

The Bill of Rights

Ratified December 15, 1791

Article I

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

Article II

A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed.

Article III

No Soldier shall, in time of peace be quartered in any house, without the consent of the Owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

Article IV

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

Article V

No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of War or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any Criminal Case to be a witness against himself, nor be

deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

Article VI

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining Witnesses in his favor, and to have the Assistance of Counsel for his defence.

Article VII

In Suits at **common law**, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise reexamined in any Court of the United States, than according to the rules of the **common law**.

Article VIII

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishment inflicted.

Article IX

The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

Article X

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.



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Unnoticed 1st Amendment Abuses

by Steve Gligorov J.D. and Metodija A. Koloski

SEPTEMBER 14, 2004

The United States has a long history of protecting and preserving freedom of the press. As early as 1789 Madison's version of the speech and press clauses, introduced in the House of Representatives on June 8, 1789, provided: "The people shall not be deprived or abridged of their right to speak, to write, or to publish their sentiments; and the freedom of the press, as one of the great bulwarks of liberty, shall be inviolable."

In the last 40 years the United States emerged as a worldwide leader insuring uninhibited public debate on governmental matters. This principal was permanently weaved in the social fabric of America Society in 1964 when a unanimous Supreme Court stated in *New York Times Co. v. Sullivan*, 376 U.S. 254, 270 (1964): "we consider this case against the background of a profound national commitment to the principle that debate on public issues should be uninhibited, robust, and wide-open, and that it may well include vehement, caustic and sometimes unpleasantly sharp attacks on government and public officials."

This policy is now in trouble. Specifically, the U.S. Department of State (through its Office of South Central European Affairs) actively engaged in erosion of freedom of the press when it acquiesced to an agreement for the sale and destruction of culturally significant historical monuments. According to the British Broadcasting Corporation's 11 June 2004 Monitoring Europe report, by J. Ivanovska, the U.S. Office of South Central European Affairs acquiesced and actively participated in a governmental media ban (under Macedonian law) which precluded local preservationists, historians, and archeologists from reporting on the signing of an agreement between Macedonia and the United States.

Using tactics such as governmental censures, or media bans, in an effort to silence preservationist efforts is not merely unconscionable, but it can, and should be, regarded as unconstitutional under the United State's Federal First Amendment, as well. Local grassroots activist campaigns, such as Ms. Bunevska Isakovska's, were effectively muted and marginalized by the media ban. Ms. Isakovska's efforts to stop the proposed construction of an American Embassy, so as to save the medieval town and its accompanying sixth century Fortress Kale Gradishte, merely resonated on deaf ears.

A governmental taking of a people's ability to speak, to write, or to publish in mass their sentiments as to a state action is akin to removing certain guaranties and immunities, which Americans inherited from their English ancestors and subsequently enumerated in the Bill of Rights. American Ambassador to Macedonia, Lawrence Butler, denied that the proposed construction of the American Embassy would damage the culturally rich historical site represented on Macedonia's currency 100 Denar note. Moreover, both Ambassador Butler, and the Office of South Central European Affairs (based in Washington D.C.) virtually failed to publicly rebuke the governmental media ban.

Only after a series of informational inconsistencies (between the U.S. Office of South Central European Affairs, Ambassador Lawrence Butler, and the media) are public groups, such as the Macedonian Association of Students and Young Professionals of Metropolitan Washington D.C., calling for governmental oversight and congressional intervention. According to foreign media Arizona Congressman, Jim Kolbe, is concerned about conservationist efforts and has intervened in the matter.

Finally, promoting the construction of an American Embassy under such censurable circumstances places the United States in an awkward foreign policy position, as well. An attempt to reconcile the deep-rooted First Amendment Freedom of the Press with the acquiescent behavior of the United States Government (in relation to the Macedonian media ban or censorship of the press) seems irreconcilable, at best. Not only does this policy establish hypocrisy on its face, but if there is no change as to existing policy, then this policy reflects the apparent; specifically, that the U.S. discriminates between the freedom of press rights it accords to citizens of other countries as opposed to the freedom of press rights it accords to native United States citizens.

Steve Gligorov, J.D.

Metodija A. Koloski is a co-founder of the Macedonian Orthodox Youth Association of North America.

SOURCE:

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Destruction of National Monuments

by Steve Gligorov, J.D. and Metodija A. Koloski

AUGUST 24, 2004

The United States has a long history of protecting and preserving ancient ruins and promoting antiquities of archaeological value. Dating back to the Antiquities Act of 1906, concerns about preserving cultural, historical, and social areas led President Theodore Roosevelt to proclaim "historic landmarks, historic and prehistoric structures, and other objects of historic or scientific interest" as national monuments. Today, the United States is a leader in preserving National Monuments, National Parks, and State or Municipal historically protected areas. But this policy is now in trouble.

The protection and preservation precedent of the United States should not be disrupted, neither locally, nor abroad. Regretfully, proposals to build a new embassy in the archaeologically historic area known as Fortress Kale Gradiste, in Skopje, Macedonia contravenes the Antiquities Act of 1906 and is inconsistent with long standing precedent established by Teddy Roosevelt. The area on and about the ancient Kale Gradiste Fortress is registered as a cultural monument. Regretfully, this has gone unnoticed by both the United States Government and the Macedonian Government.

Where less restrictive alternatives are available, it is generally not U.S. policy to ignore protected areas and erect official government buildings atop ancient graves, ruins, and the like. Today's plan to go forward and build an embassy atop a protected area (especially, when there are several other non-historically protected areas available in the immediate proximity) is not only in direct contravention to American law and precedent, but it also makes bad foreign policy.

There have been numerous public outcries by Macedonian citizens, Archaeological groups, Historians, the Macedonian-American Diaspora, and others in protest of building an embassy on the historic Fortress Kale Gradiste. American Ambassador to Macedonia, Lawrence Butler, has been made aware of the historical and archaeological issues; especially, of the fact that the proposed building of the embassy violates the General Urban Plan adopted by The Macedonian Parliament in 2001. It was the intent of the General Urban Plan to preserve and protect the area around the national treasure.

There are at-least three major points of interest atop the Gradiste site, including the Kale Fortress which was built during the time of the Byzantine Emperor Justinian I in the 6th century A.D. There is also a Museum of Contemporary Art, and a French graveyard dating back to WWII. It is Ambassador Lawrence Butler's duty to act responsibly and promote American values and culture, but instead his failure to recognize these issues raises serious questions. As responsible Americans we cannot ignore ancient historical areas. This action does not convey a positive image of Americans because it tells other peoples of the world that effectively the U.S. does not care about their respective historical monuments, yet here in America we go to great lengths to protect and preserve historical monuments.

To build an embassy in this type of area would only promote cultural resentment against U.S. policy and it amounts to a hypocrisy because this action is inconsistent with domestic norms, values, and laws. If Ambassador Butler has forgotten the people he represents, then it is the duty of concerned American citizens and other governmental oversight bodies to kindly remind him that as Americans we do not destroy historic landmarks, instead we work hard to preserve and protect them. A preliminary dig in search of historical and archaeological remnants exposed Muslim graves and other artifacts. Even though the preliminary dig was quick and shallow (only six feet below the surface), it did expose graves and artifacts that apparently went unnoticed. At bare minimum, further research, digs, and hearings should be required before any permanent damage can be made to the Fortress Kale Gradiste cultural monument.

Steve Gligorov, J.D. is a Macedonian-American

Metodija A. Koloski is a Macedonian-American born in New Jersey, co-founder and coordinator of the Macedonian Association of Students and Young Professionals of Metropolitan Washington, DC

SOURCE:

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Interview with Meto Koloski President of the United Macedonian Diaspora

November 26, 2013, 11:01 pm Next [uS ambassador in MK on identity](#)

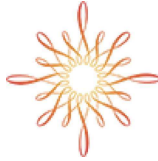
Previous [Albanian - I do not know why I am a Muslim](#)

That year, we were part of a campaign for the U.S. Embassy to not be built on the Skopje Kale, because of the historical significance of the area. I got my Congressman involved, and he lodged a complaint with the State Department. We received a call from the State Department for a meeting on October 28, 2004 (4 of us went, including Vladimir Atseff, a former Vice President of the MPO (a true and patriotic Macedonian who resigned from MPO because it started to become too Bulgarian), Steve Gligorov, a co-founder of UMD, and Zoya Naskova, who was VP of the Macedonian American Friendship Association). During the meeting, we discussed the Kale issue, but also urged the U.S. to recognize Macedonia by its constitutional name. Little did we know a week later, the U.S. would recognize Macedonia on November 4, 2004. I do not want to claim this meeting was the reason behind the decision, but every single time any Macedonian-American urges for recognition it helps the united efforts, which is why I urge more Macedonians to become active and get involved.

SOURCE:

https://macedonian112.rssing.com/chan-25932840/all_p1.html

**Benign Neglect: The
European Union
Adopts
Discrimination
Of One Race/Ethnic
Group Over Another.
No Equality
Under Law.**



ICJ RULING EXPOSES NATO DUPLICITY, GREECE UNINTENTIONALLY HINTS AT REAL ROOT CAUSE OF “NAME DISPUTE”

DECEMBER 14, 2011 | NEWS

December 14, 2011 – Washington, D.C. – On December 5, 2011, the International Court of Justice ruled that Greece had illegally blocked Macedonia from joining international institutions such as NATO, in violation of the “Interim Accord” (1995). As a matter of law, the ICJ ruled that the U.N. Security Council brokered agreement precluded Greece from blocking Macedonia from NATO.



“Ironically, on more than one occasion, NATO warplanes and troops have engaged in war solely to enforce U.N. Security Council resolutions against countries found violating U.N. resolutions,” said United Macedonian Diaspora (UMD) Chairman Stojan Nikolov. “However, when the United Nations’ highest Court ruled Greece violated Security Council brokered U.N. law, NATO Secretary-General Anders Fogh Rasmussen was silent as to the rule of law, and as to whether NATO is literally above the law.”

In his [December 5th statement](#), Rasmussen announced no punitive measures regarding a NATO member found guilty of U.N. violations. Instead, Rasmussen merely suggested that “name negotiations” and other measures within the “Interim Accord” are to be obeyed by the Macedonian government, as well as requiring an eventual Greek-approved name for the country, whereas the blatantly illegal conduct by its own member state, Greece, goes unmentioned.

“The ICJ ruling’s overall historical significance is not entirely clear yet, but the ruling and the reaction expose NATO hypocrisy on the issue,” said UMD President Metodija A. Koloski.

“The Secretary General’s hasty statements reveal a serious legal and political credibility issue for NATO,” said one of UMD’s original founders and human rights lawyer, Steve Gligorov. Specifically, “whether NATO overlooks U.N. violations as to its own member states, while it engages in acts of war against other countries that are found to violate U.N. laws, but are not NATO member states.”

The mere fact that the Greek legal teams criticized Macedonia’s discussions about the rights of minorities in Greece as “interference in Greek internal affairs” speaks volumes about what Greece’s “name dispute” with the Republic of Macedonia is really all about: specifically, the human rights

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<https://umdiaspora.org/2011/12/14/icj-ruling-exposes-nato-duplicity-greece-unintentionally-hints-at-real-root-cause-of-qname-dispute/>

violations by the Greek government against its own citizens, based on their respective Macedonian religion or ethnicity.

Under the *Case of Sidiropoulos and Others v. Greece* (1997) and again in the *Case of Ouranio Toxo and Others v. Greece* (2005) Europe's Court of Human Rights repeatedly ruled that Greece violates Article 43 of the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms against Greek citizens of Macedonian ethnic origin.

UMD believes that silence from NATO and the EU leads to a serious credibility problem, both for Greece and the international organizations that support it.

ОМД: МСП го покажува лицемерието на НАТО – Грција без да сака ги наговестува вистинските причини за таканаречениот “спор за името”

14ти декември 2011 година – Вашингтон – На 5ти декември 2011 година Меѓународниот Суд за правда во Хаг пресуди дека Грција незаконски ја блокира Македонија да се приклучи кон меѓународните институции како што е НАТО, што е спротивно на “Привремената спогодба” од 1995 година. Што се однесува на правото, МСП пресуди дека Советот за безбедност на Обединетите Нации преку договорот и оневозможува на Грција да ја блокира Македонија за да пристапи кон НАТО.

“Иронично, но во повеќе наврати, воени авиони и војници на НАТО војуваа само за да ги помогнат резолуциите на Советот за безбедност на ОН во земјите каде што постоеше прекршување на резолуциите на ОН”, изјави претседавачот на Бордот на Директори на Обединета Македонска Дијаспора Стојан Николов. “Меѓутоа, кога највисокиот Суд на Обединетите нации пресуди дека Грција го прекршила законот за посредството на ОН и Советот за безбедност, генералниот секретар на НАТО, Андерс Фог Расмусен молчеше во однос на владеењето на правото и за тоа дали НАТО е буквално над законот.”

Во својата изјава од 5ти декември, Расмусен не најави казнени мерки воврска со членка на НАТО која е прогласена за виновна во однос на прекршувањата на резолуциите на ОН. Наместо тоа, Расмусен само посочи дека “преговорите за името” и други мерки во рамките на

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Времената спогодба треба да се почитуваат од страна на македонската влада и побара евентуално “грчко-одобрено име” за земјата, додека очигледното незаконското однесување од постојната земја-членка, Грција не се спомна.

“Генерално, одлуката на МСП која е од историско значење не е целосно јасна, но одлуката и реакцијата го прикажуваат лицемерието на НАТО по ова прашање”, рече претседателот на ОМД, Методија А. Колоски.

“Избрзаните изјави на генералниот секретар го открија сериозниот правен и политички кредибилитет на НАТО за ова прашање”, рече еден од основачите на ОМД и адвокат за човекови права, Стив Глигоров.

Поточно, “дали НАТО им гледа низ прсти на своите земји-членки кои ги прекршуваат одлуките на ОН, додека војува со други земји за кои се знае дека ги кршат законите на ОН, а не се членки на НАТО.”

Самиот факт дека грчките правни тимови ги критикуваа дискусиите на Македонија за правата на малцинствата во Грција како “мешање во грчките внатрешни работи” говори за тоа што всушност за Грција преставува “спорот за името” со Република Македонија – поточно, прекршувањата на човековите права од страна на грчката влада врз сопствените граѓани, врз основа на нивната македонска религија или етничка припадност.

Според одлуките за случајот на *Сидорополус и др. против Грција* од 1997 година и случајот на *Оранио Токсо и др. против Грција* од 2005 година, Европскиот Суд за човекови права пресуди дека Грција го прекршува членот 43 од Конвенцијата за заштита на човековите права и основните слободи против грчките граѓани од македонско етничко потекло.

ОМД смета дека молкот од НАТО и ЕУ води кон сериозен кредибилитетен проблем, не само за Грција, но и за меѓународните организации кои ја поддржуваат.

Donate to support UMD's important work for Macedonia and the Macedonian cause by clicking **HERE**. (Canadians should click <http://www.canadahelps.org> and search “United Macedonian Diaspora” to donate) – All donations from Canadian and U.S. donors are tax-deductible.

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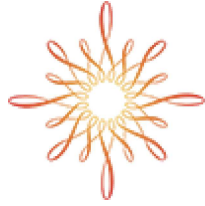
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UMD CONDEMNS ATTACK ON MACEDONIAN RELIGIOUS LEADER IN GREECE

MARCH 6, 2023 | **NEWS**

SOURCE:

<https://umdiaspora.org/2023/03/06/umd-condemns-attack-on-macedonian-religious-leader-in-greece/>

The Unacceptability of Greek Governments Continuing Tacit Approval of Physical Attacks on Macedonians in Greece

The United Macedonian Diaspora (UMD) is saddened to learn that Archimandrite Nikodim Tsarknias, an 80-year-old Macedonian Orthodox priest in Greece, was again harassed and physically attacked on February 23, 2023, by a group of young Greek men.

UMD calls on the Greek government, the European Union, and all respective international human rights organizations to investigate and end this encouraged intimidation and ensure the protection and civil rights of Macedonian minorities in Greece. These continuing unconscionable acts are not the hallmarks of a modern state that respects its citizens' rights, regardless of their ethnicity.

While driving home, Archimandrite Tsarknias' access was purposely blocked by two vehicles, preventing him from crossing the road, in front of the Pontian "Black Sea Club of Almopia" building in S'botsko/Aridea. After politely asking the group to move the blocking vehicles, they began verbally attacking him with personal and religious insults.

SOURCE:

<https://umdiaspora.org/2023/03/06/umd-condemns-attack-on-macedonian-religious-leader-in-greece/>

They then escalated their attack by damaging and breaking his car window and attempting to enter the car to physically harm him.

Thankfully, Archimandrite Tsarknias managed to avoid further injury and left the area as quickly as possible. He immediately reported the incident to the local police and filed lawsuits against the perpetrators. Clearly, this was not a random attack, but a planned and purposeful intimidation of an elderly man.

UMD calls on all Macedonian groups to publicize the attack on Archimandrite Tsarknias, emphasizing that such state-sponsored hooliganism is encouraged and continues unabated against Macedonians in Greece.

UMD respectfully appeals to the Greek government, foreign delegations in Greece, the Helsinki Committee in Greece, and the European Court of Human Rights, to put an end to these unwarranted attacks against minority groups in Greece. We ask that Greek authorities condemn the members of the group that carried out the attack and set an example by prosecuting the perpetrators to the full extent of the law.

SOURCE:

<https://umdiaspora.org/2023/03/06/umd-condemns-attack-on-macedonian-religious-leader-in-greece/>

In addition, UMD unequivocally demands that the Government of the Republic of Macedonia denounce this attack in no uncertain terms and establish a zero-tolerance policy on the mistreatment of Macedonian minorities and their fundamental human rights in the neighboring countries and across the world.

An attack on one is an attack on all Macedonians!

Donate Now to Strengthen the Macedonian Minority Voice in Greece



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Article: Forgotten Discrimination in the European Union
October 17, 2005

By Mary Meeker & Steve Gligorov, Esq.

As the European Union struggles to bring multicultural prosperity to the Balkan region of Europe, "the task is proving more elusive than ever," says American legal rights lawyer, Michael Rollins. One reason for the difficulty, says Rollins, is the E.U. policy of preferential avoidance of EU member countries regarding civil and human rights abuses. Rollins says matters between Greece and its neighboring country, The Republic of Macedonia, serve as a good example of how the European Union's policy of benign neglect by its member states has an effect on the socio-economics, trade imbalance, and other limitations to investments in the region.

In the United States the most important expansion of civil and human rights was the enactment of the 13th and 14th Federal Amendments to the U.S. Constitution, especially because the 13th Amendment abolished slavery throughout the United States. Arguably, the most prominent civil rights legislation since reconstruction in the U.S. came from the Civil Rights Act of 1964 prohibiting state sponsored discrimination based on "race, color, religion, or national origin." Florida based lawyer, Maura Curran, says the EU should act as the U.S. government acted in eliminating discrimination on U.S. territory. The EU can enforce its anti-discrimination policies against its member state Greece under the Maastrich Treaty principle of subsidiarity, which allows the European Community's central institutions to act "only if and insofar as the objectives of the proposed action can not be achieved by the member states."

In reaction to United Nations special envoy, Matthew Nimitz's mediation efforts concerning Greece's name dispute with its neighboring country The Republic of Macedonia, Greece instructed its United Nations representatives to deny the latest settlement offer set forth by the U.N. special envoy. Greek foreign ministry spokesman, George Koumoutsakos, stated that the present Greek government is merely following the same policy as all preceding Greek governments have in the last 10 years; basically, the Greek government takes these steps to reinforce and protect the country's negotiating position, says Koumoutsakos. Civil rights lawyer,

SOURCE:

https://mhrmi.org/news/2005_october17_e-article-forgotten-discrimination-in-the-european-union#

Lenny Bush, says it seems unconscionable how a modern European Union member state can, and still does, continue to negotiate a policy of purposeful state sponsored racial, religious, and national origin discrimination against minorities in the region.

Towards the end of June 2005 the American civil rights law firm of Merrit, Bush, Rollins, & Khodorovsky underscored accompanying examples of state sponsored discrimination by the Greek government for United States Secretary of State, Ms. Condoleeza Rice. Included in the action were documented examples of religious, racial, and national origin discrimination by the Greek government against Greek citizen minorities of Macedonian national origin living in Greece. Express human and civil rights violations by the Greek government were noted by the law firm as it quoted Greek citizen representatives, from the Greece based minority Rainbow Party, attesting to the fact that "[t]he problem...the Greek government diligently conceals is its...refusal to recognize the existence and to respect the rights of the Macedonian nation." Moreover, many Greek citizens added that "[t]his of course also entails the refusal to recognize the existence and the rights of the Macedonian minority in Greece."

Today, the dilemma of how to end state sponsored discrimination against minorities in Greece is again revisited by the international community, but the primary focus still fails to connect the Macedonia name issue to the problem of Greek state sponsored discrimination. Repeatedly, Greek commitments to anti-racist provisions as prescribed by the European Union, the Council of Europe, and the OSCE are systematically violated when there is a lack of international intervention.

The latest example of the Greek government's blind eye policy to hatred against religious minorities was apparent from the "First Pan-European Hate-Fest" incident. Only after an aggressive campaign by The Simon Wiesenthal Center to preclude and prohibit the neo-Nazi "First Pan-European Hate-Fest" scheduled for 16-18 September in the Peloponnese, the Greek government finally reacted to international pressure and announced that the "Hate-Fest" was prohibited.

The Macedonia name issue directly involves "the Greek government denying people of ethnic Macedonian national origin the international legal right of self-identification and the Greek government denying the repatriation and restitution of lands, territories, and resources which were occupied, used, confiscated, or damaged without the free and informed consent of marginalized ethnic minorities displaced from their homes by the Greek government," says civil rights attorney, Dmitry Merrit. According to Greek radio, the White House voiced objections to threats made by Greek Prime Minister Karamanlis as to Athens' intention to preclude Macedonia's accession to Euro-Atlantic Structures such as NATO or the EU merely on the premise of denying people of ethnic Macedonian national origin their right to self-identify under a country called "The Republic of Macedonia."

SOURCE:

https://mhrmi.org/news/2005_october17_e-article-forgotten-discrimination-in-the-european-union#

Negotiations as to this issue exceeded the decade mark, with no relief in sight. Many commentators, such as Dmitry Merrit, argue that the time is ripe for the E.U. to step up and act collectively by enforcing the end of state sponsored discrimination in Europe by E.U. member states. Merrit points out that at the end of the day a country's official name, such as The Republic of Macedonia, generally poses very little harm to ordinary people, but the harm posed by turning a blind eye to bigotry, prejudice, and fanaticism allows discrimination to thrive.

SOURCE:

https://mhrmi.org/news/2005_october17_e-article-forgotten-discrimination-in-the-european-union#

Thirty-Eighth Congress of the United States of America;

At the Second Session,

Began and held at the City of Washington, on Monday, the fifth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four

A RESOLUTION

Submitting to the legislatures of the several States a proposition to amend the Constitution of the United States

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

(two-thirds of both houses concurring) that the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which when ratified by three-fourths of said legislatures shall be valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the said Constitution, to-wit: Article XIII. Section 1. Neither Slaves nor involuntary Servants, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction. Section 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Speaker of the House of Representatives
H. Hamilton
Vice President of the United States
and President of the Senate

Approved February 1, 1865

Abraham Lincoln

PRIVATE LAWS

SOURCE:

https://www.archives.gov/files/milestone-documents/images/doc-040-big.jpg

Transcript

AMENDMENT XIII

Section 1.

Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

Section 2.

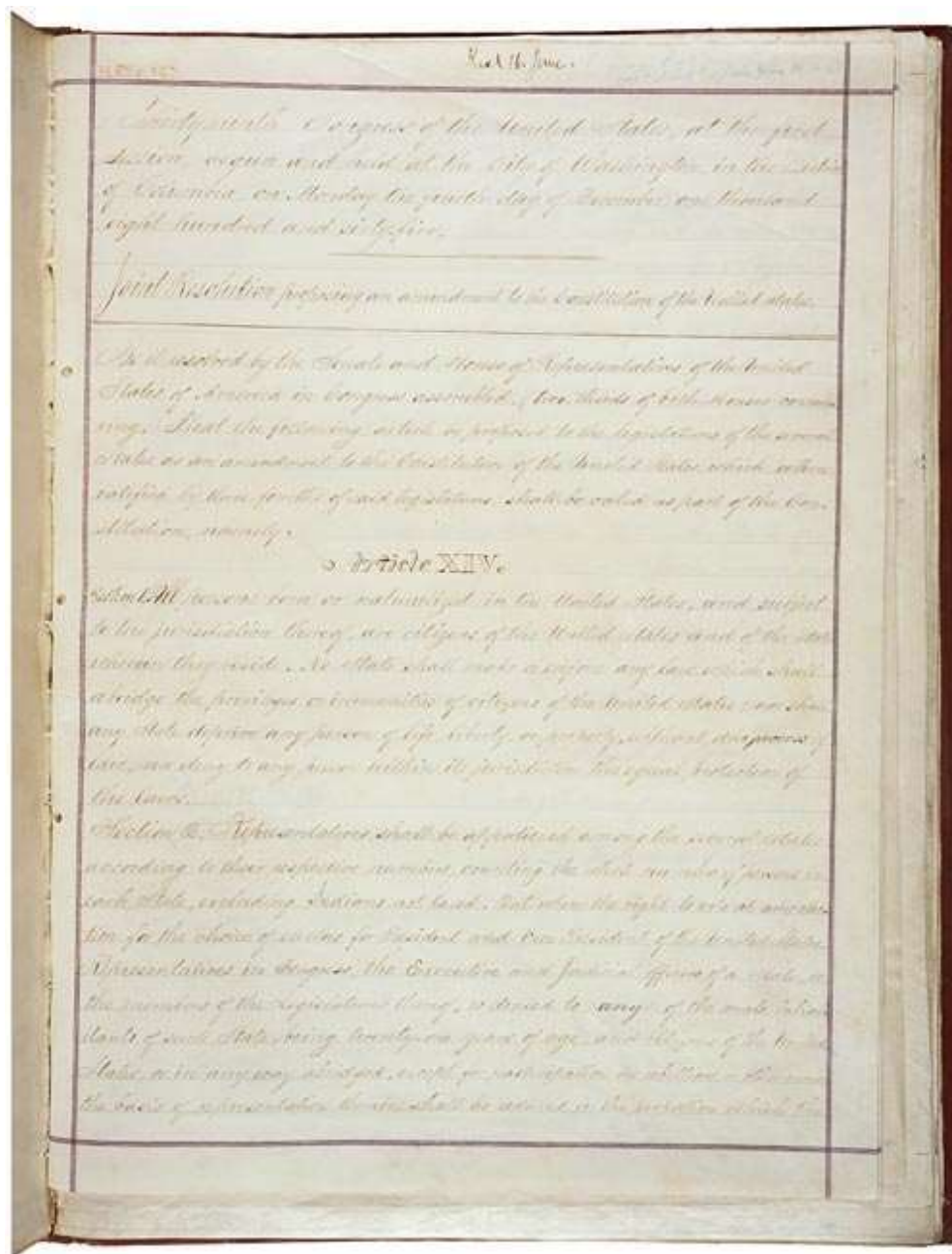
Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Passed by Congress January 31, 1865. Ratified December 6, 1865.

Note: A portion of Article IV, section 2, of the Constitution was superseded by the 13th Amendment.

source:

<https://www.archives.gov/milestone-documents/13th-amendment>



Recd. 16 June.

Constitution of the United States, at the great
Assembly held and read at the City of Washington in the State
of Virginia on Monday the ninth day of December one thousand
eight hundred and eighty five.

Joint Resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

As it agreed by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United
States of America in Congress assembled, two thirds of both Houses con-
curred, That the following article is proposed to the Legislatures of the several
States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States which when
ratified by three fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid as part of the Con-
stitution accordingly.

Article XIV.

Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject
to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State
where they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall
abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall
any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of
law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of
the laws.

Section 2. When a State shall be admitted as one of the several States,
according to their respective provisions, granting the great and sole power to
each State, excluding Indians not taxed, but when the right to vote at elec-
tion for the choice of senators for the United States and the President of the United States
in Congress, the Executive and judicial officers of a State, or
the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male white
Blacks of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United
States, or to any male citizen, or to any male person who has been
the basis of a representation in Congress, or in the Legislature of such State,

Transcript

AMENDMENT XIV

Section 1.

All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Section 2.

Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the Executive and Judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion, or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

Section 3.

No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

Section 4.

The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

Section 5.

The Congress shall have the power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

source:

<https://www.archives.gov/milestone-documents/14th-amendment>



Article V, U.S. Constitution

Article V

The Congress, whenever two thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the legislatures of two thirds of the several states, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the legislatures of three fourths of the several states, or by conventions in three fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress; provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no state, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

The U.S. National Archives and Records Administration

1-86-NARA-NARA or 1-866-272-6272

source:

<https://www.archives.gov/federal-register/constitution/article-v.html>

Last Updated: 16th April, 2023 10:17 IST

Spain Supports North Macedonia's Bid To Join EU: Spanish Foreign Minister

Spain backs North Macedonia's bid to join the European Union, the country's foreign minister said Friday. José Manuel Albares Bueno announced his country's support during a West Balkan tour that began Friday as he met with his North Macedonian counterpart, Bujar Osmani, in the capital of Skopje.

Europe | Written By [Associated Press Television News](#)



Image: AP

Spain backs North Macedonia's bid to join the European Union, the country's foreign minister said Friday.

José Manuel Albares Bueno announced his country's support during a West Balkan tour that began Friday as he met with his North Macedonian counterpart, Bujar Osmani, in the capital of Skopje.

North Macedonia and neighboring Albania have been candidate countries since 2005 and launched membership negotiations with the EU last year in a process that is expected to take years.

SOURCE

<https://www.republicworld.com/world-news/europe/spain-supports-north-macedonias-bid-to-join-eu-spanish-foreign-minister-articleshow.html>

Spain will take over the European Union's presidency from Sweden in July.

Albares told reporters at a joint news conference that his country "supports the European perspective of the Western Balkans as an EU policy for gradual integration."

"We want to strengthen our cooperation and I think that the opening of negotiations is a big step," Albares said.

Disputes with neighbors have held up accession talks for North Macedonia. A spat with Greece over the use of the name Macedonia and the region's ancient heritage lasted decades. The latest dispute, between North Macedonia and neighboring Bulgaria, an EU member since 2007, is also centered on Macedonian identity, as well as history, language and culture.

READ | EU begins accession negotiations with Albania and North Macedonia after two years

Bulgaria has said it will lift objections to the start of EU membership talks for North Macedonia in exchange for the country's agreement to acknowledge an ethnic Bulgarian minority in its constitution.

But the constitutional amendment requires a two-thirds majority, or 80 votes in the 120-seat parliament. The governing coalition led by the center-left Social Democrats is backed by only 64 lawmakers. The conservative opposition has publicly opposed the change to the constitution.

READ | North Macedonia: Police find 86 migrants from Pakistan, Syria & India crammed in truck; detains driver

Osmani said that North Macedonia "remains strongly committed to fulfilling the necessary obligations to continue the process of accession negotiations."

READ | Spanish PM Pedro Sanchez supports North Macedonia's EU bid

READ | Bulgaria, North Macedonia condemn ethnic-related violence

READ | 3 migrants and suspected smuggler injured in North Macedonia

SOURCE

<https://www.republicworld.com/world-news/europe/spain-supports-north-macedonias-bid-to-join-eu-spanish-foreign-minister-articleshow.html>

(Disclaimer: This story is auto-generated from a syndicated feed; only the image & headline may have been reworked by www.republicworld.com)

First Published: 16th April, 2023 10:17 IST

SOURCE

<https://www.republicworld.com/world-news/europe/spain-supports-north-macedonias-bid-to-join-eu-spanish-foreign-minister-articleshow.html>



The Ohrid Framework Agreement at 20: Professor Paul Williams' Contributions to a Long-Lasting Peace for Macedonia

Professor Williams traveled multiple times to Macedonia for conversations with leaders of various factions in the years following the



INTERNATIONAL AND COMPARATIVE LAW



INTERNATIONAL AND COMPARATIVE LAW (/IMPACT/INITIATIVES- PROGRAMS/INTERNATIONAL/)



(/)

source:

<https://www.wcl.american.edu/impact/initiatives-programs/international/news/the-ohrid-framework-agreement-at-20-professor-paul-williams-contributio...>

The Ohrid Framework Agreement at 20: Professor Paul Williams' Contributions to a Long-Lasting Peace for Macedonia

Professor Williams traveled multiple times to Macedonia for conversations with leaders of various factions in the years following the country's 1991 declaration of independence and the signing of the Ohrid Framework Agreement in August 2001. That agreement paved the way towards greater stability as a result of enhanced participation and representation of the Albanian minority population in the government, local institutions and other public bodies. The agreement was brokered by a group of mediators, and involved the country's four leading political parties at the time. A four-year term was set as a target date to implement the provisions of the agreement.

During a commemorative conference held in Macedonia in August 2021 celebrating the 20 year anniversary of the Ohrid Agreement, Professor Williams highlighted that early on during the development of the Macedonian state, its leaders were already aware of the need for legal solutions to the problems. They also recognized that using international law, including the International Court of Justice, could be a tool to peacefully solve the outstanding issues. He underlined how important it was that the political forces were all united towards the general goal of a peaceful solution. This unity amidst the ethnic tensions that were ongoing in the country is remarkable. At the time, Macedonia was embedded in a context of regional conflicts involving Croatia, Serbia, Kosovo, whose leaders showed less regard for international legal solutions but instead opted for the use of force to settle questions of boundaries and national minorities.

The Ohrid Agreements have become an example for peace processes in many parts of the world, although rarely those processes have been as successful as the Macedonian case. Even today, with the historical perspective of the senseless sufferings during the Balkan wars and the historic conflicts of the Middle East, the world continues to be stricken into local and regional conflict zones in Yemen, Sudan, Ethiopia, and Syria. The Macedonian experience could be a valuable guide for finding a viable solution towards a better future for all, but it seems that for the time being it will be hard to expand this good practice.

[View the full recording of Professor Paul Williams' remarks here.](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kx1kwTeP64s&t=722s)

(<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kx1kwTeP64s&t=722s>.)

source:

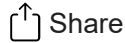
<https://www.wcl.american.edu/impact/initiatives-programs/international/news/the-ohrid-framework-agreement-at-20-professor-paul-williams-contributio...>

Decentralization, or Euro-Discrimination?



Metodija A. Koloski · Follow

4 min read · Mar 1, 2017



By demarcating governmental privileges under an arbitrary twenty percentile ethnic pretext, the Ohrid Framework Agreement polarizes people based on their ethnic identifications.

By Steve Gligorov, J.D. and Metodija A. Koloski

This article was published by International Affairs Forum on November 3, 2004. I am republishing on Medium.

Generally, minorities in the United States often take pride with the fact they are all equal under the law, regardless of their historical or ethnic background. This means that discrimination in the United States, based on race or ethnicity, by the government is generally illegal. Acts of the government that involve factors such as race or ethnicity are generally inherently suspect. These acts usually face what is

source: <https://medium.com/@metokoloski/decentralization-or-euro-discrimination-a57473d58a0a>

called “strict scrutiny” in the courts, and these ethnic based divisions are almost always deemed unconstitutional in discrimination cases.

This precedent is now challenged. Under pressure of the European Union, the OSCE, and NATO, the United States formed a partnership, which helped facilitate the Ohrid Framework Agreement in 2001. Critics now argue that despite good intentions underlying the Ohrid Framework Agreement, it neglects basic tenets of American law, history, and culture.

Weighed against the background of American Constitutional Law, the Framework Agreement uses racial or ethnic classifications, which are presumptively invalid and would not likely be upheld in courts of the United States. Yet, United States Ambassador to Macedonia, Lawrence Butler, asserts that *“we and our experts have look[ed] at it hard and it meets the minimum technical criteria for successful municipalities, it increases the ethnic diversity of municipalities, not decreases but increases it.”* Legal experts in the United States disagree, however.

Legal scholars say the Ohrid Framework Agreement is inherently flawed despite its *“Non-Discrimination and Equitable Representation”* section under part 4 of the document. One major flaw comes in the form of special governmental privileges granted to minorities making up *“at least 20 percent of the population.”* This objective discriminatory criterion deems the document not ostensibly facially neutral. Ironically, the Framework asserts that it *“will promote the peaceful and harmonious development of civil society while respecting the ethnic identity and the interests of all Macedonian citizens.”* There are thousands of Macedonian citizens of various ethnic backgrounds who make up less than 20 percent of the population, but the Ohrid Framework unequivocally discriminates against these citizens.

Under the Framework’s principle dubbed *“positive discrimination,”* ethnic groups composing 19 percent of the population, or less, are not entitled to the special privileges such as official national language status or selective enrollment by state universities. According to the 2000 U.S. Census, approximately 30 percent of the U.S. population currently belongs to a racial or ethnic minority group. Under the Ohrid Framework Agreement only minorities that make up 20 percent of the population, or more, in certain areas are entitled to governmentally sponsored privileges, but the remaining minorities are effectively marginalized by exclusion.

The maxim that “*all are equal under law*” is something Americans take pride in. Under no circumstance should this principle be eroded, says New York minority rights attorney Dmitry Merrit. Applying the Ohrid Framework Agreement in the United States would put many minority groups out in the cold. This includes Blacks, Hispanics, Asians, and especially, Multiracial Americans. According to the 2000 U.S. Census, approximately 6.8 million Americans — 2.4 percent of the total U.S. population — self-identify with two or more racial categories. The highest concentrations of Multiracial Americans live in Alaska, California, Hawaii, and Washington.

Public pressure against fulfillment of the Framework Agreement surfaced in the form of large public protests against race-based decentralization. The Constitutional requirement for Referendum put democratic power back in the hands of the people when over 150,000 signed a petition against the Framework. On November 07, 2004 the polls may determine, at least in part, the future of the marred Framework Agreement. Many argue the Framework legislates in a vacuum because it ignores documented regional race-based discrimination against ethnic Macedonians residing in Greece, Bulgaria, and Albania.

The Ohrid Framework Agreement requires revision, says Merrit. First, the Framework forces Multiracial Macedonians, or other minorities categorized under the 19 percentile or less category, to identify with a majority group or another super minority group in hope of qualifying for special governmental privileges. Second, by demarcating governmental privileges under an arbitrary twenty percentile ethnic pretext, the Ohrid Framework Agreement polarizes people based on their ethnic identifications. Ultimately, polarizing and marginalizing people based on their ethnic identity does not comport with the intent of the Framework Agreement, which is to respect “*the ethnic identity and the interests of all Macedonian citizens,*” says Merrit. The Supreme Court of the United States has repeatedly held that “a racial classification, regardless of purported motivation, is presumptively invalid.”

Many minority rights groups, such as the Macedonian Association of Professionals and Students of Washington D.C. are calling for a serious review of the Ohrid Framework Agreement. Arizona lawyer, Michael Rollins, says “*it is better to do something carefully now, and get it right at the beginning, instead of later trying to*

repair dramatic societal effects of governmental discrimination.” Ultimately, Ambassador Lawrence Butler’s statements, encouraging ratification of an un-revised Ohrid Framework Agreement, appear to be inconsistent with American norms, values, and laws.

Groups arguing in favor of a revised Ohrid Framework Agreement demand that the new edition be more representative of American norms and Equal Protection laws despite pressures from the European Union or the OSCE. This issue calls into question whether favoring certain ethnic minorities, while blatantly discriminating against others, can increase ethnic diversity in a multi-ethnic province. Critics say this policy merely propounds ethnic tensions and fosters resentment with minorities who remain the targets of a newfound form of government sponsored discrimination.

Race

History

Macedonia

Minorities

Europe



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Written by Metodija A. Koloski

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Co-Founder and President, United Macedonian Diaspora (UMD); Board Member, Macedonian Language E-Learning Center; Honorary Board, [Welcome.us](https://www.welcome.us); T: @MetodijaKoloski

Drafted By Visiting Professor Steve Gligorov And Assistant Dan Predescu
Spring 2023 Research And Study Materials For The Faculty Of Law
University "St. Kliment Ohridski" - Bitola (UKLO) Founded 1979
Универзитет „Св. Климент Охридски" - Битола

Open Discussion With Legal Argument and Legal Analysis

ARGUMENT #1:

- The European Union (hereinafter “EU”) **needs Republic of Macedonia, now known as N. Macedonia (hereinafter “Macedonia”) much more** than Macedonia needs the European Union, in part, because the EU is falsely selling its discriminatory legal solutions applied in Macedonia as “successful” in “regard for international legal solutions” and “to settle questions of boundaries and national minorities.”¹ Macedonia implemented various EU furthered accords, such as the Ohrid Framework Agreement² and the Prespa Agreement³, in essentially an EU effort to curb supposed institutional minority discrimination; more specifically, it is argued by Professor Steve Gligorov that this is another example of failed EU imposed solutions because the Ohrid Framework Agreement does nothing for (in fact, it harms) the most vulnerable minority groups such as the Roma.⁴ Professor Paul Williams summarizes the EU perspective, as he and the EU, essentially ignore the most vulnerable minorities in Macedonia while highlighting “[T]he [M]acedonian experience” as a potential “valuable guide for finding a viable solution

¹ American University Washington College of Law “*The Ohrid Framework Agreement at 20: Professor Paul Williams’ Contributions to a Long-Lasting Peace for Macedonia*”

<https://www.wcl.american.edu/impact/initiatives-programs/international/news/the-ohrid-framework-agreement-at-20-professor-paul-williams-contributions-to-a-long-lasting-peace-for-macedonia/>

² University of Notre Dame Kroc Institute for International Peace Studies “*Ohrid Agreement Date Signed: 13 August, 2001*” <https://peaceaccords.nd.edu/accord/ohrid-agreement>

³ UN News Global perspective Human stories “*UN chief hails victory of ‘political will’ in historic Republic of North Macedonia accord*” <https://news.un.org/en/story/2019/02/1032731>

⁴ “*Decentralization, or Euro-Discrimination?*” By Steve Gligorov, J.D. and Metodija A. Koloski <https://medium.com/@metokoloski/decentralization-or-euro-discrimination-a57473d58a0a> ; see also, “*Implementing ECHR judgments: New factsheet on Roma and Travellers*” Department for the Execution of Judgments of the European Court of Human Rights Strasbourg 8 February 2022; “*Thematic Factsheet*” <https://rm.coe.int/thematic-factsheet-roma-travellers-eng/1680a551a6>

towards a better future for all;” **except for the most vulnerable minorities**, such as the Roma, who arguably suffer some of the greatest harms from EU imposed governmental institutional racism.⁵

- Moreover, the evidence presented in the attached above and below exhibits/footnotes essentially establishes the EU, as a government body, which failed (and continues to fail) to resolve “...*Its Institutional Racism Problems*”⁶ and **therefore the EU gains from the disparately impacted labor law policies and subsequent trade law economic advantages via the tremendous lop-sided institutional legal gap of Macedonia running an EU imposed costly & ineffective minority rights legal system that supposedly precludes minority racism on its territory in line with EU pathways**. Where as, arguably the EU at-large operates unscrupulous“...*Institutional Racism*”⁷ and gains from the legally deficient disparate two-tiered legal system that treats economically disparate class citizens (and their respective states) differently than those preferred member states and their respective citizens (and especially the marginalizing discrimination among

⁵ American University Washington College of Law “*The Ohrid Framework Agreement at 20: Professor Paul Williams’ Contributions to a Long-Lasting Peace for Macedonia*” <https://www.wcl.american.edu/impact/initiatives-programs/international/news/the-ohrid-framework-agreement-at-20-professor-paul-williams-contributions-to-a-long-lasting-peace-for-macedonia/> , but see: “*Decentralization, or Euro-Discrimination?*” By Steve Gligorov, J.D. and Metodija A. Koloski <https://medium.com/@metokoloski/decentralization-or-euro-discrimination-a57473d58a0a> ; and, see also, “*Implementing ECHR judgments: New factsheet on Roma and Travellers*” Department for the Execution of Judgments of the European Court of Human Rights Strasbourg 8 February 2022; “*Thematic Factsheet*” <https://rm.coe.int/thematic-factsheet-roma-travellers-eng/1680a551a6>

⁶ “*The EU Needs To Face Its Institutional Racism Problem*” <https://www.aljazeera.com/opinions/2021/3/29/the-eu-needs-to-face-its-institutional-racism-problem> ; see also, Report A9-0254/2022 European Parliament; “*REPORT on racial justice, non-discrimination and anti-racism in the EU*” 19.10.2022 - (2022/2005(INI)) Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs Rapporteur: Evin Incir https://www.europarl.europa.eu/doceo/document/A-9-2022-0254_EN.html ; see also, “*EU legislation and policies to address racial and ethnic discrimination*” EPRS | European Parliamentary Research Service, Author: David de Groot, Members’ Research Service PE 690.525 - May 2022 [https://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/BRIE/2021/690525/EPRS_BRI\(2021\)690525_EN.pdf](https://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/BRIE/2021/690525/EPRS_BRI(2021)690525_EN.pdf)

⁷ “*The EU Needs To Face Its Institutional Racism Problem*” <https://www.aljazeera.com/opinions/2021/3/29/the-eu-needs-to-face-its-institutional-racism-problem> ; see also, Report A9-0254/2022 European Parliament; “*REPORT on racial justice, non-discrimination and anti-racism in the EU*” 19.10.2022 - (2022/2005(INI)) Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs Rapporteur: Evin Incir https://www.europarl.europa.eu/doceo/document/A-9-2022-0254_EN.html ; see also, “*EU legislation and policies to address racial and ethnic discrimination*” EPRS | European Parliamentary Research Service, Author: David de Groot, Members’ Research Service PE 690.525 - May 2022 [https://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/BRIE/2021/690525/EPRS_BRI\(2021\)690525_EN.pdf](https://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/BRIE/2021/690525/EPRS_BRI(2021)690525_EN.pdf)

disparate class would-be/EU member states - think of various Institutional Discrimination issues on the territories of: Greece vis a vis discriminated Macedonian Race/Ethnicity⁸; Bulgaria vis a vis discriminated Macedonian Race/Ethnicity⁹; Spain vis a vis discriminated Catalonia;¹⁰ Spain vis a vis Basque Country;¹¹ UK vis a vis Scotland;¹² and, among others, UK vis a vis Ireland¹³) based on their respective race, religion, national origin, language, culture and the like.

⁸ "Forgotten Discrimination in the European Union" by Mary Meeker & Steve Gligorov, Esq., https://mhrmi.org/news/2005_october17_e-article-forgotten-discrimination-in-the-european-union#

⁹ "DESTROYING ETHNIC IDENTITY: SELECTIVE PERSECUTION OF MACEDONIANS IN BULGARIA" by Theodore Zang Jr., Staff Counsel at Helsinki Watch based on interviews conducted in Bulgaria between October 1990 and January 1991 by Lois Whitman and Theodore Zang Jr. <https://www.hrw.org/reports/pdfs/b/bulgaria/bulgaria912.pdf>

¹⁰ Catalannews "Row in Brussels over 'linguistic discrimination' in Catalonia" <https://www.catalannews.com/society-science/item/row-in-brussels-over-linguistic-discrimination-in-catalonia> ; see also, "THE CASE OF SERIOUS LANGUAGE DISCRIMINATION OF CATALAN-SPEAKING CITIZENS IN SPAIN

Report presented to the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights for the 3rd cycle of the Universal Periodic Review."

<https://uprdoc.ohchr.org/uprweb/downloadfile.aspx?filename=7310&file=EnglishTranslation>

¹¹ National Geographic "How the Basques became an autonomous community within Spain" By ERIN BLAKEMORE

<https://www.nationalgeographic.com/history/article/how-basques-became-autonomous-community-spain> ;

see also "Basque-language discrimination cases Submitted to the COMEX HIZKUNTZ ESKUBIDEEN BEHATOKIA EUSKARAREN GIZARTE ERAKUNDEEN KONTSEILUA"

<https://kontseilua.eus/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/Basque-language-discrimination-cases-2020.pdf>

¹² LEXOLOGY Article dated February 3 2021 "Accent discrimination, codeswitching and UK equality law" By Lewis Silkin LLP | United Kingdom; Olivia Lawrence, Tom Heys, Terrel Douglas

<https://www.lexology.com/Commentary/employment-immigration/united-kingdom/lewis-silkin/accent-discrimination-codeswitching-and-uk-equality-law>

citing: "Accent Bias in Britain Attitudes to Accents in Britain and Implications for Fair Access Project Report" By Professor Erez Levon, Queen Mary University of London; Professor Devyani Sharma, Queen Mary University of London; Dr. Dominic Watt, University of York; Christina Perry, Queen Mary University of London <https://accentbiasbritain.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/02/Accent-Bias-Report-2020.pdf>

¹³ University Of Rochester 100 years on: The partition of Ireland explained May 10, 2021 "University of Rochester historian Stewart Weaver explains the causes and consequences of the partition of Ireland in 1921." By Sandra Knispel <https://www.rochester.edu/newscenter/partition-of-ireland-explained-477342/> ;

see also, articles, all followed by see also, LEXOLOGY Article dated February 3 2021 "Accent discrimination, codeswitching and UK equality law" By Lewis Silkin LLP | United Kingdom; Olivia Lawrence, Tom Heys, Terrel Douglas

<https://www.lexology.com/Commentary/employment-immigration/united-kingdom/lewis-silkin/accent-discrimination-codeswitching-and-uk-equality-law>; citing: "Accent Bias in Britain Attitudes to Accents in Britain and Implications for Fair Access Project Report" By Professor Erez Levon, Queen Mary University of London; Professor Devyani Sharma, Queen Mary University of London; Dr. Dominic Watt, University of York; Christina Perry, Queen Mary University of London

<https://accentbiasbritain.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/02/Accent-Bias-Report-2020.pdf>

ARGUMENT #2:

- As a better way, than the circular reasoned EU legal mechanisms referenced above, an alternative legal methodology towards resolving EU furthered institutional racism means completely breaking from the projection-ingrained EU “business as usual” ...”danger [sic] that EU governments will go back to...,” their typical disparately impacting methodologies¹⁴ and instead, opt in for legal mechanisms to be in place so as to give viable binding pathways to confront the obvious discriminatory legal issues via judiciary-based legal voices for all marginalized minorities, not just selected minorities; thus, essentially impose legally binding court safeguarded due process methods and respective remedies equally applicable for all minorities. Furthermore, aggregate government-binding court powers and systems actually give at least some direct pathway to minority legal voices before judicial audiences, while contemporaneously granting injunctive power to courts to preclude governments of acting in furtherance of any such violative discriminatory acts or behaviors. The United States efforts to eliminate institutional racism in America, may serve as a much better example especially because of the affirmative on-going civil rights laws remaining a viable work-in-progress model. The United States Supreme Court insisted that eliminating racial bias in the selection of juries is necessary “to preserve the public confidence upon which our system of criminal justice depends.” 3 Foster v. Chatman, 136 S. Ct. 1737, 1760 (2016) (Alito, J., concurring). This approach transcends throughout the fabric of U.S. Courts via the common law mechanism of Stare Decisis, among others. Unlike “[t]he

¹⁴“The EU Needs To Face Its Institutional Racism Problem”

<https://www.aljazeera.com/opinions/2021/3/29/the-eu-needs-to-face-its-institutional-racism-problem> ; see also, Report A9-0254/2022 European Parliament; “REPORT on racial justice, non-discrimination and anti-racism in the EU” 19.10.2022 - (2022/2005(INI)) Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs Rapporteur: Evin Incir https://www.europarl.europa.eu/doceo/document/A-9-2022-0254_EN.html ; see also, “EU legislation and policies to address racial and ethnic discrimination” EPRS | European Parliamentary Research Service, Author: David de Groot, Members’ Research Service PE 690.525 - May 2022 [https://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/BRIE/2021/690525/EPRS_BRI\(2021\)690525_EN.pdf](https://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/BRIE/2021/690525/EPRS_BRI(2021)690525_EN.pdf)

*EU”... which”Needs To Face Its Institutional Racism Problem,”*¹⁵ and thus fails to preserve public confidence, especially of Macedonian minorities in Greece,¹⁶ Bulgaria¹⁷, and elsewhere in EU Member states, while contemporaneously failing to preserve public confidence of other disparate minorities, such as the Roma.¹⁸

- **Conversely**, Macedonia hypothetically negotiating and requesting enactment of American styled Constitutional Common Law pathways for affected classes of Macedonian minorities via Treaties (particularly as to enjoining direct racist/discriminatory EU institutional activities against respective Macedonian ethnic origin, race, identity, religion, language) to further preclude disparate discrimination against ethnic Macedonians in institutional EU systems by way of bilateral Treaties with Bulgaria and Greece, for example, would further alleviate active EU Institutional Discrimination against citizens of Macedonian respective ethnic origin, religion, race, language. Likely a better option when juxtaposed to the present EU pathway which basically offers Republic of Macedonia the ability to engage in paper genocide of the Macedonian race, language, national origin, culture, name identity, inter alia by proxy, with an EU encouraging a so called “multi-ethnic” Macedonia government to simply erase on paper the Macedonian Civilization with no Macedonian national-origin, language, religion, race, or other cultural advocacy pro-Macedonian

¹⁵ “*The EU Needs To Face Its Institutional Racism Problem*”

<https://www.aljazeera.com/opinions/2021/3/29/the-eu-needs-to-face-its-institutional-racism-problem>; see also, Report A9-0254/2022 European Parliament; “*REPORT on racial justice, non-discrimination and anti-racism in the EU*” 19.10.2022 - (2022/2005(INI)) Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs Rapporteur: Evin Incir https://www.europarl.europa.eu/doceo/document/A-9-2022-0254_EN.html; see also, “*EU legislation and policies to address racial and ethnic discrimination*” EPRS | European Parliamentary Research Service, Author: David de Groot, Members’ Research Service PE 690.525 - May 2022

[https://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/BRIE/2021/690525/EPRS_BRI\(2021\)690525_EN.pdf](https://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/BRIE/2021/690525/EPRS_BRI(2021)690525_EN.pdf)

¹⁶ “*UMD CONDEMNS ATTACK ON MACEDONIAN RELIGIOUS LEADER IN GREECE*”

<https://umdiaspora.org/2023/03/06/umd-condemns-attack-on-macedonian-religious-leader-in-greece/>

¹⁷ “*DESTROYING ETHNIC IDENTITY: SELECTIVE PERSECUTION OF MACEDONIANS IN BULGARIA*”

by Theodore Zang Jr., Staff Counsel at Helsinki Watch based on interviews conducted in Bulgaria between October 1990 and January 1991 by Lois Whitman and Theodore Zang Jr.

<https://www.hrw.org/reports/pdfs/b/bulgaria/bulgaria912.pdf>

¹⁸ “*Decentralization, or Euro-Discrimination?*” By Steve Gligorov, J.D. and Metodija A. Koloski

<https://medium.com/@metokoloski/decentralization-or-euro-discrimination-a57473d58a0a>; see also, “*Implementing ECHR judgments: New factsheet on Roma and Travellers*” Department for the Execution of Judgments of the European Court of Human Rights Strasbourg 8 February 2022; “*Thematic Factsheet*” <https://rm.coe.int/thematic-factsheet-roma-travellers-eng/1680a551a6>

identity amicus groups at the negotiation table.¹⁹ A Macedonian ethnic-origin/race legal rights U.S. Supreme Court-like common law pathway within Macedonia and the EU member states by way of Treaty would arguably better preclude discrimination against citizens of ethnic Macedonian national origin, language, religion and the like in Macedonia and the greater EU by giving a legal voice to an affected class of Macedonian persons, that otherwise remains discriminated within EU Borders.²⁰ Instead, the current EU simply offers Macedonian citizens, and non-citizens, of ethnic Macedonian origin/race, and the like, an EU “business as usual” institutionally government-to-government “negotiated” wiping out on paper of Macedonian race, Macedonian national origin, Macedonian identity, Macedonian language, Macedonian religion, Macedonian name, culture and relevant history, effectively not giving a legal voice to an affected class of Macedonian persons.²¹ (See *“Spain Supports North Macedonia’s Bid To Join EU: Spanish Foreign Minister”*) <https://www.republicworld.com/world-news/europe/spain-supports-north-macedonias-bid-to-join-eu-spanish-foreign-minister-articleshow.html>).

- Positive consequences of Macedonia avoiding EU member state status, and instead achieving an American “Freely Associated

¹⁹ *“Spain Supports North Macedonia’s Bid To Join EU: Spanish Foreign Minister”*

<https://www.republicworld.com/world-news/europe/spain-supports-north-macedonias-bid-to-join-eu-spanish-foreign-minister-articleshow.html>

²⁰ *“Forgotten Discrimination in the European Union”* by Mary Meeker & Steve Gligorov, Esq.,

https://mhrmi.org/news/2005_october17_e-article-forgotten-discrimination-in-the-european-union# ; see

also, *“UMD CONDEMNS ATTACK ON MACEDONIAN RELIGIOUS LEADER IN GREECE”*

<https://umdiaspora.org/2023/03/06/umd-condemns-attack-on-macedonian-religious-leader-in-greece/> ;

see also, *“DESTROYING ETHNIC IDENTITY: SELECTIVE PERSECUTION OF MACEDONIANS IN BULGARIA”* by Theodore Zang Jr., Staff Counsel at Helsinki Watch based on interviews conducted in Bulgaria between October 1990 and January 1991 by Lois Whitman and Theodore Zang Jr.

<https://www.hrw.org/reports/pdfs/b/bulgaria/bulgaria912.pdf>

²¹ *“Spain Supports North Macedonia’s Bid To Join EU: Spanish Foreign Minister”*

<https://www.republicworld.com/world-news/europe/spain-supports-north-macedonias-bid-to-join-eu-spanish-foreign-minister-articleshow.html> ; see also, *“DESTROYING ETHNIC IDENTITY: SELECTIVE PERSECUTION OF MACEDONIANS IN BULGARIA”* by Theodore Zang Jr., Staff Counsel at Helsinki

Watch based on interviews conducted in Bulgaria between October 1990 and January 1991 by Lois Whitman and Theodore Zang Jr. <https://www.hrw.org/reports/pdfs/b/bulgaria/bulgaria912.pdf> ; see

also, *“The EU Needs To Face Its Institutional Racism Problem”*

<https://www.aljazeera.com/opinions/2021/3/29/the-eu-needs-to-face-its-institutional-racism-problem>

State”²² status, arguably furthers this end and the decrease of racism against citizens who identify as Macedonian (due to potential American Constitutional Law influence upon respective EU members via Treaty; thus, arguably precluding as a matter of law, governmental discrimination of Macedonian minorities within respective EU member states) and also further aiding Macedonia to contemporaneously gain tremendous favorable light via economic, trade, and other relations with the United States including visa free travel to the United States.²³ Therefore, **Macedonia can and should deal directly with Washington DC** as opposed to being a EU discriminated surrogate to Washington DC; moreover, this writing attempts to underscore and highlight the value of understanding, while hypothetically, applying the American Common Law System and its beneficial Constitutional legal effects on Macedonia.²⁴

As a “Freely Associated State”²⁵ Macedonia shall arguably be able to make bilateral legal agreements with the diverse respective European Union

²² “United States Geological Survey, Department of the Interior: How are U.S. states, territories, and commonwealths designated in the Geographic Names Information System?” <https://www.usgs.gov/faqs/how-are-us-states-territories-and-commonwealths-designated-geographic-names-information-system>

²³ “EUROPEAN DISCRIMINATION OR AMERICAN FREE ASSOCIATION, A CHOICE MACEDONIA MUST MAKE” by Steve Gligorov, Original Co-founder of United Macedonian Diaspora; Dan Predescu Bitolski vesnik izdaden na 5 04 23 god. (ВИДИ ВТ ВЕЧНИК 5 04 23 ГОД.); see also, <https://pelanet.mk/?p=56864>

²⁴ “Unnoticed 1st Amendment Abuses” by Steve Gligorov J.D. and Metodija A. Koloski <https://freepress.org/article/unnoticed-1st-amendment-abuses> ; see also, “Destruction of National Monuments” by Steve Gligorov, J.D. and Metodija A. Koloski <https://freepress.org/article/destruction-national-monuments> ; see also, “EUROPEAN DISCRIMINATION OR AMERICAN FREE ASSOCIATION, A CHOICE MACEDONIA MUST MAKE” by Steve Gligorov, Original Co-founder of United Macedonian Diaspora; Dan Predescu Bitolski vesnik izdaden na 5 04 23 god. (ВИДИ ВТ ВЕЧНИК 5 04 23 ГОД.); see also, <https://pelanet.mk/?p=56864> ; see also, “United States Geological Survey under Department of the Interior How are U.S. states, territories, and commonwealths designated in the Geographic Names Information System?” <https://www.usgs.gov/faqs/how-are-us-states-territories-and-commonwealths-designated-geographic-names-information-system>

²⁵ “EUROPEAN DISCRIMINATION OR AMERICAN FREE ASSOCIATION, A CHOICE MACEDONIA MUST MAKE” by Steve Gligorov, Original Co-founder of United Macedonian Diaspora; Dan Predescu Bitolski vesnik izdaden na 5 04 23 god. (ВИДИ ВТ ВЕЧНИК 5 04 23 ГОД.); see also, <https://pelanet.mk/?p=56864> ; see also, “United States Geological Survey under Department of the Interior How are U.S. states, territories, and commonwealths designated in the Geographic Names Information System?” <https://www.usgs.gov/faqs/how-are-us-states-territories-and-commonwealths-designated-geographic-names-information-system>

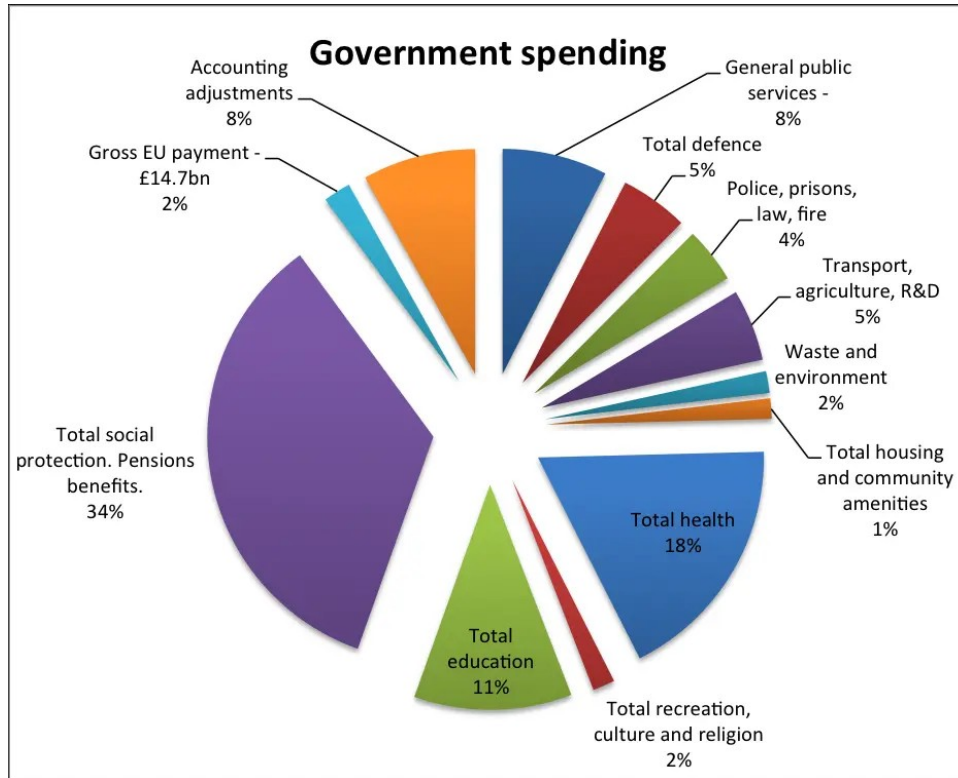
states one-on-one; such as with Hungary directly, Poland directly, France directly etc. Essentially, **when beneficial and convenient for Macedonia and on Macedonia's terms**, and then on the converse, as a “Freely Associated State” of America, Macedonia shall arguably be better positioned to pick and choose when to enter into certain legal agreements with the European Union as an economic block vs. individually with member states because numerous security and economic matters shall be stabilized by the “Freely Associated State” pathway, thus giving Macedonia ability to negotiate under much less duress of such issues. In addition, these negotiations should occur only when **mutually** beneficial for Macedonia and other states, and on Macedonia's U.S. anti-discrimination Constitutional law-like terms as well, as opposed to status quo because Macedonia being essentially trapped under a failing EU institutional discrimination bureaucracy, or worse yet, as a future EU member state where in many instances with countries, such as Bulgaria and Greece, Macedonia shall be expected to have zero options on Macedonian race-based discriminatory matters. Thus, actively and continuously negatively impacting Macedonian and foreign citizens of Macedonian race, ethnic origin, religion, language, culture etc, **while leaving no permanent preclusive remedy at law for such marginalized Macedonian groups under the instant EU approach.**

Applying The Dollars and Cents of an American “Freely Associated State” legal system to Macedonia: literally!

The post pandemic and post Ukraine war European Union is now a very different European Union than that of the pre 2018 European Union. The instant post pandemic European Union arguably faces an even longer and deeper negative trend towards internal strife than that of the 2019 EU because of serious head winds from a poorly managed pandemic (even bigger discrimination issues²⁶) and a raging brutal war on the continent;

²⁶ “The EU Needs To Face Its Institutional Racism Problem” <https://www.aljazeera.com/opinions/2021/3/29/the-eu-needs-to-face-its-institutional-racism-problem> ; see also, Report A9-0254/2022 European Parliament; “REPORT on racial justice, non-discrimination and anti-racism in the EU” 19.10.2022 - (2022/2005(INI)) Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs Rapporteur: Evin Incir https://www.europarl.europa.eu/doceo/document/A-9-2022-0254_EN.html ;

neither war, nor pandemic existed in an already struggling post BREXIT 2019 EU (See also, UK vs EU cost benefit graph below and its article "Disadvantages of EU Membership 28 July 2019 by Tejvan Pettinger" <https://www.economicshelp.org/europe/disadvantages-eu/>).



“Source: Gov.UK – though they give a confusing figure of EU spending at £3bn, which is less than agreed measure, so I [Tejvan Pettinger] adapted figures to use £14.7bn – which is generally accepted”

As an outsider (non-EU member), or especially as a “Freely Associated State” (a sort of “American Union member”), arguably applying the above BREXIT arguments to Macedonia, it quickly becomes clear Macedonia shall have double the legal leverage to enter into binding legal agreements and multiple levels of diplomacy and economic markets of the European Union per se, and EU’s respective members independently and or

see also, “EU legislation and policies to address racial and ethnic discrimination” EPRS | European Parliamentary Research Service, Author: David de Groot, Members’ Research Service PE 690.525 - May 2022
[https://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/BRIE/2021/690525/EPRS_BRI\(2021\)690525_EN.pdf](https://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/BRIE/2021/690525/EPRS_BRI(2021)690525_EN.pdf)

collectively, but not necessarily as a EU block (For example: a hypothetical 4-way treaty on religious studies between Greece, Albania, Serbia and Macedonia maybe multilateral, yet not EU wide).

Arguably, under such status Macedonia has **even more leverage** in this field, if Macedonia engages the legal pathway to becoming the fourth country in the world to move towards an **“American Union”** in the form of a “Freely Associated State” (and not a European Union member state). Such as the 3 existing Freely Associated States: a) Republic Of The Marshall Islands; b) Federated States of Micronesia; and, c) Republic of Palau.

Which Potentially Means:

- Highly likely good paying U.S. Dollar-based American service contracts directly to Macedonia and Macedonian businesses on the Macedonia territory due to the increased US footprint (volume) and expressly under the amended US Government Compacts of Freely Associated States which generally are reviewed semiannually in two, bilateral, joint economic management committees²⁷, and in addition, from US Government discretionary funds provided annually to another US Government Department by the Congress known as “TAP” funding; flexible in its use and application, TAP money is meant to be a “gap” filler for keeping the economic conditions steady.²⁸
- Through legally negotiated bilateral compacts, commerce in Macedonia shall likely increase for numerous reasons as a Freely Associated State, in part, because Macedonian Citizens transiting to and from the United States (learning and engaging with the United States) with **NO USA VISA REQUIREMENTS** amounts to a potential movement of people (that alone increases tremendous economic opportunity for both Macedonia and other United States territories);

²⁷“U.S. Department of the Interior Freely Associated States United States’ Interests in the Freely Associated States” <https://www.doi.gov/ocl/freely-associated-states>

²⁸“U.S. Department of the Interior Freely Associated States United States’ Interests in the Freely Associated States” <https://www.doi.gov/ocl/freely-associated-states>

moreover, children of **Macedonian citizens** born in the United States shall be axiomatically **deemed US Citizens**.²⁹

- **No European Union** budget draining middle men with **strict race-based religious and language discriminatory European Union commission edicts**; and the **stability of a US Army** as opposed to no EU Army; and, potential instability due to no EU ARMY.
- **Preservation of the Macedonian Denar** resulting in **much greater monetary flexibility** (think of Greece crisis and Varoufakis arguments in favor of dropping the rigid Euro currency in favor of return to the Greek Drachma currency); and,
- No high pressure on Macedonia to pursue the EU dictated disparate discriminatory austerity policies.
- No less effective high priced products such as European typhoons or British tornadoes, but instead the **most advanced US military weapons** because the **US military will be responsible** for national **defense of Macedonia**.

The US Dollar remains the world reserve currency, despite global headwinds against the U.S. Dollar. Seemingly, under a “Freely Associated State,” mechanism, the USA would be responsible for the defense of Macedonia. Nonetheless, negotiation and application of the very financially lucrative and giant economic sector of the US military industrial complex industries and the power of the US Congress, arguably opens a Macedonian national defense sector that shall enjoy both NATO level defense and direct US military defense spending along with direct US Congressional spending access to the entire US military power and all the economic advantages to the local Macedonian territories and communities hypothetically servicing matters such as American aircraft crews, American tanks and their respective crews and their respective families, among many others.³⁰ This lucrative and profitable endeavor remains something that the **EU simply can not offer and can not compete with**.

²⁹ Possibly excluding children of Diplomats

³⁰ “PwC’s global aerospace and defense: Annual performance and outlook 2022 edition”

<https://www.pwc.com/us/en/industries/industrial-products/library/aerospace-defense-review-and-forecast.html>

And Most Important From An American Common Law & Constitutional Law perspective:

As a Freely Associated American State the likelihood of race-based, national origin, religious, language, and other U.S. deemed unconstitutional discrimination by the European Union (and its member states) shall tremendously decrease because the European Union collectively (and member states independently at bilateral talks) will essentially find themselves explaining (in many instances with cross-aisle seated U.S. Ambassadors and other US Agency heads) why the American Bill Of Rights and Civil Rights laws should not apply to an American Freely Associated State.

Also, via bilateral legal agreements, essentially the US Bill Of Rights, and US common law stemming there from, can be imposed by Macedonia on European Union member states and other neighbors; such as Bulgaria, such as Greece, such as Kosovo, such as Albania, and such as Serbia; essentially, serving as a much more fair and balanced mechanism to curb the pervasive “institutional” EU racism against the Macedonian nation across the EU chess-board.³¹

(see also: “*The EU Needs To Face Its Institutional Racism Problem*”
<https://www.aljazeera.com/opinions/2021/3/29/the-eu-needs-to-face-its-institutional-racism-problem>)

Freely Associated States – the word “state” is used here in the international sense as an independent country with the exception that the United States is responsible for their defense.

See Exhibit That Follows:

³¹“ICJ RULING EXPOSES NATO DUPLICITY GREECE UNINTENTIONALLY HINTS AT REAL ROOT CAUSE OF “NAME DISPUTE”” Citing: Steve Gligorov; *Case of Sidiropoulos and Others v. Greece* (1997); the *Case of Ouranio Toxo and Others v. Greece* (2005) *Europe’s Court of Human Rights*; violating Article 43 of the *Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms against Greek citizens of Macedonian ethnic origin*.
<https://umdiaspora.org/2011/12/14/icj-ruling-exposes-nato-duplicity-greece-unintentionally-hints-at-real-root-cause-of-qname-dispute/> ; see also,
<https://www.prnewswire.com/news-releases/icj-ruling-exposes-nato-duplicity-greece-unintentionally-hints-at-real-root-cause-of-name-dispute-135583413.html>

“How are U.S. States, Territories, and Commonwealths designated in the geographic names information system?”³²

³² “United States Geological Survey under Department of the Interior *“How are U.S. states, territories, and commonwealths designated in the Geographic Names Information System?”*
<https://www.usgs.gov/faqs/how-are-us-states-territories-and-commonwealths-designated-geographic-names-information-system>

How are U.S. states, territories, and commonwealths designated in the Geographic Names Information System?

Several categories with different meanings and requirements fall under the jurisdiction of the United States and are contained in the [Geographic Names Information System \(GNIS\)](#) data.

States and DC

- 50 States plus the Federal District known as District of Columbia

Commonwealths

- Puerto Rico (Caribbean)
- Northern Marianas Islands (Pacific) (former Trust Territory of the United Nations elected by plebiscite to join the U.S.)

Territories (various types)

- Guam (Pacific) (physically part of the Marianas Islands but politically separate)
- American Samoa (Pacific)
- U.S. Virgin Islands (Caribbean) (uses “U.S.” in name to distinguish from neighboring British Virgin Islands)

Miscellaneous Insular or Outlying Areas - No permanent population. Periodically inhabited by military personnel or scientists, otherwise uninhabited.

- Baker Island (Pacific)
- Howland Island (Pacific)
- Jarvis Island (Pacific)
- Palmyra Atoll (an atoll is a coral reef) (Pacific)
- Johnston Island (Pacific)
- Kingman Reef (Pacific)
- Midway Islands (Pacific)

SOURCE:

<https://www.usgs.gov/faqs/how-are-us-states-territories-and-commonwealths-designated-geographic-names-information-system>

- Wake Island (Pacific)
- Navassa Island (Caribbean)

Freely Associated States – The word “State” is used here in the international sense as an independent country with the exception that the United States is responsible for their defense.

- **Federated States of Micronesia** (Pacific) (Former United Nations Trust Territory elected by plebiscite to become "independent")
- **Republic of the Marshall Islands** (Pacific) (Former United Nations Trust Territory elected by plebiscite to become "independent")
- **Republic of Palau** (Pacific) (Former portion of a United Nations Trust Territory elected by plebiscite to become "independent")

Note: Corn Islands and Swan Islands were formerly U.S. but were ceded to Nicaragua and Honduras, respectively. Also, Serrana Bank and Roncador Bank were ceded by the U.S. to Colombia. All of these are in the Caribbean.

SOURCE:

<https://www.usgs.gov/faqs/how-are-us-states-territories-and-commonwealths-designated-geographic-names-information-system>

Писмо од САД

Европска дискриминација или Американско здружение, избор кој Македонија мора да го направи

Пишува: Стив Глигоров

Република Македонија, сега "Северна Македонија" доживува расна дискриминација против граѓаните од Северна Македонија, Америка и Европска Унија од македонско етничко потекло, јазик и култура, соодветно.

вно здружение додека истовремено обезбедува прекин на дискриминацијата на македонската раса, јазик и култура во европскиот континент особено во смисла на Наслов VII од Законот за граѓански права од 1964 година кој може да биде билатерално

те групи за застапување ќе го користат сопствениот зачуван суверенитет на НАТО, заедно со потенцијалното ВЕТО на НАТО за понатамошно влијание на ЕУ правното олеснување во однос на дискриминацијата на малцинствата на македонски јазик

ик, додека говорителите на македонскиот јазик кои се слично лоцирани во ЕУ околности добиваат различен третман.

Според член 1 од Северноатлантскиот договор, Македонија ќе ја искористи моќта на нивното целосно вето во НАТО, убед-

или арбитража според член 1 од Северноатлантскиот договор нешто што Македонија не може да го реализира во постојните погрешни рамки на Европската унија.

Неуспехот од страна на Европската унија да ги позјами американските гаранции според Законот за правата на Соединетите Држави во врска со: нема расна дискриминација, слобода на вероисповед и слобода на говор е причината зошто на сите граѓани од македонско етничко потекло ќе им биде подобро Македонија да употреби целосно Вето во НАТО и да бара правда според членот 1 од Северноатлантскиот договор наспроти влезот во Европската унија. Особено затоа што, како идна Е.У. членка, Македонија може неправедно да биде обврзана да ги следи директивите на Европската комисија засновани на расна основа без право на вето на Комисијата.

Така, Македонија добива повеќе потпора во меѓународната заедница со едноставно останување цврст сојузник на САД, суверена членка на НАТО и на крајот трансформирајќи се во "американска слободно здружена држава", слична по форма на Федералните држави на Микронезија наместо да се приклучи кон Европската унија и да наследат зголемена дискриминација со можно намалување на македонскиот суверенитет пред Европск-

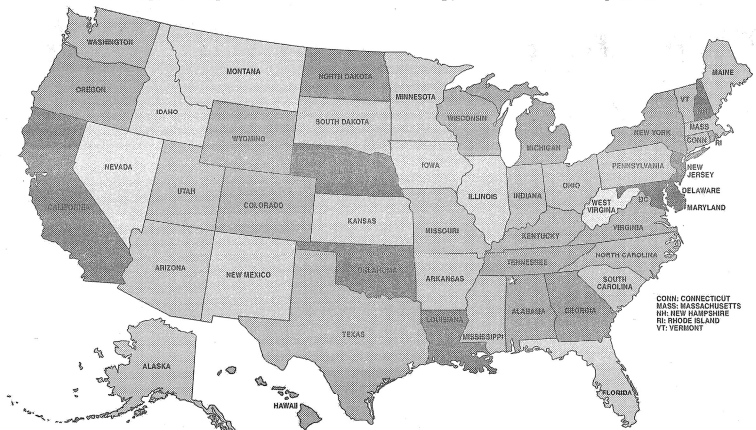


Преминувањето во "американска слободно здружена др-

инкорпориран со сите ЕУ земјичленки со Договорот со "Американска слободно здружена

без разлика дали во ЕУ или државите на НАТО. Тука треба да се земе во предвид сличноста со

увајќи ги земјите да бараат решенија против непријателската расна дискриминација преку зако-



ава", наместо во дискриминирана Е.У. земја-членка, ги решава грижите на Македонското држа-

држава Македонија". Македонските владини функционери блиски со приватни-

бугарските и албанските граѓани кои уживаат супериорен третман со нивниот соодветен јаз-



EUROPEAN DISCRIMINATION OR AMERICAN FREE ASSOCIATION, A CHOICE MACEDONIA MUST MAKE

Republic of Macedonia now "North Macedonia," experiences European Union governmental race-based discrimination against North Macedonian, American and European Union citizens of Macedonian ethnic-origin, language, and culture respectively.

Conversion to an "American Freely Associated State," rather than a discriminated E.U. member state, resolves Macedonian State Association concerns while contemporaneously insures cessation of discrimination against Macedonian race, language and culture on the E.U. continent especially within the meaning of Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 which can be incorporated bilaterally with all E.U. member states by Treaty with "The American Freely Associated State of Macedonia."

Macedonian government officials closely with private advocacy groups shall use their own NATO preserved sovereignty coupled with a potential NATO VETO to further leverage E.U. legal relief regarding discrimination against Macedonian language minorities whether in E.U. or NATO states. Focusing on similarly situated Bulgarian and Albanian citizens who enjoy superior treatment with their respective language, while Macedonian language speakers are accorded disparate treatment under similarly situated E.U. circumstances.

Under Article 1 of the North Atlantic Treaty, Macedonia shall leverage the power of their full NATO veto persuading countries to seek resolution against hostile race-based discrimination through lawful and peaceful procedures of inquiry, mediation, conciliation, or arbitration under Article 1 of the North Atlantic Treaty (something Macedonia cannot due within existing flawed European Union framework).

Failure by the European Union to borrow American guarantees under the Bill of Rights of the United States regarding: no race-based discrimination, freedom of religion, and freedom of speech is why all citizens of Macedonian ethnic origin are better served by Macedonia leveraging a full NATO veto to seek justice under Article 1 of the North Atlantic Treaty as opposed to joining the European Union. Especially because, as a future E.U. member, Macedonia may unjustly be obligated to follow race-based directives of the European Commission without any veto power upon the Commission.

Thus, Macedonia gains more leverage in the international community by simply remaining a staunch U.S. ally, sovereign NATO member, and ultimately transforming into an "American Freely Associated State," similar in form to Federated States of Micronesia instead of joining the European Union and inheriting increased discrimination with a possible decrease of Macedonian sovereignty before the European Commission and other European Union countries.

Sтив Глигоров, Original Co-founder of United Macedonian Diaspora; Dan Predescu

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По средбата на градоначалничкој Тони Коњановски со првиот човек на ЕСМ Васко Ковачевски и на РЕК "Бишола" Пеце Мајтевски



Во организација на Best Event Awards Macedonia



Фестивалот "Илинденски денови" награден за најдобар настан на државна институција за 2022 година

Фестивалот на народни игри и песни "Илинденски денови" дојде со исклучително признание.

Стручното жири на BEAM - Best Event Awards Macedonia и нивните организатори, деновите на гала церемонија во Скопје, на фестивалот "Илинденски денови" кој со децении го организира Центарот за култура од Битола му додели "Награда за најдобар настан на државна институција за 2022 година".

Републичкиот фестивал на народни песни и игри "Илинденски денови" отвори нови хоризонти за развој и афирмација, како и успешна презентација и заштита на меѓународното и домашното нематеријано културно наследство - истакна директорката на Центарот за култура Битола, Маја Андоновска-Илијевски по добивањето на наградата.

Поштомно на с. 9

Ќе се формира Координативно тело за побрза реализација на топлификација на Битола

АД ЕСМ и ЕСМ Топлификација Битола очекуваат целосна поддршка и соработка од Општина Битола во процесот на изградба на топловодниот систем низ Битола, порача генералниот директор на компанијата, Васко Ковачевски, по средбата со првиот човек на Општината Битола, Тони Коњановски.

Ковачевски и директорот на ЕСМ Топлификација Битола, Горан Козаров, го запознаа градоначалничкој Коњановски со деталите од проектот за изградбата на мрежата на топловодот низ градот.

Топлификацијата ќе стигне до 35 институции под државна и локална надлежност и тие имаат обврска само да ги подготват сопствените инсталации да ја примат топлата вода. Сите трошоци за спроведувањето на топловодот до објектите, како и изградбата на топлоизмерувачи во секој од нив, се на товар на АД ЕСМ. Системот треба да биде ставен во функција во текот на грејната сезона на 2025/2026 година. По извршувањето на оваа фаза од изградбата, останува отворена можноста на топловодот да се приклучат и индивидуални и колек-

тивни станбени згради.

Со цел навремена подготовка на објектите, на средбата беше договорено формирање на Координативно тело во кое ќе бидат вклучени стручни лица од двете страни што ќе обезбеди побрза и поефикасна реализација на проектот.

Вкупната вредност на проектот Топлификација на Битола, Новаци и Могила изнесува 46 милиони евра од кои 39 милиони евра се средства од КФВ банка, а 7 милиони евра се сопствени средства на АД ЕСМ, беше речено на средбата.

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бул. 1-ви Мај ББ, 7000 Битола
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EUROPEAN DISCRIMINATION OR AMERICAN FREE ASSOCIATION, A CHOICE MACEDONIA MUST MAKE

April 23, 2023 admin



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source:

<https://pelanet.mk/?p=56864>

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Steve Gligorov, Original Co-founder of United Macedonian Diaspora; Dan Predescu

ЕВРОПСКА ДИСКРИМИНАЦИЈА ИЛИ АМЕРИКАНСКО ЗДРУЖЕНИЕ, ИЗБОР КОЈ МАКЕДОНИЈА МОРА ДА ГО НАПРАВИ

Република Македонија сега „Северна Македонија“ доживува расна дискриминација против граѓаните од Северна Македонија, Америка и Европска Унија од македонско етничко потекло, јазик и култура, соодветно.

Преминувањето во „американска слободно здружена држава“, наместо во дискриминирана Е.У. земја-членка, ги решава грижите на Македонското државно здружение додека истовремено обезбедува прекин на дискриминацијата на македонската раса, јазик и култура во европскиот континент особено во смисла на Наслов VII од Законот за граѓански права од 1964 година кој може да биде билатерално инкорпориран со сите ЕУ земји-членки со Договорот со „Американската слободно здружена држава Македонија“.

source:

<https://pelanet.mk/?p=56864>

Македонските владини функционери блиски со приватните групи за застапување ќе го користат сопствениот зачуван суверенитет на НАТО, заедно со потенцијалното ВЕТО на НАТО за понатамошно влијание на ЕУ правното олеснување во однос на дискриминацијата на малцинствата на македонски јазик без разлика дали во ЕУ или државите на НАТО. Тука треба да се земе во предвид сличноста со бугарските и албанските граѓани кои уживаат супериорен третман со нивниот соодветен јазик, додека говорителите на македонскиот јазик кои се слично лоцирани во ЕУ околности добиваат различен третман.

Според член 1 од Северноатлантскиот договор, Македонија ќе ја искористи моќта на нивното целосно вето во НАТО, убедувајќи ги земјите да бараат решение против непријателската расна дискриминација преку законски и мирни процедури на истрага, посредување, помирување или арбитража според член 1 од Северноатлантскиот договор [нешто што Македонија не може да го реализира во постојните погрешни рамки на Европската унија].

Неуспехот од страна на Европската унија да ги позајми американските гаранции според Законот за правата на Соединетите Држави во врска со: нема расна дискриминација, слобода на вероисповед и слобода на говор е причината зошто на сите граѓани од македонско етничко потекло ќе им биде подобро Македонија да употреби целосно Вето во НАТО и да бара правда според членот 1 од Северноатлантскиот договор наспроти влезот во Европската унија. Особено затоа што, како идна Е.У. членка, Македонија може неправедно да биде обврзана да ги следи директивите на Европската комисија засновани на расна основа без право на вето на Комисијата.

Така, Македонија добива повеќе потпора во меѓународната заедница со едноставно останување цврст сојузник на САД, суверена членка на НАТО и на крајот трансформирајќи се во „американска слободно здружена држава“, слична по форма на Федералните држави на Микронезија наместо да се приклучи кон Европската унија и да наследи зголемена дискриминација со можно намалување на македонскиот суверенитет пред Европската комисија и другите земји од Европската Унија.

*Стив Глигоров, Оригинален ко-основач на Обединета македонска дијаспора;
Ден Предеску*

END OF
LECTURE 1