

F.Y.R. Macedonia

Title: A Polish Family

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Original Text (TC not included)

Violeta Dimovska:

Dolgo is~ekuvana no}. No} na slavewe, no} na novi nade`i, so koja po~nuva novoto poglavje vo istorijata.

[areniloto na evropskoto nebo taa ve~er nekoj gi poistovetija so {areniloto vo nade`ite na novite ~lenki vo Evropskata zaednica na narodite. Se raduvaa narodite vo 10-te zemji, no i onie {to `iveat dolgo i daleku od mati~nata zemja. Zo{ija Samarxiska, Polja~ka koja podolgo `ivee vo Makedonija otkolku vo rodnata Polska, veli - "se raduvav kako da sum vo Polska, a za se {to se slu~uva tamu doznamam preku rodninite i prijatelite".

Zo{ija Samarxiska:

Se gleda deka ide napred. Kako prvo, biznis, firmi, privatni, golemi firmi i po~naa so golemite transakcii na Zapad. [to ova po~nalo da se vrtilo. Za{to? Zatoa {to ima mnogu privilegii, privilegii na granici, privilegii so carini, zna~i, odma trгна biznis napred. Tuka se gleda. Kako {to ima radost, taka ima i nezadovolstvo. Pove}e lu}e koi ne se svesni {to prua Zaednicata na Evropskata unija, tie se razo~arani. Ama, so vreme, se gleda deka }e sфatat i nema da ima takov negativen pristap kon toa {to postoi vo Evropskata Unija, za{to seпak mnogu prui Evropskata Unija.

Violeta Dimovska:

Osven sudiroт pomeju generaciite postoi u{te eden sudir, a toa e sudir so vremeto, {to osobeno te{ko go prifa}a srednata generacija. Rodeni, vospituvani, obrazuvani vo eden sosema poinakov sistem, so poinakva ideologija i sistem na vrednosti, tie naj~esto se otporni na novinite. Kako srednata i vozrasnata generacija na Poljaci }e go prifati ~lenstovot na Polska vo Evropskata Unija, so {to zapo~na nejzinata nova istorija.

Zo{ija Samarxiska:

Jas bi ka`ala vaka: deka ovaa grupa na lu}e koi se povozrasni, koi imaat penzii ve}e od poodamna, tie malku se zagri`eni, se pla{at kako }e im stigaат penziite za lekovi i taka nataka. No, toa seпak e mala grupa. Za{to ima i lu}e so golemi penzii. A, srednata grupata misli pove}e na svoje deca, deka idninata ni e vo zaedni~ka Evropa, deka zaedno mo`eme pove}e i deka modernizacijata i tehnologijata odat napred i sigurnost na granica i se tuka e za mladite. Zna~i, vozrasta od 35-60 godini epak misli pozitivno. A deka postarite ka`uvaат deka porano ne trebalo da se raboti, a imalo se isto, deka dr`avata bila kako neguvatelka za lu}e. Segа, da se razbereme, bez rabota i bez znawe, bez iskustvo nema ni{to.

Violeta Dimovska:

Del od novite ~lenki na Unijata ostanaa razo~arani u{te na samiot po~etok poradi nemo`nosta vo narednite godini da se vrabotuvaa vo zapadnoevropskite zemji.

Zo{ija Samarxiska:

Za Poljacite ne e taka lo{o kako za Slovacite i duri, za{to Poljacite si go podgotvija terenot u{te pred da vlezat vo Evropskata Unija. Toa e proces {to trae pove}e od 10 godini - prvo na crno, posle razbraa deka Poljacite se navistina dobri, plus dosta Poljacite od zapadniot del na Polska {to be{e za vreme na vojnata germaniziran od tamu dojdoo vo Germanija i taka poka`aa deka mo`at dobro da rabotat i da gi primat. Tuka nema takvi problemi.

Violeta Dimovska:

Dali vo novata Zaednica }e se ~uvstvuvaat kako gra|ani od vtor red? Toa e u{te edna dilema {to gi izma~uva novite ~lenki.

Zo{ija Samarxiska:

Poljacite seu{te ne osetile deka im e lo{o. Tie imaat nade` deka }e im bide dobro. A, ako osetat, toga{ }e zboruvame {to gi ~eka. A, od druga strana Polskiot narod se pak e trudoqubiv i }e raboti, saka promeni, borben e. Zatoa, mislam deka nema da se ose}a kako vtor. Sekoga{ odi kon toa da bide partner so druga dr`ava ili so unija, a ne da bide od vtor red.

Violeta Dimovska:

Jazikot e, velat, edno od glavnite obele`ja na sekoj narod, no i edno od najosetlivite to~ki. Verojatno so site ovie promeni polskiot jazik ostanuva slu`ben jazik vo dr`avata, no verovatno se po~esto vo komunikacija }e se koristat i drugi jazici. Kako stojat rabotite na toj plan.

Zo{ija Samarxiska:

Tuka, za `al, nie Poljacite, ne znam dali ni e toa nasledno, ama, malku sme slabi so prifa}awe i u~ewe na stranski jazici. I dali se toa gre{ki napraveni vo porane{nite periodi, za{to imame sposoben kadar, no nema znaewe od angliski, od francuski. Vo Zapadna Polska, tuka vlijanie ima germanskiot. Se znae deka ruskiot jazik nikoj ne saka{e da go u~i, se znae od koi pri~ini. I sega odedna{ imame se znae, angliski, francuski, germanski se znae deka se najva`nite jazici. Imame kursevi, a i sami lu|eto sfa}aat. Na primer, na 60 godini ako e direktor, toj odi na kurs i brgu sakaat da nau~at za da mo`e da uspee.

Violeta Dimovska:

G-ne Samarxiski, dali ovde vo Makedonija dobivate informacii od Polska {to se slu~uva na poletu na standardot. Vo zemjite na tranzicija naj~esto toj se meri preku cenata na hranata i komunalnite uslugi.

Jodran Samarxiski:

So eden zbor, standardot vo Republika Polska raste, me|utoa, raste onoj statisti~kiot standard {to se meri so nekoi statisti~ki podatoci. No, narodot ne go gleda toa taka bidej|i, eve pred dva dena, ve}e se `alat: poskapel lebot 20%, mesoto 30 %, mlekoto, mle~nite proizvodi. No, jas veruvam deka toa e samo preodno i deka mora da bide taka bidej|i mora da se izramni so standardot, so cenite vo Germanija, so cenite vo drugite ostanati zemji na Evropskata Unija. Najnormalno deka i platite, i li~nite primawa, }e gi sledat cenite. No, sepak, prvite reagirawata na narodot se deka eve, dojde Evropa i vedna{ jademe poskap leb, pieme poskapo meleko i sli~no.

Violeta Dimovska:

Nepolni dva meseca od ~lenstvoto vo Unijata se kus vremenski period za da se nosat zaklu~oci, veli Samarxiska. Otpor kaj dej od Poljacite verojtno ima, no vremeto e toa {to }e gi opravda ili zbri{e somne`ite. Na krajot, site informacii {to nie gi imame se preku telefonski razgovori so rodnini i prijateli. Segaj, zaminuvam vo Polska i toga{ }e imam mnogu pojasna slika kakva e Polska denes. Za eden mesec se vra}am vo Makedonija.

Zo{ija Samarxiska:

Ne e taka lesno da se ostavi Makedonija i da se vratam sega vo Polska. Bidej|i ovde `iveam podolgo otkolku {to `iveev vo Polska. Iako e primamvliva Polska sega za mene. Pa, so ovoj paso{ {to sega go poseduvam mo`am da patuvam sekade kade e dozvoleno za Evropskata Unija. Zna~i, tuka nemam ograni~uvawe dali `iveam vo Polska ili vo Makedonija.

Violeta Dimovska:

Samarxiski seu{te ostanuvaat na odlukata da ~ekorat po makedonskite skalila {to, eden den, i Makedonija }e ja odnesat na prvoto i najva`noto plato {to Polska ve}e go dostigna, ~lenstvoto vo Unijata. A, potoa, preostanuvaat skalilata preku koi }e se stasa i do evropskiot standard.

English text (TC NOT included)

Violeta Dimovska:

Long expected night. A night of celebrations, of new hopes, a night that starts a new chapter in history.

That evening, the colourful European sky of was identified by some with the multicoloured hopes of the European Community newly elected members.

The peoples of the 10 countries expressed their joy, and so did those living long and far away from their native country.

Zoshia Samardziska, a Polish lady who has been living in Macedonia longer than in her native Poland, says: "I was so happy as if I were in Poland, although for everything that's going on there I usually find out from my relatives and friends."

Zoshia Samardziska:

You can tell that things are changing for better - first of all, by the business, the increasing number of companies, large, private companies and, second, by the great transactions. Things have started moving forward. There're numerous privileges, privileges at the border, with the customs, allowing for the business to flourish. One can tell the changes right away. Nevertheless, as there is happiness, there is also dissatisfaction.

Many people who aren't aware what is it that the European Community could offer are really disappointed. Yet, as time goes by, they will understand and there won't be such a negative attitude towards the European Union, as the Union has been doing a great deal for the humanity.

Violeta Dimovska:

Besides the conflict of generations there is yet another one - the conflict with time, particularly burdening the middle-aged generation. Born, raised and educated in a completely different system, with totally different ideology and system of values, they usually are quite resistant to any innovation.

How will the middle-aged and the elderly generations accept the membership of Poland in the European Union, a membership that initiates its new history?

Zoshia Samardziska:

I would say that this group of the elderly people who have been retired for several years now, they are being afraid if their pensions would be enough for their life expenses, for their medicines, etc. Nevertheless, it's a rather small group. Because there're also people with large pensions. On the other side, the group of the middle-aged, they rather think of their children. They believe that our future is a united Europe, that we can do more together; modernization and technology move forward, security on the borders improves, etc. - things that are significant for the young. So, those aged 35-60 have positive attitude.

What concerns the stories of the elderly that in their times everything was fine without hard work and that the state used to be a nursery for all.. What's for

certain is that without hard work and knowledge, without experience, there can't be any progress.

Violeta Dimovska:

Some of the new Union members were disappointed at the very start because in the years to come they won't be allowed to get employed in the Western-European countries.

Zoshia Samardziska:

It's not so bad for the Polish as it has been for the Slovaks and the others because the Polish had their grounds prepared long before entering the European Union; the process has been functioning for 10 years now. At the beginning, the Polish got employed illegally, but then it proved that they are really good workers. Then, some of the Polish from the western part of Poland moved to Germany. Again, they proved to be really hard workers and got employed with no problems. There aren't any problems of the kind here.

Violeta Dimovska:

Would their membership in the new Community make them feel as second-class citizens? That's another dilemma worrying the new members.

Zoshia Samardziska:

The Polish still haven't experienced any bad consequences and they're hoping for the good. On the other side, the Polish people are diligent and hard working, they are energetic and they like changes. Therefore, I don't think they would ever feel as second-class citizens. They always insist on having partnership with the other country or a union, and wouldn't allow to be demotioned.

Violeta Dimovska:

Language is believed to be one of the major characteristics of any nation, as well as one of the most sensitive ones. The Polish language, with all these changes, will remain the official language of the country. Yet, it is more than certain that some other languages would be used far more often in the everyday communication.

Zoshia Samardziska:

What concerns this issue, I have to admit that, unfortunately, the Polish people are opposed to studying foreign languages. It might be inherited, or it might result from certain mistakes made in the previous periods, I wouldn't know. We have capable experts, but their knowledge of, let's say English, French, isn't satisfactory. In Western Poland the German influence can be felt. And nobody wanted to study Russian, the reasons are well known. At present, the most significant languages are English, French, German. Language courses are constantly organized, the people being aware of their importance. For example,

a director of 60 attends a course for intensive language learning; he's aware that he simply has to if he wishes to succeed.

Violeta Dimovska:

Mr. Samardziski, do any information about the Polish standard reach you here, in Macedonia? In the transitional countries, the standard is usually estimated by the prices of food supplies and the public utility services.

Jodran Samardziski:

To put it briefly, the standard in Poland goes up but, it's as far as the statistical standard is concerned, the one measured according to certain statistical data. It doesn't seem to work for the people. For example, just two days ago, we heard people complain - the price of bread had gone up for 20%, of meat for 30%, similar is with the prices of milk and milk products. I believe that the situation is only temporary, because there have to be an equation, the Polish standard, the prices, have to be equalized with those in Germany and the other countries of the European Union.

It's self-understandable that the wages will be equalized, in order to follow the prices. Nevertheless, such are the first people's reactions - now that Europe has come, we, all of a sudden, eat more expensive bread, we drink more expensive milk, etc.

Violeta Dimovska:

"Hardly two months elapsing from enrolling the Union membership is quite a brief period for making any conclusions", says Samardziska. A part of the Polish would probably feel certain resistance, but we should leave it to the time to prove whether doubts will be justified or erased. By the way, all information we have is from telephone conversations with relatives and friends. I'm preparing to leave for Poland now and then I hope to have much clearer vision of Poland today. I'll be back in Macedonia in one month's time.

Zoshia Samardziska:

It isn't easy for me to leave Macedonia now and return to Poland, because I've been living here longer than I ever did in Poland. Although, at present, Poland is very tempting for me. With the passport I have I'm allowed to travel wherever it's allowed for the European Union. Meaning that there aren't any limitation with regards to whether I live in Poland or in Macedonia.

Violeta Dimovska:

Samardziski couple seem to stick to their decision to keep climbing the Macedonian stairs that, some day, will take Macedonia to the first and most important plateau that Poland has already reached, membership in the Union. And then, what remains to do is climb the staircase that would take us to the European standard.