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**INFORMATION REPORT**

REPORT

CD NO.

COUNTRY **Yugoslavia**

DATE DISTR. **25 February 1952**

SUBJECT **Community of Mokrievo, Strumica, Macedonia**

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SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.

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1. The community of Mokrievo (sic), which is located in the Strumica district of Macedonia, comprises the villages of Mokrievo, Mokrino and Borisovo. Eventually, in accordance with the terms of a Government decree enacted during August 1951, these villages in the present community of Mokrievo will be incorporated into the community of Novo Selo. The following individuals have been identified as officials of the community of Mokrievo:
  - a. Chairman of the community of Mokrievo: a certain Vandhel from Mokrino, who is also the delegate from the community of Mokrievo to the Novo Selo Community Council;
  - b. Secretary of the community of Mokrievo: Jovan Lazarov;
  - c. Administrative employee: Pande Todorov; and
  - d. Political Secretary of the 12-member Communist Party cell in Mokrievo: Lufti Dautov, who also teaches the Moslem children in the community.
2. There are approximately 80 Moslem families in the village of Mokrievo, 30 Moslem families in the village of Mokrino and an unspecified number of Moslem families in the village of Borisovo.
3. A collective was established in the community of Mokrievo during May 1950, and all of the peasants were forced to join it. At the time informants fled Yugoslavia, the collective had 14 work brigades, 300 sheep and 240 head of cattle, and one 40,000-dinar threshing machine with a capacity of 250 kilograms per hour. This was the only agricultural machine owned by the collective. In 1950 a small electrical power plant, which had at its disposal one outmoded Wolf steam engine, was constructed. This plant supplied electricity to the village of Mokrievo, as well as to the small sawmill and carpentry shop. Pante Petrov Vasiliev was the manager of the power plant, the carpentry shop and the sawmill.
4. Working members of the collective were allotted 12 to 20 kilograms of wheat per month, while children and aged persons were allotted 12 kilograms of wheat

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per month. Informants stated that in 1950, they and other collective members received 22,000 dinars in cash and 4,000 dinars worth of coupons for 174 working days.

5. During 1950, the collective members were ordered to surrender to the Government 400 kilograms of wool, 2,000 kilograms of wheat, 180,000 kilograms of rice and 11,000 kilograms of cotton. The following table shows the prices paid by the Government for products surrendered by the collective during 1950 and 1951:

<u>Product</u>	<u>Price paid per kilogram in 1950</u>	<u>Price paid per kilogram in 1951</u>
Rice	7 dinars	16 dinars in cash and 21 dinars in coupons
Cotton	20 dinars	100 dinars
Tobacco	50 - 150 dinars	100 - 300 dinars

6. The harvest of rice in 1951 was good and the collective had a supply of 300,000 kilograms of rice, the harvest per acre being 150 to 200 kilograms. At the time informants fled Yugoslavia, the cotton harvest had not yet been completed; however, they calculated that it would amount to some 15,000 kilograms. The collective members did not receive any of the rice or cotton produced on the collective land.
7. There was a considerable shortage of food in the area of Mokrievc and peasants were often forced to steal food from the fields in order to exist. As a consequence, during the harvest season members of the militia and armed collective members were stationed in the collective fields at night. During the fall of 1951, 12 peasants were caught stealing grain and cotton. These individuals were tried by the community council and penalties were imposed on the majority of them in the form of loss of pay for working days.

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