MACEDONIAN NATIONAL DAY - ILINDEN

МАКЕДОНСКИ НАЦИОНАЛЕН ДЕН И ЛИ Н Д Е Н
“ОБЕДИНЕТИ МАКЕДОНЦИ” СО ПРОШИРЕНА УПРАВА

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United Macedonians Organization of Canada is the publisher of “Macedonian Herald” as a voice of the Macedonians in North America.

Editor-in-Chief:
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The graphic on the front page was designed by Bill Pavlovski.

Pictures of Ilinden 2009 and Goceva Vecher 2010 courtesy of Risto Stojkovski.

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“ОБЕДИНЕТИ МАКЕДОНЦИ”
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NAционално
ЕДИНСТВО
In those days, like today, Macedonians were picked on for generations by their neighbours, so beating down his enemies during the “First Ilinden” was Philip’s way of securing peace and freedom for his Macedonians.

One may argue, however, that August 2nd, 338 BC predates Christianity as well as Ilinden because Ilinden is a Christian holiday during which the Macedonian people celebrate their venerated Saint, Ilija. Therefore one cannot call it Ilinden!

If Modern Greeks can call the people who lived in the ancient City States, “Ancient Greeks” by using a Latin term invented much, much later, and if this term is acceptable to the rest of the world, then the Macedonians can call the 338 BC battle of Chaeronea the “First Ilinden”. After all, this was the day Philip II liberated his Macedonians from the treachery of their neighbours. Therefore this day more than qualifies to be a symbol of struggle for the Macedonian people.

Although whether other Uprisings that took place in Macedonia’s history between August 2nd 338 BC and August 2nd 1903 AD qualify to be called “Ilinden” but August 2nd, 1903 very much marks the day when all of Macedonia rose up in one of the greatest revolutions the European continent had ever witnessed and took up arms against the mighty Ottoman Empire. This was a grass roots uprising organized by the Macedonian Revolutionary Organization and drew in every Macedonian man, woman and child in every village, town and city. It was a revolution of the heart and soul. A revolution which proved, without a doubt, that the Macedonian spirit was alive and well and that the Macedonian people yearned for liberty and freedom and to have their own independent state.

The Macedonian people yearned for liberty enough to be willing to give their own lives for it. I believe initiating the Ilinden Macedonian National Uprising on August 2nd, 1903 may have been coincidental and that the date was chosen more for convenience and for strategic reasons but it perfectly symbolized a long standing Macedonian tradition; the desire to live free in an independent Macedonian state.

The August 2nd, 1903 Ilinden Uprising unfortunately failed to liberate the Macedonian people, not because Macedonians did not want to make sacrifices but because the Great Powers and Macedonia’s neighbours did not want a Macedonian state in Europe.

In spite of Macedonian sacrifices in 1903, Macedonia’s neighbours still insist that Macedonians do not exist and have stricken this “Grand Macedonian Sacrifice” from the history books. The Second Ilinden, the great 1903, that Europe witnessed in the 20th century, is not even mentioned in Europe’s school books!

All this however did not dampen the Macedonian peoples’ desire to free themselves because in 1941 the Macedonian people were back and once again rose up en masse to drive the occupiers out and form their own Macedonian state. The story goes something like this; “The Macedonian partisans in Yugoslavia organized a war of national liberation in which they fought on an equal footing with the other ethnicities in Yugoslavia. Macedonians formed their own section of resistance even before they were recognized and accepted by the Yugoslavs. The first war of national liberation began in the Republic of Macedonia on October 11, 1941. October 11th is the “Third Ilinden” for the Macedonian people. Since 1941 they have celebrated it as “Macedonian Revolution Day”.

The Macedonian people by their actions loyalty and patriotism earned their place in the world. By hardship, determination and the spilling of blood the Macedonian people demonstrated their desire of freedom and a willingness to rule themselves.

The Great Powers in 1829 (by the London Protocol) satisfied the Greeks by making Greece a country. Similarly in 1878 (by the congress of Berlin) Russia liberated the Bulgarians making Bulgaria a country. Unlike the Greeks and Bulgarians, however, the brave Macedonian people had to fight by themselves, for themselves, to earn their place in the world among the free nations.” So the story goes...

I have to admit that the 1941 Macedonian Uprising was not called the “Third Ilinden”. It was called the “Second Ilinden” but, for reasons I mentioned earlier, it more than qualifies to be called the “Third Ilinden” because, besides following Macedonian tradition, the Macedonian spirit cannot rest until all of Macedonia is liberated and re-united and all of the Macedonian people live free and as equals among the free nations of the world.

That spirit was present on August 2nd, 1944, during the course of World War II when the First Session of then Anti Fascist Assembly of the National Liberation (ASNOM) was held in the St. Prohor Pchinski Monastery. At this session, the Macedonian people established the foundation of the Republic of Macedonia, as a member of the Democratic Yugoslav Federation. The date was chosen for its symbolism and now Ilinden will be forever celebrated by the Macedonian people as the day when Macedonia was again reborn.

Ilinden has symbolized the Macedonian struggle all over Macedonia and all over the world wherever Macedonians live, more so here in Canada where the United Macedonian Organization stands strong, keeping the Macedonian spirit alive.

United Macedonians is a symbol of unity, of a struggle to reunite Macedonia and the Macedonian people. Ilinden is the embodiment of that symbol which forever was and will be a guiding light for all Macedonians past, present and future.

By Risto Stefov, rstefov@hotmail.com
Културни активности при црквата “Св. Илија”, Мисисага

Од многуте културно-уметнички настани организирана во црквата “Св. Илија” во на фестивалот е преку т.н. павилиони, да се претстави матичната земја, преку историско, уметнички просториите на црквата “Св. Илија”. Преку богата историска изложба, добро осмислена културно-Македонија. Во текот на трите фестивалски дене, павилионот го посетија повеќе од 2800 гости, од кои од годината учествувале 15 земји со свои павилиони.

Македонската заедница учествувала на фестивалот 7 години по ред. Македонскиот павилион беше сместен во македонскиот парк (Дери роуд.). Оваа година павилионот им беше посветен на најмладите, каде дел од историско-уметничката поставка беше пополнет со ликовни творби на децата, кои беа оценуваани од комисија и беа одржани парични награди (праота награда ја доби 11 годишниот Стефан Александарски од градот Велес, Република Македонија, втората награда ја доби Никол Вржиновски, а третата Даниела Димитријевска). Богата културно-уметничка програма во која учествувало зедно Фолклорниот ансамб “Илинден”, “Сончо и Оливер Банд”, беше зобагата со гостинот од Македонија Стефче Стојковски.

Мисисага, во овој напис ќе се осветли на само неколку од нив.

Кон крајот на април, во организација на јуниорската група при фолклорниот ансамб “Илинден” кој работи при црквата “Св. Илија”, се одржа првоти детски фолклорен фестивал. На истоот учество зедно фолклорни групи “Кодали” (Унгарија - Торонто), “Млади Глас Планина” (Словенија - Торонто), “Македонка” (Македонија - Торонто), “Белиена” (Македонија - Маркам) и домакините, “Илинден”. Идејата за организирањето на овој вид на фестивал е да им се овозможи на најмладите да го презентираат ова што научиле во текот на годината, да се запознаат меѓу себе и да се дружат. Вечерата помина во прекрасна атмосфера за да заврши со весела за која се потригнува “Сончо и Оливер Банд.”

Во текот на фестивалот, одржувало се многу уметнички програми, кои биле гостини и на други земји. Со оваа идеја како и Кара сага, така и градот Брамптон, организирала фестивал

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THE DARKEST DAY IN MACEDONIAN HISTORY

By Risto Stefov

Not since Roman times has Macedonia been partitioned in a way where three brothers were forced to assume three different (imposed) identities, speak three different foreign languages in their own homes and were treated as strangers in their own lands. Half a millennium of Turkish suppression and a century of forced Hellenization/Bulgarianization couldn’t erode Macedonian consciousness as much as Greek, Serbian and Bulgarian aggression did, in less than a decade.

The once proud Macedonian nation, that long ago conquered the world, bridged the gap between east and west, introduced Christianity to Europe, safeguarded all ancient knowledge and protected the west from eastern invaders, had now been beaten and reduced to a shadow of its former self.

The force of this latest intrusion transformed the Macedonian people into shy creatures, seeking homes in foreign lands and hiding in the twilight while its enemies danced on the heads of their dead and, to the world, proclaimed them as “nameless people.” In time, the Macedonian language became “an anomaly” in its ancestral land.

This is the fate that has befallen the Macedonian people in Greece in the 20th century, all with the blessings of the Great Powers; Britain, France, Russia, Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy by their signatures of the 1913 Treaty of Bucharest signed on August 10th, 1913, the darkest day in Macedonian history.

By Risto Stefov, ristro@hotmail.com

It is interesting that internationally he is known as “Alexander the Great”, a title given to him by the Romans who, with their might, could not match his glory or accomplishments. To historians he is known as Alexander III, a Macedonian king in a line of many Macedonian kings. But to the Macedonian people he is known as the Macedonian (Alexandar Makedski).

Who was this man and why are we still talking about him 2,300 years after his death? I believe Alexander was an ordinary man but it was the circumstances surrounding him that made him extraordinary. To truly understand Alexander you have to study him as two personalities; the human and creative side we came to admire and love and the god-like intrusive side that drove him to conquer the world.

All Philip, his father, wanted was to bring peace to the Macedonian people. He did his best to pacify his enemies surrounding his kingdom. Philip wanted a neutral zone all around Macedonia and he accomplished it, at least most of it, by diplomacy and by war. The only power that remained a threat to Macedonia was Persia and Philip would pacify it too had he not died prematurely. Fortunately that job was left to his son and successor, Alexander.

All his life Alexander was primed to be king of Macedonia and at age 20 he was.

The creative and human side of Alexander came mostly from Aristotle, his tutor and one of the greatest thinkers of all mankind, and from his father Philip.

What Philip taught Alexander was well and good but his teachings were about wisdom and about being a good king, which lacked “glory and adventure”, familiar themes in Alexander’s mind from reading Homer’s epic stories, a book which Alexander carried with him at all times, even to bed.

And let us not forget Alexander’s impetuous mother Olympia who filled Alexander’s head with ideas that he was immortal and the son of a god.

Put all these ideas together and the fact that all his life he witnessed war and listened to war stories and you have the makings of Alexander the Great.

Alexander’s first act as king was to let everyone know who was boss. He did this by clamping down on his enemies, especially those who defined him like Thebes which he turned to dust, making an example of it, to remind the others of what would happen if they dared to defy Alexander.

With the might of the Macedonian army at his disposal, Alexander went on to not only pacify the Persians but to conquer their entire vast Empire. Then he went on to conquer the “mystical” tribes of India and would have continued his relentless conquests had it not been for the protests of the Indian soldiers who had had enough conquests for their lifetime.

Had he not died unexpectedly and so young, Alexander would have conquered the West starting with Carthage and if Carthage was defeated there would have been no “hundred year war” between Carthage and Rome and there would have not been a “Rome” as we know it today.

But that did not happen and Alexander unfortunately had drained Macedonia of its men and spilled their blood in the vastness of Europe, Asia and Africa; enough to weaken Macedonia and let it fall prey to Rome.

The good thing about Alexander was that, in the process of conquering the world, he made it a smaller place by opening up transportation and trade routes which are active to this day.

As a result of Alexander’s conquest, the Macedonians were the first people to map the vastness of the then known world and study its flora and fauna discovering and documenting all sorts of new species.

Alexander in the ten years he ruled Macedonia, by physical will and by intellect, amassed the greatest empire known to mankind and not only protected the traditions of which we can all learn today. After all to be great is part of our Macedonian heritage.

Macedonia is on the map today because upon it there had a time it had caused, energy and determination to maintain the traditions of which we can all learn today. But the Macedonian story does not end there.
LEVERAGING THE GREEK POWER OF VETO

By Dusan Sinadinoski
May 10, 2010

Those who hold the view that a mutually acceptable agreement between Greece and Macedonia on the use of the Macedonian constitutional name is not only possible but it is within the realm of possibility are misguided about what is being negotiated or they are not understanding the resulting consequences following an eventual compromise on the name issue. In either case, what those people fail to acknowledge is that a mutually acceptable agreement between Greece and Macedonia is out of question as long as Greece feels no need to negotiate a good faith. However, if Macedonia gives up her constitutional name of the Republic of Macedonia in agreement to the Greek demands, as Macedonia is being urged to do it, then this agreed compromise would essentially spell out elimination of the Macedonian nation as is currently known. Ironically, Greece would be extremely happy if the current name of Republic of Macedonia is replaced by rogue names such as long as the terms “Macedonia” and “Macedonian” are completely eliminated from designating the Macedonian state and its nationality. Their derogatory treatment of the Macedonians is not an issue of which the Greeks feel they ought to be ashamed or fret over. In any case, the price to Macedonia for Pax Hellenes would be too great to pay. Not only does this mean that alone makes a compromise on the name very unlikely. Henceforth, these negotiations have no purpose for Macedonia and a need for a fresh start is long overdue. Not every reasonable solution to the name dispute between Greece and Macedonia that is mutually acceptable for both means that each country’s expectations would be met as the result of such an agreement. However, in the current Greek-Macedonian negotiations, Macedonia would be left without an option of even retaining its original status quo, i.e. the Republic of Macedonia. Macedonia was before the name issue was imposed on her by the Greeks the home of almost 500,000 Greek ethnics. Authorizing Macedonia to find a quick solution to the name issue even though they are quite obvious that everyone that such solution would lead Macedonia to compromise on is constitutional name in exchange for a membership in NATO and EU. In such a scenario, if Macedonia’s preference of choice is a membership in these Euro-Atlantic organizations over its constitutional name, assuming that Greece is not willing to concede, then what the constant political, economic and military pressure by Greece. Whenever two conflicting countries decide to enter into negotiations in order to resolve an outstanding issue about which both have disputing claims, it is necessary that both countries must choose what makes them most and what makes them very suspicious of the United Nations, European Union and NATO is that their leaders help create a political mood in Macedonia, whether to support or to help Greece to implement a strategy of intimidation and then Macedonia finally succumbs to their pressure. Macedonians, on the other hand, are hoping for some fresh approach and some new initiative that come from somewhere in the world, preferably from Washington, in order to neutralize the Greek devastating political and economic stranglehold of Macedonia. Thus while they urge both countries to come to a solution at the same time they create even a wider gap between these two bitterly opposed countries on the name issue. But no matter how bleak Macedonia’s situation may look and no matter how close the Greeks feel they are to their goal, the West’s encouragement for speedy and successful completion to these negotiations are unreasonable and too simplistic because there is no mutually acceptable solution to this matter that satisfies both Greece and Macedonia. It won’t be an easy task but with or with the help of NATO, UN or EU, Macedonia has no other choice but to free itself from the Greek coercive diplomacy. Since it is the power of veto that gives Greece an advantage in these negotiations, Macedonia must find the will and means to leverage the Greek power of veto. In order to accomplish it, Macedonia must realign its Euro-Atlantic integration objectives to its national interests. As it stands at this moment, the Macedonian membership in the European Union and NATO is considered a priority and of vital national importance in Macedonia and therefore a speedy integration process has been desperately sought. But it is now clear that the integrated process is exactly what gives Greece the impetus to keep on insisting on the name compromise and pushing the Macedonian Euro-Atlantic integration is not surprising to Macedonians. But
definitely be met by the same
join these organizations will
euro-Atlantic integration, all of
currently there is no penalty to
and EU membership. Since
move would undoubtedly be
Euro-Atlantic integration
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no longer have any affect in the
because her power of veto would
Greece's ability to block
Macedonia. Since the
Macedonia. As the current
leadership willing to govern and
new strategy would require a
weak economy and fragile inter-
government to make when
Macedonia is already at high
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problem. If Europe wants to
another potentially even
greatest Balkan region as well
the stake here are not just high
for Macedonia but everyone else
as much as to loose, even
Macedonia's right to use her
Greek aggression and
having no lessons from
not be a European country.
Surely, Macedonia's membership in Nato. Bad EU
increases Macedonia's political
and economic stability, but
Greece has made sure that that
option is not available to her.
Hence, if not enjoying membership in these
organizations is a high risk then
Macedonia is already at high
risk. But it also has to be kept in
mind that the Macedonian political stability is not only
Macedonia's problem but is a
potentially explosive issue for
the greater Balkan region as well
because the stake here are not just high
for Macedonia but everyone else has as much to loose,
even Greece herself. The instigator of this
problem. If Europe wants to
risk another potentially even
greater political unrest on the
Balkans than ones in Kosovo
and Bosnia, then Europe has not
learned any lessons from
Macedonia's conflicts. Actually, Macedonia
here offers Europe a chance to
either look away to the
Greece nationalistic appetite, as has
done so far, or start playing a
more decisive role and force
Greece to abandon its fascist
policies toward Macedonia.
It may be argued that
that this move may be a toll
order for the Macedonian
government to make when
taking into consideration its
weak economy and fragile inter-
ethnic relations. But such an argument leads back to the
staring point. Where is a
will there is a way and a new
start is not out of its reach and it
can be accomplished.
All it needs to be done is start a fresh
mechanisms at both NATO
and European Union either by
blocking the Greek
Macedonia's membership in these
organizations, Greece
blatantly violated the
UN Resolution 871 (1993) which
requires both parties to
promote good-neighboring
relations and confidence
building measures. In
addition, by attempting to
force a settlement upon
Macedonia outside of UN,
Greece essentially breached
UN Resolution 845 (1993),
which
requires both countries to arrive at the
mutually agreeable settlement under
the auspices of the
United Nations Security
Council. In fact, these acts of
corruption make it no longer
possible for Macedonia to
negotiate a fair and mutually
acceptable settlement.
Macedonia's challenge is to
the Greek violation of UN resolutions at the
International Court in
The Hague is a good start
but it ought not to end there.
Since Greece blatantly
violated those resolutions,
Macedonia should put
pressure on the UN Security
Council to request that
Secretary-General pronounce
these negotiations null and
void. Greece can't have both
desires: using coercion
while pretending to negotiate
a mutually acceptable solution.
True, Macedonia needs to be cooperative
with the international community
on many issues but that
doesn't require Macedonia to be
silent about Greece's
inheritance. If Macedonia
doesn't have this
elephant on the international
table it would be very presumptuous of
Macedonian politicians to expect
Greece to stop it for them. Macedonia must
make her voice be heard loud and
clear to UN, EU and NATO that
the continuance of Macedonia's failure would be
painfully felt across Europe and
the world.
Modern Greece, if the
term "modem" can be used at all
to designate this Byzantine
colonialist regime, has
conceived from and inspired by the
vestiges of the bygone
European romantic nationalism
are still a potential
flag to
zealous nation-aggrandizement.
Hence, the Greek hostile
diplomacy against Macedonia is
nothing new but it is now
Greece's turn of redisplaying its
version of the 19th century
European stage. But this form of
racism shouldn't have a place in
today's world and must be eliminated before it is
emulated again. No country, even if that
country is the "cradle of democracy"
and is mostly interested to keep captive another nation.
However, without a strong
external pressure Greece has no
incentives to respect the
democratic rights of the
Macedonian people.
Expecting a mutually
acceptable settlement to these
negotiations is as realistic as
hoping for a chance that Greece
would cease to prefer to stay as
the one who is the root cause of
the problem here. Greece has
shown times and over again that it
doesn't have an
overabundance of political
and moral capital to share it
with Macedonia. As the current
landscape of nationalism is
being outlined on the Balkan
map, Greece's name is engaged
there quite prominently and it
may be very uncomfortable for many
people to hear it but
Macedonia's adversary to the
south is the last remaining
of the Balkan bullies still pushing around
its smaller Balkan
neighbors. It defies any form of
logic Greece's claim that the
name "Macedonia" alone
inspires conflicts. The threat to
Greece is not Macedonia but
its own 19th century Megali Idea
and Greece's unwillingness to let
legal agenda
By being more critical of
Greece coercive policy toward
Macedonia and more decisive in
their demands that Greece
abstain from blocking
Macedonia's Euro-Atlantic
integration, EU and NATO
would not constitute Macedonia's
sinking but they could also help themselves even
more by averting future
deployments of
Macedonia to this region. As the latest Greek
financial fiasco clearly indicates,
Macedonia had been
in a
for a short time from a
situation that seems to be
under control, it could lead to
Macedonian people to
those to whom they are
felt unaffected by it.
Втори август 2009

ОД ИЛИНДЕНСКИОТ ПИКНИК 2009 ГОДИНА

"Miss United Macedonians 2009" Biljana Markovska and the First runner up Alexandra Pazarkoski

БЛАГОДАРНОСТ
УПРАВАТА ПРИ ОРГанизацијата "Обединети Македонци" Искажува Благодарност на Митко Рощанковски и Марко Јаневски За Помош Околу Манастирот И На Киџе Алексовски За Подобрање На Паркот

МАНАСТИРОТ "СВЕТИ ИЛИЈА" ВЕ ОЧЕКУВА НА ЗАЕДНИЧКА БОГОСЛУЖБА

ИЛИНДЕН
2010

МАП / КАРТА
Hwy 401 & Hwy 12 to Ilinden Park = 34 km
Hwy 7 & Hwy 12 to Ilinden Park = 24 km
Hwy 47 & Hwy 12 to Ilinden Park = 3 km

12 Line Scugog
Greenbank

Markham

Pickering

Whitby

Exit at BROCK Street (hwy. 12)

Toronto

Hwy 401
САБОТА, 31 ЈУЛИ
10:00 часот: Заупокоена света литургија во МПЦ “Св. Климент Охридски” во чест на паднатите борци за слободата на Македонија и Канада.
12:00 часот: Полагање веници пред споменикот на паднатите борци за слободата на Македонија и Канада.

НЕДЕЛА, 1 АВГУСТ
Традиционален Илинденски пикиник, на Илинденскиот Парк (автопат 12 и Скугог линија 12)
10:00 часот: Редовна неделна света богослужба пред Македонскиот православен манастир “Св. Илија”; 
15:00 часот: Почеток на свечената Илинденска програма:
- Свирање на химните на Канада и Македонија;
- Помен за паднатите борци за слободата на Македонија и Канада;
- Говор во чест на Илинденското востание;
- Говор на претседателот на Организацијата Обединети Македонци;
- Избор на Убавица на “Обединети Македонци”;

За време целот ден посетителите ќе бидат забавувани со прекрасни македонски песни и ора во изведба на оркестарот “Децата до Буф”.

Сите сте добре дојдени!

THE UNITED MACEDONIANS ORGANIZATION INVITES ALL MACEDONIANS TO A JOINT CELEBRATION OF ILINDEN 2010

SATURDAY, JULY 31
10:00 a.m.: Memorial Service at MOC “St. Clement of Ohrid”, in honour of the fallen fighters for the freedom of Macedonia and Canada.
12:00 a.m.: Placing wreath at the Monument of the fallen fighters for the freedom of Macedonia and Canada.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 1
Traditional Ilinden picnic, at Ilinden Park (Highway 12 and Scugog Line 12)
10:00 a.m.: Regular Sunday Service in front of the Macedonian Orthodox Monastery “St. Ilija”.
3:00 p.m.: Official Program:
- Playing of the national anthems of Canada and Macedonia;
- Memorial Service in honour of the fallen fighters for the freedom of Macedonia and Canada;
- Greetings from the guests;
- Speech in honour of Ilinden;
- Speech by the President of the United Macedonians;
- Selection of “Miss United Macedonians”;

Throughout the day the participants will be entertained with wonderful Macedonian songs and dances performed by Orchestra “Boys from Bouff”.

All are welcome!
On February 6, 2010, the United Macedonians Organization of Canada held its annual Gotse Delchev Night at St. Clement banquet hall.

The Macedonian officers stationed at Borden base were guests as can be seen from this picture. Mendo Bakalovski, president of the “United Macedonians” is in the middle. The picture below shows the officers with Martin Trenevski, Consul General of the Republic of Macedonia in Toronto, Ted Opitz, Senior Regional Advisor to the Minister of Citizenship, Immigration and Multiculturalism, and Ljuben Tevdovski, the new Macedonian ambassador to Canada.

This are some of the guests at the “United Macedonians” annual Ilinden picnic held August 2 2009 at the Organization’s Ilinden Park in Scugog. The Macedonian officers stationed at Borden base were guests along with Branko Trajkovski, Macedonian Consul to Toronto, Slavica Dimovska, First secretary at the Macedonian Embassy in Ottawa and Martin Trenevski, Consul General of the Republic of Macedonia in Toronto.
High quality Ezimit wines Merlot, Pinot Noir, Vranec Reserve, Chardonnay and Rosé; and Skopso Pivo (beer) have arrived and are available through Andy - 905-773-6667, info@macedonianwinesandspirits.com www.MacedonianWinesAndSpirits.com
Philip and Alexander of Macedon –

Military academies throughout the world, as well as academicians in Strategy, constantly use the military genius of Alexander of Macedon and his father Philip as an example of classical military-diplomatic strategy that use many of the concepts relevant even in modern warfare, such as spirit of morale, surprise, cunning, concentration of space, dominance of selected positions, use of strategic reserves, unification over time, tension and release…and the intangibility of leadership.

Two of the world’s authorities on the subject of Strategy are Henry Mintzberg and James Brian Quinn. They are also the authors of the western world’s premier textbook on Strategy, titled “The Strategy Process – Concepts, Contexts, Cases”. This is how they describe Philip and Alexander’s actions at Chaeronea, when on August 2nd, 338 B.C., the Macedonian forces crushed the unified Athenian and Theban forces:

Philip and Alexander, had very clear goals. They sought to rid Macedonia of influence by the Greek city-states and to establish dominance over what was then essentially northern Greece. They also wanted Athens to join a coalition with them against Persia on their eastern flank. Assessing their resources, they decided to avoid the overwhelming superiority of the Athenian fleet and chose to forgo attack on the powerful walled cities of Athens and Thebes where their superbly trained phalanxes and cavalry would not have distinct advantages.

Philip and Alexander used an indirect approach when an invitation by the Amphicryonic Council brought their army south to punish Amphissa. In a planned sequence of actions and deceptive maneuvers, they cut away from a direct line of march to Amphissa, bypassed the enemy, and fortified a key base, Elatea. They then took stapes to weaken their opponents politically and morally by pressing restoration of the Phoenician communities earlier dispersed by the Thebans and by having Philip declared a champion of the Delphic gods. Then using misleading messages to make the enemy believe they had moved north to Thrace and also using developed intelligence sources, the Macedonians in a surprise attack annihilated the Greek’s positions near Amphissa. This lured their opponents away from their defensive positions in the nearby mountain passes to consolidate their forces near the town of Chaeronea.

There, assessing the relative strengths of their opponents, the Macedonians first attempted to negotiate to achieve their goals. When this was unsuccessful they had a well-developed contingency plan on how to attack and overwhelm the Greeks. Prior to this time, of course, the Macedonians had organized their troops into the famed phalanxes, and had developed the full logistics needed for their field support including a longer spear, which helped the Macedonian phalanxes penetrate the solid shield of the heavily massed Greek formations. Using the natural advantages of their terrain, the Macedonians had developed cavalry support for their phalanxes’ movements far beyond the Greek capability. Finally, using a relative advantage—the command structure their hierarchical social system allowed—against the more democratic Greeks, the Macedonian nobles had trained their personnel into one of the most disciplined and highly motivated forces in the world.

One was the Greek left flank with lightly armed local troops placed near the Chaeronian Acropolis and next to some more heavily armed—but hastily assembled—hoplites bridging to the strong center held by the Athenians.

The Battle Strategy

Supporting this was the battle strategy at Chaeronea, which emerged as follows. Philip and Alexander first analyzed their specific strengths and weaknesses and their opponents’ current alignments and probable moves. The Macedonian strength lay in their new appear technology, the mobility of their superbly disciplined phalanxes, and the powerful cavalry units led by Alexander. Their weakness were that they were badly outnumbered and faced—in the Athenian and the Theban Band—one of the finest troops in the world. However their opponents had two weak points.

The famed Theban Band anchored the Greek right wing near a swamp on the Cephissus River (See Figure 1.)

Philip and Alexander

Figure 1: The Battle of Chaeronea. Source: Dr. Vance Stojcev - Voenna Istorija na Makedonija, Skopje 2000.
organized their leadership to command key positions, Philip took over the right and Alexander the cavalry. They aligned their forces into a unique posture which used their strengths and offset their weaknesses. They decided on those spots at which they would concentrate their forces, what positions to concede, and what key points they must take and hold. Starting with their units angled back from the Greek lines (see map), they developed a focused major thrust against the Greek left wing and attacked their opponents’ weaknesses – the troops near Chaeronea – with the most disciplined of the Macedonian units, the guards’ brigade. After building up pressure and stretching the Greek line to its left, the guards’ brigade abruptly began a planned withdrawal. This feint caused the Greek left to break ranks and rush forward, believing the Macedonians to be in full retreat. This stretched the opponents’ resources as the Greek center moved left to maintain contact with its flank and to attack the “fleeing” Macedonians. Then with predetermined timing, Alexander’s cavalry attacked the exposure created. From its secured position, the Macedonian left flank then turned and attacked the flank of the Athenians. With the help of Philip’s planned counterattack, the Macedonians expanded their dominance and over-whelmed the critical target, i.e., the Greek center….

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Obedineta Makedonija
Macedonian Radio Program
Saturdays 9 – 10 am on CHKT AM 1430

Micko i Dragica Dimovski
Tel/Fax: 905-265-2197
16 Condotti Dr., Woodbridge, ON L4H 2C8
Fellow countrymen and dear neighbours! We, your perennial neighbours, friends and acquaintances from the beautiful Krushevo and its pretty villages, regardless of faith, nationality, sex or convention, not being able to endure any more the tyranny of bloodthirsty muratists who hunger for human flesh, who would like to lead both you and us to slaughter, to reduce both you and our property, our lives, our faith and our honour are as dear to us as our own. Alas, we have taken up arms only to protect our property, your property, your lives, your faith and your honour are as dear to us as our own. Alas, we have used our sweat full of blood - they are our brothers with whom we have lived up to now, and if you wish us well, if you intend to help us in one way at least - and our mother Macedonia, you could help us in one way at least - and it would be a great help indeed - do not make partners of the enemy, do not raise guns against us and do not oppress the Christian villages! May God bless our holy struggle for justice and freedom! Long live the fighters for freedom and all honest and good Macedonian sons! Hurrah! For “Autonomous Macedonia!”

Nevertheless, if you honour does not allow you to join us and declare yourselves against the Sultan’s tyranny, we, your brothers in suffering and of the same homeland, shall do you no harm and shall not hate you. We will fight alone both for you and us, if necessary, we will fight to the last man under the banner of “Autonomous Macedonia”! Macedonia is the mother of us all and she calls on us for help. Let us break the chains of slavery, free ourselves from suffering and pain, and dry the rivers of blood and tears! Join us, brothers, let us fuse our souls and hearts and save ourselves, so that we and our children and our children's children might live in peace, work calmly and make progress...

Dear neighbours! We understand that you as Turks, Arnauts and Moslems might think that the empire is yours and that you are not slaves since there is no cross on the imperial flag but a star and a crescent. You will soon see and understand that this is not so and that you are wrong.

The Vojvoda Pitu Gul

Nikola Karev, president of the Macedonian – Krushevo Republic

The Manifesto of the The Krushevo Republic

ILINDEN TRILOGY - SECOND ILINDEN, 2ND AUGUST 1903

THE MANIFESTO OF THE THE KRUSHEVO REPUBLIC
ОСНОВАЊЕ НА НАРОДНА РЕПУБЛИКА Македонија – ПРЕТХОДНИЧКА НА ДЕНЕШНА НЕЗАВИСНА РЕПУБЛИКА Македонија

Решенијата од ASNOM се арните достигнувања на генерации Македонски синови и корки кои ги покажа своите "виоти за слободата на својата татковина – Македонија. ASNOM е краната на четиригодишното војување против германските, италијанските, бугарските и албанските фашисти, кои, иако до заби вооружени, беа претерани од македонската земја благодаря на храброста и покретувањата на младите партизани.

Делкувковките одлуки да се основа македонска република во рамките на тогашната утврдувања на македонската федерација, прифаќањето на македонското јазик и пишем за службен јазик и пишем за новата република; стандардизирање на македонското јазик според предложите на Крсте Мисирков и други преродбеници; основавање на државни, образовни и културни установи ги постави темелите за конечно осамостојување на Република Македонија во 1991 година.

Манастирскот комплекс "Св. Прохор Пчински" каде се одржа ASNOM

ЧЛЕНОВИ НА ПРЕЗИДИУМОТ НА ASNOM

ПРЕЗИДИУМ НА ASNOM ИЗБРАН НА ПРВОТО ЗАСЕДАНИЕ НА ASNOM

2 август 1944 година

Постојан работен президиум на ASNOM

Претседател – Методија Андонов-Ченто, трговец од Прилеп; Пра потпретседател – Пандо Брашнаров, учител од Велес; Втор потпредседател – Емануел Чуков, директор на гимназија од Кичево.

Секретари: Инж. Љубомир Арас, банкарски чиновник од Штип; Др. Владимир Полежиновски, првак од Кичево.

Членови:
1. Венко Марковски, поет од Скопје;
2. Џевто Узуновски, работник од Преспа;
3. Бого Фотев, земјоделец од с. Бистрица, Битолско;
4. Михаил Апостолски, генерал-мајор, команда на NOV и PO на Македонија, од Штип;
5. Страхил Гигов, наредник на персоналото одделение на Главниот штаб на Македонија, од Велес;
6. Петре Пирузев, адвокат од Охрид;
7. Кирил Петрушев, типографски работник од Скопје;
8. Џован Горов, свештенник од с. Дреново, Кавадарско;
9. Емануиндо дон Андонов, професор од Струмица;
10. Генадије Илия Левков, земјоделец од с. Дреново, Бродско;
11. Кемал Аголи, студент по филозофија, од Дебар;
12. Џевто Соколовски, економист од Куманово;
13. Вера Ацепа, домакинка од Прилеп;
14. Камбер Хасан, земјоделец од с. Долно Дисан, Кавадарско;
15. Ацо Петровски, крожач од Скопје;
16. Младен Горгев Череповец, земјоделец од с. Черепок, Куманово;
17. Лилјана Чолка, студентка од Битола.

Панко Брашнаров

"Во овој момент, во ова историско место "Св. Прохор Пчински" и во овој историски ден ИЛИНДЕН, кога обновуваме да е отворено Првото Антифашистичко собрание со радост и пред преминувени оние го гледам како во раздромени сите реки од Пчина и Вардар, од Места и Бистрица, заплескаат целиата македонска земја, сакајќи да измечам од македонското нарцис десетгодишното ропско срам од пропаста на Самуиловата држава, за да се роди денеска нова, светла и слободна Македонија."

"Во овој момент, земјата на нашите покровители - многобројни народни герои, паѓали и посветил косите си по цела Македонија, им станува по лека и они што оставаме на него го гледаме на нова слободна, гледам идеалната држава на стариот Свети Прокоп и денеските Илинденци - младите македонски ворци, непоклатни темели за овозвртот на идеалот на две поколенија, на две врхови слободна, обединена Македонија."
MACEDONIAN MILITARY OFFICERS AT CFB BORDEN

By Risto Stefov, rstefov@hotmail.com

Macedonian officers at the Ilinden picnic, August 2, 2009

For some years now CFB Borden, a Canadian military base located just north of Alliston, Ontario, has been host to military officers from the Republic of Macedonia.

I don’t know for sure how long this program has been ongoing, but for the last ten years or so the Canadian military base has been opening its school facilities to foreign military officers and diplomats from all over the world.

The program is offered twice yearly in long and short sessions. The first long session begins at the end of January and the second at the end of July. Each long session lasts four and a half months. The short sessions begin about a month and a half earlier and last about two months.

Just to give you an idea of the numbers. In the first session in 2009 two Macedonian officers participated in the long session and one diplomat in the short session. In the second session in 2009 five Macedonian officers participated in the long session and one diplomat in the short session. In the first session in 2010 four Macedonian officers participated in the long session and one diplomat in the short session. Macedonia is one of over twenty countries that participate in the programs. Just to give you an idea which countries participate in the program, although they may vary slightly from year to year, in the first session of 2010 the following countries participated: Albania, Macedonia, Argentina, Brazil, Mali, Mongolia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Uruguay, Paraguay, Korea, Thailand, Senegal, the Ukraine, China, Montenegro, Chile, Benin, Malaysia, Bolivia and Jordan.

The primary objective of the program is to teach the foreign officers the English language. Students are expected to attend class dressed in their country’s dress uniform Monday to Friday from 8 am to 4 pm. Homework is given out daily and is expected to be completed evenings and weekends. Besides offering class time, the school also takes the officers to various events and outings such as Niagara Falls, the Parliament Buildings and the Museum of Civilization in Ottawa, etc. To record their progress students are given oral and written tests before they begin the program and again after the program is completed.

About halfway through the long session, CFB Borden opens its facilities to the public by putting on “International Days”, an event that involves the participation of all the countries which take part in the program. The event is held in the officers’ mess hall in building B 182 where each country is given a booth to display its flag and various wares. Local communities are encouraged to participate in support of their officers, as many do, including the Macedonian community, particularly the Ladies Auxiliary from the St. Clement Macedonian Orthodox Church, which for years has been active in International Days.

Besides displaying banners, flags, books, pins, tourist pamphlets, archaeological artifacts, and other items of cultural value, most communities also offer the audience food and it’s all free.

The officers are housed in building B 182 and meals and recreation facilities are provided by the Base. Three meals a day are offered in the Officers’ mess hall in the same building. For countries that are not in NATO, the entire program is paid for by Canada.

The men and women officers that participate in this program vary in rank from sub-lieutenant to General and in age from their late 20’s to late 50’s.

CBF Borden is located about 15 kilometers from Alliston and about 6 kilometers from Angus. The Base is pretty isolated, especially since there is no inexpensive public transportation available. However, the Base does offer the officers a free bus ride every second Saturday to the Barrie shopping facilities, located about 35 kilometers from the Base.

The isolation on weekends is difficult for the officers who miss their families and homes, especially during the long days of our Canadian winter. That is why it is very important for the local communities near the base to become active in the officers’ lives. After all the officers are our guests and as hosts we should make sure their stay is not only made comfortable but memorable.

The Macedonian community has done much for the Macedonian officers and given their share of support during International Days. But it could do much more for our officers during the rest of their stay, like inviting them to local Macedonian events. If you do invite them however, please make sure that you also make transportation arrangements for them, the distance from CFB Borden to St. Clement Church is 120 kilometers one way and a taxi ride is well beyond their means.

A couple of Organizations that top the list in this respect are the St. Clement Macedonian Orthodox Church and the United Macedonians. On several occasions the United Macedonians have invited the Macedonian officers to participate in their Ilinden Picnic and in their Gostesea Vecher Banquet. In fact the last two United Macedonian Banquets should be memorable for the officers since they shared the evenings with not one but two Prime Ministers; a Canadian and a Macedonian. United Macedonians have also topped the list for being the first Organization to offer the Macedonian officers an open invitation to all their events.

This summer we expect a new batch of Macedonian officers to arrive at CFB Borden tentatively July 30th and the United Macedonian Ilinden Picnic will be held on August 1st. So if the officers are up to it and have recovered from jet lag, we should be seeing them at the Ilinden Picnic; in uniform if we are lucky. I am told this time tentatively four officers, lieutenant colonels, will be joining us but it is too early to tell for sure. One way to find out is to come to the Ilinden Picnic and greet the officers in person. I am also told that tentatively a general will be joining us in the short session, arriving at CFB Borden sometime in late September or early October.

Again, many thanks to the volunteers from St. Clement and to other organizations, especially to the United Macedonians for opening their doors to our special guests from Macedonia.

The Macedonian officers at Gotse Delchev Night, February 6, 2010
"НИКОЈ НЕМА ПРАВО ДА ПРЕГОВАРА ЗА МОЕТО ИМЕ!"

Немојте да биде изменено од терминија е „междародно, билатерално, уставно“.
- Ако го промените статус, држава и билатерално, македони не ќе биде променето
- Да се сака да биде преразгруженство „Северно Македонија“, „Северна Македонија“ или само Македонија?
- Ниаки честини на македонската влада за стават “Ние нема да го преразгруженство нашето имене”, макар и според светот дека тие предложени, ако нивно на нивото на некои “Ние го преразгруженство нашето имене”.
- За кои лица се наоѓа разликата македони ќе се преобрати, имплицирајќи и дека ги разбират како „Демократска Македонија“ или „Северна Македонија“. На пример, се една таква промена има да биде настанок во кои како “Северна Македонија” и “Северна Македонија” некои зборуват “Северна Македонија”.

НИЕ ПОВЕДУВАМЕ. ВЕЌЕ ТОГАЗА ЗА ПОЗИЦИЈА НА РЕПУБЛИКА СЕВЕРНА МАКЕДОНИЈА ПОД ИМЕТО РЕПУБЛИКА СЕВЕРНА МАКЕДОНИЈА, ВКЛУЧУВАШИ И ОД 5-ТА ПОСТОЛУЧНА ЗЕМИЊА ЧЛЕНОВИ СЕДИНЕ НА СОВЈЕТ ЗА БЕЗБЕДНОСТ И НАЦИОНАЛНИ ИЗВОД ЗА НАЦИОНАЛНА СИЛА СА СТАВИМЕ НА СОВЈЕТ ЗА СОВЈЕТ ЗА БЕЗБЕДНОСТ И НАЦИОНАЛНИ ИЗВОД. ДА ПРЕСТАНЕМЕ ДА ПРЕГОВАРАМЕ ЗА МОЕТО СЕСТОВЕНО ИМЕ.

Пред 1988 год., Грицка тврдеше дека Македонија не постои. Тоа е тврдение на „Северна Грицка“ во „Македонија“. Сега се застапува дека Грицка е грицка?

Во 1995 год., поранешниот грицки премиер Нищенски прифат на пределите на Грицка. Ова се застапува дека Грицка не е грицка, а Македонија е грицка.

ЗАПОМИНЕТЕ, ЛАТА Е ДЕКА БИЛО КАКО КОМПРОМИС КЕ ДОНЕСЕ РЕШЕНИЈЕ НА ПРОБЛЕМЕТЕ СИ ЗА ГРИЦА. ТОЈ САМО КЕ ГИ ЗАСТИНИ ПОЗИЦИИТЕ НА ГРИЦА, ДА НЕЗМЈУМА КРИЈИ ЦЕДА ДА ГИ ИЗБИЛИ МАКЕДОНИЈЕТО ИЗ ИСТОРИЈАТА, СЕСТАЗНОСТТА И ИДИНАТА.

Ние сме Македонци! Дали сакате да влеземе во историјата како луѓе кои го промениме нашето имене?

Кои им дава право на EU и НАТО да барат да го променимени нашето имене?
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- DE не се предвидуване за запуњување од страна на Грицка во НАТО предполага дека било влошено во земјата во EU и НАТО.

ЕУ И НАТО ЗАЛОЖИЗНИЦИ НА ГРИЦКА
- Грицка за鋆 за за промена на соработка за извора земјата и ги оставаат земјата за ЕУ и НАТО претпоставено дека да се промени имено.

ЕУ не сме да дозволите косовскиот процес на Грицка да ги промениме нашето имене. Прикажете дека е Македонци?
- Да ли EU и НАТО нарочено да се промени имено, нивни и други есали не во собиране и во Грицка пролежа?
- Се предвидува за преговорите ими правда на поради дека ќе ги промениме имено?
- Може да претпоставиме дека преговорите за промена на сопствено имено?

НАСОВНОТО ЧОВЕКОВО ПРАВО Е ПРАВОТО НА САМОИДЕНТИФИКАЦИЈА.

МАКЕДОНИЈСКИ НАРОД МОЖЕ И ДА НАЖЕ ИНАЈДА ПОЗИТИВНО ЗА ПРЕГоворите за нашиот имен. Да постапиме за цела за МАКЕДОНИЈСКА РЕФОРМАЦИЈА. ДА ПОБУДИМЕ БЕЗГРАНИЧНО ПРЕГовори под името РЕПУБЛИКА МАКЕДОНИЈА.

НАШЕТО ИМЕ Е МАКЕДОНИЈА
"Who gave YOU the Right to NEGOTIATE MY NAME?"

Do not be deceived by the terms 'international, bilateral, constitutional' -
- Change it once, even bilaterally, and it will be changed everywhere
- Do you want to be called 'Northern Macedonian,' 'Vardarian,' 'Skopsjan' or simply Macedonian?
- We applaud the Macedonian government for saying "We will not change our name; but by negotiating, we are telling the world "We will change our name"
- No dual-name. Greece is the only country that objects to our name. It is not our problem. No bilateral or international 'solution' is needed
- Countries that have recognized Macedonia have said "If a bilateral solution is reached, we will abide by that decision and use the new name for Macedonia"
- Any change to our name is unacceptable. Even qualifiers like 'Democratic' or 'Northern' is unacceptable, within Republic of Macedonia. We would be known everywhere as 'Northern Macedonia' and Northern Macedonians, who speak 'Northern Macedonian.'

WE ARE WINNING. 127 COUNTRIES HAVE RECOGNIZED MACEDONIA, INCLUDING 4/5 UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL MEMBERS. WE HAVE THE POWER TO END THIS. STOP NEGOTIATING OUR OWN NAME.

Prior to 1988, Greece's policy was that Macedonia did not exist. Then it renamed 'Northern Greece' to 'Macedonia.' Now suddenly Macedonia is Greek?

As former Greek Prime Minister Constantine Mitsotakis admitted in 1995, the reason Greece objects to our name is to deny the existence and persecution of its large Macedonian minority
- Macedonians in the Balkans are fighting for their human rights as Macedonians, nothing else

REMEMBER: IT IS A LIE THAT A COMPROMISE WILL SOLVE OUR PROBLEMS WITH GREECE. IT WILL JUST STRENGTHEN GREECE'S POSITION TOWARDS ITS FINAL GOAL: TO ERASE MACEDONIANS FROM HISTORY, THE PRESENT AND FUTURE.

We are Macedonian! Do you want to go down in history as the people who changed our name and identity?

What gives the EU and NATO the right to ask you to sell out your identity?
- The EU and NATO are violating their own principles and laws by asking us to change our name
- Do not give in to scare tactics from Greece and media reports that Macedonia will 'collapse' without EU/NATO membership
- Look at the current economic crisis in Greece
- Scare-mongering is being used to get Macedonia to change its name

Greece is holding the EU and NATO hostage
- Despite overwhelming support for Macedonia's NATO membership, Greece was permitted to use its veto power against Macedonia
- Greece fed about its economic situation, and now the rest of the EU is being forced to bail them out

The European Union cannot allow its member-states to be handcuffed by Greece's xenophobic policies. Recognize Macedonia.
- If the EU and NATO insist on a name change, what other concessions will they ask for?
- By continuing the negotiations, we are telling the world "we will change our name"
- Stop negotiating our own name

Common sense. Would any other country negotiate its own name?
- Should the US state of Georgia demand that the Republic of Georgia change its name?
- Should the Belgian province of Luxembourg demand that Luxembourg change its name?

THE MOST BASIC HUMAN RIGHT IS SELF-IDENTIFICATION.
THE MACEDONIAN PEOPLE MUST TELL THEIR GOVERNMENT TO STOP NEGOTIATING OUR NAME.
DEMAND AN END TO 'PYROM.' DEMAND IMMEDIATE INTERNATIONAL RECOGNITION.

OUR NAME IS MACEDONIA