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Athens, October 23, 2006

"THE EU AND THE PSEUDO-MACEDONIAN NATION OF SKOPJE"

(cc to the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the EU)

Finland, acting this period as President of the EU, with Mr Olli Rehn as competent for the matter of the dilatation and with a new government in Skopje, will be submitting the first progress report of FYROM, following the resolution of the Committee in 2005 to consider it as a candidate member.

With the swearing in of the new government of Skopje, thanks to the kindness of the Director of the General Management of Dilatation, Mr Pierre Mirel, and with Messrs Barbaso and Rehn being kept informed, I received a letter with the website address concerning the resolutions of the European Commission about the Former Yugoslavian Democracy of Macedonia. In the resolutions of the Commission the EU puts as basic principles to the candidate members:

- A) The respect for democratic principles and
- B) The stability of the region

However, no progress in the Former Yugoslavian Democracy of Macedonia is feasible:

1. With the name "Macedonia", which the Skopjans deceitfully acquired with the false assertion that the ancient Macedonians were their ancestors and not Greeks; and with texts of the forgers of the History of Macedonia that have no relation to the historical truth.

2. With the publication of the provocative, and lacking elementary seriousness, book of the Military leaders of Skopje with the title "28 centuries of glorious military history of the Macedonian people", in which, among other things,

they present unacceptable and contrary to the historical truth assertions, teaching the officers that as Macedonians they defeated the Greeks in Chaeronia, in Granico and Issus.

3. The characteristic but also revealing incident mentioned in the book "Memoirs" by the former President of Democracy Mr Kiro Gligorov (p.259) that at the reception which took place in New York on the day following the recognition of Skopje as an independent State, a group of young people from Australia told him: "You spoke but you didn't mention the most important thing. You did not say that we are the descendants of Alexander the Great. This could be interpreted that we denied our origin, our ancestors". "I found it difficult to answer immediately (Gligorov continues in his book) and I finally said to them: "You know I respect your thoughts and beliefs. It is your right. But according to the history of the Macedonian people the view that prevails is that we are Slavs. We came from the Balkans in the 6th and the 7th century and settled down on a land called Macedonia. I do not know to what extent runs in our veins a drop of blood of ancient Macedonians". But even so, this is not what gives the identity of our people. It is within your rights, but this should not alter your view about the fact that the democracy of Macedonia is an independent State. They stayed for another half an hour in the hall, I think, and left dissatisfied.

It is verified from the above that this Democracy with the usurped Greek names "Macedonia" "Macedonians" not only can it not fulfil the basic principles of the EU, namely respect for the democratic principles and stability in the region, but it also offends the science of history.

The historical truth is an obligation towards Democracy

The historical truth about Macedonia does not concern only the Hellenic world, but also every European. Truly, not accidentally the Institute of Foreign Affairs of Sweden, in conjunction with the Lund University and the signature of the distinguished writer Staffan Stolpe, in their dissertation of 1955 "The identity of Macedonia" wrote: "All of us and the European Ministers must realise that the History of Macedonia is not only the History of the Greeks, but also of us the Europeans, because the Macedonians disseminated the Greek civilisation in Europe which influences us even today".

The title of my letter "The EU and the pseudo-Macedonian Nation of Skopje" was not accidentally chosen. The assertion of the Skopjans that they are "Macedonian", that they represent "Macedonian Nation", that there is "Macedonian Minority" and that the Macedonians are not Greek, constitutes the biggest political and historical fraud in World History. In 1944 Tito and Stalin conceived it deceitfully aiming at the extraction of Macedonia from Greece, in order to control the Aegean, which with the powerful Communist parties of France and Italy during the Cold War would have influenced the whole of Europe.

The first one who condemned the formation of the Democracy of "Macedonia" was Stettinius, Foreign Minister in the Roosevelt government who, with his No.868614/26.12.1944 circular addressed to the Ambassadors and Consuls of the USA, gave them instructions to inform everybody that the American

government regards as demagoguery the existence of "Macedonian nation", "Macedonian consciousness". These assertions represent neither national nor political reality and they have as target the distraction of part of Greece" (of Macedonia which is inhabited by Greeks) (Doc.1)

On the 23rd June 1992 the Undersecretary of Foreign Affairs of the USA, Thomas Niles, in a statement to a Sub-committee of the Congress regarding developments in Europe, after he had declared that the Former Yugoslavian Democracy of Macedonia should change name, added: **"It is historically proved that this Democracy was fabricated by Stalin, Tito and Dimitrov with the specific target the stealthy removal of part of Northern Greece. Moreover, this false democracy was used in the period 1944-1949 for the destabilisation of Greece"**. (Newspaper ELEFTHEROTYPIA, 24th June 1992 of the correspondent in Washington D.Dima)

Today it is the only remnant of Tito' s fabrication; a fact, which the EU cannot ignore.

In my three books that are at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs: 1) "The United States and the Case of Macedonia" 2) "The provocative forgery of the History of Macedonia." 3) "The essential conditions of the Stability-Linkage FYROM-EU Agreement". This fraud is corroborated analytically and with irrefutable documents

Macedonian Nation neither existed nor does it exist

The Macedonians were Greek. They had all the elements, according to Herodotus, (1,581), which characterise a nation. Namely they had the same language with the rest of Greeks. The same sanctuaries and gods whose abode was the Macedonian Mountain Olympus.

It would be inconceivable to think that the Greeks would have had their Gods' abode in a non- Greek area. The 9 Muses also came from mountain Pieria of Macedonia.

The Macedonians, like all Greeks, took part in the Amphictyony and the Olympic games. The President of the First International Olympic games of 1896 that took place in Athens was Dimitris Vikelas from Veria of Macedonia. The Macedonians had, like all other Greeks, four ancient theatres. It is noteworthy that the Greeks were the only people in antiquity that had theatres.

There are also two ancient Greek theatres in the Southern part of the Democracy of Skopje where the Serbian Army occupied a small strip of land, which belonged to Ancient Macedonia and annexed it to the Serbian territory.

The identity of the Macedonians, which is the identity of the Greeks, constitutes the essence of the Skopjan problem and not the simple name of the State without bearing any relation to history.

The identity of the Macedonians as Greeks, as I analyse in my letter to Mr.Oli Rehn, verify the sacred texts of the Old and New Testament, texts of ancient

Greek, Hebrew and Roman writers and thousands of Greek Inscriptions. The Central Israelite Council of Greece with a letter on the 11th January 1993 (Doc.2) to the World Hebrew Conventions and Councils mentions: **“The Jewish religion and philology constitute the irrefutable witnesses of the ancient ethnological character of Macedonians as Greeks”** (Doc. 2).

“The ancient and contemporary Macedonians are Greek and the language of the Macedonians is Greek”, declared with unanimous decrees the Legislative Bodies of 14 States of the USA (Doc. 3).

The above historical truth confirmed the 15 leaders of the EU in June 1992 at the Summit Meeting of Lisbon where they unanimously resolved to recognise Skopje on condition that they would not have the word “Macedonia”. The issue was put at the time by the Macedonian President of Greek Democracy Constantine Karamanlis who wrote in his letter of the 3rd January 1992 that **“The ethnological compositions of the Former Yugoslavian Democracy of Macedonia comprised Slavs, Albanians, Gypsies who had no relation whatsoever to the Macedonians”.**

The ethnological composition of the Former Yugoslavian Democracy of Macedonia constituted of Slavs, Albanians, Gypsies who had no relation to the Macedonians”

The ethnological composition of the inhabitants of Skopje as Slavs (Bulgarians and Serbs) confessed also their former President Mr. Kiro Gligorov with his statement: “We do not claim Alexander. We are Slavs.”

1. In February 1993 at the Council of Foreign Affairs of the European Parliament I asked for the minutes but I was informed that there were none of that period.
2. On the 9th September 1991 on the day following the referendum in Skopje during an exclusive interview to Greek journalists, but also
3. Further above, in the revealing statement made by Gligorov to Australian young people, as mentioned in page 2.
4. On the 15th March 1992 (Newspaper STAR of Toronto) **“We are not Macedonians, but Slavs. We are not related to Alexander the Great and to the Macedonians.**
5. On the 24th February 199 the Ambassador to Canada Yordan Vassilinov in an interview to the newspaper **“CITIZEN”** of Ottawa admitted: **We are not related to the Northern Greeks, who have produced leaders such as Philip and Alexander the Great. We are Slavs and our language is akin to Bulgarian. There is some confusion about the identity of the people of my country.**

The historical truth is expressed also by Kissinger’ s statement in 1992 “Greece is right about the name. I say this because I know history, which is not the same with Ministers and High Officials in Washington. History is Greece’ s strong weapon.

Events that led to the creation of the Skopjan problem

Before I make reference to the reasons, which reveal that at least the Council' s resolution to characterise the nation of the Former Yugoslavian Democracy of Macedonia a candidate member of the EU was taken hastily, and to the statements of the new Prime Minister of Skopje, I will refer briefly to the historical background and the consequences of the creation of the Skopjan problem.

The events are as follows:

1. The failure of the German Air Force in 1940 to overcome the resistance of the British during the attack against Britain.
2. The attack launched against Greece in October 1940 by the Italian fascists, in which Greece alone in Europe defeated Italy. If she had been defeated or if she had surrendered, the Axis would have won the war, as British officials stated.
3. Hitler' s decision to help Mussolini attack Greece (end of March 1941)
4. The overthrow of the kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes by the Yugoslavian Army on the 28th March 1941 because he had signed a Friendship Agreement with Hitler on the 25th March 1941, which led the latter to defer the attack against Greece until the 6th April 1941 and to extend his attack against Yugoslavia.

On the 6th April 1941 the German Army setting off from Bulgarian territory attacked the strongholds of Macedonia – Thrace (of the sole Macedonia since 1912), but it also made Skopje which was the capital not of Macedonia but of the Vardaska where it was received as a liberation army with thousands of Bulgarian flags (Doc. 4).

5. The heroic resistance of the defenders of the Macedonia-Thrace strongholds, in which I took part as reserve artillery officer, demythologised the invincibility of the German Army, surprised its leaders and Hitler himself (as I mention in my books).

6. The battle of Titans in Crete that ended in May 1941, in which took part British, Australian, New Zealand armies (which previously on the 6th April 1941 confronted the Germans in Central and Western Macedonia) the Cretan people, 300 trained at the Greek Military School and the Greek people resulting in the extermination of the air-carried German Division of parachutists.

Greece alone in Europe confronted the Axis for 216 days, which caused her heavy losses (620.000 dead, together with those who died of starvation in 1941). France succumbed in 45 days.

With the fall of Crete, Greece succumbed to a triple enemy occupation (German, Italian, Bulgarian), but she went on fighting with resistance and armed forces in the Middle East, Africa and Italy.

Consequences of the German attack against Greece

Firstly, Germany suffered very heavy losses in Greece and due to her involvement she was forced to postpone her attack against the Soviet Union, having as a consequence, her predominance in Europe, the Mediterranean, the Middle East and her initial stormy, victorious advance, to be succeeded by her disastrous action at the Eastern Front, which became the starting point of her defeat in Europe and led, following America's joining the war in December 1941, to the final defeat of the Axis.

Direct verification, apart from the Memoirs of German Generals, is Hitler's declaration to his friend Leni Riefenstahl, the well-known film director; "Italy's attack against Greece was catastrophic for Germany. If the Italians had not attacked Greece and had not needed our assistance, the war would have taken a different turn. We would have had time to take Leningrad and Moscow, before getting trapped in the Russian heavy winter (from Riefenstahl's book): and in his political Will, which he dictated before his death, in which he categorically attributes his defeat to the calamitous for the Axis attack of Mussolini against Greece. Similar stands took Kaitel at the Nuremberg trial.

Billy Brandt in his book "A life full of Battles" and in chapter "I and the Greeks", writes: "The unexpected resistance of the Greek people, dynamic and unbent that lasted for a long time, led the relations of Italy and Germany to a serious crisis. The blow that Greece served in 1940-41 was the initial cause of Mussolini's fall.

Eden, the Foreign Minister of Great Britain, emphasised on the 24th September 1942.

"Regardless of what historians may say in the future, what we could say as from now is that Greece was the first one to give an unforgettable lesson to Mussolini, that she was the reason for the national revolution against the Axis in Yugoslavia; that she, with the little help we were able to give her at the time, held back the Germans on the mainland and in Crete for six weeks; that she upset the chronological order of all the plans of the German staff and this way she brought about a radical change to its campaigns and possibly to the entire course of the war..."

Secondly, Germany's attack, however, against Greece and Yugoslavia had as a consequence the dissolution of the kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes and the prevalence of Communist Tito in Yugoslavia.

When it became probable, if not certain, that the Balkans may adopt the communist regime, the staff for Macedonia, which Bulgaria held since the St Steven Treaty of 1878, was taken away from Bulgaria, as Hitler's ally, and was passed onto Tito.

Tito, sovereign in Yugoslavia as a communist, having obliterated the Nationalist Mihailovich on the 2nd August 1944, with Stalin's consent, announced from the Serbian territory the founding of the Socialist Democracy of Macedonia, materialising

The Communist's resolution since 1924 and of all the Communist Parties of the Balkans (and of Greek Communist Party) to extract Macedonia from Greece with her autonomy in the first place.

On the 9th September 1944, Bulgaria changed Hitler's grey tunic to Stalin's red one and without any shooting she declared war against the Axis. The Germans threw the Bulgarians out of Skopje, which they occupied since 1941 on Hitler's concession, and following the withdrawal of the Germans from the Balkans he entered Skopje, capital of the well-known region Vardaska.

With Tito's entry to Skopje, at the end of September, Vardaska was named Socialist Democracy of Macedonia and ever since the forgers of the History of Macedonia fabricated the non-existent component elements of the non-existent "Macedonian Nation".

- a) In 1945 Macedonian Government and Parliament
- b) In 1944 they named the Bulgarian idiomatic language spoken in Skopje "Macedonian Language"
- c) In 1968 he founded the Autocephalous Church of Macedonia
- d) Self-named Macedonians gathered material from archives all over the world that made references to Macedonia and they appropriated all events and persons that acted over the centuries in Macedonia; and only in 1969 did they circulate the "History of the pseudo-Macedonian Nation", which constitutes the biggest political and historical fraud in World History.

This artificial "Macedonian Nation" the One-Party regime (communist) he imposed on the young people of Skopje and, I am afraid, to a lot of young people of other Communist countries as well; and, with an inconceivable for democratic countries propagandistic mechanism, he misled those who are ignorant of history and many naive people all over the world.

Consequently if the German attack against Greece had not taken place or if communist Tito had not prevailed in Yugoslavia, there would have been no Skopjan issue. Bulgaria, as Hitler's ally, could not raise the question and she never upheld that the Macedonians were not Greek.

The Frenchman Pierre Boudan, talking to the BBC in 1942 said: "As time goes by it will become clearer that after England's resolution of 1940 it was the bravery of the Greek people that contributed the most to salvage the European civilisation, created by the same people 2400 years ago. This is what they should be taking into account those who will be forming Europe. Any ingratitude towards Greece would equal betrayal toward Europe.

Solely the above-mentioned events are enough for the democratic people to remember, after the collapse of the communist regime, their debt

towards the Greek people and to denounce the fraudulent and false edifice of the “Macedonian Nation”, which was a result of the beneficial for one and all great sacrifice of the Greeks in 1940-1941.

The E.U and the historical truth

This Democracy as “Macedonia” and its inhabitants as “Macedonians” who represent “Macedonian Nation” immersed in falsehood during her creation, her development and her activity ever since, as it will be subsequently shown, creates the obligation for the EU to take a stand in the unpleasant for the Skopjans historical truth about Macedonia. The historical truth constitutes a presupposition, not only for the fundamental principles that puts the EU to the candidate countries for entry; namely the respect for the democratic principles and stability, but also because with the Maastricht Treaty as modified by the Treaty of Amsterdam, Education and Culture were put as new sections of interest of the EU, which also presupposes the Truth.

They therefore constitute a provocation for the EU to take a stand

A) Regarding the deceptions, the lies and the guileful systematic methods mentioned in my book “The essential conditions of the Stability-Linkage FYROM-EU Agreement” (p.36-40, 4) (Doc 5).

B) Regarding the Skopjans’ stands against the historical truth, texts in their school books, as well as other publications and statements such as

1. The map of Macedonia printed also in their school - books of today, in which it is mentioned that there was no Greek presence in Macedonia (Doc 6).

Aristotle, Philip, Alexander, the Macedonian winner in Olympic games, the Greek men and women that Apostle Paul met (Acts of the Apostles 12.4.12) in Thessaloniki and Veria who were converted to Christianity. The Macedonian fighters, the Greeks that mentions the census of Turks (1905), The Turkish Elections (1912) with the participation of the minorities. Those mentioned in my book “The essential conditions of the Stability-Linkage FYROM-EU Agreement”(p. 16-19) Greek Macedonians who excelled in Austria, Hungary, Rumania and Yugoslavia.

The 17 Greek schools that existed in 1912 in Monastiri (today’ s Bittola), when the Serbian Army occupied the region. In 1912, when Thessaloniki was liberated by the Greek Army, the General Administration of Macedonia was founded. The ascertainment of the American Morgendau, President of the Committee of Exchanges in 1922, that after the exchange of Turks of Macedonia with Greeks of Eastern Thrace and Asia Minor and of Bulgarians with Greeks, Macedonia remained a purely Greek area.

Personalities, such as Professor of the Athens University and Minister Alexander Svolos came from Morihovo, near Monastiri.

It is noteworthy that as far back as 1860, Katherine Venizelou, the sister of the most eminent Greek politician of the 20th century, the Cretan Eleftherios Venizelos, accepted the position of the Headmistress at a Girls' School that was set up near Monastiri (Bittola) (Doc. 7).

The above reveal that not only is this assertion untrue but it also lacks seriousness.

2. The so -called "Macedonian Language"

The Honorary Ambassador Evangelos Kofos, acting as scientific advisor to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, made an apocalyptic study of the books of FYROM with the title "The vision for the Big Macedonia", I asked him when he learnt the "Macedonian language" and he answered." It was not necessary because I know Bulgarian. Those who know the Bulgarian language can read texts of the "Macedonian language" and understand the Skopjans".

The first one who studied the issue of the pseudo-Macedonian language of Skopje and revealed it as scientific fraud in his book "The confederate State of Skopje and its language" (Athens 1957) was Professor of Linguistics at the Thessaloniki University, Nikos Andriotis.

The Dean of the Athens University after all, George Babiniotis, in an article with the title "Falsely called Language of a falsely named State" writes among other things: "Paranoic dialogues and questions may ensue when historical paranoia and a sly ethnic avidity prevail; those engendered in 1944 by a State with falsely named title of Macedonia usurped from the Greek Macedonia and a falsely named language the "Macedonian" whose name was deliberately chosen in order to characterise as language a mixed Bulgarian-Serbian idiom of the State of Skopje".

The spoken Slav-like idiom in Greece, as the philologist Constantine Tsiokles analyses in the 307 pages of the book he wrote in 1907 with the title "Contributions to the bilingualism of the Macedonians comparing the Slav-like Macedonian Language with the Greek", is the Greek language that suffered Slavic influence, due to the long co-existence of Greeks and Slavs (mainly Bulgarians). This idiom has no cognation whatsoever to the so -called "Macedonian Language". It contains 1200 Homeric words and an index of 4000 words that cites Tsokles reveals fully the Hellenic identity of this idiom.

The language of the Macedonians was Greek. Aristotle wrote his books in Greek. Euripides who was a guest at the Pella palace of the Macedonian king Archelaos wrote his tragedies "Bacchae" and "Archelaos" in Greek. Apostle Paul spoke and wrote his epistles to the inhabitants of Thessaloniki and Philipous in Greek. Alexander and his successors disseminated the Greek civilisation and established the Greek as the sole language of the peoples, which had as a result the dissemination of Christianity through the Greek language. The Old Testament was translated into Greek and the New Testament was written in Greek.

The National Research Centre of Athens has 5000 Greek inscriptions of Macedonia and 11.000 names of Macedonians. Those who deal with the Skopjan

issue should ask them to bring forth ONE inscription of the so -called "Macedonian Language"

The false assertion that there are Macedonian minorities puts in danger the Stability of the Region

3. Thinking that as "Macedonians" represent "Macedonian Nation" they put forward the existence of Macedonian minorities in neighbouring countries, something, which presupposes the existence of a corresponding Nation in another country.

The Bulgarians, the Albanians and the Greeks renounce the existence of "Macedonian Nation" and "Macedonian minorities", a fact that puts in danger the stability of the region.

I. Bulgarians

a. Bulgarian Zelev as President of the Democracy of Bulgaria, at an official visit to Sweden stated in the newspaper "Svenska Dugbladet" on the 20.6.1993: "The Macedonian Nation" created after the war by the Commitern constitutes a crime, the responsibility of which bear both Titoism and Stalinism".

b. Bulgarian in an article in the Bulgarian newspaper TROYNT on the 19th September 2005 denounced as a lie the "Macedonian Nation", which was imposed on them by Tito with pressures and killings. In his article replying to an article of the Skopjan newspaper NEVNIK, which accuses the Bulgarians of forming Bulgarian Party in Skopje, mentions that parties form the minorities, namely the Albanians, the Turks and others and not the Bulgarians because they are the majority and one day the Bulgarians will run their own Democracy.

c. The Bulgarian Foreign Minister has recently repeated that there is neither "Macedonian Nation" nor "Macedonian language"

II. Albanians

The Leader of the Albanian Party, Arben Tzaferi, whose Party partakes of the new Government of Skopje, according to the telegram of the Macedonian Agency of News from Skopje (newspaper "KATHIMERINI" 13.8.1997) accused Gligorov of "usurping the historical and cultural heritage of other Balkan countries (Greece, Bulgaria), and he concluded emphasising that: "There is no real Macedonianism but imaginary one because it endeavours to be built on the foundation of a myth created by Gligorov and his friends" the statements were hosted in Albanian newspapers but they were also re-published by the entire media of Skopje, which resulted in serious clashes between Albanians and Slavs on the 9th June".

III. Greeks

Prior to the collapse of communism, like Germany did not pursue the re-union of Western and Eastern Germany nor the Baltic countries, similarly Greece also

could not impose on communist Yugoslavia to cease to put forward the existence of "socialist Democracy of Macedonia".

Greece, however, had taken stand even before the collapse of communism against the assertion of the Skopjans that a "Macedonian minority" exists in Greece and consequently the non-existence as well of "Macedonian Nation".

Specifically,

In 1950 Tito, following his eradication from Comintern, asked for diplomatic relations with Greece. The Greek Prime Minister at the time, General Plastiras, refused as long as Tito's declaration that there is "Macedonian minority" was not revoked. (General Plastiras and all up to now political leaders deny the existence of a corresponding nation in another country and Macedonian nation neither existed nor does it exist because Macedonians were and are Greek)

The Ambassadors of the USA and Great Britain who visited immediately the Greek Prime Minister said to him that they recognise that Greece was right, but they pointed out that possible return of Tito to the Communist block would have heavy consequences for the free world but also for Greece.

Despite the pressures of the USA and NATO, General Plastiras made it clear that he cannot discuss the issue if Tito does not modify his statement, which in fact he pursued following the American Ambassador's visit to Belgrade, something that resulted in the restoration of the diplomatic relations of Greece and Yugoslavia.

In 1959 Prime Minister Constantine Karamanlis, owing also to the fact that a tripartite agreement among Greece, Turkey and Yugoslavia had been signed and because the Yugoslavs stopped raising the issue of "Macedonian minority" signed an agreement for free communication between Greeks and Yugoslavs.

In 1961, when Kardelli raised again the issue of "Macedonian minority" in Greece, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs denounced this declaration and Prime Minister retracted the Agreement.

In 1965 Prime Minister George Papandreou, on the eve of his official visit to Beograd, reinstated the agreement for free communication between Greeks and Yugoslavs.

In the course of official talks in Beograd, the Yugoslavs raised again the issue of "Macedonian minority", a fact that the Greek Prime Minister denied and during his return to Greece speaking on the airplane said: "It looks as if we are being led to a new Macedonian conflict".

Andreas Papandreou as Prime Minister denounced the assertion that there is "Macedonian minority" in Greece.

Elias Eliou, President of EDA in 1980 in a letter to the Foreign Ministry with the title "Keep an eye on Macedonia" received the stands of all leaders.

President George Rallis in an article published in Frankfurt and in the newspaper «TO VIMA» on the 22nd December 1992 wrote, among other things; «It's not

about the name, but about the history. The Skopjans use the White House as symbol and they share it...»

The Secretary General of Greek Communist Party, Charilaos Florakis, stated in Thessaloniki in 1988 that: "There is no Macedonian minority" and consequently disproved the assertion that there is "Macedonian Nation".

The Identity of the Macedonians and the provocation of the Skopjans about Alexander the Great

The Skopjans insist about the constitutional name of their State "Macedonia" in order to legitimatise themselves as "Macedonians", descendants of Alexander the Great.

The identity of the Macedonians, which constitutes the essence of the problem with Skopje, is the identity of the Greeks. And only because of this fact their country cannot be called "Macedonia", because it will be considered that it belongs to Greece, something contrary to the historical truth. Greece does not support it and rightfully the Bulgarians, the Serbs and the Albanians will rise.

Gligorov as President of Democracy, as I have already mentioned, declared "We don' t claim Alexander"

A few years ago the Skopjans delivered shamelessly to the new Library of Alexander 128 books written in the Macedonian language, a replica of the helmet of Alexander the Great and of Philip' s shield, as well as coins.

A month ago they erected a statue of Alexander the Great in the town Perlepe (doc.4) and in a hotel near the Statue they have a map of "our Macedonia" occupied by Greece and the Sun of Vergina is also shown (Doc. 8).

The State Tobacco Industry of Skopje produced and circulates cigarettes with the picture of Alexander the Great with subtitle the word "Macedonia" on the packet (Doc. 9).

On 14.9.2004 the Skopjan archaeologist Nante Proefster in her speech in the city of Resni with subject "Knowledge about the ancient Macedonians" said "Before the second World war prevailed the false impression that the Ancient Macedonians were Greek". To a journalist' s question about the origin of Alexander the Great she replied: "He might have Chinese origin, but not Greek!"

The Skopjans with their contrary to the historical truth assertion that the Ancient Macedonians, Philip, Alexander, the Ptolemys, the Seleucides are not Greek erase from History the Hellenistic period (336 BC-30 BC) the Greek Macedonian kings created, place under dispute the Greek- Roman and Greek-Christian civilisations and overthrow the European and World history.

The assertion that Alexander was not Greek, an offence to the Jews

Particularly with the assertion that Alexander was not Greek, offend also the Jews whose sacred texts confirm the identity of Alexander the Great, like the prophets Daniel and Isaiah, the Maccabees, the Talmud and the Hebrew High Priest Simon the Just whom Alexander met in Jerusalem.

The Prophet Daniel (chapter H 1-21). He prophesied that the Greek king would defeat the Persian king. In his vision (paragraph 5) he saw the goat of Aegae that crushed the ram (paragraph 8) the goat of Aegae the king of the Greeks (par.21). The ram the king of Medes and Persians (Par.20)

Maccabeans (Chapt.A-1) "Alexander the Macedonian, son of Philip, defeated Darius"

Prophet Daniel (Chapter B, parag. 23) prophesied the Kingdom of Alexander the Great from Solomon's throne.

Prophet Isaiah (Chapt.H, par. 20) prophesied: " When the Egyptians cry out before the Lord, the Lord will send a man to salvage and govern them". That man, according to Professor Trebella (p.232) is Alexander who when he turned up in Egypt was proclaimed Pharaoh (his statue is at the Cairo Museum).

Prophet Isaiah (Chapter H, par. 23) extols a period of free communication. These times were the times of Alexander the Great.

Joseph (Jewish Archaeology IA329) mentions Alexander's arrival at Jerusalem where he was welcome by the High Priest of the Jews Simon the Just and all the priests and the people.

Alexander dismounted his horse and greeted the High Priest. He made sacrifices in the temple and allowed the Jews to make use of their ancestral laws and religion. When he asked the High Priest to place his statue in the temple, the High Priest replied: " God forbids it, but I shall do something which will remain in eternity. The male children of the Levi race will be taking the name Alexander"; and thus the name Alexander was introduced into Israel. Many Jews bear the name Alexander.

Many texts in the Talmud call in Hebrew: "Alexander the Macedonian, king of the Greeks".

The Talmud relating the meeting of Alexander with the High Priest in 333 BC mentions that the High Priest called him: "Alexander the King of the Greeks".

The 3 Wise Men on their way to Bethlehem exchanged in Jerusalem the coins of their respective countries with the coins that were acceptable in Judea (136 BC-66 A,D). The coins were Greek of the Seleucides with Heracles' head on the one side, head of the race of the Macedonian Kings and with the eagle on the other, and the Seleucides emblem. A coin is kept at the Jerusalem Museum.

In the Talmud of Babylon Gabriel says: " The Holy Bible in Hebrew or in Greek" At the British Museum is kept since 1802 a Stone which was found in Rosseti of Egypt (Rosseta Stone) on which there is engraved an honorary decree of the

High Priests of Egypt on the occasion of the crowning of Ptolemy the 6th the Epiphany at Memphis (27th March 197). It is in Hieroglyphics, Demotic and Greek.

The declaration of the new Prime Minister of Skopje Mr. Nicholas Grouefski

The new Prime Minister of Skopje Mr. Nicholas Grouefski declared:

“To begin with the matter of the name is Greece’ s problem. Our position is that the Democracy of Macedonia has its constitutional name, which the citizens of this country chose and only they can change”.

The new and young Prime Minister of Skopje with his statement confirms what is contained in the book of the Honorary Ambassador Evangelos Kofos and of Mr Vlassidi (p. 37 of my book “The essential conditions of the Stability-Linkage FYROM-EU Agreement”) with the title “The seven-year co-existence 1995-2003” (p. 300), in which prudent and historically knowledgeable Skopjans mention that they try very hard to persuade their children that they are not at all related to the ancient Macedonians, but they are not able to persuade them because this is what they have learnt. The same thing Gligorov mentioned to the young people of Australia.

On the 9th September 1991 a referendum was carried out in the Democracy of Skopje proclaiming her an independent State, the result of which was ratified by the Parliament. According to the foreign and Greek journalists who were present the referendum turned out to be a comical parody.

As it is known, the Democracy of Skopje constitutes since 1912 the Southern section of Serbia as a district with the name of Vardaska. Vardaska was re-named, as I mentioned, following the withdrawal of the Bulgarians and the Germans in November 1944 to “Socialist Democracy of Macedonia”.

With the collapse of Communism and the dissolution of Yugoslavia the confederate “Socialist Democracy of Macedonia” simply crossed out the “Socialist” and remained “Democracy of Macedonia” and adopted with the Constitution all the comical and contrary to the historical truth assertions of the history of “pseudo-Macedonian Nation”

Consequently the assertions that the citizens chose the name of the country belong to the existing confusion and ignorance.

Confirmation of the existing confusion and ignorance constitutes the fact that the new Prime Minister of Skopje has in his government a Minister of the Albanian Party, Arben Tzaferi, who, as I have already mentioned, denounced Macedonianism as imaginary based on myth!

The invocation of the Constitutional name cannot be thoughtlessly presented

Great Britain became a Member of the EU as "United kingdom" due to the reaction of the French lest it would be confused with the French Brittany.

I mentioned in another text of mine: "If Fidel Castro had called in his Constitution a province of Cuba "Florida" would the Americans have accepted it? And would the world also?"

On the 17th January 1992 the Athens Academy following a unanimous resolution put it as a matter of principle that cannot be ignored by International organisations such the United Nations and the EU: "Today' s Confederate Democracy with the name of Macedonia does not incorporate more than very few kilometres of the historical Macedonia. The pseudo-called Macedonia claims the real Macedonia, which is part of Greece and is inhabited by Greeks. The Confederate Democracy of Yugoslavia has the right to become a sovereign State. It does not have the right, however, to acquire with international recognition an advantage, which no State in the world has. To use a name which alone propagates territorial pursuits" (Doc. 10)

The unknown to the Universal Historiography until 2000 " 28 CENTURIES OF GLORIOUS MILITARY HISTORY OF THE MACEDONIAN PEOPLE"

The fact that this provocative for historians book lacks even elementary seriousness is also confirmed, apart from the above-mentioned declaration of the former President of the Democracy of Skopje Gligorov (in his book "MEMOIRS"), by his speech on the United Nations platform on the day of the recognition as independent State, in which he made no hint about the (non-existent) "Glorious Military History of the Macedonian people", but he said: "130 years of struggle for freedom and creation of an independent State were justified on that day". The assertion is most false (Doc. 11).

In the last 130 years a number of wars and events took place in the area such as" a) The St Steven Treaty (March 1878), b) The Berlin Treaty (July 1878), c) The Macedonian Struggle (1903-1908), d) The First Balkan War (1912) e) The Second Balkan War (1913), f) The First World War (1914) and g) The Second World War (1940-1945).

Nowhere, neither in the census that was carried out in Turkey in 1905, nor at the Turkish Elections of 1912, in which also several minorities took part, is mentioned the existence of "Macedonians"

In his book "Memoirs" on page 253, but also in his speech in the United Nations (Doc.) mentions that his people with long tradition and rich cultural heritage offered Christianity and the first alphabet to the Slavs.

Both assertions were belied by Pope John Paul the 2nd.

MILITARY HISTORY OF MACEDONIA

Sponsored by the Ministry of National Defence of FYROM and the Military Academy "General M. Apostolski" as publisher, was published in 2000 in the so called "Macedonian language" a two-volume book of 770 pages with 138 maps to be used by the Military Academy of Skopje, aiming at making widely known to the Military people, but also to the wider public abroad, the "28 CENTURIES OF GLORIOUS MILITARY HISTORY OF THE MACEDONIAN PEOPLE".

It came out in English, as Honorary Ambassador Evangelos Kofos mentions in a note, at the time of the publication of the resolution of the EU to allocate status of candidate to the Former Yugoslavian Democracy of Macedonia.

"The publication was imposed ". It is mentioned in the book.

"Firstly, because the grandiloquent culture of neighbouring people (Serbs, Bulgarians, Greeks and Albanians) had succeeded in appropriating and benefiting from the long history of wars of the Macedonian people".

"Secondly, because in former Yugoslavia the presentation of the Macedonian Military History had been simply confined to the relation of the struggles of the Macedonian people during the Ilinden revolution (1903) and to the resistance in Second World War."

Thirdly, because with the independence of FYROM the time has come for the Macedonians to reinstate their historical past".

"This work follows the Programme of the lesson of the Military History at the Military Academy in order to be used as basic manual for candidate Officers and post-graduate students".

I only indicate a few samples from the concise note of the most competent in matters of the Balkans in Greece, scientific Advisor at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for more than thirty years the Honorary Ambassador Evangelos Kofos, who discovered lately with great difficulties the book in English.

1. As first reason for the publication of the book is mentioned that "Serbs, Bulgarians, Greeks and Albanians appropriated the long history of wars of the Macedonian people.

In all the letters that I have received from High Officials of the EU it was emphasised that the main aim is the stability of the region. Up to now I have doubted in my writings the attainment of stability because of the Skopjans' assertion that there are "Macedonian minorities".

Alone the above-mentioned provocative for the 4 peoples assertions are catalytic for the stability of the region.

2. The first major victories that are recorded in "28 centuries of Military history of the Macedonians" is the Battle of Chaeronia, the Battle at the Granicus

river, the Battle at Issus etc to end at the final defeat of the Macedonians by the Romans at Pydna (168 BC).

The forgers of the History of Macedonia ignore the fact that when the Romans conquered Macedonia they divided it into four districts that they called Lots. A coin of the first Lot with Greek letters, which can be found at the Numismatic Museum of Athens, has on one side Heracles' cudgel and on the other Macedonians' shield. The Romans with these coins and thousands of other findings present the Greek language as the Macedonians' language and their origin as Greek (Heracles) (Doc. 12).

Evidently they have not been taught or they fail to mention that Alexander, following the battle at Granicus, sent 300 panoplies to Goddess Minerva with the engraved dedication "Alexander son of Philip and the Greeks except for the Lacedaemonians dedicate" (Arrian ANABASIS I 16,7).

3. They mention as foremost the Ilinden uprising of 1903, which they regard as the start of the national liberation of the Macedonians.

They are belied however by the Consuls of the USA, England, France, Austria in 77 papers addressed to the Foreign Ministers of their respective countries in which they inform that the 1903 uprising was uprising of the Bulgarians. The Turkish Ambassador to Paris gave the same information to the French Foreign Minister (Doc. 13).

70 texts of the Consuls; Reports to the Foreign Ministers of their respective countries can be found in the book "The events in 1903 from diplomatic papers" (Doc. 14).

4. They present the Civil War in Greece (1940-41) as a Greek- Macedonian War during which 28.293 children were abducted from Macedonia and were taken to Communist countries. The special Commission of the United Nations of the Balkans, as Ambassador Apostolos Papanliotis mentions in his book "The crime of Genocide", with unanimous presentation to the Secretary General of the United Nations characterised as crime the genocide. The United Nations Commission in an enquiry on the spot ratified the assistance that the Northern neighbouring countries provided to the army that was controlled by the communists.

With the characterisation "Greco-Macedonian War" they essentially consider:

- a. That President Truman (with the well known Truman Doctrine) helped the Greek Army in order not to face the Soviet threat but to defeat the "Macedonians".
- b. That President George Bush wrongly praised in 1991 the Greeks for having stopped on their own the Soviet expansion in Europe.
- c. That today's President Bush wrongly mentioned twice in 2004 that the USA helped Greece and Berlin to maintain their freedom.

- d. Fatally they will consider as their justification the decision of today's President Bush who immediately after his election, following bad introduction from circles of the State Department, recognised the Democracy of Skopje as "Democracy of Macedonia"
- i. Considering themselves entitled to using the names "Macedonia – "Macedonians" they appropriate every war activity over the centuries in the Macedonian area. Apart from Illiden, they appropriate the uprising of the Greeks in Naoussa (1822), the uprising in Halkidiki – Agion Oros, the Greek-Italian War and the German attack (1941) that the Greek sections had mainly Macedonian cadres.

The town of Naoussa was by Royal Decree characterised, together with the town of Missolonghi, as "Heroic Town". In 1822 5000 Greek warriors resisted 16.000 Turks who were able to bend the resistance of the Greek warriors only with artillery after 28 days. 1800 warriors broke through the ring at the entrance of the Turks made an exit and headed for Missolonghi where they fought next to the defenders of Missolonghi.

When the Turks invaded the town women with their children lest they surrender to the Turks fell in the river and drowned. In the St Nicholas church the priest who had collected explosives, when the Turks went into the church, set fire and was killed together with the invaders.

The Turks took the wife of the leader of the Naoussa uprising, Zafiraki, to Constantinople and put her in a bag with snakes.

I will not elaborate more on this provocative book. Many historians will have fun. I will end the text with the statement that the EU cannot remain silent. The new generations of Skopjans and now their Officers, who are imbued with Macedonian consciousness as heirs of Philip and Alexander, a feeling of aggressiveness is cultivated, together with resentment and revenge against the usurpers (the Greeks), but also by friends in Greece and the neighbouring countries.

Skopjans burnt five times the Greek flag at the Press office of the Greek Embassy at Skopje shouting that we had taken the name and the flag.

"Greeks leave Macedonia" they shouted in the Greek little town Melitis of Florina on the 19th July 1998, when several persons of the "Rainbow" were celebrating with Skopjans the day of Illiden, which they celebrate as National Day.

Not accidentally the candidate Administrator of the United Nations in 2000 in Kosovo Puddy Ashtown (newspaper ELEFTHEROTYPIA, 10th December 2000) had stated that 'The bomb in the Balkans is Skopje', that "The Albanian ideological megalomania could destabilise Skopje and that was my fear, that whatever goes on in the Balkans is a fuse of a bomb and this bomb is Skopje".

Greece wishes more than any other country that the Democracy of Skopje is maintained and prospers. Provided that it acquires a new name, as the Undersecretary of Foreign Affairs, Thomas Niles, stated reporting to the

competent sub-committee of Congress with reference to developments in the European area. (Newspaper "ELEFTHEROTYPIA", 24th June 1992).

Skopje for centuries (in antiquity) was the capital of Dardania, to which Kosovo also belonged; that is why Rugova upon his return to Kosovo declared that he would call his democracy Dardania, but he subsequently went silent.

The Skopjans' assertions and particularly the book of the Military Academy of Skopje "28 centuries of Glorious Military history of the Macedonian people", reveals that generations of Skopjans, probably also of other former Communist countries, consider as Democracy the creation of political Parties, free elections, formation of governments from the Parties with the majority of votes and free economy and market (that communist China already applies), but they ignore what the distinguished newspaper KATHIMERINI wrote in an article on the 4th August 2004; Namely that: "Shield of democracy is the truth, the historical truth and only the truth, however unpleasant it might be for some"

The EU that holds the responsibility for the endorsement of the Agreement concerning the incorporation of FYROM as union of democratic peoples -and not the United Nations or Third Parties – should in her declarations and pursuits, but also as a message to the young people of other former communist countries, take a clear and categorical stand concerning the historical truth about Macedonia, which Stalin himself confesses at his meeting with Bulgarian Dimitrov": "They have no Macedonian consciousness, but they will acquire it, like it happened in White Russia" (Doc. 15).

Mr. Minister,

All those who have visited the archaeological sites and the Museums of Macedonia have immediately understood the truth.

The late French President Francois Mitterand, following his visit to Vergina in 1992, declared: "I did not know about the excavations, nor could I imagine there would be such strong Greek presence here. I delved into the grandeur of the ancient Macedonian civilisation".

May I propose, dear Minister, that Mr. Oli Rehn, together with Skopjan Members of Parliament and Members of the European Parliament of all political parties who participate in the Commission of the Agreement of 2001, visit the National Research Centre of Athens to see with their own eyes the thousands of Greek inscriptions of Macedonia and subsequently visit the archaeological sites and Museums of Macedonia and the part of ancient Macedonia that Skopje occupies.

The marbles of Macedonia alone will speak the truth about its History.

Yours sincerely,

NIKOLAOS MARTIS
Former Gov. Minister
President of the "Macedonian Hestia"