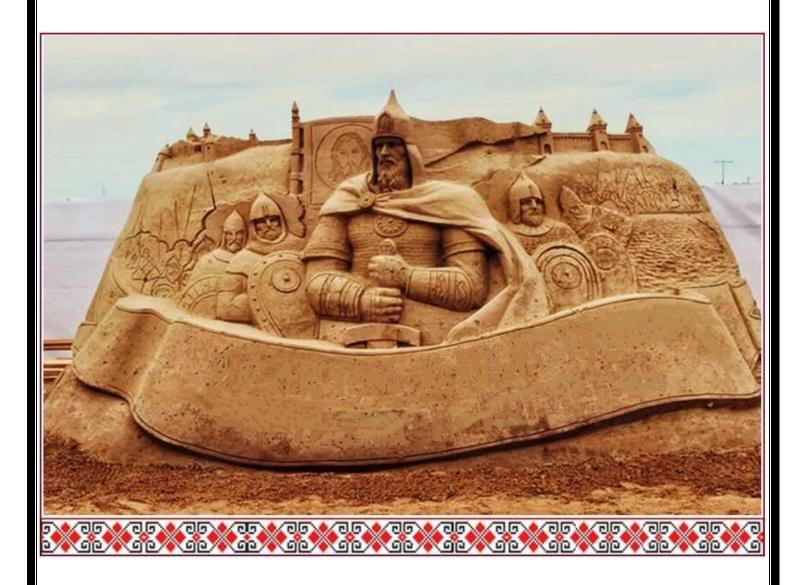
Basil Chulev  $\cdot \circ \oplus \circ \cdot$ 

## The Invention of the "Slavic" Fairytale

(From the monk Foma to "South-Slavia")



Skopje, Macedonia 2014

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#### Introduction

Identity in Central, Eastern and South-Eastern Europe has been based on multiple, constantly differing criteria over the course of history. Whether it is language, religion, or ethnic affiliation, identities for many of these people are not what they appear to be. One of these misleading identities is the "Slavic ethnic" identity, a term with a heavily politicized connotation. Past theories held that all "Slavic"-speaking people are "of one bloodline and are invaders who migrated into the Balkans and Central Europe." These theories are then used in modern politics to support an outdated status quo of the 19<sup>th</sup> century territorial ambitions of non-"Slavic" groups. However, evidence, both recent and historic, paints a different picture. "Slavs" are united by the bonds of language (like Romance/Latin in Albania, France, Italy, Romania, Spain, etc.), but not necessarily blood and homeland, and those who assume the latter have often used this assumption to justify their own territorial claims and undermine those of others.

Defining an ethnic group in any context can be difficult, so it is best to start at the beginning with the word "Slav" itself. The word "Slav" is ultimately a corrupted form of 'Sloveni' which is what the "Slavic" tribes called those who they could've understand, who can "Slove" - 'speak', on contrary to the words "Barbarian" and "Nemets" ('Blubbering' and 'Dumb' respectively) which describe people who they couldn't understood. However, these two terms are not synonymous. Corrupted "Slav" is a proper noun: "Slava" - 'glory', denoting an ethnicity. But the original "Sloveni" is a descriptive noun that is a relational term. It equates itself to an imagined or real kinship by way of linguistic and/or writing similarity between at least two different populations. In other words: a Macedonian cannot technically be a 'Slovene' by oneself. A Macedonian and Serbian can be 'Sloveni' because they both speak a similar common tongue (i.e. 'slovat' the same language) and/or write with the same Cyrillic script. In fact, the very word 'Sloveni' comes from the common "Slavic" word slovo, meaning "word".2 (Indeed, in local Macedonic dialects in Aegean Macedonia people still use the archaic verb "lafi", which is common local corrupted form of "Slovi", for someone who 'speaks': "Što 'lafi?" - 'What (he/she) speaks?') Thus, people who are called 'Sloveni' are not "Slovens" or "Slavs", but simply people who could mutually understand each other to a degree. Structural linguistics show that if two words do not carry the same meaning, they cannot be cognates, such as in the case between "Slavs" and 'Sloveni'.

Another conspicuous conversion is within the Latin "flavius" i.e. "Slavius", as it is known from Latin writings, where the "f" was also "s" before it diverged utterly into two different letters. For example Titus Flavius Vespasianus – 'Tito Slaven (Glorious) Vespasian', a meaning that is by large omitted for political and racial supremacist reasons.<sup>3</sup> It was and still is considered an "aristocratic" feature – the conspicuous 'inability' to pronounce some letters (i.e. Rhotacism), because of laziness...

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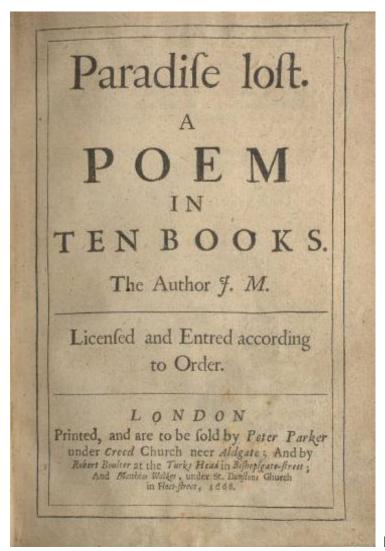
Left: "sunt consonantes" 4 - 'are consonants' in plain Latin

<sup>1 &</sup>quot;Nem" - 'mute' in plain Macedonian.

hence "Sloven" - 'eloquent, literate person, one who knows to speak"; see also "Slovar" - 'dictionary' in plain Macedonian.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Flavian dynasty

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> An excerpt from a 16th century book in Latin.



Left: another example of "f" used as "s"

As if this "aristocratic" mumbo-jumbo wasn't enough, additional complication was created by the eastern church itself. She conveniently adopted the term "Slava" - 'glory' to rename its worshipers into "Slaviani", i.e. the "Slavyans" or "Slavens". Thus, the Eastern Orthodox church also adopted the adjective "Pravo-slavna" (the Right-illustrious), and its august pilgrims, the Macedonic believers who worshiped it, were renamed into "Pravo-Slavni" (Right-illustrious).

However, to turn back on the linguistic category of the term "Sloven" – the fact that these people share a cognate (Slavic) language does not prove at all the theory that there was "a large migration of Slavs" who managed to conquer and re-settle most of Central, South-Eastern, Eastern Europe and parts of Asia, while being virtually unnoticed beforehand. The same can be observed for the Romance (Latin) languages and respective populations. For comparison, among Franks, Iberians and Italic populations who share this common language there's no proof of any "large migration of Romeians".

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> The adjective '*Pravoslaven*' denotes people who are practicing the "rightful rite," but not necessarily the Christian one.

This migration fairytale pertains that: "a tribe," which was unrecorded before the 6th century, "appeared from behind the Carpathian Mountains" to become the largest ethno-linguistic group in Europe "replacing all the previous recorded populations," who were inhabiting the Europe. Not only did these previous populations territorially cover most of the same regions as modern "Slavs" do, but their languages were related (?) as it has been clearly demonstrated. To contradict this misleading forgery here is an example of the remaining Thracian glossary, and as the following hypothetical sentence shows, constructed entirely from known Thracian words – it is one and same with Macedonian:

Thracian: SERDE GORD, AS BRUZA DADON ZELKIA ANA ZERI OSTA. Modern Macedonian: SRED GRAD, JAS BRZO DADOV ZELKA NA ZVER USTA. (translation: *At the center of the city, I quickly gave cabbage to the beast mouth.*)

Or here's another example of the remaining Phrygian glossary (Brygians/Phrygians, another Macedonic tribe; close Thracian neighbors)<sup>6</sup>, and the following hypothetical sentences constructed entirely from known Phrygian words, shows again that it's one and same with modern *Slovenian* and modern Macedonian:

Phrygian: VONOK, SIT SI? SEST TU IN SUR TO SOK. Modern Macedonian: VNUK, SIT SI? SEDI TUKA I S'RKAJ TOJ SOK. (translation: *Nephew, are you satiated? Sit here and sip that juice.*)

Phrygian: AK BAGUN IMA AGON, TI STAT TU DEVA IN VAR MODRO ADUMA. Modern Macedonian:

AKO BOG IMA OGAN, TI STOJ TUKA DEVOJKO I VARDI MUDRO DOMA.

(translation: If god has fire, you stay here girl and guard wisely at home.)

There are detailed records of the migration of the *Anglo-Saxons*, *Normans*, *Goths*, *Tatars*, *Bulgars*, *Magyars*, *Hun*(gars), *Mongols*, *Turks*, and other groups, but, the "*Slavic-migration*," which would've be presumably one of the most massive migrations in recent history, went virtually **unnoticed** by historians. This begs the question – if there's no recorded "*Slavic-migration*," nor "*Slavic homeland of origin*," could the "*Slavic*" label simply be just a new political reference for existing autochthonous populations?

For example: the first mention of "Slavs" came from Pseudo-Caesarios of Nazianzum in the 6th century who referred to them as 'Sklavenoi'. Most sources placed the 'Sklavenoi' right along the Danube River, but no source indicates their recent arrival from anywhere. In fact, Eastern-Roman chronicler Theophylact Simocatta gives an interesting perspective as to what 'Sklavenoi' could

state (in Asyrian records they were noted as Muški).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> The Phrygians first appearance in the history coincides with the fall of the Hittite empire in the early 12th century BCE, and it is presumed to have been the cause of it. Herodotus gave us the testimony of their homeland, Macedonia, from where they moved eastward. It is suggested that they were related to the Thracians as well as to the Armenians, whose ancestors appear into Anatolia around the same time. When they had moved farther inland to Asia Minor, Phrygians established a

have meant to Romeians. He states: "As for the Getae, that is to say the herds of Sclavenes, they were fiercely ravaging the regions of Thrace". The Getae were an indigenous Lower Danube tribe that has been recorded since ancient times. It is clear that they did not migrate from anywhere, nor were they previously called anything but Getae. Why they were later referred as 'Sklavenoi'?

Further, this fabled "migration" is conspicuously absent from oral or written accounts in indigenous folklore. Macedonian folklore, for example, still containing songs and stories about ancient Macedonian kings, neglects to refer to Macedonians as "Slavs," nor mention a "migration from behind the Carpathian Mountains." Like all labels, the intentionally forged term "Slavs" generates misleading assumptions, misconceptions and generalizations when heard by others. Fortunately, the initiative of different scholars to separate this political bias from history has begun.<sup>8</sup>

After the fall of the "Berlin Wall" and the following relative emancipation of many European nations which came out from under the 20<sup>th</sup> century 'Iron Curtain', caused by the first 'Cold War', the imposition of enforced history by former and current empires over the last few centuries is experiencing serious recession. Without the Eastern block censorship, many European nations began to work back and rediscover their own, and consequently - the common European history. In recent years scientists from Czech Republic, Croatia, Macedonia, Poland, Russia, Slovenia, etc., as well as Western countries such as Italy, England, Canada, the Netherlands, Mexico, Germany, USA and others, spawned considerable number of scientific studies and researches which have contributed for faster healing and correction of the politically-distorted European history. At last, long-obstructed Historical Revision and the painstaking removal of the fictional "*Great Migrations*", the fantastic fable of "*Slavic mythical homeland behind the Carpathians*", and the removal of the absurd linguistic division on "*Centum*" and "*Satem*" languages - has began. Restoring the original terms to its true purpose - denoting kinship - will not only allow individual identities to be reclaimed, but for differences to be accepted and celebrated.

In order to understand why and how all this trickery was even possible to happen, here are some of the causes and consequences of the European counterfeit history. Starting with a fairy tale:

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> Herodotus. *Histories*, 7.73

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> "The Slavic Label" by Mario Hristovski.

#### 1. The fairytale of the "Third Rome"

The 19th century fairytale of the "Slavs which came from behind the Carpathians" traces its roots deep from another, even older fairytale - the fable of the "Third Rome" (or the "2nd Constantinople") – the city of Moskow.



Namely, in the decades after the fall of Konstantinopol (lat. *Constantinopole*, or fully: *Constantinopolitana Nova Roma* – the 'City of Constantine *Nova Roma*') under Ottoman occupation in 1453, and the Turkish flood over Macedonia and Macedonian peninsula – happened the second mass exodus of the Macedonic population from Macedonian Peninsula, similar to the one following the Roman occupation in the 2nd century BCE. The Turk invasion created a second wave of emigration northward, by a myriad of Macedonian communities and refugees.

In such new requirements, dispersion and lost of religious center like the Konstantinopol (lat.

Constantinopolitana Nova Roma) was distressing, and the church clergy rised the idea to promote Moscow as the "Third Rome" (or the "New New Rome"). Conceived in Tver, during the reign of the Prince Boris of Tver, where the monk Foma wrote the "Eulogy pious of Prince Boris Alexandrovich", the idea to promote Moscow as the "Third Rome" was readily accepted by the ecclesiastic circles across the then newly or older-established Russian principalities: Kiev, Moskow, P'skov and Novgorod. Specific steps for the realization of this idea were made during the reign of Prince Ivan III of Russia, who for this specific reason married Sofia Palæologus, the niece of Konstantin (Constantine) XI Palæologus, the last christian emperor of Konstantinopolitana Nova Roma (i.e. Constantinopole). Ivan III through this marriage obtained the legal right as a successor of the Eastern Roman Empire. After this legal intervention, the initial idea of the monk Foma was first publicly promoted and raised in a Panagjur letter composed by another Russian monk, Filofej from P'skov, in AD 1510, to his divine son the Grand Prince of Moscow, Ivan III Vasilevich. From the letter he (the prince Ivan) declared: "Both Romes have fallen. The third one stands. And there will be no fourth. Nobody can replace our Christian kingdom!" With this "obznana" the false foundations for the rising of the then still nonexistent "Slavs" were set.

Filofej and the church in this letter of Ivan III Vasilevich explicitly identified the "third Rome" with Moscow principality. They also added other invented "facts": in order to make the fairytale more beautiful, such as the fictional genealogy and apparent consanguinity of Ivan III Vasilevich with the Roman emperors. He allegedly came "through 15 generations back from the genetic line of the Roman Emperor Augustus," thus "proving" that he was successor to the Eastern Roman Empire not only because of his marriage to Sofia Palæologus but also through consanguinity. They mentioned even that "Moscow is situated on seven hills, just like Rome..." 11

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> Ivan III (1440–1505), grand duke of Muscovy (1462–1505), a medieval principality in west central Russia, centered around Moscow, that formed the nucleus of modern Russia. Also known as Ivan the Great. He consolidated and enlarged his territory, defending it against a Mongol invasion in 1480.

Panagjur [noun] - a country fair, carnival, festival; lat. Panegyric - a public speech or published text in praise of someone or something, speech of praise, tribute.
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The election of Moscow as the "New New Rome" was also due to fact that the new Russian church has already chosen it (unofficially as from 1325) as its see, when the metropolitan archbishop Peter moved there from Vladimir. Peter travelled to Konstantinopol where Patriarch Athanasius consecrated him as "Metropolitan of Russia". Upon his return to Russia in 1308, Metropolitan Peter arrived at Kiev, and then proceeded on to Vladimir. During this time of Mongol authority Russia was in turmoil, and Peter was often forced to change the place of his residence. Nevertheless, the office remained titled "Metropolitan of Kiev and All Rus" until the autocephalous election of St. Jonah in 1448. He, uncanonically and without the approval of the patriarch in Constantinople as was the norm, appointed himself for 'Metropolitan of Moscow and All Russ', despite the fact that the Patriarch of Konstantinipol chose Isidore of Kiev to become the 'Metropolitan of Kiev and All Russ'.



But, despite all this fable scenarios and tales of Moscow as the "Third Rome" (or "New Konstantinopol"), the conspirators needed a story that will also transform the Russian population into "Romans" of the "Third and last Rome". And because they realized in time that to forge a 'Roman origin' of the whole population is impossible, they invented the next big lie of the newly re-established eastern Christian kingdom – the "Slavyans". In the moment of sublime inspiration and divine providence the Eastern church was renamed in – "Pravo-slavna" (the Right-illustrious), and its august pilgrims, the Moscovites and all the other Macedonic believers who glorified it - in "Pravo-Slavni" (Right-illustrious)<sup>12</sup>, or shortly - "Slavyani" (the illustrious ones).

Actually, this label-solution wasn't chosen by chance. Within the plans and secret agenda of the Eastern Catholic (i.e. "*Pravoverna*")<sup>13</sup> church, it should've regain the jurisdiction over the Christians

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>12</sup> The adjective '*Pravoslaven*' denotes people who are practicing the rightful rite, but not necessarily Christian one.

<sup>13</sup> The Western-coined adjective "Catholic" (i.e. "Pravoverna" or "Pravoslavna" in all the East-European Macedonic languages) meaning "Right-Glorified", or the "Only-True-Belief" thus "Universal", "Allembracing" faith. Adjective over which exclusive right the Western "Roman-Catholic" and the Eastern "Catholic" (i.e. "Pravoverna") church are desperately fighting for the last 16 centuries.

that were once under the jurisdiction of the ex-Holy See in Constantinople. So, this name was chosen to fit both the old Roman geopolitical term "Sclavinias" (lat. Sclaviniæ - 'area'; today Enclave) by which the ancient Romans denoted different provinces and areas throughout Europe - and the old Western name for "Veneti" (i.e. "Slo-veneti")<sup>14</sup>. And also, the verb "Slavi" (celebrates, glorifies in plain Macedonic) fitted perfectly into this venerable storyboard...

There are also the linguists that argue the above morphemes denoting that they developed from their ethnonim root 'slovene' (i.e. literate)<sup>15</sup>, and had originally the vocal 'o'. The terms "Slavens, Slavic" are considered newer versions of the 15th century Macedonic "Sloven", witnessed in many documents from that time as the opposite to "Nemets" (i.e. 'mute, dumb'; lat. German).

426. Celestinus ouoga imena perui Papa pozta. Faramundus Franczuski perui Kral pogta. Sokrates ke ie Historie pizal, bilie vezda. 429. Szueti Hieronim Doctor glouen, ouo vreme ymre vBetleheme deuerdezeti iedno leto ie bilgtar, roien od Eufebiufa vStrigque, vnoge knige diacha kim iezikom popiza, i Glagolzku knigu i Pizmo on naide i zpraui. 431. Teodosius mlagi Ozefzar pozta i lada duade= zeti i zedem let, ymre yCzarigrade. Efefinzki

Above: From Anton Vramets "Chronica", where in 1578 he refers: "429. St. Jeronimus doctor sloven (i.e. educated), in that time died in Betleem, 91 he was old, born by Euzebius in Strigovia<sup>16</sup>, many books in Diački<sup>17</sup> language he wrote, and Glagolitic book and script he invented."

<sup>16</sup> Today Croatia-Slovenia border.

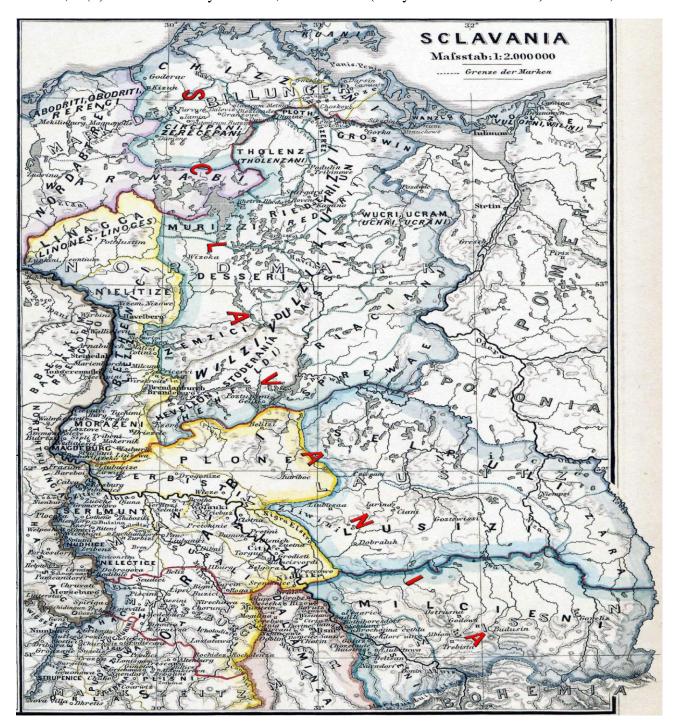
<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>14</sup> Veneti (Veleti, Venden, Winden, Winedi, Vandal, etc.) – another name for the Pre-Roman inhabitants of the Central and South-Eastern Europe. From there through "Slovo" (word/letter) to "Slo-Veneti", thus "Sloveni". This "Slavicization" of the Veneti in the Western historiography occured as of the 8<sup>th</sup> century, during the destruction and violent occupation of all the old Slo-Venetic cities (Arkona, Lübeck, Ruen, Stargrad, Treva, Velegrad, Arkaim, etc.) and pagan territories in Central and Eastern Europe, conquered by the newly formed Frankish/German/"Holy" Roman barbarian empire.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>15</sup> Slovo - word, speech; as adjective: sloven - cognitive (koine), studied, literate; as verb: slovi - to talk, oslovi - to mention someone by name.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>17</sup> Diački (Diačian) – Macedonic idiom written in Latin script; another name for the Macedonian dialect today known as Serbo-Croatian.

#### 2. Sclaviniæ

"Sclavinias" are mentioned east of the Rhine and in north Germany and Hungary, as they are also mentioned in Spain, Asia Minor or North Africa. This multi purpose Latin-coined administrative term was regularly used for particular area or group of areas: "Ecclesia Sclavoniæ" included Bosnia and Dalmatia, "S(c)lavonia" in today's Croatia, "Sklavinska" (today renamed Dublinska) in Poland,



"Macedonian Sclaviniæ" 18, etc. Even the so-called Germania, until, and long after the foundation of the Holy Empire by Franks and Charlemagne around AD 800<sup>19</sup>, on the maps was "Sclavania" (see the map above)<sup>20</sup>. Otto von Bismarck himself pointed out that his grandmother "...didn't knew a word in German, but spoke only Sorabian". 21

Also from Eastern Roman sources in Latin<sup>22</sup> we read: "...de Asiæ et Europæ patribus, Thraciæ, Macedoniæ, Salonicæ et circumiacentis Sclavinis..." – From here we can exactly deduce the very basic meaning of the Latin administrative term "Sklaviniæ" with significance of 'area' or 'region'. The word descends from the Latin verb "Ex-cavo"- 'make a hole' or 'hollow' (i.e. 'cave'), which in this case means "an area which has been 'excavated', 'extracted' from a larger unit". It also transformed into today Italian "Scavi" - 'digs', "Scavo"- 'construction ground'. The same Latin word, slightly altered, with exactly the same meaning is still in use even today: "Enclaves" - by definition are certain delimited areas or territories, whose residents belong to the same ethnic group. The Latin-derived term "Sklaviniæ" was actually used for the settlements (territories) which were initially out of the Eastern Roman empire

18 Cambridge Medieval Encyclopædia, Volume II.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>19</sup> Germanic tribes (Alemanni, Franki, Tungri, Gots, Visigoths, etc.) after their appearance in Eastern Europe in 2nd century A.D. have managed to conquer Rome by 476 and western history and civilization was reset once again. A New Holy German/Roman empire was established by AD 800 and the legend of Charlemagne replaced the legends of Alexander the Great and Roman emperors. The Franks became the official successors of the Western Roman empire, but not of Rome's pagan religion and ancient history. Aristotle, Plato, Ptolemy, were forgotten, and the new era of the Holy German/Roman Empire, based on Christian dogma, has begun in western Europe.

North-German historian Adam from Bremen in the 11th century gave us a precise description of "Germania" from that time: "Sclavania is 10 times bigger than our Saxony, (...) inhabited by Vinuli, which are sometimes called Vandals. (...) If we add the Czechs and Poles, Sklavania really exceeds Saxony (...) Those most-western are Vagrians. Their town that lies near the sea is called Stargrad (Old city)".

Sorbs, Sorabians - Luzecian Serbs (Lužički Srbi), a Slavic people living in parts of southeastern Brandenburg and eastern Saxony. Previously known as Wends/Wendi.

Latin always was and still is a dead language. Nowhere and never in the world there were a Latinspeaking" people to be found. It was artificially created with the specific purpose, vet to be fully understood and clarified. The crowning proof of this is the following: there is very little (or non!) variation of the Latin language in time and space (introduced were only some terms and some changes, but it's a very small number of words, and it's practically unchanged to this day). The Latin records are all the same wherever we find them, in Dalmatia, Libya, Macedonia, Syria, Anatolia, Iberia, UK, etc. From this we could conclude that the whole Roman empire spoke a single language that had no dialects (?) and didn't change for a thousand years... This is not possible of course, because even today, regardless of mass education, linguistic standardization and mass media – there are still countless dialects. Language is therefore a living phenomenon and is constantly changing all the time. What the Roman Empire actually intent with introducing the Latin script was to forcibly prohibit and eradicate any other literacy (Old Macedonian Syllabic, Ægyptian Hieroglyphic, Phoenician, Vincha script, Etruscan, Cuneiform, etc.), and tried and largely failed to suppress autochthonous languages, mostly Macedonic.

Since the writing capacitates knowledge, restricting the literacy had a very important role in ensuring the Roman rule and preservation of the overall control on uneducated masses. The same is true for the Septuagint Uncial script (or so-called "Greek") imposed by later Eastern-Roman empire, which was also strictly cleric-technical language." Domagoj Nikolić, "O Vlajima i Vlasima" (About Flaviuses and Vlachs) http://www.nexus-svjetlost.com/kolumne/domagoj-nikolic/item/931-domagoj-nikolic-o-vlajima-i-vlasima

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>23</sup> Byzantine Chronicles, 836-837.

control and independent from Constantinople (Constantinopolitana Nova Roma). The term can be interpreted as "enclaves on the Roman empire periphery".

This Latin geopolitical term<sup>24</sup> later has been changed by the newly invented "Germans" (ex-Tungri tribes) of the newly-shaped Holy Roman Empire, as a new "Germanic" word: "Sklaven", thus receiving a quite different and discriminating significance. In this way, through the game of words, from "sclaviniæ", i.e. enclaves, through "Sklaven" and "Pravoslaven", and through Russian-imposed vulgar logic: "it's all the same - Slavian/Slavic" (thus "Russian") – the Eastern Church and the new Russian Empire presented themselves in the role of "Mother homeland" of the orthodox "Sclavenes/Slavians/Slovens" from all around the Europe.

Western neoimperialists, however, with their famous pragmatism of hungry Paleolithic hunters and gatherers, didn't panic infront of this megalomaniac Russian plan. On contrary, even joyfully, they embraced the Russian trickery and readily turned it in their favor: "If Russia claims that she's the 'Mother of all the Slavs', then this means that all the 'Slavs' on the territory of Western, Central and Southeastern Europe are foreigners which came from the east..." And they even added their contribution to the game of words via Western languages through the new English word "slave" (derived from the Latin/Italian "Schiavo"- slave)<sup>25</sup>, so the term "Sklaven/Slavic" acquitted even more pejorative connotation of lower race. This gave the excuse and further re-enacted the earlier Christianimosity between the Western Roman-Catholic and Eastern-Catholic church. Hostility which was relatively placated after the secret deal stroked back in AD796 on the shores of Danube, when they agreed the generic 'demarcation line' which was to be roughly positioned along the river Drava as East/West boundary. But, Constantinopolitana Nova Roma and Holy Roman empire, and their respective churches, broke the spell short after...

And so on, after several interruptions due to Mongol, Neighboring (i.e. *Germanic*), Lyach (Polyach/Polish), and other subjects invasions, already in the 17th century appeared the "*Pan-Slavism*", a movement instaured and funded directly by the Russian Empire and Church, created for the promotion of the Russian interests to all the "*Slavic*" people. In addition to this incredible instalation, Russia started with the systematic rewriting of the history, which began to suffer serious changes and damage from the 'scientific' and religious circles in Moscow, changes later accepted and happily customized for their own interests by Western church, new western monarchies and empires. For example: Bertrandon de la Brocquiere during his trip in Balkans, in his "Journey Beyond the Sea" in 1433 writes: "*Macedonian Philipopolis* ... which is here the biggest Macedonian center." Today Filipopolis still exists, but it is no longer Filipopolis, nor it is a city in Macedonia - now it is a "*Plovdiv*" in "*Bulgaria*". Also Sredec turned into "*Sophia*", or Gorna (Upper) Džumaja which became "*Blagoevgrad*"... Ber in the Aegean part of Macedonia became "*Veroia*" in "*Grease*", Voden became "*Eddessa*", and Kostur – "*Castoria*". Belgrad (the "*White-city*" in Macedonian) and Goritsa from Epirus became "*Berat*" and "*Korča*" in "*Albania*".

population, named by – one person that wasn't "American" at all. The same unilaterally and more or less vulgar principle applies for Africa, Asia, Australia, etc., and does not reflect the historical or any reality other than the Western-European one.

All this generally Western-coined geopolitical terms are meant for erasing the historical continuity in Europe and worldwide, in avail to growing imperialistic thirst for power and dominance. Alike the "America" and the "Americans", two continents and large majority of indigenous and non-indigenous

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>25</sup> Italian "Schiavo" from the Latin verb "*scavare*"- digging; as the slaves were commonly used for hard labor such as construction works.

Or how about the city of Treva from Vindland (in the land of Vendi/Veneti) in north Sklavania, which became "Hamburg" in "Germania", etc., etc.

What happened to all these original Macedonic (or if you like *Venetic*) names and places? Russian and Western academies and universities, church, and all the other available institutions and media, in the 17,18 and 19th century applied massive "reshuffle" of the Macedonic (or Venetic) population in Europe into "Slavic". In order to remove the previous history new Russian and other European empires began the enormous and violent cancellation of entire ethnicities and epochs that didn't fit with their plans for division of Europe. Thus, the previous Ancient model of the history was replaced with the so-called "Aryan model" in the 40's of the 19th century. For example, until the October Revolution in 1917, it was retained that the original "Slavic" homeland was in the basin of the middle and lower Danube, <sup>27</sup> which is relatively closer to the original Macedonic urheimat. But, after 1917, and especially after 1945, in accordance with the Jewish-enhanced Russian communist-centralized and Western expansionistic policies, it was removed further east and was officially asserted that the original "Slavic" homeland was in West Russia.

That every bit of European past was willingly distorted we can see from Scandinavian mythology too, which reveals that West Russia was actually their land of origin: The Vanirs, including Freyr and his sister Freya, were captured in battle by gods known as the 'Aesir' led by Odin: "The country east of the Tana Kvisl (River Don) in Asia was called Asaland (God's Land) and the chief city in that land was called Asagaard (i.e. "As-Grad", the God's City). In that city was a chief called Odin." (Ynglinga Saga)<sup>28</sup>

The evidences of this convulsive historical crime of "Slavicization" are everywhere and they cannot be hidden: "In his published work he (Yurii Venelin) initiated and defended the idea that the Bulgars were not of Turkic descent but were 'Slavs' ... In 1830, under the auspices of the (Russian) Academy of Sciences, Venelin travelled through Moldavia, Bulgaria, and Romania, collecting and studying manuscripts. He wrote the (First!) grammar of Bulgar and the (First!) history of Bulgar literature" ("On the formation of new Bulgarian literature, Grammar of the modern Bulgarian language").<sup>29</sup> But all his efforts and later British, American and others attempts to create the fake "Slavo-Bulgar language" were in vain, until they finally didn't hire a monk from Macedonia<sup>30</sup> to write for them the first bible in newly

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>26</sup> "Arvan model," a major shift in historiography created by the romanticist novel writers and introduced in the late 19th and early 20th century. When it overflowed the realm of scholarship and became the subject of politics, the relationship between this scholarly speculation and socio-political movements suffered the most embarrassing chapter. The nazis in desperate and bankrupt Germany proudly asserted the myth of "Aryan racial supremacy", but they ignored the fact that in the realm of scholarship "Aryan" was not a racial, but a linguistic category. The racist criminals distorted the history once again, to fit existing prejudices and political aspirations. Real profound embarassment for the modern science which remained permanently biased by these deformed misrepresantations of the modern nationalistic counterfeit historiography.

Pannonian basin, roughly from the Devin Gate in Slovakia to the Iron Gate gorge which separates the most Southeastern Carpathian slopes from Stara Planina ("Old Mountain", lat." Balkan" mountain range).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>28</sup> Snorri Sturluson, "Yglinga Saga" (Samuel Laing, translation).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>29</sup> "Straddling borders: literature and identity in Subcarpathian Rus" by Elaine Rusinko, p.109.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>30</sup> In 1835 a monk Neofit Rilski (born Nikola Pop-Petrov Benin) started a translation of the New Testament. The translation was completed on April 18, 1838 in the dialect from the area of Gorna (Upper) Džumaya (present day *Blagoevgrad* in Pirin part of Macedonia, today region of *Bulgaria*). In 1840, 5,000 copies of the first complete translation of the New Testament (in Western-sponsored so called "Slavo-Bulgar language")

coined "Slavo-Bulgar language", as they named it. Ignorant of the very meaning of the word 'vulgar' and unaware of being called "Vulgars" by the western foreigners with despise, it was through the political institution called the "Exarchist church", of which they were natural members, that practically every member of the new "Slavo-bulgar nation" was created. In similar fashion the "Great Migration of Peoples" was invented, in order to erase the continuity of any ethnicity or nation in Europe before their rule. According to this new theory the world for "Slavs" begins in the 6th century, when supposedly happened the "Great Migration of Peoples", in which they allegedly came "from behind the Carpathians", although there is nowhere to be found any mythical ancient "Slavic" homeland, for the simple reason that such a "Slavic land of origin" and "Slavs" are nothing else than post factum fictional infuse. For example Vatican even falsified a whole East Roman-Imperial act in order to create a false origin of the "Croats" and "Serbs" - the famous Constantine VII Porphyrogenitus act "De Administrando Imperio" - a Vatican forgery of the "Slavic" origins:

This fabricated Emperors Act - the "Administration of the Empire" (De Administrando Imperio), supposedly written by Porphyrogenitus, is taken as the main source on the supposed origin and the "Slavic" arrival on the Balkan. Most historians agree that if there wasn't for the Porphyrogenitus Act, then on the arrival of the "Slavs" on Balkan and the origin of "Serbs" and "Croats", and the meaning of their names - we will know nothing. This absolute lack of any other "Slavic arival" historical background surely inspired Vatican to falsify the "De Administrando Imperio". Like all the other newly out-of-the-hat created nations, "Serbs" and "Croats" were victims of the widespread Western-falsified history manipulation. The Vatican awareness, that by falsifying the main historical source on the "Serbs" and "Croats" they will be able to subjugate and manipulate the future of this new "nations", and hold the power to manipulate them, was the main motive to continue with their usual dirty job of concealing the reality. How could've they miss this easy prey!

In order to put some light on the true origin of the "Croats" and their name, it is necessary to first check existing interpretations and theories, which are all based on the parts of this Act, supposedly written by the East-Roman emperor Porphyrogenitus. Indeed, it is enough to take a look at the official science interpretations on the origin of the "Croats" and the name "Croat", and see that they are based solely on this Porphyrogenitus act as the main source. That the said act is really a forgery on the origin of the "Serbs" and "Croats" is showed by the very examples from the text. The first example talks about the alleged origin of the name of the "Croats". Thus there is written: "Croat" (Khrobátoi) in "Slavic" languages means "one who possesses a large territory." The supposed Porphyrogenitus act further says that "Croats" were named so because they allegedly kept many countries and large territory in their possession. But, it is obvious that the word "Croat" not in any Macedonic, nor "Slavic" language, nor in any language in the world means "the one who holds a large territory." Not to mention the fact that "Croats" never held any "large territory" anywhere. Moreover, the stem "Hrvat" used in the ethnic designation of these "Croats" it appears to be Iranian in origin.

were printed in Smyrna (Turkey) on the expenses of the British and Foreign Bible Society. In brief: After numerous hopeless attempts by many foreign agents (British, Russian, American, etc.) to create a new "Slavo-Bulgar language", they simply copy-pasted Macedonian dialect from Upper Džumaja (Blagoevgrad) and printed it.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>31</sup> This was actually the 3rd great shift in known European history. First one occurred when the Roman empire (later split in Eastern and Western) replaced the Macedonian Empire (148 BCE); than the Holy German/Roman empire (AD 800) has replaced the Western Roman empire; and finally the Russian empire which succeeded the Eastern Roman empire (AD 1510) of Konstantinopolitana Nova Roma.

The official given explanation by the official science and church is that Porphyrogenitus allegedly wrote such origin on the name of the "Croats" because that word was similar to the "Greek" word "hora", which means "land"(?). Despite the fact that the "Greek" word in question means people (lat. Chorus, from "Greek" khoros, colloquial modern "Greek" - horra), and even in this case it is not clear why the "Croats" name is not interpreted as "land" or "those-landers" and not as "those who hold a large territory". Nor it is clear why and how would've Porphyrogenitus concluded that the "Croats" call themselves with supposed "Greek" word.

All this commotion lies put forward the following question: How is it that the "Croats", who supposedly moved together with the "Serbs" in the Balkans, were named after a "Greek" word "hora" (which by the way has to have the same meaning in "Slavic", even if it doesn't), but the Serbs got their name from the Latin word "Servus"? Both "Croats" and "Serbs" supposedly migrated together to the Balkans, but the Byzantine emperor made a distinction between the "Serbs" after the Latin word and "Croats" after the supposed "Slavic/Greek" word...? And why would a Byzantine emperor wrote a nonsenses like this, especially if we take into account that he was educated ruler who also knew how to write? The only plausible explanation is that these manipulations were inserted in the Porphyrogenitus work much latter, or the whole act is pure falsification.

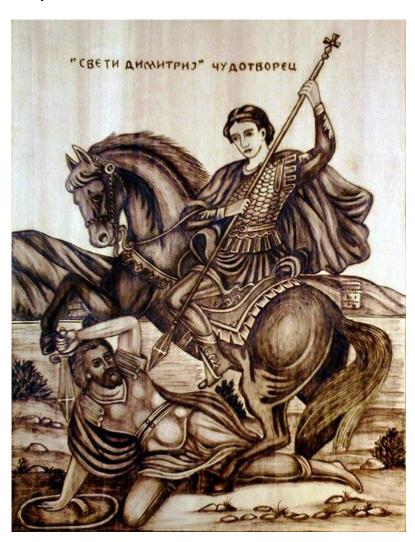
Also, the Porphyrogenitus mention of the Serbian name as derived from the Latin word "Servus" (meaning "servant"), it is impossible for two more than obvious reasons. First is that in the time of Constantine VII Porphyrogenitus Latin wasn't the official language of the Eastern Roman Empire, as it was abandoned – five centuries before. Second, and more important, is that the Serbs (Sorbs/Sorabi) have been known by that name in Central Europe long before the time of Porphyrogenitus. Central European Serbs (Sorbs from Sorabia, Besarabia), also mentioned in the Frankish annals, are the Serbs (i.e. Sorabians) who have never been under the rule of the Eastern Roman Empire, nor even close to the Balkans, so it was quite impossible for them to get this name from there. So, if they were to be named after the Latin "Servus" - this must've come from the (west) Holy Roman Empire and not from the Porphyrogenitus act. This issue was also addressed by the famous Croatian historian, Ferdo Šišić who pointed out that the origins of the names "Croat" and "Serb" are unscientific and mismanaged. 33

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>32</sup> Justinian I the Great (527-565) was the last Romeian (Eastern Roman) emperor to speak Latin at the court in Constantinople.

<sup>33 &</sup>quot;History of the Croats - a Vatican forgery" by Dr. Stevan Tomović.

#### 3. The "Fake News" from the past debunked

That the movement of the population was in the opposite way, from South toward North, can also be seen through the toponyms. Relevant to the topic above all are the cases of some very old cults submerged and recognizable only by means of a toponymic conjecture. Sirmium (modern-day *Sremska Mitrovica*), on the left bank of the river Sava west of Belgrade, was a capital of the late Roman empire as well as the theatre of martyrdoms, especially under the emperor Diocletian (Milin 2001). It became the seat of an archdiocese that survived the migration of peoples (mainly from south) so that some local cults could be transmitted to the Macedonic newcomers. The city owes its new name to the continued cult of St. Demetrius (the celebrated savior of Solun<sup>34</sup>): Latin *Civitas Sancti Demetrii*, Hungarian *Száva-Szent-Demeter*, Serbian *Dimitrovci*, until today *Sremska Mitrovica*.<sup>35</sup>



Right: St. Demetrij the Miracolous

34 "Thessaloniki" as of 1913, from plain English "The Saloniki".

<sup>35 &</sup>quot;THE CONTRIBUTION OF TOPONYMY TO AN HISTORICAL TOPOGRAPHY OF SAINTS' CULTS AMONG THE SERBS" by Aleksandar Loma, Faculty of Philosophy, Belgrade.

The same is for the city of *Kosovska Mitrovica* in Kosovo Pole, and the saint's day in Macedonia is called *Mitrovden*. The Macedonian cult of St. Demetrius was so strong that he was also accepted by the Roman Catholic church, where he is more conveniently called "Demetrius of Sirmium". This cult also spread further north, behind Danube, and following the migrations from Macedonian Peninsula (*Balkan*) reached Russia. The famous Cathedral of *Saint Demetrius* (Russ. *Димитриевский Собор*) in the city of Vladimir (one of the medieval Russian capitals) was finished in 1191 during the reign of the Grand Prince Vsevolod III Yuryević, the son of Yurii Dolgoruky.



Other blatant example is the supposed "creation" of the Cyrillic alphabet on demand of the prince Rostislaw of Great Moravia, who asked the Holy See in Constantinopolitana Nova Roma for sacred books written in their language, i.e. the language of the people from Great Moravia (todays Bavaria/Poland/Czech republic/Slovakia). So, to whom and where was this demand addressed? The answer is - to Macedonia! As one of the greatest "slavicist" of all times Vatroslav Jagić concluded and proved about the invented "Slavs" and their languages: "They did not originate in the central plains of

927/2

### SITZUNGSBERICHTE

KAIS. AKADEMIE DER WISSENSCHAFTEN IN WIEN

PHILOSOPHISCH-HISTORISCHE CLASSE.

BAND CXXXVIII.

II.

## EVANGELIUM DOBROMIRI.

EIN ALTMACEDONISCHES DENKMAL

DER

KIRCHENSLAVISCHEN SPRACHE DES XII, JAHRHUNDERTS.

GRAMMATISCH UND KRITISCH BELEUCHTET VON

V. JAGIĆ,

WIRKL, MITGLIEDE DER KAIS, AKADEMIE DER WISSENSCHAFTE

74 C

I.

GRAMMATISCHER THEIL

7.17

MIT DREI TAFELN.

WIEN, 1898.

IN COMMISSION BEI CARL GEROLD'S SOHN
BUCHHÄNDLER DER KAIB. AKADEMIE DER WISSENSCHAFTEN.

Above: Croatian linguist Vatroslav Jagić "Dobromir's Evangel – One Old-Macedonic Monument", a 1898 grammatic and critique review of the famous Macedonic gospel from the 12th century

Beside, the Cyrillic alphabet wasn't created at all by SS. Cyril and Methodius, but was simply adapted Glagolitic script which was already used by all Macedonic eparchies around Europe. The bible written

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>36</sup> http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vatroslav Jagić Interests

in Glagolitic and Cyrillic script on which the French kings used to swear is kept and can be still seen in the Library of Rheims, medieval capital of France.<sup>37</sup> It is noted and well documented that St. Jerome used Glagolitic script back at 4th and the beginning of the 5th century, 5 centuries before pretended "invention" of the Cyrillic script.



Above: The Glagolitic script used by St. Jerome, end of 4th - beginning of 5th century.<sup>38</sup> Also called *Bukvica*, from '*Bukva*' [pronounced '*bookva*'] – a letter; hence the "english" '*book*'

Next page: The standard Glagolitic script that was used all over the Macedonian peninsula (later 'Balkans') as long as into 19th century. Today, Glagolitic is used only for Church Macedonic recensions

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>37</sup> L'Évangeile de Reims - http://www.croatianhistory.net/etf/reims.html

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>38</sup> St. Jerome (342-420), doctor of the church. Born in the ancient city of Strigovia, in what is today Slovenia, as son of Eusebius, bishop and church historian. Considered the inventor of the Glagolitic script.

The consequences of this enormous historical bluff and human disaster were not to be awaited very long... From the time when they were gradually created (16-19 century) "Slavs" became subject to humiliation, discrimination and persecutions by most of the regimes in Europe. With the application of brutal imperialistic-politically-corrective methods, inquisition, invasions, and theories for "big migrations", they (Russian and other European empires, Eastern and Western church.) tucked away from history the natural continuity and the real origin of the modern nations. It was simply concluded that "we all came from somewhere and nobody is from nowhere," and even if someone goes to search someones origin - it will face the Western European and Russian "scientific" censorship and oppression. When they finally managed to make such a mess, to the point that all went nuts - then they started to devour them in peace, divide the faceless and beheaded nations and territories, and started the creation of their new colonies: Italia (created in 1802 by Napoleon), Slovenia (ex-"Kingdom of Illyria", created by Napoleon and occupied by Austro-Hungary in 1816), New Greece (or "Nea Ellas" created in 1832 jointly by England, France, Russia and Germany), Romania (ex-Wallachia, as collateral from 1878 St. Stefano peace treaty), Albania (jointly created by Austria and Italy in 1912)<sup>39</sup>, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Croatia (created by Austro-Hungarian empire and Vatikan) Bulgaria (created by Russia)<sup>40</sup>, Serbia (created by Austria)<sup>41</sup>, Czecho-Slovakia, Poland, and Germania - or Holy Roman Empire (created by the Western Roman-Catholic church and Franks), 42, etc.

Austro-Hungarian Empire commissioned to its Commissar for the Occupied Serbia Lajoš Thallóczy (also, Ludwig von Thallóczy, Ljudevit Taloci, born Lajoš Stommer, 1856-1916.), to manufacture a "history" for the new nation state. In 1897, Thallóczy wrote the "*Popular Albanian History*" and Albanian Alphabet-book in Latin, based on the previous Alphabet-books in Latin issued by the Austro-Hungarian Empire for elementary schools in Bosnia and Herzegovina, thus laying the groundwork for future creative history inventions whenever an empire needed to manufacture a brand new reality, fitting the political agenda of the day.

Bulgaria (Bulgaristan), as the periphery of the Ottoman Empire, was several times occupied by the Russian troops in the Russo-Turkish wars in the 18th and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. With the withdrawal of the Russian troops, large groups of volunteers and "nationally-awakened" people withdrew as well, inhabiting the border regions of present-day Romania and southern Russia. Russo-Bulgar administration was established and the idea of "*Slavo-Bulgar*" national identity was created. It was from there that the future liberation committees, detachments and military units were recruited under the Russian supervision and command. They later developed into a separate Bulgar Army, with its own emblems and special tasks. Educational-cultural institutions were established in those large Bulgar colonies, and it was there that the first literary works and publications were created, and the ideology of the Bulgar nationalism was built. For purely political reasons (and special interests) the beginning of the Bulgar revival was claimed to be Paissius's "*History*" (written in 1762, but corrected several times and finally published as late as the 19th century). Even so, the actual liberation and state constitution of "*Bulgaria*" was actually the result of Russia's direct military action.

Thanks to the Austrian involvement in the Balkan and the setting up of large colonies near the Austrohungarian-Turkish border, with the transfer of church administration to Sremski Karlovci and the spiritual unification of the Orthodox population within the frontiers of the Habsburg monarchy - a free center for creation of the "Servian national awakening" was placed. Thus, "Servian" national revival also first developed and affirmed itself outside the borders of still inexistent "Servia", and thanks to the great powers and circumstances on the international scene (more or less independently of economic and social development), led to the ultimate affirmation of the "Servian" (Serbistan in Turkish, later changed to colloquial "Serbian") nation.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>42</sup> Charlemagne (Charles the Great), king of the Franks, had been crowned emperor by the Roman-Catholic church on Christmas Day AD 800 by the Pope Leo III. In 962, Otto was crowned Emperor by the Pope John



Above: The newly created colony/kingdom of "New Greece" ('Nea Hellas')<sup>43</sup>, fully financed and governed by Britain and France, ruled by Bavarian king. The manifest is celebrating the

XII. This second date marks the historical beginning of the Holy Roman Empire as a defined territory. From then on, all the affairs of the German kingdom were intertwined with those of Italy and the Papacy. Actual use of the term "Holy Empire" (in the sense of "consecrated") in reference to the medieval Roman Empire entered in use only from 1157, under Frederick I. The form "Holy Roman Empire" (in German: Heiliges Römisc es Reich) is attested from 1254 onward.

The Treaty of Constantinopole - was the product of the 'Constantinopole Conference' which opened in February 1832 with the participation of the Great Powers (Britain, France and Russia) on the one hand and the defeated Ottoman Empire on the other. Otto from Bavaria, yet adolescent, was appointed as the king of the newly created western colony "New Greece" (Nea Hellas). Under the protocol signed on May 7, 1832 between Bavaria and the protecting Powers, and basically dealing with the way in which the new regency was to be managed until Otto reached his majority (while also concluding the second Greek loan, for a sum of 2,400,000 sterling), "New Greece" was defined as an "independent kingdom"(?), with the Arta-Volos line as its northern frontier. The Ottoman Empire was indemnified in the sum of 40,000,000 piastres for the loss of the territory.

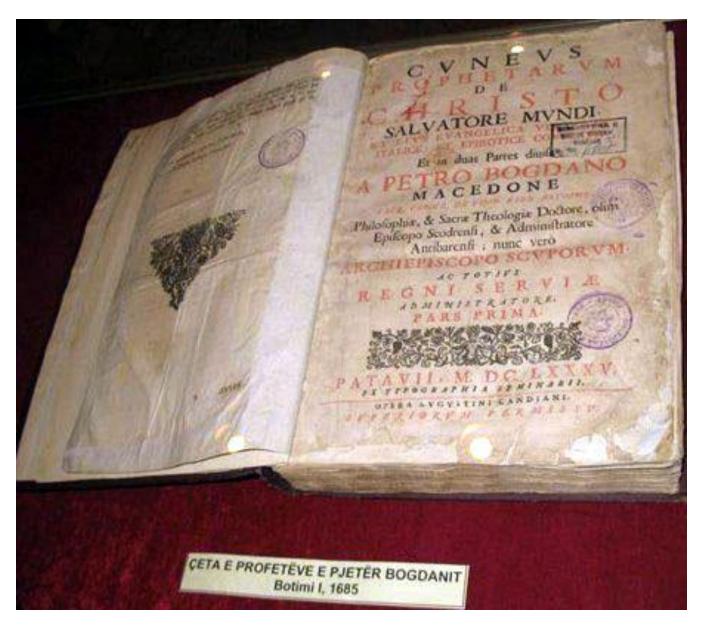
# British/French occupation of the Aegean part of Macedonia, which was added to this new western colony in 1912/1913

The emergence and reappointment of all these phantasmagoric new "nations" was staged by the great powers that convulsively fought and are still fighting against each other for supremacy in Europe. Thus, during the 19th century, in Macedonian peninsula emerged a whole new category of a fictional-shaped nations that didn/t existed in the past: *Slavs*, *Albanians*, *Greex*, *Serbs*, *Croats*, *Montenegrins*, etc. And their given names were nothing more then accidental: *Albania* - from the Latin "*Alba*" - 'dawn' (as it was east of Italy, where is the dawn i.e. "*alba*" in Italian) *Albania*, *Slovenia* again from "*Sclavinia*" - area/enclave, *Serbia* from Latin "*Serviæ*" - servant/vasal, *Bulgaria* from "vulgar", etc. For example: the so-called "*Serbian*" Tsar Dushan originally in the official documents from his time, and in the famous "*Code of Tsar Dušan*" (after he was crowned in Macedonia's Episcopal see Skopje) is noted as "Macedonian King".

The criminal "Slavyan" brainchild of the Russian imperialism and church was utterly realized with the St. Stefano peace agreement in 1878, when the original Macedonia and Macedonian people were politically erased from the maps and divided under new occupational zones in Albania, Bulgaria, Croatia, Montenegro, New Greece and Serbia. Since then they openly propagate the lie imposed by the Russian-European propaganda apparatus that "Macedonians are Slavs", and they came to the Balkans during the 6th century "from behind the Carpathians, ... after crossing the Danube with straws in their mouths (!)". But every historian who walked deeper into this subject had finally concluded that the invented "Slavs", completely contrary to all the assertions of modern 19th century historiography, lived on both sides of Danube long before the Roman empire.

Even today "Alnbanians" don't call themselves "Albanian"; they are 'Shqipetar' and even on their passports is written 'Republic Shqiptare'.

Like all the Kings in the past, he too had to inherit the Royal lineage from somewhere – the most natural and immediate ancestor-kin was from the last Macedonian kingdom of Samoil. And just like the Russian prince Ivan III Vasilevich, Dušan, through parental links, settled this matter down. But, as "Servia" (ex-Raška) entered the bigger spheres of interest of major Russian and other empires, the Royal "Macedonian" had to disappear and became "Slav", "Serv", "Vulgar", and so on.



Above: Petro Bogdano, Macedonian; Residence Archbishop of Skopje, Episcope of Scutari and administrator of the Macedonian provinces or "Servant kingdoms" – in Latin: Regni Serviæ (not to confuse with today Serbia!). Today, even if his ethnic origin is written with big black uncial letters and can be seen very clear – he is now forcibly celebrated as "Albanian" (Pjetër Bogdanit) in "Albania". <sup>46</sup>

The Russian "Pravoslaven" plan instead to unify and protect its newly created "Slavyan" subjects -

Same rearranging of the personal and geographic names and nationalities was made in all newly-shaped "nations" across the Macedonian peninsula after the 1<sup>st</sup> World War: Turkish Kara-vulgar (Black-bulgar) from Livadia became "Karavoulgaris" – a "Greek" in "New Hellas"; Turkish Kara-George (Black-George) from Raška became "Karagjorgević" – a "Serv" (Serb) in "Servia"; Vladimir from Wallachia became "Vlad" in "Romania"; George 'kastriot' (eng. "castrated") – became Albanian "Gërg Kastrioti" in Albania; etc.

exposed them to centennial harassment and violent pogroms. With false hope for salvation from "the great mother Russia", all across the Europe began a general persecution and open discrimination of the "Slavs" from all sides - the Russians have forcibly tried to convert all the Macedonic peoples and collect them under the umbrella of their new Orthodox Empire, and the Western neoimperialists to take away from them "their" new real estates and "Roman-Catholic" territories. Like the Jews which were marked and persecuted throughout Europe, also the Macedonic people, thanks to "Mother Russia" and Western jakals, were marked with offending and humiliating label "Slavs" (i.e. "slaves"). During their centennial struggle for imperial supremacy in Europe, the major powers changed territories and imposed new governments, drooping alliances, conspiracy and fraud, created and destroyed entire countries and peoples, without any historical, cultural, or god-forbidden – ethical justification. Let's not forget: only in the 20<sup>th</sup> century on Macedonian peninsula were fought: 2 World, 3 Balkan, a number of supposedly "civil" wars and even one "Humanitarian"(?) war. A "peacetime" persecutions, pogroms, conflicts, genocide and other crimes against oppressed and ravaged Macedonian population are not even worth mentioning.

In their spasms for power, a special place has the plot of the European monarchies against the Turks and Napoleon's France in the late 18th century. For two objective reasons: first were Muslims, and France was a Republic – the first modern "democratic" country in Europe – a direct mortal threat to all European monarchies. And on top of all - the Turks and Napoleon were allies!



#### 4. The "Greek Project"

In 1787, secret agreement between Russia and Austro-Hungary was signed. Commonly known as the "Greek Project" it was nothing less than a draft scheme for the partition of Turkey between the two superpowers. The plot, as suggested by Russia, was to create an independent state under the name "Dacia" that will grab Moldavia, Wallachia and Bessarabia, with orthodox prince in power. Russia was supposed to get also Ochakov coast between Bug and Dnjepar, as well as some islands in the archipelago, and Austro-Hungary were to annex neighboring Turkish province.

But if the Turks were to be expelled from Europe, then the old Holy East-Roman Empire had to be restored, and on the throne in Constantinople was to be placed Constantine, the grandson of Catherine II, who in turn had to give up all his rights in Russia, so both empires could not be united under the same crown. Austria agreed on condition to get a part of the Venetian possessions in Moldavia, and Venice had to be compensated with part of the new Holy East-Roman Empire.

But, as it often goes when doing calculations without the clerk - plans of the Russian empress Catherine II (real name: *Sofia Augusta Frederica*, born German from Anhalt) and the Austro-Hungarian crown went wrong and were spoiled by the disastrous outcome of Napoleonic wars between France and other European monarchies. The "*Greek Project*" was delayed for nearly half a century, at last to be realized by their competitors, who were able to insert their interests instead. At the end it was partly realized on the side of the contractors: England, France, Russia and Germany, but without recovering the Holy ("*Orthodox*") East-Roman Empire. So, with time Russia dropped out of the game, the Turks are still with one foot in Europe, and the newly created colony "*New Greece*" remained entirely property of England, Germany, France, and the latest American empire.

#### 5. The "South-Slavic Project"

After the WW I and the destruction of Austro-Hungarian and Turkish empires, new "nations" were carved from the remnants of the deposed Habsburg monarchy and Ottoman<sup>47</sup> Turks. But, with the creation of these newly invented nations on the Macedonian peninsula - new problems were also created. The new "nations", although fictional, with time expressed their own "Frankenstein-national" consciousness and aspirations. To re-boot and crush these newly composed attempts for independence of these new nations, major world powers enclosed some of them into the sand castle - "The Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes." Unable again to fully throttle them and other newly-composed ethnical groups as Bosnians, Herzegovians, Montenegrins, and the eternal Macedonians, they tried once again and later renamed them all in - "Yugoslavia" ("Jugoslavia" - south slavia)...

At the end, still remains unanswered the question: Where are the "Severoslavia", "Istokoslavia" and "Zapadoslavia"? 48

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>47</sup> The word "*Ottoman*" is a historical Anglicization of the name of Osman I, the founder of the Turkish Empire and its sole ruling dynasty, the House of Osman.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>48</sup> In Macedonic languages: 'Sever' means North, 'Istok' is East, 'Zapad' is West, and 'Yug' is South. Thus "Severoslavia" will stand for 'North-slavia', "Istokoslavia" is 'East-slavia', "Zapadoslavia" will mean 'West-slavia', and "Yugoslavia" was 'South-slavia'.