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SOURCE Napred, No 7, 1949 [anti-Tito emigre newspaper].

PRO-SOVIET COMMUNISTS
ARRESTED IN MACEDONIA

Belgrade, 22 July -- The terror of Rankovic's executionists in Yugoslav Macedonia is raging in full force. After arresting the entire Central Council of United Labor Unions of Macedonia, they began to arrest many old and honest Communist internationalists and other patriots faithful to the USSR and to the international solidarity of the democratic peoples. Those arrested are subjected to tortures unequalled even by the inquisition of the Gestapo.

Other comrades are sent to various Yugoslav concentration camps in which former gendarmes of prewar Yugoslavia, followers of Nedic and Mihajlovic, and collaborators are employed as guards.

Uzumovski, faithful servant of Rankovic, acts brutally not only toward the arrested but also toward the families of arrested, exiled, and killed comrades, holds them in jail without cause, and deprives them of means of support.

The following well-known comrades have been arrested recently:

Pavel Satev. Seventy years old, well-known fighter for the future of the Macedonian people. He participated in the Saloniki affair of 1903, and as a result was sentenced to 101 years and exiled to Africa.

After the liberation of Macedonia, Satev became Minister of Justice and a member of the Presidium of the People's Skupstina of Macedonia. Because of his great love for the USSR, as well as because of his criticism and protests against the present Macedonian leaders for their anti-Soviet and anti-Bulgarian policy and the terror which they are conducting in Macedonia, he was arrested in 1948, but after protests of citizens he was freed. Now this brilliant fighter is again in the Rankovic-Uzumovski torture chambers.

Mire Anastasov. Faithful son of the working class and the Macedonian people. He is well known among the younger generation of Macedonian Communists as a fearless fighter against Titoism and for lasting friendship with the Soviet Union and the Bulgarian people. About 40 years old, he has fought for more than 25 years in the ranks of the working class. In prewar Yugoslavia, he was arrested many times, beaten, sentenced, to long imprisonment, and held in the notorious

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Jail at Sremski Mitrovica. During the occupation, he was condemned to death by a Bulgarian monarcho-fascist court, but later his sentence was commuted to life imprisonment.

After the liberation of Macedonia, because of his uncompromising attitude toward the policy of Tempo, Kolisevski, and other Tito men, he was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to Belgium so that he would be far away and not influence others. He remained there until September 1948, when he was recalled to Belgrade and detained by Rankovic. He was temporarily placed at the disposition of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Macedonia, then appointed one of the vice-chairmen of the Planning Commission, and later became Deputy Minister of Labor of Macedonia. Rankovic's Janizaries arrested him as he was departing for Zagreb, where he was taking his wife for an operation. No one knows his present whereabouts.

Mino Bogdanov. Consistent and fearless fighter for the protection of the working class, well known in Macedonia and especially in Veles, where he was born. Was chief secretary of the Yugoslav Ministry of Mines and member of the Party committee of federal establishments in Belgrade.

Before the war, he had been arrested, beaten and sentenced to forced labor at the Sremska Mitrovica prison. Twice he was sent to the "Bilece" camp in Hecegovina.

He was expelled from the Party in August 1948 because of his internationalist views. He was arrested once, but later freed. He is now in the "Glavnjaca" jail in Belgrade, where he has suffered unheard-of tortures.

His wife and two children have been banished.

Dimco Hadzi Mitrev. Assistant federal public prosecutor in Belgrade. He was the organizational secretary of the Skoplje City Committee of the Party during the war. He was sent to Belgrade in 1945 because he disapproved of the nationalist policy of Tempo and Kolisevski.

Ivan Efremov Murkin. He was unjustly convicted in 1945 for graft, actually because of his sympathy toward the Soviet Union. The Tito authorities did not have the courage then to convict people publicly of friendship toward the Soviet Union and had to manufacture trials for graft, collaborating with the enemy, etc. Now the Tito authorities have announced that he is a "Soviet agent."

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