

Changes in ethnic structure in Macedonia after emigration of Turkish minority

Republic of Macedonia is a small, south European country of two million inhabitants and about 27.000 km², bordered by Greece, Bulgaria, Serbia and Albania. Until 1903 the whole Macedonian territory was part of the Ottoman Empire and in 1913 its ethno-geographical territory was divided among three kingdoms. Today's Republic of Macedonia was part of Kingdom of SCS between 1918-1945, and then from 1918-1991 was one of the six egalitarian republics of Ex-Yugoslavia, with some legacy of the communist regime but with the privilege of always having been much more open to western influence than other east European countries as it was never a member of the Warsaw community. Since 1991 Republic of Macedonia is an independent state.

Instead of introduction:

Ethnic structure is very important for a country. Organization with one nationality is much simpler than with multiple nationalities. Also, from an economic point of view, organization with one nationality is much cheaper without schools for all nationalities, financing of cultural and artistic associations. In a word, the state may have to finance every segment of every minority where it can express its autonomy. For example, the budget of R. of Macedonia for the year 2000 devotes 14 percent to the education. For this reason, ethnic structure in Macedonia is very interesting and important to elaborate.

Statistics from the censuses of population give a possibility for examining population arrangements. The statistics of all censuses of population in Macedonia show the heterogeneous national structure. Changes from one census to another show the increase and decrease of each nationality depending on the area to which it belongs.

Table 1

National structure of the population in ethnic Macedonia before the Balkan wars : (Includes all parts of Macedonia.)

Nationality	Number	%
Macedonians	1.181.336	52,31
Turks	494.904	22,14
Greeks	228.702	10.13
Albanians	128.711	5.70
Vlachs	80.767	3.58
Jewish	67.840	3.00
Gypsies	54.557	2.42
Russians	4.000	0.17
Cherkezses	2.837	0.12
Ermenians	300	0.01
Negroes	200	0.01
Others	9.070	0.40
Total	2.258.224	100

Source: Kiselinovski Stojan; "Ethnic changes in Republic of Macedonia" (since 1913 to 1995), Skopje 2000.

From Table 1 we can see that in years before the Balkan wars in Macedonia, Macedonian and Turkish people were prevalent. These two ethnic groups

were 74.45% of the total population. More precisely, 52.31% were Macedonian and 22.14% were Turkish. The other 25.55% were: Greeks 10.13%, Albanians 5.70%, Vlachsians 3.58%, Gypsies 2.42%, Jewish 3.00%, and so on.

The Balkan wars (1912-1913 and 1915) caused great consequence in the past for the Macedonian people in social, political and national as well as in an economic ways. The First Balkan War led the Alliance of the Balkan bourgeoisie against the Ottoman (Turkish) Empire in Europe.(Todorovski Gligor,1995). After winning the war, the Alliance of the Balkan bourgeoisie had an opportunity by war to gain parts of European Turkey inhabited by Macedonians, Bulgarians, Serbs, Greeks, Turks, Albanians, and Gypsies.

The Second Balkan War was injustice and conquering. It led to division of Macedonia against the will and interests of the Macedonian people and other nationalities that lived on Macedonian territory. After the signing of the Bucharest peace contract in 1913, Macedonia was divided among the invaders: Serbia, Greece and Bulgaria.(Todorovski Gligor,1995). Since this year (1913), Macedonia stopped existing as an integral territory in its ethnographic and geographical borders.(Todorovski Gligor,1965).

As a consequence from the Balkan wars, significant changes happened on the Balkan Peninsula. Macedonian people were divided among three countries: Kingdom Serbia, Kingdom Greece and Kingdom Bulgaria, and a small insignificant number of Macedonians becomes a part of the Albanian state. With this, the kingdom Serbia expands and becomes multiethnic state. It was similar and with Greece and Bulgaria. Besides the Macedonians, in this three states, especially in the Kingdom of Serbia, lived a numerous Albanian nationality, also and a great number of Turks.

Table 2 is made up from the censuses of population from 1921, 1931, 1948, 1953, 1961, 1971, 1981, 1994 and they are showing the changes in ethnical structure of Macedonian population during this century:

Table 2

National structure of the population in ethnic Macedonia 1921-1994

Year	1921	1931	1948	1953	1961	1971	1981	1994
Total	856.968	979.958	1.152.986	1.304.514	1.406.003	1.647.104	1.909.136	1.945.932
Macedonians	540.000	654.920	789.648	860.699	1.000.854	1.142.375	1.279.323	1.295.964
Albanians	88.000	111.000	197.389	162.524	183.108	279.871	377.208	441.104
Turks	175.000	119.000	95.940	203.938	131.481	108.552	86.591	77.252
Vlachs	20.000	9.000	9.511	8.668	8.047	7.190	6.384	8.467
Serbs	///	52.000	29.721	35.112	42.728	36.465	44.468	40.228
Gypsies	20.000	7.800	19.500	20.462	20.606	24.505	43.125	43.707
Moslems	///	6.000	1.560	1.591	3.002	1.248	39.513	7.244
Bulgarians	///	///	///	920	3.087	3.334	1.980	1.711
Jewish	8.000	5.000	37	55	47	32	27	27
Others	///	///	///	///	///	///	///	///

Sources: "State Statistical Institute of SFR Yugoslavia ,Belgrade1964", "General State Statistics of the Kingdom of SCS,1921,Belgrade" and "Statistical Institute of Republic of Macedonia,2000,Skopje".

After the end of the wars, the artificially divided Macedonia became a permanent cause of many conflicts among the ruling classes in Bulgaria, Serbia, and Greece. The changed situation on the Balkan peninsula have influenced a lot over the deterioration of the inter-national relations and

resulted with an earlier beginning of the world war I. With the congesting and division of the Macedonian's people ethnic territory, the opportunities for a further struggle of the Macedonian people for a national separation became even worse and very complicated. After the victory of the Serbian armies over the Turkish armies and invasion of Vardar Macedonia (the today territory of R. Macedonia) an intensive assimilation of the total population have began in aim to maintain a new regime. The Macedonians were assimilated into Serbs. The general tendency of the Serbian authorities was exactly the idea that Macedonian nation should be erased, that is, to be assimilated. According the theory of Jovan Cvijic, in Macedonia was living a population that could be Serbian or Bulgarian dependently on the Kingdom that will rule with it. "Scientific" thesis of an educated professor.(Todorovski Gligor,1965)

Very similar was and the attitude towards Albanians and Turks, and other ethnic groups. In the part of Macedonia which became a part of the Kingdom of Serbia (Today's Republic of Macedonia),the Macedonian, Albanian, Turkish and the children from other ethnic groups had to be educated in schools where the only legitimate language was the Serbian. In that context, it is important to emphasize that before the Balkan wars, a great variety in the educative system existed in Macedonia. With this kind of police (Serbian police), the national entity of the Macedonian people was questioned which turned into a real danger and tragedy for the younger generations and the Macedonian people in general.

The Egzarchy in Macedonia, which was dominant religious institution did not have a status of an independent church and was placed under the authority of the Constantinople's Patriarchate, now retreated and gave it's position to the Serbian Orthodox church. The Turkish courts were replaced with Serbian ones. In the time when Serbian position in Macedonia was getting stronger, Bulgaria had to back up from the idea to take the Vardar part of Macedonia for itself, but was taking advantage of the situation in Macedonia and was working on also revealed and secret negotiations with Austro - Hungary for the future of Macedonia.(Stojan Kiselinovski,2000).

Emigration waves of Turks and reasons for emigration:

When we are talking about the emigration of the Turks from Macedonia, we are emphasizing two periods. The first massive wave of emigration happened right after the Balkan wars, and the second, even greater emigration happened after 1953. This migration that caused a lot of consequences and changes has a big territorial meaning, and it's one of the biggest migrations that appeared in Ex-Yugoslavia after the Second World War.

The reasons for the emigration of the Turkish people from the Republic of Macedonia right after the Balkan wars were quite understandable. The political and economy causes were equal. After the withdraw of the Turkish armies from Macedonia's territory and the arrival of the Serbian factor the status and the privileges that Turks had before that period was changed in the worst sense. Namely, after the withdraw of the Turkish armies, the Moslems are very distressed with the new situation and a large part of the Moslem population left Macedonia together with the Turkish armies. Turks became inferior in sense of employment, education and were more discriminated than

Macedonians from the Serbs. As a result of that, the Turks were selling their land and properties mostly to the other Moslems and were leaving to Turkey. According what older Turks are saying who still live in Macedonia, after the withdraw of the Turks from Macedonia, the Turkish minority that stayed in Macedonia couldn't declare themselves as Turks because of the fear from the Serbs and Bulgarians. Right after the Second World War, because the Turks participated in the war against the fascists, they had more opportunities and ways to declare themselves as Turks.

Also, in this period between the two world wars, a very great influence on Turks to emigrate from Macedonia to their motherland had the great reforms in Turkey in 1928 that were passed by the president Kemal Atatürk. With these social, economic and cultural reforms, Kemal Atatürk had as an aim to drag Turkey out from the Ottoman Empire and to lead in closer to the Western countries. Since that period the "Arabic" was replaced with the "alphabet", any clerk wasn't allowed to wear a beard, the "shariat" law was also rejected (according to which every man should have 4 wives). The president forbade preaching any religious issues in the frames of the work, modern restaurants were opened and instead Istanbul, Ankara became the capital of Turkey.

It is important to emphasize the fact that behind this great emigration of the Turkish minority from Macedonia was not standing any conscious pressure of the authorities and the government, nor were there any special programs or national strategies so the Turks will be thrown out from Macedonia, but it was willingly done by the Turks.

In the period between 1920 and 1940 unseen and intensive colonization by the occupators of Macedonian territory was noticed in the three separated parts of Macedonia in aim to be erased the ethnical borders of Macedonia from the period before the Balkan wars and to totally destroy the Macedonian people.(Stojan Kiselinovski,2000).

Right after 1913 and 1919,Greece started with the realization of the police of expulsion of the Macedonian population and colonization of the non-Macedonian population in Aegean part of Macedonia in aim to change the traditional Macedonian ethnic-historical identity. The Greek state maintained this policy by using good historical conditions that were created in the beginning of the 20th century. Those historical conditions were the Balkan war (1913), Bucurest peace contract (1913), the world war I (1914-1918), the Greek-Turkish war (1920-1922).(Todorovski Gligor,1965,1995).

The Serbian, as was the Greek state, was very interested to change the ethnic composition of the population in Vardar Macedonia(Today's Republic of Macedonia). In 1919 were announced the orders for preparing for colonization of the southern parts. The Serbian colonization was maintained very carefully and just anyone, couldn't gain a status of a colonist. It maintained through "agricultural" and "administrative" colonization. In the period between the 2 world wars, through the so-called "agricultural" colonization, the SCS Kingdom has colonized 3.670 families (18.384 persons) in Vardar Macedonia.(Stojan Kiselinovski,2000).The colonists were given properties (land, house, cattle) in conditions when even Macedonian indigenous population didn't have enough land. Also, in the same time was maintained and the "administrative" colonization. Almost all clerks in the state (economy, education, church, army) were Serbs. In this period, in the state infrastructure were employed 28.340

persons, who were supporting 21.054 more from Serbian nationality.(Stojan Kiselinovski,2000). This means that in the period between the 2 world wars the Kingdom of Yugoslavia succeeded through the agricultural and the administrative colonization's to create a Serbian ethnic minority in Macedonia for the first time in the history.

The process of "colonization's" included and the Pirin part of Macedonia. In this part of Macedonia were colonized almost 30.000 persons, from the Bulgarian authorities.

During the Second World War Macedonia was again divided. This time Bulgaria obtained parts from the Vardar of Macedonia (Today's Republic of Macedonia). Then Bulgarian factor started maintaining a policy of driving out the Serbian colonized people, which was done very quickly and efficiently. During that period 70.000 Serbs were expelled from the Vardar part of Macedonia and also about 5.000-6000 Jewish were killed or given to Fascist regime by the Bulgarian authorities .(National institute for History, Skopje, also private talks and communications 2001).

At the first year after Second World War the group emigrations of the Turkish minority started from 1953 year, and it continued in next 10 years but with slower intensity. With this migrations their number in reference of all population in Macedonia fell (decreased) down from 22.14 % before the Balkan wars at 9.4% in 1961, also in this group are included Macedonian-Moslems who feel like Turks (Macedonians with Moslem confession, people who sold themselves to the Islam for a can of cheese). Today that percentage is even smaller, because Turkish people continued with their emigration after 1961.

Table 3

Emigration of the Turks from Macedonia (since 1953 until 1958):

Year	Number	Percentage
1951	31	0.02
1952	153	0.12
1953	1.931	1.52
1954	17.396	13.67
1955	38.045	29.89
1956	28.216	22.17
1957	27.432	21.56
1958	13.244	10.41
Total	127.244	100.00

Source: Kiselinovski, Stojan; "Ethnical changes in Republic of Macedonia since 1912 until 1995", Skopje 2000

Because of many historical factors the number of Turkish minority in Republic of Macedonia started to decrease since 1953. That does mostly to the emigration processes of this minority to Turkey. Namely, based on the political contract between the president of SFR of Yugoslavia-Josip Broz Tito and the president of Turkey – Adnan Menderes from 1953, Menderes invited all the Turks to come back to their country, everyone was promised land and properties mainly in the regions of Anatolia and Little Asia. This can be understood also and as a political move of the president Menderes in aim to fulfill the Turkish unpopulated areas that were abandoned by the Greeks when they emigrated from Turkey, or as a resistance toward the rebellion Kurdish minority in Turkey. Based on the same contract that was signed

between Turkey and SFR Yugoslavia, started an intensive process of emigration of the Turks to their mother land. It was similar for the Turks who lived in Greece and Bulgaria.

The purpose of this paper is not to show the reason and the way of emigration of Turkish people from Macedonia, but to show the changes and consequences that were produced by the massive immigration of that population in Turkey, but any way, shortly and informatively I'm going to mention some of the main reasons for the emigration of this population which is going to be useful for my next presentation.

The Law for creating the country Labor community and collectivization – which means grouping of land holdings and the instruments for production (the whole land and whole holdings are becoming communal possession where the people from the villages is hired in production process) are the main reasons for emigration of this population.(private talks and communications,2001).

The process of work in these agricultural communities and the instruments of work are grouped and managed from the collective management. There privileges were great and they also were taking care for technology and organization of production. Because of that, for the Moslem population a great load was putting a female population at work because that was inconceivable. Therefore the Turkish people during the emigration were selling their lands. They sold their land and their houses to the people from the neighbor villages or to the community. For example in 1953 the state and the community goods were having 46.213 ha cultivated land, in 1960 we have 90.808ha. (Jakim Sinadinovski,1969).The increase of 43.895 ha cultivated land is caused by the sold or given land holdings from the Turkish minority. It can be said that while the selling of their lands, the Turks were led by the “Islamic” spirit, that means that their loyalty towards the Moslem religion and the land. Namely, they first would let know their people (the Moslem people) that they are selling their land, and after that, as second who would have a chance to buy the land were the Macedonians and others. The other important reason for that could be obligation given from the government from taking off the "(yashmak or veil)". This phenomenon can be treated like political step for the emancipation of Moslem woman and her inclusion in social and political life. (private talks and communications,2001).

Also very important point for emigration of Turkish population is the great will of Turkey to accept the immigrants in their native country, and the guarantee for the people who moved out that they will find existence in their own country. Some people think that material interest had influence for the emigration of Turkish population from Macedonia, that could be true because, that same Turkish population had a lot of families and cousins that were very well situated in Turkey so they could accept them and so they did.(private talks and communications,2001).

During the emigration, Turkish people didn't have any problems for being accepted in Turkey, they mostly emigrated in Smyrna (Izmir) and also in Istanbul. The communist regime in SFR Yugoslavia, by that in Macedonia too (Macedonia was one of the six republics in SFRY since 1945 until 1991) had a negative influence over the Moslem religion, especially over the declaration of their religion. In this kind of a socialistic constitution, those who were

declaring their religious affiliation freely and strongly was being punished by the authorities. It was forbidden to express the religious feelings and to celebrate the religious holidays.(private talks and communications 2001). The opportunity of the Turkish minority to gain double citizenship was also a significant moment to leave to Turkey.

It is well known that the emigration of Turkish people from Macedonia was not connected only to one area but for the whole territory of Macedonia. Great number of Turks moved out from: Tikvesh, Gevgelisko-Valandovska, Strumicko-Radoviska, Lakavicka and the area of Skopje and Ovce Pole valley.(Jakim Sinadinovski,1969).Turkish minority emigrated not only from the villages but also from towns reduced. At this point we can notice the territorial meaning of this kind of migration.

Some social changes after Turkish emigration:

All of the consequences and changes made by emigration of Turkish minority, generally are from social-economic character but we are going to mention only those who can be easily followed as problems recognized.

It is very important to mention that the migration of Turkish minority caused inertial immigration of Macedonian population and Albanian minority from one village to another or from village to town. The main reason for that kind of concentration of village population in towns is the intensive economic development of the cities in that period, so the emigration of Turkish people is not that important. Actually, that emigration just helped out more for moving of village population to towns.

In some of the cities, including Skopje, Tetovo, Gostivar and others there are a lot of Albanian immigrants and Moslems from Sandjak and Kosovo region. Skopje was the most attractive center for immigration. However for the massive migration, at that moment, of population from one village to another, the main reason is the emigration of Turkish minority.

This phenomenon conditioned the newest process of leading down of the mountain population in the plain areas, for example a great number of village-people from Osogovo moved down in Ovce Pole and the area of Stip, they have left the mountain areas where they worked as a cattle-breeders and as a farmers. It's important to say about emigration of Turkish people that some of the Albanian families started to move out to south in areas where they didn't exist before, like Radovish area. Instead of all of this, emigration of Turkish minority determined migration of Moslem population at the territory of Macedonia from Kosovo and Metohija and from Sandjak, first of all for the material interest and for using the natural treasure that this Turkish lands offered to their buyers.

A second reason for immigration of this population in Macedonia was the possibility for gaining the Turkish nationality and Macedonian citizenship. And with that, they could move out in Turkey, by pronunciation as Turkish people from Macedonia. Some of the Turkish people used those possibilities but lot of them stayed in Macedonia. The great number of the Turkish minority in Macedonia, according the censuse from 1953 – 203.938, dues to the fact that a large number Albanians and Moslems, as from Macedonia, also and those who came from Metohija, Kosovo and Sandzak declared themselves as Turks, because that was the only condition so they could emigrate to Turkey.

Also, as another reason for the great number of the Turkish minority, after the Second World War, is their high rate of natality. But the concrete reason for this situation was that that Turks could leave Macedonian borders, and the Albanians could not and therefore they declared themselves as Turks, or there were many cases of mixed marriages where the spouses were taking the Turkish nationality. (Albanians, Turks, Gypsies are mixing by religion.)-(private talks and communications,2001).

Therefore, from one side there is the reduction of Turkish minority in Macedonia, and from another there is increasing of Albanian minority. According to the newest censuses of population from 1994 that number is 441.104 and tending to increase. The Albanian minority in the Republic of Macedonia has a greatest ethnic increase and is the numerously greatest ethnic minority in R.Macedonia. Its basic characteristic is the fast ethnic increase and its continuing ethnic-territorial expanding into the frames of the Republic of Macedonia.

The increase of the Albanian ethnic minority in Macedonia dues mainly to two basic factors: the high natality rate and great migration of the Albanian population from Serbia (Kosova).A characteristic for the Yugoslav Moslems is that sometimes during the history they declared themselves as Turks, sometimes as Albanians – mostly because of some political or social advantage. The spectacular increase of the number of the Moslems in 1981 does not mean that they were all Moslems. With the recognition of the Moslems as a nation in Bosnia and Herzegovina, one part of the Macedonian population with Islamic religious affiliation declared themselves as a Moslems in the register/census from 1981. After the breaking of the second Yugoslavia, Macedonian population with Islamic confession changed their declaration, so one part declared themselves as Turks, second as Albanians and the third part as Macedonians Moslems.

The decrease of the Turkish minority does not only due to the mixed marriages between Turks and Albanians but also result with the benefit of the Albanian ethnic element and the Albanian language.

Table 4

Ethnic structure of areas around Povardarie

	1961			1966		
	mountain	Half-mountain	Plain	Mountain	Half-mountain	Plain
Macedonians	4.114	6.567	11.686	2.945	5.739	9.458
Serbs	15	564	283	10	281	173
Montenegros	14	54	43	12	29	24
Turkish	1.052	3.080	1.546	0	1.303	0
Albanians	287	767	253	945	605	250
Moslems	35	69	20	21	1.062	1.664
Bulgarians	0	0	0	0	35	29
Gypsies	0	0	0	0	0	11
Others	25	175	101	0	0	0

Source: *Sinadinovski, Jakim: "Titov Veles` villages", Skopje 1969*

In the mountain villages statistics from the 1966 are showing 74,4 %Macedonians and 24% subjects of Albanian minority, in the half - mountain areas, subjects of nationality are overtaking 60.4% in all villages.A 39.2% of them declare that they have Turkish nationality, but actually they are Macedonian Moslems and Albanians. Also there are a lot of Moslems from

Kosovo and Sandjak. But however in half - mountain villages Macedonians are taking first place with 63.4% of all groups of different population.

In the plain villages the group of different nationalities are taking place with 33.5, which is according to 1961 only 5.0% less. From this area great number of people from Turkish nationality and some of Macedonian Moslems moved out in Turkey, and after that, the Moslems from Sandjak, Kosovo and Montenegro took their places. Their number in 1966 was 14.2% from all population.

With emigration of Turkish people, some of their villages were completely devastated. And the result of that was the reduction in number of villages. For example completely emigrated Turkish villages were villages around Yuruk area of Tikvesh and at Radivish ravine where from 38 villages 6 were emigrated. In areas around Gevgelia and Valandovo from 48 villages, 8 where emigrated. It's very important to say that there are a lot of villages in stage of emigration. In stage of immigration also are Macedonian and Albanian villages. They are going to immigrate in those Turkish villages with favorable natural and economic conditions, for better life or in the cities.

Enclosed to that, we are going to inspect some of the occasions in villages around Veles. That area is characteristic with lot of immigration out of the villages by Turkish people. According to the censuses from 1961, there have been a lot of chances that we can see at the next list:

Table 5

Ethnic structure of areas around Veles

National affiliation	1961	1966
Macedonians	22.357	18.142
Serbs	862	464
Croatians	27	14
Slovenians	7	3
Montenegroes	111	65
Turks	5.678	1.303
Albanians	1.307	1.800
Moslems	124	2.747
Bulgarians	/	64
Gypsies	/	11
Undefined	46	26

Source: *Sinadinovski, Jakim: "Titov Veles` villages", Skopje 1969*

This statistics are showing that most of the population in 1966 is Macedonians with 73.2% after them there are Albanian and Turkish nationality with 2.7%. According to the censuse in 1966 it was impossible to fortify the exact number of Albanian and Turkish nationality, because they declare differently in all censuses.

Turkish minority in period of 1961-1966 decreased for 77%. Their number in 1966 was 1303 in area of Veles. We can't say that there were only people from Turkish minority because there were also people from Albanian and Macedonian Moslems. But ethnical changes ensue also at the Albanian minority. Their number increased in all villages around Veles. It increased for 38.2% in that time, and not only from immigrations of people from other areas but also because they declare differently about their nationality.

According to the censuse from 1961 in area of Veles there were 6 villages only from Turkish minority. Today these villages disappeared because of

emigration of their citizens in Turkey. Rest of the villages around area of Veles has heterogeneous character of their population. In some of them live people from Turkish and Albanian minority, in others live people from Macedonian, Albanian and Turkish minority. There are also villages with Macedonians, Albanians and Macedonian Moslems.

Emigration of Turkish people had effects on economic, for example some emigrated places with more passive agriculture areas changed their agricultural structure. Cultivated areas were replaced with grassland or with forests. That kind of examples we have in emigrated villages around Plachovica, Radovish, and Tikvesh. At the same time the density of population decreased.

Some other aspects...

With emigration of Turkish minority, who were 74% agricultures, the number of country labor force felt down. One of the most important changes in agriculture was the lowest quality of tobacco culture that was cultivated by every family there. Turkish minority cultivated tobacco for a very long time and they were the best in cultivating tobacco.

People that colonized from the mountains also cultivated tobacco, but their quality was lower. Similar case was with population that immigrated from Sandjak, Kosovo. They didn't show many interest in cultivating tobacco, they were more interested in some others cultures. Also we are going to mention watermelons and melons, their cultivation were very important branch in agriculture.

In towns Turkish minority were occupied with different kinds of handcraft. But some of those handcrafts disappeared, like quilting and sarch. The number of store was reduced, and also the number of hand service. But that was not much of a problem, because a lot of industrial products displaced some of handcraft products. Handcrafts communities was modernized, and they hastened their process of production.

We are going to say something about economic and social changes after the emigration of Turkish minority. At the beginning, after their immigration, there was stagnation in manufacture. That was because people who arrived here couldn't adapt on a climate and land condition. It also took time to get acquainted with technologies and instruments of work.

Changes in habit, usage, believes and understanding about life, for the people who immigrated here was very important and it determined with need for including in education, social and politic life.

If we analyze all of that, we can come up with the next conclusion:

The massive emigration of Turkish minority and some others ethnical groups bring up some important changes in ethnical structure in Republic of Macedonia. Turkish minority was mostly replaced with Albanians from Macedonia and Kosovo and with some other Moslem population from Ex-Yugoslavia. As a result of the immigrated Albanians on the territory of Republic of Macedonia, it came to a fast increased natality of this population.”.

Changes in ethnical structure of population in Macedonia reflected negatively in many areas. First of all that refer on stagnation in manufacture, with reduced production, changes in agriculture production and handcraft, worsens

in quality of production than increasing of expenses in education, culture, religion and other activities in human life.

References and Acknowledgements:

1. I have to mention that even besides my great efforts to reach the most realistic and relevant data for the ethnic structure in Macedonia after the Balkan wars until the Second World War, I failed, because the statistics from that time (Greek and Bulgarian), presented that relation very untrue and unrealistic. The data from the censuse for 1921 and 1931 are given in approximate numbers and compared to the Serbian statistics that was maintained in the Vardar part of Macedonia in that time. (Today's Republic of Macedonia).
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