

In its desire to suppress the **RasSene/RusSian Civilization**, Europe erased from both its **collective memory** and **scientific research** the **EthRusscan** foundation of Roman Law – even though the **EthRuscan legal schools** were the basis for transmitting legal knowledge during the most developed phases of Roman jurisprudence.

However, **no multidisciplinary study of Roman Law** can be truly logical and **RazUman (Raz-Understood)** unless one first grasps the **AzBuka of Law**, namely the following facts:

1. That **RAZUm (Raz + Um = Sacred Consciousness)** was the name of the **faith of the ancient SlaVs**, who believed that ancestors are resurrected **through the birth of children** – a concept in harmony with the Orthodox understanding of the Divine.

These people simultaneously called themselves:

- a. **RAz or RAs**, which meant «Rod Az / Clan of the Primordial Beginning», where **Az / the First Principle** was **Kolo**, the sacred Circle that creates the **wreath of life** on Earth. Therefore, they also called themselves:
 - b. **KoloVeni**, from which the term **SloVeni/SlaVs** was erroneously derived, since in ancient Latin, the letter «K» **was never written at the beginning of a word**, except in foreign terms such as *KalenDe*, *Karthago*, etc.
2. That **Rome** was originally called **RAz** or **RAs**, as it was also a **clan-based community**, where belonging was determined by affiliation to a **gens (rod / kin)**.
 3. That the term *ius*, as well as the earlier term *fas*, designated **Az** – not merely as a concept of law, but as a **phenomenon: Law** from **God**, which is also a **process** (*naPravo / o desnicu*), as still reflected in the English language: *down right* (from above to below), *right* (to the right hand), *right* (law / justice).
 4. That the word «*iustitia / justice*» derives from the Serbian word «*usta*» (**mouth / speech**). Thus, in a courtroom, **iustitia** refers to **those who have the right to speak** – through a complaint, a response, or oral arguments: namely, the **plaintiff and the defendant**. The **judge does not speak on behalf of justice**, but ensures the **Ustenje / Justitia** between two equal parties, preserving the **sacred duality** of the **KoloVene Az**, as the **cosmic union of the Sun and Mother Earth**.

Božidar Mitrović was able to write the textbook «SlaVic Law» **because he had already written** the textbook «**The Terminological War Against the People of RAs (the Rus and the Srb(i))**», in which he **exposed the technique of renaming a once-unified people** as part of **ethnic engineering designed to pit the SloVeni/ SlaVs against one another** – the well-known strategy: «**Divide et impera / Divide and rule**».

Roman law recognized **international public law** because Rome aspired to conquer the entire world. Through various international treaties, it assigned different legal statuses to conquered peoples, in order to pit them against one another and thereby facilitate their subjugation.

From that early period, the name for this law survived: «**Ratio scripta**», which originally meant: **RazSene / RasSene Scribal Law**, because legal scribes carved (*scribere* = to cut) the law onto wooden tablets, a material considered sacred by the **EthRuscan / RasSene / SlaVs**.

Through terminological distortions, the name **Ratio scripta** was retroactively given an abstract meaning, which is unfoundedly attributed to:

- ❖ Roman law as «**written reason**», even though **Justinian's Institutes** clearly differentiate between *ius scriptum* (written law) and *ius non scriptum* (unwritten law);
- ❖ Justinian's codification, especially by the Glossators, who treated it as something «**non-contradictory** and **ahistorical** – a **dogma** which should simply be **understood properly using logical tools**».

Proof of the SlaVic origin and meaning of the ancient term **RazSene / RasSene scribalia** can also be found in the terminological changes made by Gaius Julius Caesar during the Gallic Wars, when he Latinized the names of the **KoloVene / SloVenske / SlaVic** territories in what was later called «**Gaul**»:

- a. The term **KoloVetia** was transformed into **HelVetia**, even though **Helios** is not merely «**the Sun**», but a complex notion of **Kolo – the movement of Mother Earth around the Sun**, from which (**Helios**) the fabricated term **Ilios / Illyrians** was later derived.

- b. The term **RazSija** was transformed into:

❖ **Ratia**, or

❖ **Ra(c)ia** (as found on **SlaVic** maps), even though both are faint traces of the original name **RazSija** and result from the ongoing suppression of the **KoloVeni (SloVeni/SlaVs)** through genocide, assimilation, ethnic cleansing, and the **Terminological War** – the invention of new peoples, new religions, and hundreds of other strategies.

- c. The name **RazSija** was also Latinized into: **Ruthenia**, which even today still means the same: **RazSija**, or **RazSiya**, or in modern **Serbian**: **RUsSija** (compare also the metal *ruthenium* – *Russia*).

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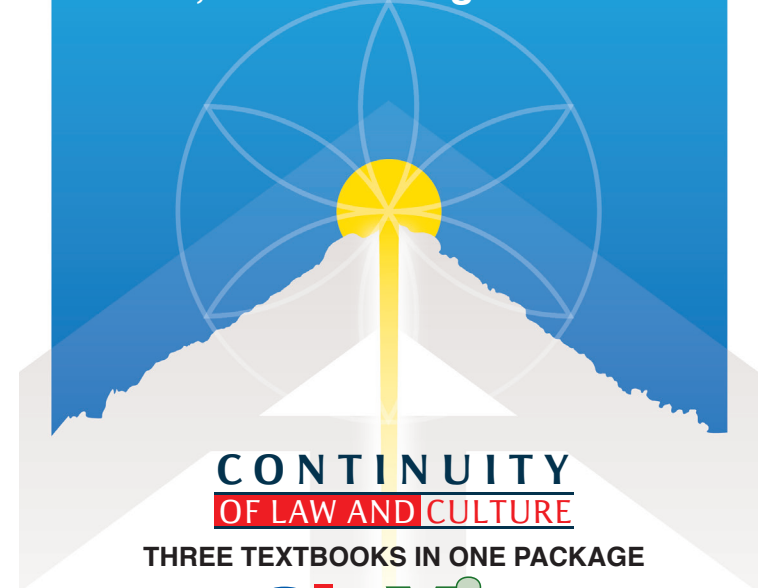


INSTITUTE OF MULTIDISCIPLINARY SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

**CONTINUITY
OF LAW & CULTURE**
KoloVens/SlaVs
FROM THE EPOCH OF LEPENSKI VIR AND VINČA



Professor Božidar Mitrović,
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**SlaVic
LAW**
**EthRUSCO-ROMAN
LAW**
**RECLAMATION/CLAIM
LAW**

Leading Scientific Organization and Publisher:
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on the Continuity of Law and Culture of the
KoloVeni/SlaVs – from the epochs of Lepenski
Vir and Vinča

The textbook «SlaVic Law» is the first volume in the three-part edition: «Continuity of Law and Culture». It presents, for the first time, the origin of law from its «manifestation» during the Mesolithic era – as the beam of visual fascination «A/Az» seen at the Lepenski Vir archaeological site on the day of the summer solstice, June 21/20. This textbook offers an analysis of the origin and continuity of law, known in legal family classifications as «SlaVic Law». Its full title is: «SlaVic Law of the KoloVeni/ RasSeni/EthRusci – from the epochs of Lepenski Vir and Vinča», emphasizing through its very name that the largest ethnoses in Europe – the SlaVs – was already known by the name «RAz» 12,200 years ago during the epoch of Lepenski Vir. This term «RAz» signified «the People of Az / the People/Kin of the Primordial Beginning», as the people of RAs (Srb/i) referred to themselves up until 1848. For our ancestors at the time of Lepenski Vir, Az was understood as Kolo – the sacred Circle, which creates the «wreath of life» on Earth. Therefore, they also called themselves KoloVeni, though the Latins later misread this name as «SloVeni/SlaVs», since they never wrote the letter «K» at the beginning of words, except in foreign terms such as KalenDe and Karthago, which themselves were of Venetic (modern PhoeniCian) origin. The once well-known and academically recognized discipline of SlaVic Law was expelled from legal education by the Bolsheviks in 1917 in Russia, and after 1944 in other Slavic countries as well. Božidar Mitrović revived this subject within his scientific research and reintroduced it into academic teaching at the Faculty of Law, MNEPU University in Moscow in 2014.

This book exposes how, in order to conceal the fact that Rome was originally named RAz or RAs, and to obscure the EthRuscan – that is, SlaVs/ Rus origin of Roman Law, the entire history of the SloVeni/SlaVs up to the 5th century was erased – the greatest theft in the history of mankind.

Therefore, the textbook presents the continuity of SlaVic Law and Culture, offering reliable scientific evidence that there exists not only the continuity of human culture and law, but, above all, the continuity of SlaVic/KoloVene culture and law. Indeed, in the epoch of Lepenski Vir, the word culture arose from the RasSene / SerBian / SlaVs word Kolo, which held a divine meaning.

On the Apennines: Wooden sticks VINDICTA and STIPULA; In Britain: The MAGIC WAND; In SlaVic Law: (New) TOD / GOD-YEAR / GROWTH RING

Textbook «EthRusco–Roman Law» presents the RasSene / EthRuscan, i.e. SlaVs roots of the sacrality of Roman law, alongside the history of EthRusco–Roman law and the institutions of Roman private law – tracing their origin from the agnatic (fire/ogan-based) family as the primary social unit. Law did not originate as the result of a legislative body or the monopoly of physical coercion. Rather, it emerged from below, from the very foundation of kin – of the (na)Rod, the family. Therefore, ius gentium – the Law of the Gens (kin) – is not only the foundation of law, but also survived as a vital component of the later system of ius civile, that is, Roman civil law, or more precisely, Roman private law. The concept of manus – as the sacral foundation of Roman law – and the ritual of mancipatio becomes RazUman (Raz-Understood) only when viewed through the lens of SlaVic Law, since the people of Ras believed that the heavenly Kolo – «the movement of Mother Earth around the Sun» – is reflected:

- ❖ in the human fingers, in the form of papillary circles and on the fingernails as the resurrection of the Sun; and
- ❖ in the tree rings visible in the cross-section of wood (thus: vindicatio / stipula), through which, in Lepenski Vir, the SloVeni/SlaVs determined their secret knowledge: the KoloDar / KalenDar.

The original name of the city of Rome was RAz, or RAs, as it was founded by the Rod Az – that is, the Clan of the Kolo / SloVeni/SlaVs (which the Roman military and religious oligarchy continues to suppress to this day). This is why they propagate the fabricated myth of the Slavic migration (allegedly after the fall of Rome in 476 A.D.), which can be traced through the transformation of RAz / RAs into Rome (Rim) – a process analogous to the transformation of the concept RazSija through RoUzSija into RosSija / Russia.

These transformations occurred through:

1. the inversion of the sign Az, written in Latin as: RVm
2. its representation through the ideographic sign «i» where the dot is the Sun, and the vertical line the Sunray / Spirit of God (or as the letter «u/S»: KoloVrat), leading to the spelling: Rim / Pim
3. the rendering of the circle/Kolo in the form and meaning of RomA
4. and in Polish, ancient Rome is: Starożytny Rzym

The textbook includes (with numerous footnotes): the origin of law, a logical explanation of the sacral nature of EthRusco–Roman law, epochs in the development of law and power, detailed treatment of the institutions of family law, status law, property law / real rights, obligations law, including the development of contract law through stipulatio to written contracts (when the occupied Egypt, through papyrus, began the ideological occupation of Europe via desert ideologies), forms of procedural law, and institutions of inheritance law.

Prof. D. Stojčević and Prof. C. Sanfilippo: VINDICTA is a symbol of the spear (hasta) and of self-help, of legal authority

The third volume is the textbook «Reclamation/ Claim Law», a new applied science within the field of contract law, focused on breaches of contract and the resolution of such disputes prior to court or arbitration proceedings.

Its first edition, published in 1991 under the title «Claims in International Trade», marked a return to Roman law in the former USSR.

Božidar Mitrović was the first to establish that the term «reclamation» (reklamacija) is a complex legal concept, which includes:

1. a Notice of Breach – a report on the breach or the imminent breach of contract;
2. Evidence of Breach – proofs confirming the breach or the likelihood of breach;
3. Evidence of Notice of Breach – proof that the notice was submitted in a timely manner;
4. Reclamation Demands as Substantive Remedies – legal instruments intended to prevent the breach of contract, remedy an existing breach and/or its consequences, or to apply sanctions for the breach (Remedies);
5. Evidence of Remedies – substantiation of the demands regarding the breach, in a material-legal sense;
6. Reclamation Demands in a Procedural Sense (Claim) – the formal act of submitting the complete material-legal demands along with all evidence of the breach to the opposing party (Claim);
7. Evidence of Claim – proof of timely submission of the formal claim.

The textbooks contain detailed indexes of terms, facilitating learning and necessary legal comparisons.

These books will be essential to professors and students of the subject «EthRusco–Roman Law», the revived discipline «SlaVic Law», and the new discipline «Reclamation/Claim Law», but also to a broader audience of readers and scholars – including archaeologists, historians, linguists, historians of mathematics, medicine, and architecture – all those who wish to transcend current dogmas, which are nothing less than a denial of science itself.

Prof. B. Mitrović: The wooden VINDICTA/STIPULA and the manus (hand) contain the GROWTH RING / GODs – the source of sacredness in Roman Law

We invite you to purchase the books of Professor Božidar Mitrović, LLD., Doctor of Laws, at the following prices:

- I. 12,000 dinars – the three-volume edition «The Continuity of Law and Culture», including:
 1. the textbook «SlaVic LAW»;
 2. the textbook «Etruscan-ROMAN LAW»;
 3. the textbook «RECLAMATION LAW (LAW OF CLAIMS)» on breaches of contracts.
- II. 12,000 dinars – the book «KoloVeni (SlaVs) and the Continuity of Culture and Law», 300 x 300 mm, 756 full-colour pages, devoted to the ancient history of the KoloVens/SlaVs,
- III. 2,000 dinars – the book «AzBucal MathEmatlcs of Vinča», 220 x 220 mm, 180 full-colour pages.
- IV. 1,500 dinars – the guide to Moscow and the ancient history of the SlaVs: «THE SECRET OF THE RUSSIAN TEMPLE and the Continuity of SlaVic Culture, Law and Architecture», 100 x 210 mm, 72 full-colour pages.
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You may also support our activities aimed at promoting the INTANGIBLE CULTURAL HERITAGE of the Serbs/SlaVs beginning with the epochs of Lepenski Vir, Starchevo, and Vinča.

By doing so, you will contribute to the promotion of Professor Božidar Mitrović's scientific discoveries, which make it possible to uncover the ancient history of the SlaVs, the largest ethnic group in Europe, and thereby help provide a definitive answer to the following question:

«Do the SlaVs have (the right to) a history prior to the 5th century?»

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