

The Murder and Birth of Nations

Target America: Global Jihad and the Planned Destruction of National Sovereignty

The recent burning of the U.S. Embassy in Serbia was a response to the Bush Administration recognizing Kosovo's separation and independence from Serbia. Kosovo represents the religious heritage of Serbia's Christians and many Christian churches have already been destroyed by Muslim extremists there. Taking Kosovo from Serbia is comparable to taking Jerusalem, the capital of the Jewish people, from Israel.

President Bush said that Kosovo, in its declaration of independence on February 17, had "willingly assumed the responsibilities assigned to it under the Ahtisaari Plan." President Bush said that the United States formally recognized Kosovo as a sovereign and independent nation. But who is Ahtisaari? Martti Ahtisaari is the United Nations envoy who arranged for the process that led to Kosovo's independence. But he was accused of taking bribes to bring this about. The charges have not been investigated by either the U.N. or the U.S. State Department.

Analysts Greg Copley and Dr. Marios Evriviades have coined terms for two of the phenomena which we are witnessing today: **cratocide**, the murder of nations; and **cratogenesis**, the birth of nations. Copley says, "That's what we will see increasingly over the coming few decades as the world re-defines its structures: nations disappearing and appearing."

Hillary Clinton didn't mention Kosovo in her February 25 foreign policy speech at George Washington University, except to say it was one of the "challenging spots" on the "global map." However, the attendance of her "long time friend" General Wesley Clark at the event spoke volumes. Clark ran her husband's illegal war there, on behalf of Muslim extremists, and she supported it.

Clark, who insists that the U.S. decision to go to war in Iraq was a misjudgment based on scanty evidence, ran Clinton's NATO war against Yugoslavia on behalf of the terrorist Kosovo Liberation Army (KLA). Thousands of innocent people in Serbia, Yugoslavia's main province, were killed to stop an alleged "genocide" by Yugoslavia against Kosovo that was not in fact taking place. Investigations determined that a couple thousand had died in the civil war there.



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Kosovo was a province of Yugoslavia and the military intervention of the U.S. and NATO, a defensive alliance, was unprecedented. It was far more controversial than the policy of regime change in Iraq, which was a policy of Clinton, Bush and the Congress. Kosovo was never a threat to the U.S., and Yugoslavian President Slobodan Milosevic didn't even pretend to have weapons of mass destruction.

Never before in history have NATO and the U.N. presided over the deliberate destruction of a sovereign state.

This happened through the following steps.

- First, President Clinton turned NATO into an offensive military force, without ratification of a new NATO treaty by the Senate, and ordered military intervention to benefit the mostly Albanian Muslim population of Kosovo, which was trying to secede. The CIA issued a January 2000 report that essentially whitewashed the nature of the KLA and claimed it was pro-American. The only public release of this dubious report came through Democratic Rep. Elliot Engel, in a posting on the website of the National Albanian American Council, which supports an Albanian Muslim takeover of Kosovo.
- Second, Clinton conducted the war through executive orders without any congressional approval in advance. Congress never authorized this war, making the intervention illegal under the War Powers Act. A "settlement" of the conflict, U.N. Security Council resolution 1244, said that the international community, operating through the U.N., would respect Serbia's sovereignty over Kosovo. That promise has now been broken by Bush, acting upon the recommendations of the U.N. envoy Ahtisaari.

Hillary Clinton, Barack Obama and John McCain all joined Bush in issuing statements hailing Kosovo's declaration of independence from Serbia, which has taken the seat of the former Yugoslavia at the U.N. It appears that on one of the most critical issues of our time, maintaining national sovereignty, there is not a dime's worth of difference between the major candidates of both major political parties. Even the conservative Heritage Foundation came on board, having published a report titled, "The West Must Back Full Independence for Kosovo."

But what are the implications of such a move? At the February 26 Democratic presidential debate, Obama was asked what he would do if Russia helped Serbia militarily take control of Kosovo. Obama had a long answer: "Well, I think that we work with the international community that has also recognized Kosovo, and state that that's unacceptable. But, fortunately, we have a strong international structure anchored in NATO to deal with this



issue. We don't have to work in isolation. And this is an area where I think that the Clinton administration deserves a lot of credit, is, you know, the way in which they put together a coalition that has functioned. It has not been perfect, but it saved lives. And we created a situation in which not only Kosovo, but other parts of the former Yugoslavia at least have the potential to over time build democracies and enter into the broader European community. But, you know, be very clear: We have recognized the country of Kosovo as an independent, sovereign nation, as has Great Britain and many other countries in the region. And I think that that carries with it, then, certain obligations to ensure that they are not invaded."

How did he propose that the U.S. and NATO stop an invasion of Kosovo by Serbia? The fact is that, despite its declaration of independence, Kosovo is still recognized by many nations as a province of Serbia. The "nation" of Kosovo is not recognized as such by the U.N., and Russia and China have vowed to oppose its membership in the world body. What's more, as former U.S. Ambassador to the U.N. John Bolton points out, United Nations Security Council Resolution 1244 reaffirmed Serbian sovereignty in Kosovo. This was agreed to by the U.S. So a pledge by the U.S. to protect Kosovo from an "invasion" would be viewed as further meddling in a civil war.

Bolton, in an article in the Washington Times, called recognition of Kosovo's independence a "very dangerous precedent" and said negotiations should have been pursued.

Before the declaration of independence, a coalition of conservative leaders, including Cliff Kincaid of America's Survival, Inc., had written to Vice President Dick Cheney, noting that, "The policy of trying forcibly to separate Kosovo from Serbia reflects not the priorities of the current Administration but assumptions dating from the Clinton Administration and preserved in the State Department bureaucracy. Indeed, it is widely known that the State Department officials most responsible for the policy still take counsel on this matter from the former Clinton appointees that created the policy. For that reason, the current declared position of the U.S. on this matter is virtually identical to that of a recently released statement from the presidential campaign of Senator Hillary Clinton, who is advised by the very same former appointees that served under her husband."

The conservatives cited numerous problems that would follow from U.S. recognition of Kosovo's independence. They also pointed out, "There are also serious concerns about the growth of Islamic radicalism among Kosovo's Muslim Albanians. It should not be overlooked that four of the six defendants in the jihad terror plot to attack Fort Dix are Albanian Muslims from that region."

Islamic radicalism among Kosovo's Albanian Muslims was captured on the DVD "Days of Fear," which featured exclusive footage of destroyed and vandalized Christian churches and monasteries in Kosovo.

An article in the Jerusalem Post at the time of the Kosovo civil war had said, "Diplomats in the region say Bosnia was the first bastion of Islamic power. The autonomous Yugoslav region of Kosovo promises to be the second. During the current rebellion against the Yugoslav army, the ethnic Albanians in the province, most of whom are Moslem, have been provided with financial and military support from Islamic countries. They are being bolstered by hundreds of Iranian fighters, or Mujahadeen, who infiltrate from nearby Albania and call themselves the Kosovo Liberation Army. U.S. defense officials say the support includes that of Osama bin Laden, the Saudi terrorist accused of masterminding the bombings of the U.S. embassies" in Africa. Bin Laden, of course, would go on to plan the 9/11 terrorist attacks on America.

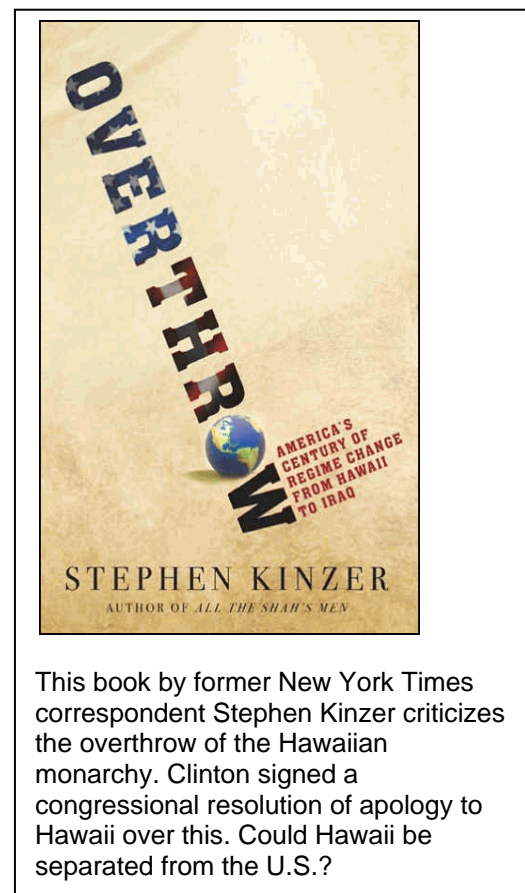
The U.S. seems to be fighting Muslim extremists in one place, Iraq, but rewards them in another place, Kosovo, and encourages elections bringing them to power in the Palestinian Authority. In Iraq, moreover, nearly half of Iraq's Christians have already fled the country. Recently, in another wave of anti-Christian violence, Chaldean Catholic archbishop Paulos Faraj Rahho, the archbishop of Mosul, Iraq, was kidnapped and murdered. It was described as the most-high profile attack on Iraq's Christians since the U.S.-led invasion in 2003. Pope Benedict XVI, who is coming to the U.S. April 15-21, has pleaded with President Bush to protect Iraqi Christians.

If Serbia can be dismembered and a new state created out of it, can the "international community" then impose a Middle East settlement that creates a new radical Muslim state called Palestine? "Kosovo statehood inspires Palestinians" was the headline over an article in the Washington Times. There was even talk of using "international peacekeepers" in the Middle East, just like there is a U.N. (and NATO) force in Kosovo.

Kosovo and the Global Jihad

It is important to set the record straight about Kosovo. Rather than being a humanitarian undertaking, the Clinton war against Yugoslavia was a violation of the "international law" the proponents of the New World Order claim they want to rely on.

The war had nothing to do with "ethnic cleansing" or saving people from brutal atrocities. If it had, to be consistent, the U.S. would have intervened in Rwanda, Sudan, Burma, and even against NATO member Turkey,



This book by former New York Times correspondent Stephen Kinzer criticizes the overthrow of the Hawaiian monarchy. Clinton signed a congressional resolution of apology to Hawaii over this. Could Hawaii be separated from the U.S.?

where human rights violations have been serious. However, in collaboration with the major media, especially CNN, CBS News and the Washington Post, the Clinton Administration gave the American people a slanted view of the conflict in Kosovo, with key facts about the Islamic terrorist connections of the Kosovo Liberation Army being withheld or played down.

With the backing of then-U.N. Secretary- General Kofi Annan, this war effectively transformed NATO into a military arm of the United Nations. In strategic terms, the war demonstrated to the Arab/Muslim bloc of nations that the U.S. will obliterate a small nation populated by Orthodox Christians and run by a nationalist/Communist in order to lay the groundwork for a “peace settlement” in the Middle East. In Kosovo as well as Bosnia, with U.S. and NATO backing, Muslim independence movements achieved their major objectives. Israel is one of their next targets.

But there are implications for U.S. sovereignty as well. The same kind of process that led to Kosovo’s independence could lead to international recognition of a “hypothetical” Mexican-dominated southwest U.S. splitting off from America. Ethnic Albanians became a majority in Kosovo and are now claiming their own state in the same way that Mexicans have assumed political power and influence in much of the American southwest.

This is the lesson: if ethnic Albanian Muslims can take Kosovo from Serbia, then Mexico can take the southwest from the U.S., making it part of Mexico or into a state or region of its own, separate from the U.S. Indeed, there is a plan to do just that known as Aztlan or the “Bronze Nation.” Bush apparently doesn't fear this possibility because he sees Mexico joining Canada and the U.S. in some kind of ultimate trilateral entity or North American Union.

Target: American “Territories”

The Southwest U.S. is one obvious target. But there is a growing movement to sever Hawaii from the United States, on the grounds that it was illegally invaded and occupied by the United States. In fact, the Hawaiian monarchy was overthrown in 1893 by Hawaiian citizens when the Queen tried to illegally change the constitution to give herself more authority and power. But radicals contend the overthrow was engineered by the U.S. and was therefore illegitimate.

In 1993, President Clinton signed a congressional resolution offering an apology to Hawaii for the overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom.

A website devoted to independence for Hawaii and an associated blog declares that Hawaii is actually an "independent country under prolonged illegal occupation by the United States." The website quotes the former Democratic Governor Ben Cayetano as saying, "The recovery of Hawaiian self-determination is not only an issue for Hawaii,

but for America...let all of us, Hawaiian and non-Hawaiian, work toward a common goal. Let us resolve...to advance a plan for Hawaiian sovereignty."

The current Republican Governor, Linda Lingle, is quoted on the site as saying, "This is a historical issue, based on a relationship between an independent government and the United States of America, and what has happened since and the steps that we need to take to make things right."

A Senate bill, the Native Hawaiian Government Reorganization Act of 2007, introduced by Hawaii Senator Daniel Akaka, is innocuously described on a congressional website as "A bill to express the policy of the United States regarding the United States relationship with Native Hawaiians and to provide a process for the recognition by the United States of the Native Hawaiian governing entity. "

The Office of Hawaiian Affairs website says the Akaka bill could allow the "Native Hawaiian people" to "exercise their right to self-determination by selecting another form of government including free association or total independence."

A pro-American group, www.HawaiianValues.US, refers to the Akaka bill as racist and secessionist. It says the legislation threatens the territorial integrity of the United States of America.

As part of its effort to eliminate "colonialism," the U.N. lists Guam, American Samoa, and the U.S. Virgin Islands as "Non Self-Governing Territories" currently being administered by the U.S. which have not attained full independence.

Hawaii was put on the U.N. list in 1946 as a territory under U.S. control but was removed in 1959 when it became an American state. A 1998 U.N. report advocated that Hawaii be returned to the U.N. list. What's more, a U.N. committee in 2006 passed a resolution calling on the U.S. "to expedite the process to allow Puerto Ricans to also exercise fully their inalienable right to self-determination and independence, and return all occupied land and facilities on both Vieques island and Ceiba."

Target America

In response to a comparison between the taking of Kosovo from Serbia and the possible seizing of Jerusalem from Israel, a Palestinian journalist warned that the U.S. itself was at risk of breaking apart. He said:



"Let me educate you on the fact that Israel is a European colonialist project to steal Arab lands and wealth. Furthermore, the U.S. is stolen land, stolen from the native Indian tribes of North America. If Palestine must be returned to its former 'owners,' so then must the USA to its rightful owners, the Red Indians."

There has been some coverage of the terrible Kosovo precedent. Ethnic and religious groups around the world see what happened in Kosovo as a green light for them to undermine national boundaries and territories. It will lead to more conflicts and more wars. But it could also lead to the planned destruction of America itself.

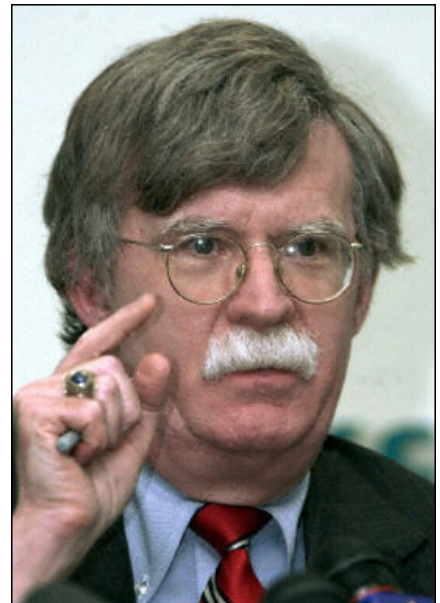
This may be one reason why, despite their expressed desire to see U.S. troops withdrawn from Iraq, both Hillary and Obama favor increasing the size of the U.S. military. Senator Clinton was a co-sponsor of Senator Joe Lieberman's U.S. Army Relief Act, which would increase the army by 100,000 troops. "Obama will increase the size of ground forces, adding 65,000 soldiers to the Army and 27,000 Marines," says his web site. As for John McCain, he, too, wants "to increase the size of the Army and Marine Corps." But he also wants the troops to remain in Iraq.

The Clinton administration intervened militarily not only in the former Yugoslavia but Haiti and expressed regret that it had not intervened more forcefully in Africa. Hillary Clinton describes herself as someone who has "pushed for more resources for peacekeeping efforts." Obama is also a proponent of this interventionist view. His official position is that the U.S. military has to start fighting "genocide" around the world, such as in Kosovo.

McCain advocates a form of "humanitarian intervention," a doctrine also known as the "Responsibility to Protect," which gives the U.N. Security Council unprecedented power to intervene in the internal affairs of sovereign nations. It grew out of the intervention in Kosovo. McCain not only voted for Clinton's NATO military intervention in the former Yugoslavia but favors military intervention in Darfur and Burma.

How did such a policy take root? One factor was obviously the slanted media coverage of the wars in the former Yugoslavia, including the demonization of the Serbs. Another was the massive lobbying undertaken by pro-Kosovo forces on Capitol Hill. These forces were represented by such groups as the Albanian American Civic League and Jefferson Waterman International. Both registered as lobbyists for Kosovo on Capitol Hill.

Records show that the Albanian American Civic League, which was founded by former Congressman Joe DioGuardi and a board of Albanian Americans in 1989, intensively lobbied staffers for Senator John McCain and gave him a Balkans Peace Award. Jefferson Waterman was reportedly financed by a wealthy international Albanian Muslim businessman by the name of Behgjet Pacolli, owner of the construction company Mabetex, which is based in Lugano, Switzerland. Jefferson Waterman created



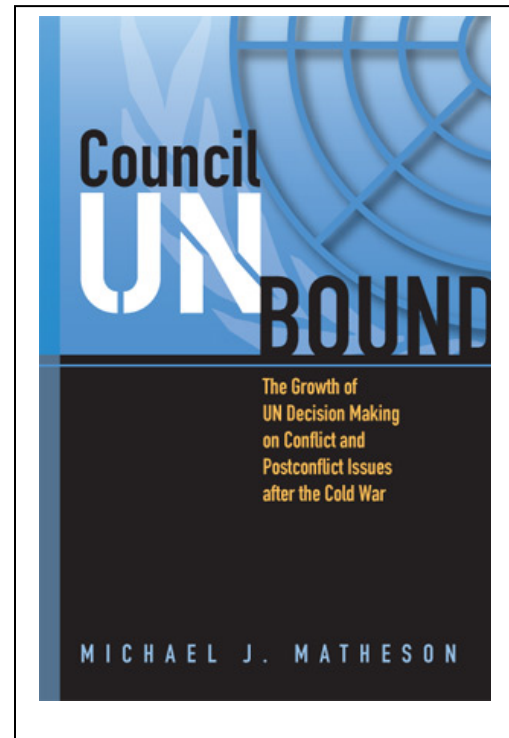
John Bolton says recognition of Kosovo as a separate nation is a big mistake.

a front, the Alliance for a New Kosovo, whose board of advisors included Fred Fielding, who became White House counsel to President Bush.

Despite the Bush Administration's recognition of Kosovo's declaration of independence, Congress can still act. It could defund any plan to put an embassy in Kosovo and could prohibit the stationing of diplomats from Kosovo in the United States. It could refuse to confirm a new U.S. Ambassador to Kosovo and could deny foreign aid to the new state.

Destroying Nation States

Where does the U.N. get the power to destroy the sovereignty of a nation? Michael J. Matheson, a member of the International Law Faculty, George Washington University School of Law, who is also a former Deputy Legal Advisor and Acting Legal Advisor in the U.S. Department of State, was asked about this at a U.S. Institute of Peace event where his book, *Council Unbound*, was released. The "council" is the U.N. Security Council.



"You have to realize that in adhering to the UN Charter, states in fact gave up a tremendous amount of sovereignty," he said. He went on to say that, under Chapter 7 of the United Nations Charter, in articles 41 and 42, the Security Council can basically take any "measures as necessary to deal with the situation..." It is very "open-ended," he claimed.

He added that "there may be circumstances in which the council can exercise its authority to change the legal status in some ways of a territory if it finds it necessary to preserve the peace. But it's very clear that the council needs to be extremely careful in exercising such authority not to strain the bounds of what is acceptable to the international community."

This same kind of "power" is what lies behind the Security Council creating various international tribunals to go after certain targeted people for alleged crimes against humanity. The tribunal handling the former Yugoslavia has issued secret indictments of people. The U.N. doesn't have the power in its own Charter to arrest people and put them in jail. But it "found" or made up this power under the same Chapter 7 of the Charter. The U.N. simply made a power grab, and most nations, including the Clinton and Bush Administrations, went along with it.

In the Kosovo case, Russia is drawing the line. It will not go along with the U.N. plan to

dismember Serbia. Russia, of course, has its own interests and doesn't want to see this process extend to places such as Chechnya, which it considers part of Russia. However, it would like the U.N. to create a new state known as Palestine. And Bush shares that objective.

Senator John McCain has come down on the side of destroying Serbia's sovereignty, having issued a statement welcoming Kosovo's independence. He also recently issued a statement calling for a "global order of peace," based on the expansion of NATO and creation of a new "League of Democracies."

But how is that possible when the sovereignty of nations is being destroyed and the Arab/Muslim bloc of nations grows in wealth and power?



International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia Chief Prosecutor Serge Brammertz.

The situation is explosive. Robert Hayden, Director of the Center for Russian and East European Studies at the University of Pittsburgh, is the author of "Blueprints for a House Divided: The Constitutional Logic of the Yugoslav Conflict." He declared, "The tragic thing is that negotiations could have resolved this. Borders can be changed, but it has to be without force and with consent. Serbia may well have agreed to proposals whereby Kosovo gets independence, but Serbia retained some territory and a special status was created for the major Serbian cultural and religious sites. Unfortunately, U.S. officials prevented serious negotiation by taking the position that if there was no agreement reached between the Albanians and Serbia, the Albanians would get everything they were demanding.

"Now, you will have a bizarre situation in which Kosovo has been recognized by the U.S. and some other countries, but will not be admitted into the United Nations and other major bodies and thus have no international legal status. Countries such as Spain, Romania, Cyprus and Greece have not and will not recognize Kosovo independence because of the fear that it will set a precedent for secessionist movements in their countries, and is in any event a severe violation of international law.

"Worse, in northern Kosovo, NATO is now in the position of trying to defend a boundary that is not an international border, and which is not recognized as a border by the people living on either side of it, who are thus very hostile to NATO. This is a dangerous situation, and entirely the creation of the Bush administration." Actually, it is the policy of the Clinton Administration carried forward by Bush.

Using NATO to Serve the U.N.

A key figure in advancing the concept of NATO expansion to serve the purpose of the

U.N. was billionaire George Soros, who ran a network of controversial foundations in Europe and gave a 1993 speech entitled, "Toward a New World Order: The Future of NATO." Soros declared, "The United Nations might have been an effective organization if it were under the leadership of two superpowers cooperating with each other. As it is, the United Nations has already failed as an institution which could be put in charge of U.S. troops. This leaves NATO as the only institution of collective security that has not failed, because it has not been tried."

Since these words were written, however, NATO has expanded and, according to the Atlantic Council, is in danger of failing in Afghanistan. "Make no mistake," says a recent Atlantic Council report. "NATO is not winning in Afghanistan." Nevertheless, the group favors the addition of three more countries -- Albania, Croatia, and Macedonia -- as NATO members. (The Atlantic Council is financially supported by Soros' Open Society Institute and other foundations and corporations).

Another key figure in NATO expansion was Democratic Senator Joseph Biden, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and a big backer of the war on Yugoslavia. He, too, repeatedly and falsely claimed that the bombing was justified by "genocide." This caused columnist George Will to note that the senator was "never a stickler for accuracy," an apparent reference to Biden being driven from the battle for the Democratic presidential nomination in 1988 after being caught in plagiarism. As recounted by Larry J. Sabato, Biden delivered, without attribution, passages from a speech by British Labor party leader Neil Kinnock. He added, "A barrage of subsidiary revelations by the press also contributed to Biden's withdrawal: a serious plagiarism incident involving Biden during his law school years; the senator's boastful exaggerations of his academic record at a New Hampshire campaign event; and the discovery of other quotations in Biden's speeches pilfered from past Democratic politicians."



Soros proposed using NATO on behalf of the U.N. This became Clinton's policy.

In 1993, during hearings conducted by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Biden outlined his vision of what he called "a new world order." Explaining the role that NATO was to play in Yugoslavia six years later, Biden said that "organizing for collective security" meant "strengthening the U.N. by assigning to the Security Council certain predesignated military forces and facilities" and "converting NATO into a military instrument for peacekeeping, and peacemaking, under U.N. or CSCE [Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe] auspices."

Referring to Senator Claiborne Pell, then-chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, who carried a copy of the U.N. Charter in his pocket, Biden said, "I will

never forget, it must be 13, 14 years ago this man suggested to me that article 43 was not used appropriately, we did not understand it, the world did not respond to it properly, and so on. And now he is sitting here giving me credit for initiating some congressional activity relating to article 43." This is the part of the Charter referring to nation-states providing military assistance to the U.N. through various agreements.

Biden said there was a "need to fulfill the potential of article 43 of the U.N. Charter." He explained, "I think it is little recognized but profoundly important that the 16 members of the Atlantic Alliance are now negotiating among themselves the precise terms under which NATO will be made available to implement decisions in the CSCE or the U.N. Security Council. And this will represent a new and broader application, if it occurs, of the principle of collective security. "The truth is that if collective security is to work, this transformation of NATO, in my view, must succeed. For in practical terms, NATO is the one organization in the world that unifies and coordinates the military power of the major Western democracies."

In response, then-Secretary of State Warren Christopher said, "Senator, I think that the promise of article 43 can be fulfilled in a number of different ways. One of the most interesting options is to use organizations like NATO to fulfill it. NATO is really in search of a role. I don't mean that in any critical way, but NATO's principal role has been fulfilled, and we ought to all commend NATO and ourselves for that having been done. But through article 43 is one of the fascinating possibilities."

Even though Kosovo may not be immediately admitted to membership in the U.N., the power of the U.N. in foreign affairs, through the activities of the Security Council and the creation of new international courts and tribunals, is increasing. The U.N. is dominated by the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC), which has a membership of 57 states spread over four continents. It will be 58 with the admission of Kosovo.

It is noteworthy that the Secretary General of the OIC, Professor Ekmeleddin Ihsanoglu, made the following statement on February 18, at the opening of the OIC Senior Officials Meeting preparatory to the forthcoming OIC Summit:

"...a very important event took place yesterday. Kosovo has finally declared its independence after a long and determined struggle by its people. As we rejoice this happy result, **we declare our solidarity with and support to our brothers and sisters there.** The Islamic Umma wishes them success in their new battle awaiting them which is the building of a strong and prosperous a state capable of satisfying of its people. **There is no doubt that the independence of Kosovo will be an asset to the Muslim world and further enhance the joint Islamic action.**" (emphasis added).

THE POWER TO DESTROY NATIONS:

CHAPTER 7 UNITED NATIONS CHARTER

ACTION WITH RESPECT TO THREATS TO THE PEACE, BREACHES OF THE PEACE, AND ACTS OF AGGRESSION

Article 41. The Security Council may decide what measures not involving the use of armed force are to be employed to give effect to its decisions, and it may call upon the Members of the United Nations to apply such measures. These may include complete or partial interruption of economic relations and of rail, sea, air, postal, telegraphic, radio, and other means of communication, and the severance of diplomatic relations.

Article 42. Should the Security Council consider that measures provided for in Article 41 would be inadequate or have proved to be inadequate, it may take such action by air, sea, or land forces as may be necessary to maintain or restore international peace and security. Such action may include demonstrations, blockade, and other operations by air, sea, or land forces of Members of the United Nations.

Article 43. 1. All Members of the United Nations, in order to contribute to the maintenance of international peace and security, undertake to make available to the Security Council, on its call and in accordance with a special agreement or agreements, armed forces, assistance, and facilities, including rights of passage, necessary for the purpose of maintaining international peace and security. 2. Such agreement or agreements shall govern the numbers and types of forces, their degree of readiness and general location, and the nature of the facilities and assistance to be provided. 3. The agreement or agreements shall be negotiated as soon as possible on the initiative of the Security Council. They shall be concluded between the Security Council and Members or between the Security Council and groups of Members and shall be subject to ratification by the signatory states in accordance with their respective constitutional processes.