

THE EXPULSION OF THE ALBANIANS FROM PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA TO TURKEY IN THE YEARS 1950-1957

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Abstract

In this paper it will be addressed the topic of the forced migration of the Albanians of People's Republic of Macedonia in Turkey, in the period 1950-1957.

Through this paper can be understood the social position of the Albanians in People's Republic of Macedonia and the reasons that caused their migration. There will be analysed the social contradictions of different nationalities that lived in Yugoslavia and the state's repression on the Albanian society of the time, to change their identity and leave their ethnic lands.

The information and data provided in this paper will make it possible to analyze the interests of Turkey and Yugoslavia related to this migration and the possibility to analyze how these politics affected the socio-cultural situation of the Albanians in particular and of Yugoslavia in general.

Keywords: migration, statistics, period 1950-1957, People's Republic of Macedonia

The displacement of the Muslim population of Yugoslavia was undoubtedly noticed as a phenomenon among the Albanians of the People's Republic of Macedonia. In order to allow them to move, Muslims were required to change their nationality from Albanian to Turkish.

For these reasons many Albanians would change their nationality and this would also be reflected in the censuses of 1948 and 1953. According to the census of 1948 in the People's Republic of Macedonia there were 197.389 Albanians or 17.1% of the total population, while according to the census of 1953, 162.524 Albanians or 12.5% of the total population.³ That the number of Turks was inflated is proven again by the census of 1953, where out of 259.535 inhabitants declared to be of Turkish ethnicity, only 181.887 people declared the Turkish language as their mother tongue.⁴

Of the Turks declared in the 1953 census, 27.086 people declared that their native language was Albanian, while 32.393 people declared that their native language was Macedonian.⁵

This is confirmed by the fact that the number of Albanian residents decreased by 34.865, while the number of Turks increased by over 100%, respectively by 107.998 residents.⁶

According to the same census, 58.720 Albanians were registered as Turks. By 1957, 4.725 Albanians moved to Turkey and another 9.494 in this period declared themselves Turks in order to move later. That is, in the years 1953-1957 we have a decrease in the number of Albanians by 72.489 inhabitants.⁷

Changes in the number of the Albanians are seen in every district. In the census of 1948, there were 13.166 Albanians in the district of Bitola, and in that of 1953, 4.014 Albanians. In the district of Kumanovo in the census of 1948 there were 20.105 Albanians, while in that of 1953 there were 5.422 Albanians. In Skopje there were 35.635 Albanian inhabitants in 1948, while in the 1953 census there were 23.696. In the district of

³ Qerim Lita, *Shenjat e kohës*, Shkup, 2019, p. 228; Hivzi Islami, *Rrjedha demografike shqiptare*, Pejë, 1994, p. 195.

⁴ Hivzi Islami, *Rrjedha demografike...*, p. 197.

⁵ Стив Е. Палмер, Роберт Р. Кинг, *Југословенскиот комунизам и македонското прашање*, in: "Македонско дело", Скопје, 1995, p. 45.

⁶ Qerim Lita, *Territoret lindore shqiptare 1912-1960 (Punime studimore)*, Shkup, 2016, p. 181.

⁷ Qerim Lita, *Problemi shqiptar në RP(S) të Maqedonisë 1944-1974-Përmbledhje dokumentesh - Qëndresa antikomuniste*, vëllimi I, Shkup, 2018, p. 35.

Tetovo in 1948 there were 93.183 Albanians, while in 1953 there were 92.824 Albanians, while in the district of Veles in 1948 there were 2.212 Albanians and 1.809 Albanians in 1953.⁸

The changes in the number of the population were commented differently by the Chamber of National Minorities near the Central Committee of the League of the Communists of Macedonia and differently by the Administration of State Security.

The Chamber of the National Minority at the Central Committee of the League of the Communists of Macedonia, in 1953, pointed out that this entire change in the number of the population came as a result of the occupation of Western Macedonia during the Second World War, where a large number of Turks under pressure of Albanian propaganda and administration were declared as Albanians. Whereas the Administration of State Security thought that this change in the national structure of the population had occurred as a result of the declaration of the Albanians and Torbesh people as Turks.⁹

In order to enable a more massive migration of Albanians to Turkey after 1950, special services that prepared migration documents would start operating in Skopje, starting with the change of ethnicity, the preparation of migration documents, passports, visas etc.¹⁰

In order for the migration to be carried out, Yugoslavia required certain documents in order to release these residents from Yugoslav citizenship and for them to acquire the right to receive Turkish citizenship. The Law on Citizenship of the People's Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Regulation on the Implementation of the Law on Citizenship of the People's Federal Republic of Yugoslavia required that in order to be released from citizenship you needed to have the following documents: petition from the petitioner, birth certificate from the register book, birth certificate for children from the register book, consent from children older than 14 years, certificate of citizenship, certificate from the Turkish consul that you will be accepted in their country, declaration of for how much time you will move from Yugoslavia, certificate from the military room that as far as the military background is concerned there is no obstacle to release, tax evasion certificate, certificate that you are not convicted, certificate that you are not under investigation, certificate that you have fulfilled social obligations, certificate for real estate, certificate coronation from the register book, respectively from the register book of the dead when it comes to family and tax of 12 thousand dinars for all the elderly for decision number 9 from the tax law.¹¹

Later, after 1954, in order to facilitate the migration of the population to Turkey, the necessity of having these documents was removed: you did not need to have a special form for children over 14-18 years old, who would be marked on the forms of to their parents, you didn't need to have a statement about the deadline for the release of Yugoslavia, you didn't need to have a certificate from the army room, you didn't need to have proof that you paid taxes and you didn't need to have proof that you were convicted. Other documents were still required.¹²

On the other hand, in order to further accelerate the migration of the Muslim population from the People's Republic of Macedonia, the issuance of the following documents was facilitated: birth certificate, coronation certificate, the certificate of the dead people, citizenship certificate, real estate certificate, certificate of non-immovable property and a certificate that you are not under investigation.¹³

Based on act IV/2 No. 12808/56 dated April 20 1956, the Federal State Secretariat for Internal Affairs decided that the requests for changing nationality can be resolved through the administrative procedure at the Secretariat for Internal Affairs in the terrain, based on Article 17 of the Law on State Books. However, the Federal State Secretariat for Internal Affairs with Instruction IV/2 Procedure No. 21659/2-57 from December 5 1957, took the right from the secretariats for internal affairs in the terrain to respond to the requests for the

⁸ Qerim Lita, *Territoret lindore shqiptare...*, p. 185-186.

⁹ *Ibid*, p. 181-182.

¹⁰ Zeqirja Idrizi, *Pozita e shqiptarëve në Maqedoni pas Luftës së Dytë Botërore*, Tetovë, 2003, p. 85-86.

¹¹ Qerim Lita, *Problemi shqiptar në RP(S) të Maqedonisë 1944-1974-Përmbledhje dokumentesh - Procesi i shpërnguljes*, vëllimi II, Shkup, 2018, p. 168.

¹² *Ibid*, p. 192-193.

¹³ *Ibid*, p. 194-195.

change of nationality through the administrative procedure, based on Article 19 of the Law on Citizenship of Yugoslavia.¹⁴

The person who moved from one republic to another republic of Yugoslavia, changed the republican citizenship on the basis of Article 30, paragraph 1, of the Law on the citizenship of the People's Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, while deregistration from citizenship was done according to Article 19, paragraph 1, in connection with Article 2 of the same law.¹⁵

In 1951, about 15 requests for migration to Turkey were made, of which only one family received the submitted request. In 1952, there were 38 requests, of which 35 with 162 members were approved, while three families from Kichevo were rejected. During 1953, there were 887 cases with a total of 2.218 members, all approved. From January to April 1954, 180 families were released from citizenship. Decisions were prepared for another 200 families, while approval was awaited for 198 such families.¹⁶

Only in 1953, 887 families with 2.242 members submitted requests to move. All requests were approved positively. Only in the second half of the year, the requests for 1.617 members were approved, the largest number of them from the cities of Skopje, Veles, Kumanovo and Prilep.¹⁷

According to a report submitted by Krste Crvenkovski, for the year 1954, 58 families with 154 members applied for relocation in the Kumanovo district, where 32 families had their requests rejected, while 26 families had their requests accepted. 56 families with 328 members applied for the district of Kichevo, where 13 families were rejected and 43 families were accepted. In the district of Bitola, 23 families with 154 members, where 3 families were rejected and 20 families were accepted. In the district of Gostivar, 6 families with 47 members had applied, all of them had their requests accepted. In the city of Skopje, 175 families with 779 members applied, all of them were accepted. In the city of Kumanovo, 54 families with 244 members had applied, 31 families had their requests rejected, while 23 families had their requests accepted. In the district of Debar, 15 families with 52 members applied and all of their requests were accepted. In the district of Tetovo, 86 families with 471 members applied, 45 requests were rejected and 41 were accepted.¹⁸

Until March 28 1954, 1.435 cases with requests for relocation were submitted, with 2.818 members, while by April 10, another 444 members had also submitted requests.¹⁹

Regarding the migration of the Muslim population to Turkey, on March 28 1954, Lazar Kolishevski gave an interview with the newspaper "Nova Makedonija". In it, he stated that until the end of 1953, the requests for deregistration of 922 families with 2.404 members were resolved, while for this year, 576 requests are under review. In the continuation of the interview, he emphasized that the migrations had started since 1913 and that these current ones were not the first ones. Also, he further stated that these migrations were done mainly for family reasons and that there was no agreement with Turkey or any premeditated plan for the deportation of this population.²⁰

In the district of Tetovo, for the year 1954, 155 families submitted requests for relocation, of which 37 families moved, 62 families were granted citizenship, for 41 families the cases were under approval, 7 families recently submitted their requests, 45 families submitted an announcement for obtaining citizenship, and of the families that submitted requests for relocation, 15 are from the village.²¹

¹⁴ *Ibid*, p. 379, 380.

¹⁵ *Ibid*, p. 387.

¹⁶ *Ibid*, p. 160, 167-168.

¹⁷ Qerim Lita, *Territoret lindore shqiptare...*, p. 188-189.

¹⁸ *Ibid*, p. 194.

¹⁹ Qerim Lita, *Problemi shqiptar...*, vëllimi II, p. 166.

²⁰ Лазар Колишевски, *Аспекти на македонското прашање*, Скопје, 1962, p. 305

²¹ Qerim Lita, *Problemi shqiptar...*, vëllimi II, p. 177.

In the period of 1953-1957, 12.663 people asked to be deregistered from Skopje, 3.820 people from Tetovo, 6.464 people from Bitola, 2.907 people from Kumanovo, 1.435 people from Debar, 1.535 people from Gostivar, 2,100 people from Kichevo, 49 people from Struga, 1.537 people from Ohrid etc.²²

The Macedonian newspaper "Nova Makedonija" from January 4 1953 to June 19 1957 will publish the demands of the Albanian, Turkish and Bosnian families, which requested the deregistration from Yugoslav citizenship. The later first settled in Skopje, became formal residents of the People's Republic of Macedonia, changed their ethnic affiliation, and then moved to Turkey. The same press in the years 1956-1957 published the names of 2.976 heads of families who moved to Turkey.²³

According to a report of the Commission for National Minorities at the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Macedonia for the year 1955, 466 families with 2.566 members were expected to leave the district of Bitola, 227 families with 1.050 members the district of Kumanovo, 450 families with 2.250 members the district of Kichevo, in the city of Skopje 500 families with 2.220 members, in the district of Prilep 200 families with 820 members, the district of Gostivar 50 families with 200 members, the city of Kumanovo 200 families with 820 members, the city of Debar 45 families with 225 members, the district of Resen 67 families with 394 members, the district of Tetovo 250 families with 1.000 members and the city of Tetova, 650 families with 3.400 members.²⁴

Also, in the district of Kichevo for 1955, the population of the villages of Drugovo, Plasnica, Lisichan and part of the inhabitants of Chellopek were expected to move. The state was thinking of buying their properties, worth 200 million dinars. In the district of Bitola, there were 13 villages that would move in the near future, whose lands were worth about 700 million dinars. For the purchase of the displaced people's properties in Gostivar, a fund of 30 million dinars was considered, in Tetovo a fund of 42 million dinars and in Skopje a fund of 75 million dinars.²⁵

The wave of the migration of the Albanians to Turkey since 1951 was greater than the one that began in 1948. The number of migrants until 1953 according to districts was as follows: Skopje district 1.156 people, Veles district 259 people, district of Kumanovo 177 people, the district of Prilep 123 people, the district of Bitola 68 people, the district of Tetovo 51 people, the district of Kichevo 34 people, the district of Debar 31 people, the district of Prespa 32 people and the district of Gostivar 18 people, data which are more accurate.²⁶

According to some other statistics, in the period of 1951-1953, 3 families with 12 members moved from the district of Prilep, the district of Gostivar 1 family with 8 members, the district of Kumanovo 29 families with 84 members, the district of Debar 1 family with 6 members, the city of Tetovo 4 families with 12 members, the district of Resen 2 families with 10 members and the district of Tetovo 3 families with 6 members.²⁷

Based on the profession and social composition of those displaced until 1953, we had the following data: 232 workers, 215 miners, 202 villagers, 84 clerks, 24 students and apprentices, 8 self-employed. Based on age, we have the following data: men up to 18 years 577 people, women up to 18 years 478 people, men from 18 to 55 years 552 people, women from 18 to 55 years 546 people, men over 55 years 99 men and women over 55 years 132 people.²⁸

The Yugoslav state bodies, it seems, were not satisfied with the idea of migrated Albanians declared as Turks, therefore they insisted on the deportation of those Albanians who affirmed their ethnic affiliation. In June 1953, the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Macedonia held a meeting in which it

²² *Ibid*, p. 89-90.

²³ Виолета Ачковска, *Братството и единството (1944-1974) помеѓу хармонија и дисхармонија*, Скопје, 2003, p. 274-275; Zeqirja Idrizi, *wor. cit.*, p. 62.

²⁴ Qerim Lita, *Problemi shqiptar...*, vëllimi II, p. 197.

²⁵ *Ibid*, p. 201, 204.

²⁶ *Ibid*, p. 161.

²⁷ *Ibid*, p. 195.

²⁸ *Ibid*, p. 161.

was decided that even that part of the population that was declared as Albanian during the census, had the right to move to Turkey.²⁹

From the district of Skopje in 1953 moved 864 people, in 1954 2.704 people and in 1955 5.264 people.³⁰

In the district of Debar until 1954, 8 families with 37 members moved, while 15 families with 51 members were waiting for a decision from the secretariat or consulate. In the district of Skopje during 1954, 108 families submitted requests for relocation, of which 83 families were granted a decision, while 25 families were in the process.³¹

Until 1954 in the district of Kichevo, 21 families with 73 members moved, from 11 families with 69 members their citizenship was taken but they did not move yet, while 14 families with 77 members had submitted documents.³²

In the district of Kumanovo, until 1954, 96 families moved. from these the citizenship was taken from 66 families, citizenship was taken but they did not move yet, from 51 families, while new requests were submitted by 55 families.³³

In the district of Gostivar in 1954, 16 families with 108 members moved, while in the district of Bitola up to 1954, 96 families with 415 members moved.³⁴

On the other hand, according to some other data, in 1954, 15 families with 89 members moved from the district of Gostivar, 22 families with 139 members from the district of Bitola, 23 families with 80 members from the district of Kumanovo, 89 families with 324 members from the city of Prilep, 40 families with 182 members from the city of Kumanovo, 872 families with 4.364 members from the city of Skopje, 6 families with 24 members from the district of Debar, 31 families with 177 members from the city of Tetovo, 1 family with 8 members from the district of Tetovo and 15 families with 69 members from the city of Resen.³⁵

Based on the regions, the number of displaced people for the period 1951-1956 was as follows: in the region of Bitola 13.276 displaced, of which the document identified 33 Albanians, in the region of Kumanovo from 4.269 people, 1.570 Albanians, in the region of Ohrid from 6.463 people, 97 Albanians, in the district of Skopje out of a total of 19.210 people, 2.428 Albanians, in the district of Veles, out of 19.175 people, 62 Albanians and in the district of Tetovo out of 6.149 people, 274 Albanians.³⁶

That the majority of those displaced up to this period were Albanians was also proven in the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Macedonia, held on August 31 1954, in which the highest party leaders such as Lazar Kolarovski, Vidoje Smilevski, Krste Crvenkovski, Lupcho Arsov etc., participated. According to the record of the meeting, it was said that there is an interest of Albanians to move to Turkey.³⁷

At the beginning of March 1954, the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Macedonia held a meeting in which it was decided to form a commission that would report to this bureau on the process of the migration of the Muslim population. On the other hand, a commission was formed in the Executive Council (Government). On March 28, the commission formed by the Political Bureau reported to this body about the relocation process, where it also provided the following data: in 1951, 10 families with 30 members moved, in 1952, 34 families with 153 members, and in 1953, 887 families with a total of 2.218 members. The report then presented the necessary procedure that those interested should follow, in order to obtain permission to move to Turkey. Even the commission chosen by the Executive Council will report on the work done, where it mentions that there is an increase in the number of displaced

²⁹ Qerim Lita, *Territoret lindore shqiptare...*, p. 188.

³⁰ Qerim Lita, *Problemi shqiptar...*, vëllimi II, p. 271.

³¹ *Ibid.*, p. 179.

³² *Ibid.*, p. 180.

³³ *Ibid.*, p. 181.

³⁴ *Ibid.*

³⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 196.

³⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 261.

³⁷ Qerim Lita, *NAÇERTANIA - K. ÇervenkovskidheidetitishqiptarëMaqedoni (1945-1954)*, Shkup, 2007, p. 455.

people for the year 1954, but it is still not at the desired level. The report further states that this migration process is carried out based on the free will of the population. At the end, the report also talks about the propaganda that the Albanian intelligentsia did against the migration, which according to this report was harmful and hostile.³⁸

Based on the report presented by Krste Crvenkovski at the meeting of the Executive Committee, below we can present the number of displaced families for the year 1954 until the month of October as follows: the district of Gostivar 15 families with 89 members, the district of Bitola 22 families with 139 members, the district of Kumanovo 63 families with 262 members, the city of Skopje 872 families with 4.364 members, the district of Debar 6 families with 24 members and the district of Tetovo 32 families with 185 members.³⁹

According to an elaboration of the Administration of State Security, drawn up in January 1957 and an information that the Commission for National Minorities sent to the Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Macedonia on August 24 1959, in 1951 10 families moved to Turkey with 31 members, in 1952 34 families with 153 members, in 1953 747 families with 1.939 members, of which the document described as Albanians 56 families with 168 members, in 1954, 6.258 families with 17.396 members, of which the document classified 351 families with 1.054 members as Albanians, in 1955 12.130 families with 38.045 members, of which the document classified 321 families with 964 members as Albanians, in 1956 9.639 families with 28.816 members, of which the document classified them as Albanians 736 families with 2.208 members. In total, 28.818 families with 86.380 members moved in these years, of which the document described 1.464 families with 4.394 members as Albanians, a number which cannot be accurately estimated.⁴⁰

Based on the declaration of ethnicity according to the 1953 census, 56 Albanian families with 168 members moved. In 1954, 351 Albanian families with 1.054 members moved. In 1955, 321 Albanian families with 964 members moved and in 1956, 736 families with 2.208 members moved. A total of 1.464 families with 4.394 members.⁴¹

According to the data of the State Secretariat for Internal Affairs, which are considered to be more accurate, processed until December 31 1958, 125.795 inhabitants moved, while according to the data of the State Secretariat for Finances, 78.655 inhabitants, or 37.48%.⁴²

According to an information from the Commission for National Minorities at the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Macedonia dated August 24 1959, the following data on displaced people are provided: in 1951, 31 inhabitants were displaced, in 1952, 153 inhabitants, in 1953, 1.939 inhabitants, in 1954, 17.396 inhabitants, in 1955, 38.045 inhabitants, in 1956, 28.816 inhabitants and in 1957, 27.432 inhabitants.⁴³

The Macedonian scholar Anakioski claims that during the years 1955-1958, 160 thousand people moved to Turkey. The report of Turkey's Register Book of Exiles states that during the period of 1946-1968, 41.950 families with 159.030 members moved to Turkey from the People's Republic of Macedonia.⁴⁴

The Turkish scholar Altan Deliorman points out that starting from 1953, more than 200 thousand people moved from Yugoslavia to Turkey. Another Turkish scholar, Geray Cerat, says that until 1960, 280,000 people moved to Turkey. Pajazit Nushi in his own paper states that 246.108 people moved from Yugoslavia to Turkey after 1953. On the other hand, Hakif Bajrami writes that during the years 1953-1968, 412 thousand people moved to Turkey.⁴⁵

³⁸ Qerim Lita, *Territoret lindore shqiptare...*, p. 189-192.

³⁹ *Ibid*, p. 193.

⁴⁰ Qerim Lita, *Problemi shqiptar...*, vëllimi II, p. 260; The same, *Problemi shqiptar...*, vëllimi I, p. 39.

⁴¹ Qerim Lita, *Territoret lindore shqiptare...*, p. 196.

⁴² Виолета Ачкоска, *Лекции од Историјата на Современата Македонска држава (1944-1991)*, Скопје, 2011, p. 165.

⁴³ Qerim Lita, *Territoret lindore shqiptare...*, p. 199.

⁴⁴ Zeqirja Idrizi, *wor. cit.*, p. 85-86.

⁴⁵ Hivzi Islami, *Rrjedha demografike...*, p. 199; Zeqirja Idrizi, *wor. cit.*, p. 87.

However, this harmful process for the Albanian people was not left without reactions. A report prepared by the League of Communists of Macedonia's party bodies on October 8 1953 entitled "Information about the Albanian minority in the People's Republic of Macedonia" says that the Albanian intelligentsia spread such ideas that the Turks in Yugoslavia have more rights than the Albanians. These intellectuals strongly reacted against the opening of Turkish schools in the settlements where the majority of the population were Albanians. It was further emphasized that the Albanian intelligentsia paid special attention to the migration to Turkey and the Turkification of Albanians.⁴⁶

Members of the Turkish minority also reacted. One spring day in 1954, Lazar Kolishevski invited Kemal Seyfulla, Shukri Ramo, Kamuran Tahir and others to his office and reprimanded them for not supporting the official state policy, in favor of the migration of the Turkish and Albanian population. He had even expressed ironically that they opposed the move, because they thought they would be left as commanders without soldiers. Kemal Seyfulla reacted to this, having a fierce debate with Lazar Kolishevski.⁴⁷

On November 15, 1954, a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Macedonia was held in which Krste Crvenkovski spoke about the relocation process as a representative of the Executive Council Commission. He emphasized that the Albanians constituted a major obstacle to the creation of a homogeneous territory with a Macedonian population. He also mentioned the economic processes that appear during migration, such as the process of buying and selling properties. In the end, Krste Crvenkovski proposes to facilitate the migration documentation procedure so that this process flows quickly.⁴⁸

A report drawn up by the Commission for National Minorities at the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Macedonia points out that there is a new phenomenon among Albanians, who buy the lands of displaced Turks and then they themselves ask to move to Turkey. Further, the report continues that there are some irredentist elements who make propaganda to the Albanian population declared as Turks not to move but to stay in their places. According to this report, this was an incitement of Great Albanian nationalism, while the party bodies saw the change of identity of the Albanians to Turkish as freedom of free expression of the national identity.⁴⁹

In addition to the migration of the Albanians from the People's Republic of Macedonia to Turkey, we have the settlement of the Muslim population from other parts of Yugoslavia in the People's Republic of Macedonia. This happened because the population that had to move had to be resident in People's Republic of Macedonia. In the period of 1951-1954, 17.257 people from Kosovo, Montenegro, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Sanjak settled in the People's Republic of Macedonia, 14.207 people in the city of Skopje and 980 people in the villages, a total of 15.187 members. In the district of Bitola, 591 people were settled, all in the villages, in the district of Tetovo, 105 people, all in the city, in the district of Kumanovo, 83 people, 50 in the city and 33 in the villages, in the district of Veles, 873 people, all in the villages, while in the district of Ohrid only 4 people, all in the city. From these people, 8.000 people in the city of Skopje and 2.067 in the villages had bought real estate, a total of 10.067 people. In the district of Bitola, 590 people had bought real estate, all in the villages, in the district of Tetovo, 105 people, all in the city, in the district of Kumanovo, 83 people, 50 in the city and 33 in the villages, in the district of Veles, 873 people, all in the villages, while in district of Ohrid only 4 people, all in the city.⁵⁰

While according to some other data that included a wider period of time, a certain number of those who moved to the People's Republic of Macedonia from other Yugoslav republics had moved to Turkey, while 22.776 people remained here. 1.341 people were settled in the district of Bitola, 188 people in the district of Kumanovo, 9 people in the district of Ohrid, 12.971 people in the district of Skopje, 625 people in the district

⁴⁶ Marijana Stamova, *Faktori shqiptar në Republikën Socialiste të Maqedonisë (1945-1981)*, Tiranë, 2014, p. 66-68.

⁴⁷ Михајло Грбевски, Кемал Сејфула, *Ораж*, Скопје, 2000, p. 157.

⁴⁸ Qerim Lita, *Territoret lindore shqiptare...*, p. 192-193.

⁴⁹ Qerim Lita, *Problemi shqiptar...*, vëllimi I, p. 460-461.

⁵⁰ Qerim Lita, *Problemi shqiptar...*, vëllimi II, p. 249-250.

of Tetovo, 4.003 people in the district of Veles. From them, 17.779 people came from the People's Republic of Serbia (12.972 people from Kosovo, 2.965 from Sanjak and 1.884 from Serbia itself), 2.147 people from Bosnia and Herzegovina and 2.850 people from the People's Republic of Montenegro.⁵¹

In 1955, 5.264 people were settled in the city of Skopje, and by May 1956, 960 people.⁵²

From the report of the Administration of State Security of January 1957, which serves us as another parallel source, data is given on the residents who moved from other parts of Yugoslavia to the People's Republic of Macedonia, in the period 1951-1956. During this time, 17.257 people were settled, from whom, 14.391 in cities and 2.866 in villages. Out of 14.391 people, 14.207 were settled in Skopje. From them, 8.159 people bought property in the cities, while 3.482 people in the villages. On the other hand, 5.145 people did not buy property in the cities and 471 people in the villages. Of the arrivals, 10.959 people came from Kosovo, 4.360 people from Sanjak, 1.110 people from Montenegro and 829 people from Bosnia and Herzegovina.⁵³

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⁵¹ *Ibid*, p. 370.

⁵² *Ibid*, p. 251.

⁵³ *Ibid*, p. 270.