91000 Skopje, tel.: 116-759). Publishes Macedonian belles lettres and works on culture, history, foreign literature and history; as well as hit novels from around the world, classical literature, special editions, classics for young readers, children's literature, literature readers.

Kultura (Bul. Sveti Kliment Ohridski 68-a, 91000 Skopje, tel.: 111-332). Publishes a large range of editions in the fields of literature, science, philosophy, history and lexicography. In addition to literature by Macedonian writers, *Kultura* also publishes masterpieces by world authors, modern world novels, as well as philosophical, anthropological, sociological and aesthetic works. *Kultura* also publishes school readers jointly with other publishers. Its series include: Biographies, Meridian, Picture Books, Dictionaries, The Past, Reminiscences, Special Editions, Criticism and Essays, Modern Macedonian Poetry and Modern Macedonian Prose.

Detska radost (Mito Hadživasilev-Jasmin bb., 91000 Skopje, tel.: 112-394). This publisher is part of the publishing firm Nova Makedonija, and is one of the oldest publishing houses in Macedonia. It specializes in children's and youth literature and magazines. It publishes approximately one hundred titles per year in Macedonian, Turkish, Romany, Serbian, Croatian, Albanian, English and Slovak. Its series include Contemporary Balkan Poetry, Worlds (presenting Macedonian literature and eminent writers in English), Dictionaries, History of Macedonian Literature, Monographs, Irises (contemporary Macedonian prose), Critiques and Essays (by eminent Macedonian essayists and critics), and Fables from Around the World (picture books).

DAILY NEWSPAPERS

- *Nova Makedonija*, 1944- .
Skopje: NIP "Nova Makedonija"
- *Večer*, 1963- .
Skopje : NIP "Nova Makedonija"
- *Dnevnik*, 1996- .
Skopje : NIP "Krug" d.o.o.
- *Makedonija Denes*, 1998- .
Skopje : NIK Denes
- *Bitolski vesnik*, 1964- .
Opštinski odbor na SSRNM

NEWS MAGAZINES

Denes

Covers people and events, letters to the editor, interviews, editorials, political and economic issues, political cartoons, short news items from around the world, culture (art, literature), interviews, film, fiction, sports, WWW and related issues.

Lettre Internationale

Macedonian P.E.N., 1973- .

Skopje : Macedonian P.E.N. Center

European review of culture, Macedonian edition. Comes out twice yearly.

Loza

Skopje: Filozofski fakultet

Monthly news magazine. Interviews with professors, topics from various departments in the Faculty of Philology. News events, book promotions, lectures, practical information (e.g., how to write a research paper), essays. Buy-sell books. Stories and poems by students, some in Albanian. Literary dictionary: explanation of terms used in literary criticism.

Zbor, 1991- .

Skopje: Redakcija "Zbor"

e-mail: zbor@unet.com.mk

Claims to be the first, independent news magazine in Macedonia. Covers topics in politics, economics and culture. Comes out every two weeks. Book reviews, theater reviews, film reviews, music, review of Internet sites that deal with cultural issues. Page of aphorisms and political cartoons, editorials, letters to the editor.

Makedonsko vreme/Macedonian Times, 1994- .

Skopje: "MI-AN" d.o.o.

<http://www.mian.com.mk/>

The *Macedonian Times* is the first independent newsmagazine in Macedonia that is printed both in English and in Macedonian. Comes out once a month. Items that deal with political, economic, social, cultural and historical issues in Macedonia.

Makedonsko delo

e-mail: delo@unet.com.mk, makedonskodelo@usa.net

Publishes on political issues, investigative reports, interviews, memoirs, popular interest stories, poetry.

Makedonsko sonce, 1994- .

Skopje : Makedonski svetski kongres

<http://www.makedonskosonce.com/>

Published by the émigré organization World Macedonian Congress. Publishes articles critical of government, editorials, human interest stories, letters to the editor, religion (Orthodoxy), book reviews, sports, advice column, recipes.

Puls, 1991- .

Skopje: NIP "Nova Makedonija"

e-mail: puls@simt.com.mk

This is one of the more popular and less biased independent news weeklies. Publishes articles dealing mainly with internal and foreign political issues and economics. Strong focus on events in the Balkans. Also covers theater, film, music, economy, interviews with important individuals.

Start

<http://www.start.com.mk/>

Primary focus on politics and the economy. Includes sections on culture and events around the world. Maintains an excellent Web site with archives of earlier issues.

Fokus, 1995- .

Skopje: PNID "Step"

PERIODICALS***Visual Arts****Golemoto staklo*, 1995- .

Skopje: Muzej na sovremenata umetnost

Magazine with focus on the visual arts. Review of art exhibits in Macedonia and abroad, critical studies, interviews with artists, book reviews, list of exhibits; uses color and black and white photographs extensively. Issue 4, 1996 contains a listing of all the public and private galleries in Skopje, with addresses and phone numbers.

Kinopis, 1989- .

Skopje: Kinoteka na SR Makedonija

Focuses on the history and theory of film. Essays dealing with world film, information on world film festivals, film reviews, interviews, bibliographies. Also publishes articles on photography, video and cartoons.

Teatarski glasnik, 1978- .

Skopje: Internacionalen teatarski centar

History of theater in Macedonia, reports on theater festivals around the world. Published irregularly, each issue lists all plays performed in the previous season in Macedonia. Publishes memoirs, essays, book reviews, theater reviews.

Children's Literature

Magazines published by Detska radost publishing house:

- *Rosica*. Monthly magazine for preschoolers. Each issue contains a 16 page coloring book.
- *Drugarče*. Aimed at second and third graders. Very well illustrated.
- *Razvigor*. Literary magazine for older youth, edited by well known Macedonian writers. Publishes translations of world literature. Well illustrated.
- *Naš svet*. Aimed at young readers age 10-15, covers topics on literature, every day life, music, sports, geography, history and art.

Economics and Finance

Bilten, 1995- .

Skopje: Ministerstvo za finansii

Bulletin of the Ministry of Finance.

Economy Press, 1993- .

Skopje : NIP "Leidi L"

Ekonomija i biznis, 1998- .

Skopje: "Euro-Mak-Kompani"

Focus on theory and practice in economics and business. Published monthly; independent; economic theory and practice, macroeconomic policy in the Republic of Macedonia, successful development strategy, interviews, essays, book reviews; in Macedonian with abstracts in English.

Ekonomski glasnik, 1994- .

Skopje: Sojuz na smetkovoditeli finansisti i revizori na Republika Makedonija

Ekonomski magazin, 1993- .

Skopje: PIPD (Pretprijatie za izdavačka i publicisticka dejnost "Biznis medium")

Ekonomsko praven sovetnik, 1992- .

Skopje: Centar za ekonomsko-praven konsalting V&F

Informator, 1995- .

Skopje: Agencija za ekonomsko pravna podrška, procenka i revizija "Pro Agens"

Perspektivi, 1996- .

Skopje: Agencija na Republika Makedonija za transformacija na pretprijatijata so opštestven kapital, 1996- .

Focus on social reforms in Macedonia.

Fakti za privatizacijata

Bulletin of the Agency for Reconstruction. Published six times each year. Each issue maintains a list of companies that have received permission for transformation, and those that are for sale.

Education

Prosveten, 1953- .

Skopje: Ministerstvo za obrazovanie

Published by the Ministry of Education, comes out every two weeks except 1 July and August. Includes short news items, editorials, news and announcements from the Ministry of Education, announcements

of meetings (past and future), essays, practical advice on teaching, pedagogy, excerpts from school newspapers, book reviews.

Prosvetno delo, 1949- .

Skopje: Ministerstvo za prosveta na Narodna Republika Makedonija

Organ of the Ministry of Education. Publishes research and methodology on K-12 education, history of education, teaching methods, role of the family in education, educational psychology, technology in education. Contents page is translated into English.

Učitel, 1998- .

Bitola: Fakultet za učiteli i vospituvači

Published by the Teachers Faculty in Bitola.

Studentski zbor: vesnik na Sojuzot na studentite od Skopskiot univerzitet, 1954- .

Skopje: UO na Sojuzot na studentite

<http://www.szbor.org.mk/>

Published by the Student Union of Skopje University. Includes essays on politics, issues dealing with the university, culture, sports, interviews, short news items, review of art, literature, film, music.

Folklore

Makedonski folklor

Skopje: Institut za folklor

Geography

Geografski razgledi, 1962- .

Skopje: Sojuz na geografskite združenija na Republika Makedonija

Published by the Geographic Association of Macedonia. Includes articles dealing mainly with Macedonian geography. Includes literature review and statistical information; abstracts in English.

History

Glasnik, 1971- .

Skopje: Institut za nacionalna istorija

Research essays, abstracts in English, materials and papers, book reviews, articles on special topics.

Ziva, 1951- .

Skopje: Filozofski fakultet, Seminar za klasična filologija

Years: 1951-1986, 1989, 1991, 1993-1998

Published by the Society for Classical and Ancient Studies, Faculty of Philology, Skopje. Articles published in Macedonian, English, German, French or Serbian/Croatian with abstracts in several languages; includes book reviews and bibliographies. Authors are Macedonian and foreign.

Istorija

Skopje: Institut za instorija

Published by the Institute of History. Table of contents translated into English. Includes research articles, articles on how to teach history, materials and resources, book reviews, bibliographies, announcements, new book promotions.

Philosophy

Etički tetratki, 1998- .

Skopje: Filozofski fakultet, Institut za filozofija

Philology

Jazikot vo praktikata, 1996- .

Skopje: Združenie za primena na makedonskiot literaturni jazik vo službenata i vo javnata komunikacija

Focus on usage of literary Macedonian in official and public communication. Includes sections on syntax, style, lexicon, word formation, phonetics, spelling, accent, answers to questions from readers, language in the media (TV, radio, print).

Law

Makedonska revija za Kazneno pravo i kriminologija, 1994- .

Skopje: Združenie za krivično pravo i kriminologija na Makedonija

Pravnik, 1992- .

Skopje: Združenie na pravnicite od stopanstvoto na Makedonija

Published by the Association of Macedonian Business Lawyers. Table of contents translated into English. Focus is on corporate law, privati-

zation law; includes information on legislative changes that have taken place, are about to take place. Includes supplement titled "Judicial practice." Information is very useful to foreign missions, embassies and consulates in Macedonia. Comes out ten times each year.

Priračnik za ekonomsko pravni raboti, 1996- .
Skopje: "Ekonomski sovetnik"

Sudiska Revija, 1995- .
Skopje: Združenie na sudiite na Republika Makedonija

Table of contents is translated into English and French. Publishes reports of meetings of the Judges Association, views and opinions; includes a section on court practice and procedures. Provides abstracts in English and French.

Library Science

Bibliotekarski informator, 1994- .
Skopje: Narodna i univerzitetska biblioteka "Kliment Ohridski"

Bibliotekarski informativen bilten, 1966- .
Skopje: Narodna i univerzitetska biblioteka

Makedonika. 2. serija: Stranski publikacii za Makedonija, 1975/1976- .
Skopje: Narodna i univerzitetska biblioteka "Kliment Ohridski"

Publications on Macedonia published outside Macedonia.

Literature

Literaturen zbor, 1954- .
Skopje: Društvo za makedonski jazik i literatura

Naše pismo, 1995- .
Skopje: Nezavisni pisateli na Makedonija

Published by the Independent Writers Union. Comes out six times each year. Includes critical essays, poetry, short stories, translations, theoretical essays by younger writers, book reviews, reviews contents of literary and art journals and of art exhibits.

Oko, 1992- .

Skopje: "Detska radost"

Contents are in Macedonian and English. One of the best literary magazines dealing with contemporary Macedonian literature. Publishes poetry, criticism, interviews, essays on important trends in world literature and literary texts by foreign authors. Its main function is to promote the publisher's own book titles.

Razgledi, 1954- .

Skopje: Razgledi

Comes out six times each year, publishes poetry, short stories, critical essays, essays on literary theory and book reviews.

Sovremenost, 1951- .

Skopje: "Kočo Racin"

Comes out five times each year. Focuses mainly on Macedonian literature; includes critical essays on theater and art, and book and art reviews. One of the earliest literary and art journals. Its editors have been some of the best-known and most influential Macedonian writers and critics. Includes poetry and stories by contemporary Macedonian writers.

Spektar, 1983- .

Skopje: Institut za literatura

Publishes articles on literary theory, myth, folklore and contemporary Macedonian literature, with abstracts in English, book reviews and short notes.

Stremež, 1954- .

Prilep: Klub na mladite pisateli

Publishes short stories, poetry, translations, essays and book reviews.

Stozer, 1996- .

Skopje: Društvo na pisatelice na Makedonija

Journal of the Macedonian Writers Union. Publishes poems, short stories, interviews. Some numbers focus on a specific theme; includes letters to the editor.

Struga, 1984- .

Struga: Struga Poetry Evenings

International review of poetry, published by the Struga Poetry Evenings organization. Includes works of poets participating in the yearly poetry competition in Struga.

Media

Makedonski mediumski bilten, 1996- .

Skopje: Evropski institut za medijumi

Published by the European Media Institute. Includes information on media law, interviews, letters to the editor, state of the media in Macedonia, statistical information on viewers or listeners, new technology, new projects, announcements of meetings and conferences, politics and the media, media in other countries, media and elections.

Music and Dance

Muzika, 1997- .

Skopje: Sojuz na kompozitorite na Makedonija

Politics and the Military

Glas na VMRO-DPMNE, 1991- .

Skopje: VMRO-DPMNE

Voice of the VMRO-DPMNE political party.

Demokratija: vesnik na Socijaldemokratskiot sojuz na Makedonija, 1993- .

Skopje: Socijaldemokratski sojuz

Published by the Social-Democratic Union of Macedonia. Includes interviews, political cartoons, political and economic issues. Includes a section titled "Demonstrant" that deals with youth issues.

Odbrana, 1992- .

Skopje: Ministerstvo za odbrana na Republika Makedonija

Published by the Ministry of Defence. Short news items, analysis of current issues dealing with the military, description of weapons and

training, world military news, arms technology around the world, traditions and history of the Macedonian army, collectible weapons, book reviews. Includes "At Ease" comedy section and military-related cartoons.

Religion

Vesnik, 1959- .

Skopje: Makedonska pravoslavna crkva

Official paper of the Macedonian Orthodox Church.

Vistina, 1991- .

Bitola: NIRDOP "Centar za pečat i radio"

Published by the Prespa-Pelagonija Eparchy of the Macedonian Orthodox Church

Voskresenie, 1981- .

Skopje: Makedonska pravoslavna crkva

Published by the Macedonian Orthodox Church; focuses on religious education.

Domostroj, 1993- .

Strumica: Pravoslaven sobor Sveti Naum Ohridski

Focuses on Orthodox spiritual culture.

11-ti mart '43, 1997- .

Skopje: Evrejska zaednica

Bulletin of the Jewish Society of Macedonia.

Pelagonitisa, 1996- .

Bitola: Prespansko-pelagoniska eparhija

Published by the Prespa-Pelagonija Eparchy of the Orthodox Church. Includes essays on religion and philosophy, works by the church fathers, art, esthetics, as well as translations of articles from other languages.

Crkoven život, 1996- .

Skopje: Makedonska arhiepiskopija

Social Issues

Perspektivi, 1996- .

Skopje: Agencija na Republika Makedonija za transformacija na pret-prijatijata so opštestven kapital

Sociološka revija, 1995- .

Skopje: Združenie na sociolozi

Published by the Macedonian Sociological Association. Table of contents translated into English. Essays in Macedonian with abstracts in English. Includes book reviews, research reports, announcements.

Filozofska tribina

Official organ of the Macedonian Philosophical Society. Publishes articles on epistemology, ethics, esthetics, political philosophy, metaphysics, history of philosophy, logic, philosophy of knowledge, philosophy of the spirit, etc. Each issue has a section dedicated to an individual philosopher or idea.

Statistics

Osnovni ekonomski podatoci za Republika Makedonija, 1993- .

Skopje: Republički zavod za statistika

Macedonia Basic Economic Data. English and Macedonian parallel texts. Area, major cities, counties, climate, population, foreign trade, prices, GNP, wages, etc.

Statistički pregled, 1980- .

Skopje: Republički zavod za statistika

Popular Culture

Kotelec, 1979- .

Skopje: OOZT "Večer"

Kulturen život, 1956- .

Skopje: Kulturno prosvetna zaednica na Makedonija

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Well-designed and illustrated. Best all-around popular culture magazine. Includes essays on literary theory and criticism, literary research, art, theater, special topics, ballet, music, book reviews, fiction, drama, poetry. Includes some translations of works in other languages.

Žena, 1990- .

Skopje: Prosvetena zena

Monthly magazine for women. Interviews, essays on style, short news items of interest to women, Orthodox holidays for the month, explanations, reviews of books, video and music. Section titled "You and Your Home," health advice, recipes, garden section, horoscope, fiction.

Kulturno nasledstvo, 1982- .

Skopje: Republički zavod za zaštita na spomenicite na kulturata, 1984- .

Focus on Macedonia's cultural heritage. Topics include church architecture, frescoes, folk traditions and archeology. Provides abstracts in English.

Macedonian Review, 1971- .

Skopje: Kulturen život

Published in English. Contains translations of articles that appeared in other journals and magazines. Includes essays on history, literature, arts, as well as notes and commentaries. Main focus is the promotion of Macedonian literature, art and culture abroad.