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МАКЕДОНСКА ТРИБУНА

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Give me Liberty, or Give me Death! — Patrick Henry

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The Serbianization of Macedonia— Belgrade's Ultimate Goal

The "Macedonian nation," and the "Macedonian language," conceived by the exponents of Serbia's chauvinists since the end of the XIX century. Tito's "Macedonian" republic, a transition toward Macedonia's complete Serbianization.

The Serbian chauvinists have been striving for quite some time to Serbianize the Macedonian Bulgarians. When the newly created state of Bulgaria was dismembered at the Congress of Berlin in 1878, the Mohava district, western Bulgaria, was given to Serbia as a gift by the European Powers. Encouraged by the success of Serbianizing the Bulgarians of Morava, the Serbians hurled all their forces to do the same in Macedonia. But here, their calculations turned out wrong. Macedonia proved a hard nut to crack. But that did not discourage in any way, Serbia's chauvinistic centres. To attain any hope of success, they have altered their tactics by resorting to bribery, intimidation, and even to murders, but the Macedonians withstood their attacks and did not surrender.

After the Second World War, the Belgrade chauvinists resorted to a new type of cunningness. Realizing that if they should continue to impose on the people, Serbian names and force them to use the Serbian language as they had been doing during the Karageorgevich dynasty, they would have again been disappointed. It was because of this consideration that they have resorted now to a hidden Byzantine deceit. The new exponents of Belgrade's Pan-Serbian policy have proclaimed with big fanfare, the so-called "Macedonian" nation. And, moreover, for this "Macedonian" nation, they have created by special decree, a new so-called

"Macedonian language," a conglomeration of dialects especially mixed with Serbian words.

Who has been responsible for the idea of a new "Macedonian" language? And what is the real reason behind it? This idea was born neither in Skopie, nor in Prilep, not even in the ancient capital city of Ohrid. Least one would suspect that this idea has originated in the Kostur, Lerin, or Voden districts, or even in the Pirin area of Macedonia. Macedonia has nothing to do with it. It is alien to the Macedonian people and their historical past. The idea has originated in Belgrade. It was conceived by a Serbian erudite for quite obvious reasons: to harass and, if possible, to destroy the Bulgarianism of Macedonia. But who was this demoniac spirit to conceive the new "Macedonian language?" It was no other but Stoyan Novakovich, former Serbian envoy to Constantinople, former Belgrade minister of education, and president of the Serbian Academy of Science. The other followers of Stoyan Novakovich were Iovan Tsvich and Alexander Belich, professors at the Belgrade University. Their Skopie adherents now are the national traitors around the clique of Lazar Količevski, Blaje Koneski, and the recently revealed Slavist's International Congress held in Moscow, the pseudo-scientist, Har. Polenakovich. Let us document and see how the above Pan-Serbian idea was conceived.

After the unfortunate adventure of Serbia's King Milan in 1885, when he had declared war on Bulgaria and in a short time suffered a humiliating defeat, Stoyan Novakovich was then sent at Serbia's envoy to Constantinople. The Serbian chauvinists had great confidence in him as Novakovich managed to pass as a well informed and learned man. At this time the Serbians were conspiring to launch a movement against the Bulgarians of Macedonia. Frightened by the manifestation of a strong Bulgarian consciousness of the Macedonian people, as evidenced by their participation in the struggle for the attainment of an independent Bulgarian National Orthodox Church, the Belgrade chauvinists had decided to take immediate action. Since Novakovich's opinion on this matter was important, they turned to him for advice.

In a letter of December 4, 1888, number 221, signed only by the initial P., and sent to the minister of education, Dr. Vladan Georgievich, among other things states the following:

"More I think about the manner by which we could undermine and destroy the results of the Exarchy and the Bulgarian propaganda in Macedonia, the more it seems to me that the easiest way to accomplish this would be to bring up the concept of Macedonianism, that is, the detachment of the Macedonian cause and the Macedonian Slavic nationality from that of Pan-Serbia and Pan-Bulgaria. I am sure that by doing this we need not be afraid of any danger to the cause of Serbia. . . . Since everyone knows that the Bulgarians have stretched deep

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БОКОМУНИЗМА

во.» Много се били зарадвали селянитѣ! Има ли нѣкој да по вѣрва?

Книжарскитѣ складове въ Македония сж пълни съ томоветѣ на Тито; библиотекитѣ сж сжщо така онабдени, по нареждане, съ тѣхъ. Народа, обаче, нито се интересува отъ тѣхъ, нито ги купува. Понеже Тито знае, че томоветѣ му не се харчатъ, рѣкълъ самъ да ги подарява по селата. Но Тито е забравилъ, че трѣбва самъ да отиде въ Крѣклино да седне съ селянитѣ и да имъ чете томоветѣ. Ако това не направи книгитѣ му ще станатъ жертва на прахъта и мишкитѣ, безъ дори да бждатъ прелистени отъ когото и да било въ Крѣклино.

СЪБРАНИЯ ПО НАРЕЖДАНЕ НА СЪРБОКОМУНИСТИТѢ

Отъ като се обяви проекта за нова конституция на Югославия, отъ Бѣлградъ се даде нареждане за събрания навсѣкжде изъ Югославия. На тия събрания трѣбва да се разглежда титовия проектъ за «нова» конституция.

Къмъ конституцията и поржчавитѣ събрания изъ Македония нѣма никакъвъ интересъ. Тѣ почти не се посещаватъ отъ гражданитѣ и селшитѣ на поробената ни Родина. На събранията се явяватъ само партийцитѣ сърбокомунисти. По сърбокомунистическия вестникъ

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roots in Macedonia, I think it would be almost impossible to weaken them. If we should put the Serbian cause in Macedonia against that of the Bulgarians, I am afraid, it would not succeed. For this reason then, we need an ally that is sharply against the Bulgarian design. This ally of ours should have in itself the elements to attract the people and detach them from the cause of Bulgaria. This ally can be found, as I see it, in "Macedonianism . . ."

In another letter of May 21, 1888, number 102, signed also by the initial P., and sent to the minister of education in Belgrade, Novakovich formulates the idea for a "Macedonian" language as follows:

"At this time I would like to call your attention to the urgent need of a Macedonian Primer for the schools of Macedonia. Only real accounts are tangible. In politics the real accounts are only those in which one has no illusion in the least. Looking at

the matter from this standpoint, and to help us spread the Serbian influence in Macedonia, the following basic points must be considered: first, that the Macedonian dialect differs from the Serbian and also from the Bulgarian, while it has similarity with one and the other; second, that the Bulgarian propaganda has put forth great efforts by every possible means to note and explain the difference between the Macedonian dialect and the Serbian language; and third, in the interest of the Serbian cause we might follow the same policy, patiently and systematically. We should use new and original means which might minimize the difference between the Serbian language and the Macedonian dialect. We must diametrically oppose the above mentioned Bulgarian aspirations. . . ."

"In this direction . . . it would be necessary that in the Macedonian Primer, should be added parts of the Serbian in such a way that the Macedonian should contain two thirds and one third from the Serbian to be added in the second half of the Macedonian Primer . . . This Primer should be printed either in Constantinople or in Soloun."

The state Serbian archives show that the proposals of Novakovich have been accepted. During 1890, Serbia has added in her budget, 200,000 dinars for propaganda in Macedonia. In 1895, this amount was increased to 500,000 dinars annually. It was also suggested to publish the "New Testament" in the "Macedonian" language and also the publication (with means from Belgrade, of course) of a newspaper in Constantinople in the "Macedonian" language according to Novakovich's plan.

The above documents without any doubt clearly testify, as to who, when, and why Novakovich has suggested the idea for the creation of the so-called "Macedonian" language. History is a great teacher. But only one who reads, understands, and retains the truth, would profit by it. On the basis of the above excerpts from Novakovich's letters, can anyone doubt the reason why the Serbo-communists have created the so-called "Macedonian" language and the "Macedonian" nation?

Belgrade's servants and underlings in Skopie are now carrying out the program of Serbianization as outlined by Novakovich. Moreover, in this effort, they have distinguished themselves as more chauvinistic than the Serbians.

тѣзи представители на овѣтовната съвѣсть за разрешаването на македонския въпросъ и създаването по този начинъ на условия за братство и миръ на Балканитѣ. На стр. 38 въ рапорта се казва следното:

«Най-естественото решение на балканската разбърканостъ се вижда, че е създаването въ Македония на една нова автономна или независима единица, наравно съ другитѣ единици осъществени въ лицето на България, Гърция, Сърбия и Черна Гора; всички тѣзи страни освободени преди това благодарение на Русия и на европейска намѣса. Но това разрешение стана невъзможно, преди всичко, поради неспособността на турското правителство и следъ това, поради съперническитѣ претенции на тритѣ съседни държави за една или друга частъ отъ македонското наследство.»

Г-нъ Велянъ Брановъ се намира на лѣчение въ Сентъ Джо зефъ Хоспиталъ, г-жа Ана Попова постъпи на лѣчение въ една отъ мѣстнитѣ болници.

Пожелаваме имъ скорошно пълно оздравяване.

ПИТСБУРГЪ, ПА.

ДЖАНЕТЪ, ПА.