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SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.



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1. In 1950 the following anti-Communist organizations existed in Vardar, Macedonia:
 - a. IMRO (Internal Macedonian Revolutionary Organization)¹
 - b. National Shipetar Demokrati, an Albanian Moslem nationalist organization whose objective is the annexation of Kosovo and Metohija to Albania.
 - c. Indjel, a Moslem anti-Communist organization
 - d. A Yugoslav faction which included both royalists² and republicans whose objective was the establishment of a democratic regime in Yugoslavia which would include the territory of Vardar, Macedonia as a federal unit. This faction was strengthened by the Bulgarian occupation of Vardar, Macedonia, during World War II.

None of these organizations were well organized and they had failed to draw up a clear cut program of activities. These organizations confined themselves generally to promoting propaganda although even this activity was not coordinated in different areas.

2. During 1947 approximately 60 members of the National Shipetar Demokrati³ organization were arrested and tried. Four of these individuals were executed and the rest were given prison sentences of 3 to 20 years. Mahmut Dumani, one of the organization's outstanding leaders was confined to the central prison in Skoplje.
3. Indjel, the Moslem anti-Communist organization was discovered by Yugoslav authorities in 1948, and approximately 30 leaders of the organization were apprehended and tried. Four of these individuals were executed and the rest received prison terms ranging from 3 to 20 years. These persons were charged with promoting anti-Communist activity and were accused of maintaining contact with the Turkish Consulate in Skoplje.

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4. IMRO propaganda was promoted in gymnasiums and universities by groups of three members. The headquarters of the university students' branch of IMRO was located in Skoplje.⁴ This branch had groups in the universities in Belgrade and Zagreb. The IMRO groups in Belgrade collaborated with an anti-Communist organization called Zlati Orao (Golden Eagle) which had members throughout Yugoslavia. In the University of Belgrade there was another anti-Communist student organization called Ziti Mrav. In the University of Zagreb students who belonged to the IMRO organization worked with a Croatian anti-Communist student organization known as Krizeri (Crusaders). In Zagreb there was also a Croatian anti-Communist student Ustashi organization. Altogether there were approximately 4,000 Macedonians in Zagreb.
5. During the time the informants were in Macedonia, the students' branch of IMRO in Skoplje attempted to buy an old American printing press in Zagreb; however, the group was unsuccessful in collecting the 35,000 dinars needed for this purchase. The plan of the students' IMRO group had been to publish a newspaper in the Bulgarian language for distribution throughout Macedonia. This newspaper was to contain translations of articles published in the United States under the title of Makedonska Tribuna.
6. All of these anti-Tito groups have reportedly been ruthlessly persecuted by the Tito regime. Informants estimated that during the five year period between 1945 and 1950, between 800 to 1000 persons accused of anti-Communist or IMRO activity, were apprehended and tried in the different districts of Macedonia, the majority of them in Skoplje and Bitolj.⁵ Many of these individuals, among them priests, military personnel, university and gymnasium teachers and students, professional persons and large groups of peasants, were executed or given prison sentences ranging from 2 to 20 years of imprisonment.

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the students at Skoplje University are thought to be adherents of IMRO.

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5. [REDACTED] According to one informant the majority of the persons tried and sentenced in Macedonia were members of IMRO. However, several other informants alleged that the individuals arrested and tried in Macedonia belonged to different resistance movements, but that the regime labeled them as IMRO members because a trial of "separatists" would appeal more to the public.

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