

THE HELLENIC IDENTITY OF ANCIENT MACEDONIA



The famous Macedonian Phalanx.

It must be noted that only the ancient Greeks formed what we call the 'phalanx'. Notice the distinctive Hellenic weaponry both offensive and defensive. The philosophy behind it was to equip its soldiers with a longer spear so they could attack the enemy and pin him down, while being out of reach from the enemy's spears.

It is quite interesting to learn that the battle cry of the ancient Macedonians was the word 'Enyalios', which was a descriptive of the Greek god of war Ares.

CONCLUSION

It is clear from the evidence provided above, which must be made clear is only a minute amount of what exists, the ancient Macedonians spoke the same language, had a common ancestry, had the same gods, and the same way of life with the other Greeks. One can only conclude that they were Greeks.

It is now important to make a small reference to the methods of the Skopjans.

SKOPJAN PROPAGANDA

We have already talked about some of the arguments the Skopjans use. Here are some more:

They use the constant fighting between Macedonians and the other Greeks as proof that Macedonians were not Greeks.

We only need to say that in ancient Greece fighting between different Greek city-states and kingdoms was a way of life. One only needs to bring to mind the Peloponnesian War between Athens and Sparta, and their allies. They were bitter enemies and hated each other with all their might.

They talk about a Macedonian nation. This is clearly an anachronism. There were no nations in the ancient world including Greece. The term was created in Western Europe in the past 3-4 centuries in order for the then king-

doms to create a common denominator for their subjects, and built a sense of common identity.

They tend to selectively use and manipulate the ancient sources. For example they use a small text from Curtius, a Roman historian who wrote in Latin, which relates to Alexander's answer to king Darius. In his answer Curtius reports that Alexander wrote to Darius that he attacked Macedonia and Greece, thus making a distinction between the two.

The ancient historian Arrian, who is also Roman but wrote in Greek, provides Alexander's whole answer in the form of a letter that he send to Darius. The difference here is that Alexander says that Darius attacked Macedonia and the rest of Greece, which of course changes the meaning completely.

We only need to add what the ancient geographer Strabo said: 'Macedonia is Greece too'.

You cannot hide from truth and it is interesting what Skopjans themselves had said about their origin in the past:

WHAT THE SKOPJANS HAVE SAID ABOUT THEMSELVES IN THE PAST

a. The former President of The FYROM, Kiro Gligorov said: "We are Slavs who came to this area in the sixth century ... we are not descendants of the ancient Macedonians" (Foreign Information Service Daily Report, Eastern Europe, February 26, 1992, p. 35).

b. Also, Mr Gligorov declared: "We are Macedonians but we are Slav Macedonians. That's who we are! We have no connection to Alexander the Greek and his Macedonia... Our ancestors came here in the 5th and 6th century" (Toronto Star, March 15, 1992).

c. On 22 January 1999, Ambassador of the FYROM to USA, Ljubica Achevska gave a speech on the present situation in the Balkans. In answering questions at the end of her speech Mrs. Acevshka said: "We do not claim to be descendants of Alexander the Great

... Greece is Macedonia's second largest trading partner, and its number one investor. Instead of opting for war, we have chosen the mediation of the United Nations, with talks on the ambassadorial level under Mr. Vance and Mr. Nemitz." In reply to another question about the ethnic origin of the people of FYROM, Ambassador Achevska stated that "we are Slavs and we speak a Slav language."

d. On 24 February 1999, in an interview with the Ottawa Citizen, Gyordan Veselinov, FYROM'S Ambassador to Canada, admitted, "We are not related to the northern Greeks who produced leaders like Philip and Alexander the Great. We are a Slav people and our language is closely related to Bulgarian." He also commented, "There is some confusion about the identity of the people of my country."

e. Moreover, the Foreign Minister of the FYROM, Slobodan Casule, in an interview to Utrinski Vesnik of Skopje on December 29, 2001, said that he mentioned to the Foreign Minister of Bulgaria, Solomon Pasi, that they "belong to the same Slav people."

the above map was part of a plan created by a gentleman by the name of Sonnenfeld, a close friend of Henry Kissinger. The plan described how the northern part of Greece was to be annexed and be part of a newly created state. All this took part at the late 1960's.

This plan was brought to the attention of the then secret service of Greece in the early 1970's who upon investigating the issue found that the plan truly existed.

At the late 1970's in the Greek parliament a question was asked in relation to the plan. The question was soon withdrawn with no further discussion taking place ever since. Today the first component of the plan is reality, and it is obvious that the second part is what these foreign powers are concentrating on now.

The above information provides an answer to what is otherwise thought as illogical with relation to FYROM's attitude and activities.

We must be alert and above all unit-



A SINISTER DIMENSION TO THE WHOLE ISSUE

One cannot help but wonder after the overwhelming evidence provided why is it that almost all foreign countries, amongst them USA, support the Skopjans, ignoring the historical facts? We must also wonder where does a small state like FYROM find the resources to launch such extensive propaganda?

We have become familiar with the above map through the constant provocations of FYROM which claims that the northern part of Greece is under Greek occupation and that it belongs to them.

What most of us do not know is that

ed. Study our history and language and we will have all the answers that we need to built a will of steel.

Some may ask, 'why should we bother?' The answer is because of the blood that runs in our veins, because we have a duty as human beings to uphold justice and truth, because if we do not, we betray Alexander the Great and what he tried to create. Because in the difficult times that we live in we need a point of reference towards which we can turn to draw inspiration. This is ancient Greece, including Macedonia. We have a duty to ourselves and the future generations to keep and communicate this legacy, in order to create a better world.