



EthicalMUN III

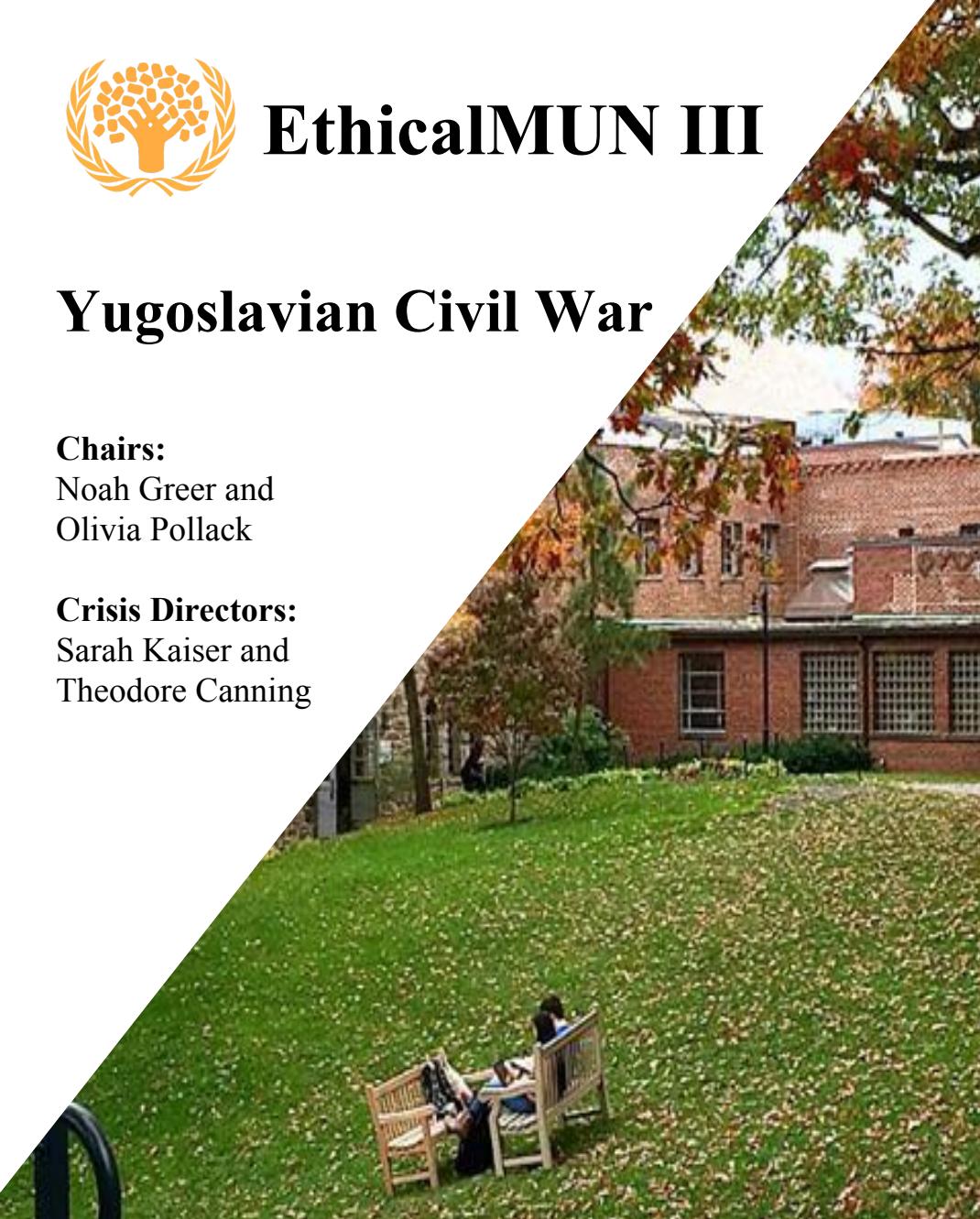
Yugoslavian Civil War

Chairs:

Noah Greer and
Olivia Pollack

Crisis Directors:

Sarah Kaiser and
Theodore Canning





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EthicalMUN III

Hello Delegates,

We are delighted to welcome you to Ethical MUN II and we are looking forward to two full and exciting days of debate.

The topic for this committee is Yugoslavia and we are really looking forward to seeing your unique solutions. We hope that this topic will stimulate your creativity and make for an amazing weekend. We have four experienced chairs and crisis directors who are eagerly anticipating the conference. Please take time to thoroughly read the background guide and conduct research of your own so that you can have the best position papers possible. This background guide is simply a starting point for your research, and much more research is necessary to prepare for this committee. For those of you who are new to Model UN, this committee is a crisis committee which means that there will constantly be new problems (provided by our lovely crisis directors Sarah and Noah) that you must solve.

This committee will be starting in 1992. Anything before this is set in stone, but anything after is all up to you. Emphasis will be placed on not copying exactly what occurred in real life, as we want you to come up with interesting and creative solutions on your own. Please do not try to copy what actually occurred in committee, as the wonderful crisis staff will be introducing new crises often, many of which did not historically occur. We are very excited to hear your solutions and ideas on the complicated issues we will be dealing with over this conference. We fully welcome any questions you have, and we look forward to seeing you in May!

Your Chairs,
Olivia Pollack (21ompollack@ecfs.org)
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Committee Description

It is 1992 in the middle of the Yugoslav Wars! In this committee, delegates will be fighting for the political independence of their nation while maintaining diplomatic relations with the other countries. Throughout the committee session new “crises” will be introduced and the delegates will have to find the best way to handle them. This committee will be extremely fun and intellectually stimulating and we cannot wait to see you all in May!

Committee Background and Procedure

Procedure

This committee will follow standard parliamentary procedure for Model UN. As a crisis committee, we will be in a perpetual moderated caucus. This means that once the debate is opened, delegates must motion for moderated or unmoderated caucuses. If not, the dais will revert back to the perpetual

moderated caucus, or the speaker’s list. Delegates in this committee should be prepared to write three kinds of legislation:

Directives

Directives, the most common piece of legislation, are sponsored by one or more delegate. Directives use the entire power of the committee to solve and respond to crisis updates. (Horace Mann Model United Nations Conference 4) They should be written in clauses; however, unlike clauses for General Assemblies, the operative clauses include actionable words, such as “creates” or “deploys.” Also, by their nature, they are shorter than full-length resolutions. Directives require a simple majority from the committee to be passed. The dais will decide the exact number of signatories, sponsors, and votes that each directive requires at the beginning of each session. To read directives aloud, delegates must motion for all directives on the floor

to be presented. This must be followed with another motion, either a motion for more debate or to go into voting procedure. Multiple directives may be passed in a crisis committee, and the crisis directors will provide crises based on whatever legislation was passed in committee.

Communiques

Communiques are a way for delegates to address people, entities, or other organizations not represented in the committee. Communiques can request special information, individual meetings with bodies outside the committee, or certain materials or resources. Each request must be in the realm of the delegate's portfolio powers (ie: if a peasant is requesting 1 billion Rubles from the Ministry of Finance, the request will not likely be met). Each communique should be written as a formal letter, with as much specificity as possible. Remember, if you don't provide the details in your letters, we will make

our own. These should be delivered to the chairs but addressed to crisis.

Press Releases

Press releases are ways for the whole committee to express sentiments and updates to the public. Press releases will be presented in the same style as directives, and require the same amount of sponsors and signatories as directives. Keep in mind that press releases do not do much to alter the flow of committee in general. But in this committee, certain delegates must issue multiple press releases, as it is part of their portfolio powers.

Crisis Notes

Crisis notes, or sometimes referred to as personal directives, are ways for delegates to use their own Ethical Model United Nations Conference III portfolio powers to change the flow of committee. Crisis notes must be addressed to Crisis and should be delivered to the dais. Crisis notes do not need to be written in clause form,

but should be clear and detailed. Once again, crisis notes will only be met if the requests lie in the realms of a delegate's portfolio powers. Crisis notes are the most personally powerful and dangerous piece of legislation in committee. Good crisis notes should direct the flow of committee in a direction that benefits oneself and the whole committee as well. Before sending a note, make sure this is in character of your delegate. Crisis notes do not have to be voted on by the entire committee, as they are unilateral. If delegates may choose, two or more delegates may collaborate to use their portfolio powers to write a joint crisis note.

Blocs

Blocs are groups of allies that usually vote together on issues, and may have some sort of common end goal. In the show, there are many alliances, but these do not need to be honored in the committee. There will be a list of

suggested blocs, but these do not have to play out in committee itself.

Portfolio Powers

Portfolio Powers are resources and powers allocated to each delegate. Powers will be handed out at the beginning of committee sessions.

History

The Yugoslav Wars were a series of independence oriented conflicts that lead to the dissolution of the Yugoslav State. Beginning in 1991, the Yugoslav Wars resulted in the deaths of more than 140,000 people, according to the International Center for Transitional Justice. The Yugoslav Wars is a broad name for several wars including, the Wars in the Balkans, and the Yugoslavia Civil War. The series of wars essentially began due to rising nationalism among the various ethnic groups in Yugoslavia - the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes - who opposed each other.

Any strong governmental structure that was previously present had crumbled and inefficiently reformed such that the Communist government was controlled by very many disagreeing individuals.

For a very long time, South Slavic areas were ruled by two empires, the Ottomans and Hapsburgs. Bosnia and Serbia were overtaken by the Turkish armies while the Croats and the Slovenes became part of the Hapsburg (and later the Austro-Hungarian) empire. Yugoslavia was created after World War I. The state was dominated by the Serbs, and a major source of tension was that the Croats were constantly striving towards independence.

In 1941 Yugoslavia was invaded by Hitler's German forces, and a bitter conflict ensued between the Nazi sympathetic Croat state and its resistance movements. Two of the most powerful resistance groups were the Chetnik Guerilla militant group, consisting of Serbian freedom-

fighters, and the communist Partisan movement, under the control of Tito. After World War II, Tito's communist party tried to unite the six republics - Croatia, Slovenia, Serbia, Montenegro, Macedonia, and Bosnia-Herzegovina - and balance the competing claims of the different ethnic groups. Although peace was temporarily achieved under the rule of Tito, underlying tensions remained as a very useful political tool for any leader who wished to stir up nationalist sentiment. Historical bitterness is still serviced by many groups as a weapon in a constant quest for power.

After Tito's death in 1980, there were three distinct, remaining problems: the wildly different interests of varying ethnic groups, the inefficiency of the economy, and Yugoslavia's institutional inability to structurally retain unity among Yugoslav peoples. During the 1980s, Yugoslavia was destabilized by a severe economic and political crises.

Ethnic violence erupted in the autonomous region of Kosovo, with a large Albanian majority. A primary political development was the appointment of Slobodan Milosevic, first as communist party chief and then as President of Serbia in 1989. Milosevic stimulated and exploited Serbian nationalism to gain political support. Serbia's growing power in the central government in Belgrade and its harsh treatment of Albanian protesters resulted in a stronger nationalist movement among the republics, especially Croatia and Slovenia.

This was aided by the collapse of communism across Eastern Europe in 1989-90 and the move to multi-party elections, which brought nationalist parties to power in most republics. The key dispute was between, on the one hand, Slovenia and Croatia, both of which wanted more independence, and, on the other, Serbia, which wanted to unite the eight million Serbs, 25 percent of

whom lived in republics other than Serbia, into a position of power within Yugoslavia. Croatia, especially, was a problem with its 600,000 Serbs, and the harsh policies of President Tudjman only added to the Croatian Serbs' fears.

Current Crisis:

The central factor in the Yugoslav crisis is the relationship between the two biggest ethnic groups, the Serbs and the Croats. Croatia was eager to secede from a Yugoslav state dominated by Serbia, but 11.3 percent of Croatia's population were Serbs. A key aspect of the above relationship is their differing perceptions of the common state: while Serbs basically opted for the unitarist goal, i.e. the creation of a strong federal state of Yugoslavia, Croatian leaders tended to see Yugoslavia merely as a necessary step towards an independent Croat nation-state. A more immediate cause of the

conflict was the assertion of Serbian nationalism, the revival of the Greater Serbia ideal. This was very much nationalism that was manipulated and stimulated by President Milosevic in his quest for power, particularly as communism ... began to fall apart in Yugoslavia. A prime early example of this occurred during the Kosovo issue with his emphasis on the Serbian role over the centuries as victim of a variety of aggressors. Yugoslavia has been most unfortunate in the leadership of the two main republics. Tudjman obsessive nationalism was seen at its worst both in his harsh treatment of the Serb minority, and in his decision to leave Yugoslavia without taking into account the needs and fears of this minority. Tudjman and Milosevic initially provided the dynamics of the war, an unchecked nationalism. Some commentators claim a key leadership failure was seen in Slovenia's, and later Croatia's, reluctance to cooperate with the federal government in an attempt to

find a more modern structure of federation that would accommodate the interests of all three republics. Prime Minister Markovic was sincere in his wish to find a more satisfactory system, and both Bosnia-Herzegovina and Macedonia regarded a compromise framework as essential to their survival. Ironically, one matter on which Serbia and Croatia held similar views was Bosnia Herzegovina. Serb and Croat nationalists view the Bosnian Muslims as, at best, Serbs or Croats forcibly converted to Islam under the Ottoman Empire, and at worst as a bridgehead of Islamic fundamentalism in Europe. There have been several accounts of Serb and Croat agreement at a senior level to carve up Bosnia between them at the expense of the Muslims. The Bosnian war is seen as an historic crusade for many Bosnian Serbs, who refer to Bosnian government troops as 'the Turkish army'. Bosnia-Herzegovina's general aim was to avoid war, but one crucial

mistake was made by their leaders in February 1992 when they alone rejected the plan put forward at the Lisbon conference. This would have organised Bosnia-Herzegovina into three territorial units and provided for Muslim-Serb-Croat power sharing, probably as reasonable a scheme as the one being debated today, three and a half tragic years later. The quarrelsome leaders of the Yugoslav republics must bear prime responsibility for the war, but the international community was inept in its response to the problem. The chief failure was that of the European Community in not diagnosing the problem sufficiently early, or at least in not recognizing its gravity. Also, having failed to set up in 1990-91 a new set of institutions suitable for conflict resolution in a post-Cold War world, it lacked the organization to handle the task. Jonathan Eyal refers to the Europeans' eagerness to substitute 'vision for reality', and trying 'to run before it could walk'. In

1991, with conflict threatening, the European Community failed to persist in negotiations for a comprehensive settlement for the entire country. The EC held enormous leverage from 1989 to 1991 if it wished to use it, as the Yugoslavian politicians were critically intent on finding the right path to European membership. The one consistency in international actions toward the conflict in Bosnia has been that interests at stake did not justify military action except in support of humanitarian goals. Thus, while it resorted to building a 'piecemeal peace' on the basis of ceasefires, the West's main objective was to do as much as possible to aid the war's victims by assisting the UNHCR. It focused on relieving symptoms rather than resolving underlying causes. Germany bears some responsibility for the crisis with its support for the secessionist goals of Slovenia and Croatia, especially with its pressure on the other Western powers for too-early recognition of

the independence of the two states. As has been seen, this brought to a head the issue of the territorial rights of the Serb minority in Croatia, and forced Bosnia to choose an independence in which it could not survive.

Questions to Consider:

1. How, as a collective, can this committee achieve peace and prosperity between and for all parties involved in this conflict?
2. How should this committee balance the preferences and needs/requirements of each of its delegates present?
3. What is the primary goal of this committee for each delegation? Is peace the main focus? Financial benefits? Any other goals?

Portfolio Powers and Delegate Views:

Yugoslavia Pronunciation

C = Ts as in Tsunami

Ć = Tch as in Itch

Č = Ch as in Chocolate

Đ = J as in Judge

Ј = Y as in You

Š = Sh as in Show

Representative of Serbia - Petar Stambolić

Petar Stambolić has been involved in the governance of both Serbia and Yugoslavia since the tail end of World War II. In fact, Stambolić can be credited with helping to found some of the earliest movements toward a Communist government in Yugoslavia. As a student in the 1930's, Stambolić organized other Marxist students in a revolt against the nationalist teachings of universities in Serbia. His early experiences with leadership have served him well, and allowed him to maintain a position of influence for nearly fifty years. Stambolić has a bit of a chip on his shoulder regarding two regions also represented on this committee, as he was shocked and

disappointed at the level of autonomy granted to Kosovo and Vojvodina after the founding of the Communist government. He idolized Tito and has always and will always put the furthering of the international Communist agenda above his own. That is not to say that he has no ambitions, in fact he has often been linked to backchannel deals that have redirected funds from regional projects to the Serbian division of the Communist Party. Aside from ensuring the prosperity of Serbia, Stambolić will above all else want to ensure the lasting union of the Yugoslavs under Communist principles. Whether that involves maintaining the current committee leadership or not remains to be seen.

Representative of Montenegro - Veselin Đuranović

Veselin Đuranović only recently entered the arena of national politics having spent most of his

career as a high ranking official in the regional government of Montenegro. This fact alone makes him more of an unknown quantity than the rest of his colleagues participating in the committee. What is semi-well known about Đuranović is that in his younger days he was the editor-in-chief of a newspaper called “Victory!” and maintains good relations with the staff of the now nationally-read publication. The current staff never links Đuranović directly to any sources or stories but they cannot print accurate stories about government dealings without someone on the inside. He will come into this committee with a silent excitement for the possibility of moving away from Titoist autocracy and toward a more Marxist union. Đuranović’s home region of Montenegro was very harshly affected by World War II and, despite the decades that have since past, there has been a little reprieve in the stunted development that the war caused. The

value of Marxism to Đuranović lies in the common goal of all involved to promote nationwide development rather than the targeted development regions that existed previously and only benefited the North. Focusing on this should be his primary motivation for the committee.

Representative of Macedonia - Lazar Koliševski

Lazar Koliševski is a well known name across the country for his involvement in the spread of Communism during World War II. Though he made his name in Serbia, Koliševski was so charismatic and natural at organizing workers unions that the Communist Party of Yugoslavia in its infancy sent him into the occupied territory of Macedonia to aid in the overthrow of the occupying Bulgarian nationalist forces. After successfully organizing the Macedonian branch of the Party in 1941, Koliševski was imprisoned, escaped, and imprisoned again by the

Bulgarian forces. Upon his release in 1944, Koliševski rose to the highest ranks of the regional Communist Party and was one of its first representatives in the Yugoslav government. Tito took Koliševski under his wing, bringing him along to most state events. It is even believed that Tito was grooming him to be a successor. The national spotlight has often overshadowed Koliševski's responsibilities in the governance of his region since he could often defer that responsibility to Tito. With Tito dead, the duty to solve Macedonian crises like low employment and literacy, invasive immigration from Bulgaria, and lack of industrial output rests on the shoulders of Koliševski.

Representative of Croatia - Mika Špiljak

Mika Špiljak is a proud Croat and a family man, and likes to constantly remind everyone of those two truths. Many people tend to think

this is repeated so often as a veil to cover the blatantly obvious nepotism practiced in the staffing decisions made by the Representative. Aside from being in Serbia, Belgrade has never suited Špiljak's tastes and he often reminisces about his time served as mayor of Zagreb in his home region. Špiljak is a bit of a conspiracy theorist who thoroughly believes that his Party superiors forcibly moved him away from Croatia because his popularity was dangerous to Tito and the national norm. Separating fact from fiction seems to be lost on Špiljak, and in his mind Croatia is the sole region that is "working as intended" in all of Yugoslavia. He tends to ignore the fact that the economy of the Dalmatian Coast is tanking due to a decrease in tourism from both domestic and international sources, or that Croatia is heavily dependent on the trade routes of the Adriatic and Mediterranean Seas which are both firmly under NATO control. It is expected that Špiljak will

come to this committee as a swing vote, unless he decides to look past his ethnic pride and attempt to improve both his region and his country.

Representative of Bosnia & Herzegovina - Cvijetin Mijatović

Cvijetin Mijatović represents the region of Bosnia & Herzegovina due to his history of employment more so than any emotional attachment that many other Representatives have for their constituencies. He was born in what would become Bosnia when it was still ruled by the Austro-Hungarian Empire, but he is ethnically a Serb and considers himself more identifiable with the Serbs in Bosnia than the Muslim Bosniaks. Mijatović, or Majo, is a distinguished man of culture often seen frequenting theatrical productions or high-class musical events. His current wife Miro Stupica is a famous Yugoslav actress, as

was his deceased wife Sibina. His two daughters Mirjana and Maja are both involved in modern media, Mirjana in theater and music and Maja in television. If the Party needs subtle forms of releasing information or garnering public opinion through media, Mijatović is their man. There have been comedic skits aired on television programs nationwide suggesting that Mijatović will use this committee to finagle his way into an executive position in his ethnic homeland of Serbia while leaving Bosnia to crumble and rot, though surely he would not let all he has built in his career go to waste.

Representative of Kosovo - Sinan Hasani

Sinan Hasani in his lifetime has worn many hats. After joining the Yugoslav Communist Party in his early twenties and serving as a prisoner of war to the Nazis, later becoming a novelist and politician.

Politics remained a side project for Hasani until his late thirties when he left his writing behind to enter a prominent position in the government of the newly autonomous region of Kosovo. He filled many administrative and junior executive positions in the Kosovar government and quickly set his sights higher. Before entering the hierarchy of the rotating Presidency, Hasani served as an ambassador for Yugoslavia, a position which won him no favors with the region he would eventually represent on the national stage. Though Hasani is ethnically Albanian, when he entered the governance of Kosovo he decided that for the good of his career and Yugoslavia as a nation he would side with the Slavic majority over the ethnic Albanians that resided in Kosovo on topics such as religious and ethnic freedoms. His time as ambassador laid the foundation for a bias against his own ethnicity that persists to this day. The Albanian ethnic

groups of Kosovo are constantly at odds with his inclusion as their representative in the government because they view him as a lapdog of the Serbs who would see them ostracised and oppressed further than they already are. In his participation in the committee Hasani can either debunk or confound these fears of his constituents.

Representative of Vojvodina -

Radovan Vlajković

Radovan Vlajković leads a region which represents a microcosm of the ethnic and political catastrophes plaguing all of Yugoslavia. Though he had an uninspiring youth and less personal glory during the foundations of the Party, Vlajković cares deeply for the region he grew up in and all its peoples.

Vojvodina has been settled since ancient times, and as such has the footprint of a vast array of cultures. In

its present form that footprint has resulted in an unharmonious mixture of ethnic divisions, with no less than five major ethnic groups and seven official languages of the regional government. Vlajković himself represents the Serbian majority of the region but does not hold contempt for the other groups as some Yugoslav leaders tend to. Under his purview are large populations of Croats, Hungarians, Romanians, Serbs, and Slovaks and they do not mesh well. Meticulously managing a balance of representation in Vojvodina has established Vlajković as a leading social worker in the country and a go-to source for resolutions of ethnic conflict in the Office of the Presidency. The regional office that Vlajković is leaving behind is more than capable to carry on his work during the committee, so he may turn his full focus onto

the issues facing the nation at large like broader ethnic conflicts and a tumbling economy.

Representative of Slovenia - Sergej Krajger

Sergej Krajger is possibly the least Communist man in the entire Yugoslav government. During his reign over the regional government in Slovenia in the 1960's and 70's he became a national expert on all things involving economics. His goal in his research has been how to incorporate better economic conditions into a communist/socialist political system. While his ideas have taken root in his regional purview, there have been no major breakthroughs in attempts to expand new systems on a national level. Krajger's relative success in creating a more equal economic spread in Slovenia lead to Edvard Kardelj, Slovenia's original representative in the Presidency, inviting Krajger to come with him to Belgrade to help

him solve the country's economic crises. Kardelj's untimely and shocking death has thrust Krajger into a position he did not expect to have. Now potentially in line to control all of Yugoslavia, Krajger must step up to the plate of both national governance and help save the Yugoslav economy before it collapses.

Secretary of the Treasury - Petar Kostić

Petar Kostić is a man who is notoriously hard to impress. His demeanor is reflective of the general international opinion of Serbs: rigid, intimidating, and unfriendly. While it can be argued that these traits are necessary for the highest financial office of a country it has often lead to the creation of divisive relations with other higher-ups in the Yugoslav government. Kostić has few friends and a powerful position, something which will likely form the basis of his conduct throughout this committee. Unlike the

regional representatives, Kostić is not a national hero nor does he have a glorious involvement in the foundations of the Party. Also unlike many of those other officials, Kostić arose to his position strictly through effort rather than riding the coat strings of reputation. This has earned him a firm admiration from the rest of the Office of the Treasury, as well as a high level of general support from the people. The Treasury's prime directive for their involvement in the Office of the Presidency revolves around the faltering economy and the fact that money has been getting lost in dealings among the regional Parties.

Secretary of Defense - Nikola Ljubičić

Nikola Ljubičić is a still active four-star General who in small circles is credited as the true mastermind of Tito's brilliance during the Second World War. Ljubičić has a rare gift of being able to motivate men to

elevate themselves and reach a level completely unexpected of them. The golden example of this gift exists in the immortalization of the Partisan's final victory that guaranteed their independence as a nation, where Ljubičić lead the theater of war. Many of the members of this committee have served under Ljubičić, and that familiarity helped to convince him to join the Office of the Presidency. Originally he thought that the Office of Defense would have more important things to attend to, but Tito's death deeply affected the old soldier and he decided that he would help future generations to the best of his ability. He adds another Serbian representative to a committee that is slightly lopsided toward Serbs, but holds more loyalty to the country as a whole than to his region of origin. Ljubičić has a well known respect for the military capabilities of NATO and is greatly envious of their intelligence networks. Possessing the next best

level of authority over the people, second only to Tito himself, Ljubičić will look to solidify the homefront before any other motions.

Secretary of the Interior - Franjo Herljević

Franjo Herljević is the only ethnic Bosniak in the Office of the Presidency, and may be the only person on the committee who is concerned with the wellbeing of other Bosniaks. Herljević fought in World War II and experienced the most personal tragedy of anyone in this new Office. The War claimed four of his six brothers, his sister, and both of his parents and devastated Bosnia. His Office of the Interior controls the infrastructure and is deeply concerned that Tito effectively ignored certain areas of the country like Bosnia. The Northern regions were heavily focused on during Tito's reign for industrialized output, and Southern areas never fully got redeveloped after the end of World War II. Seeing his

homeland of Bosnia ignored, Herljević always held a slight resentment for Tito and his principles. Weakening the executive and strengthening the bureaucracy had been a long standing goal of Herljević until the ratification of the 1974 constitution and he saw firsthand that its after effects have crippled either branch in efforts to improve development in any region of the country. His involvement in the committee allows for every detail of the country's plight to be brought to the fore, and it will be up to him to bring awareness to the more nuanced factors of economic development.

Secretary of State - Josip Vrhovec

Josip Vrhovec has achieved his current position after a rapid ascent to power. Until the late 1960's Vrhovec worked in small political offices and was an active journalist for a publication that ran in Zagreb.

Before becoming a journalist Vrhovec fought in World War II as a teenager and gained an economics degree from the University of Zagreb, establishing an extensive web of connections across Croatian society. He used these connections to launch himself onto the national stage during the Croatian Spring, where he proved instrumental in planning the arrest of its leaders and quashing of its demonstrations. Fellow committee member Veselin Đuranović took Vrhovec under his wing and helped to solidify his position in the Office of Foreign Affairs. The two share a common background in journalism and remained close throughout many official state visits alongside Tito. Vrhovec previously served as a correspondent in NATO countries before entering the foreign ministry, which aided his succession to the head of the ministry once Đuranović left the position. His connections in the West led the Party leadership

to believe he may be able to manipulate them to achieve Yugoslav goals, but Vrhovec personally wants to improve relations with the West. This committee will serve as his platform to decide whether he wants to pursue heightening or easing tensions between East and West.

Secretary of Information - Ismail Bajra

Ismail Bajra is the solitary ethnic Albanian-Kosovar in the entire government of Yugoslavia, so naturally he is suspicious of everyone around him. His suspicious nature led him to pursue the fledgling Office of Information shortly after the founding of the SFR Yugoslavia. Though he is reserved and unassuming, Bajra quickly gained a reputation for determination and his ability to decipher coded messages and moved into positions of importance at a rather young age. None would know, but Bajra holds a deep rooted

resentment for many high-ranking members of the Yugoslav government as they have either sanctioned or ignored the oppression of his people. The 1974 Constitution was expected to alleviate ethnic tensions but Albanian-Kosovars have only faced more regular atrocities since they have little power to resist the Serbs who dominate the region. Rumors say that Bajra has a secret group of Kosovar spies who keep him informed of each person who is involved in the oppression of his kin, and that he has plans for all of them. His inclusion in the committee serves as a point of reference for other members and to provide a basis for decisions regarding matters of national security. Bajra is expected to use these opportunities to prevent the regional leaders from abusing their power and to solidify the nation's security in the absence of Tito.

Secretary of Labor - Svetozar Pepovski

Svetozar Pepovski, as Secretary of Labor, is responsible for the wellbeing of the workers of Yugoslavia. A firm believer of Marxist, though not Leninist or Stalinist, practices he strives to adhere to the deification of the worker that exists under the perfect Communist condition. Unfortunately for Pepovski, Yugoslavia has never yet existed under the perfect Communist condition with corruption and borderline autocracy ruling since the inception of the new country. He has always hoped to make changes from within the government rather than backchannel or clandestine methods of operation, and this committee will likely prove his best chance at making Yugoslavia a more true representation of Communism. The country's problems are not lost on the man, and Pepovski recognizes the unemployment and low production values of the economy to be

paramount issues to fix before better philosophical amendments may be made to the constitution. The Party loves him for his idealism, as do the people, though the executive offices tend to treat Pepovski as a thorn in their side. He is expected to drive that thorn deeper than he ever has to achieve his goals in the Office of the Presidency.

President of the Communist Party - Lazar Mojsov

Lazar Mojsov is multi-talented and well liked by his colleagues within the National Communist Party. Yet another veteran of the Partisan movement during World War II, Mojsov lived as an accomplished attorney and judge before joining the newly formed National Parliament for nearly two decades. After leaving the Parliament he served as Ambassador to the USSR and UN, playing no small part in furthering the reach of Titoist Communism on the international stage. He was a vocal

supporter of the Non-Aligned Movement, citing its usefulness on the UN debate floor. Though he was admired for his war efforts in his homeland of Macedonia, Mojsov never again pursued any regional level of government. Instead of accepting offers within the Macedonian Party, Mojsov decided to leave the foreign ministry to focus on climbing the bureaucratic ladder within the National Party. The Party took to him, and his rise was not meteoric but he still arrived at the top. Belgrade's university invites him to lecture on politics and international relations to this day. His primary purpose on the committee will be to serve as a voice for the Party and promote agendas addressing the nation as a whole over regional focus.