



Crisis Simulation: Death of Nation: Breakup of Yugoslavia

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Introduction

Welcome to the Office of the Presidency of Socialist Federal Republic (SFR) of Yugoslavia Crisis Committee! In order to allow delegates to familiarize themselves with the rules and procedures of the committee, as well as research, all intricacies involved in the committee will be discussed in this outline. The following sections of this issue brief will contain a topical overview of the relevant history of Yugoslavia, an

explanation of the Crisis that the committee will be tackling, as well as a background of the characters that delegates will be playing. This guide is not meant to provide a complete understanding of the history leading up to the committee, rather to provide a platform that will be supplemented by personal research. While there are a number of available online sources the Crisis Director has provided the information for a group of helpful links to use at the delegate's discretion.

Yugoslavia, 1919-1991





Rules and Procedures

Some delegates may have participated in crisis committees before and the rules for this committee will remain largely the same as a typical crisis. The ODUMUNC rules and procedures can be found at the following link: <https://www.odu.edu/content/dam/odu/offices/mun/odumunc-delegate-guide-winning-un-simulations.pdf>. Minor changes and tweaks will be involved to streamline the committee procedures, particularly the use of the two-pad system. The two-pad system is used to communicate with Crisis where each delegate will receive two legal pads that will be labeled

with their character and committee. Instead of sending individual notes, the delegate will write their crisis notes on the legal pad and send the entire pad to Crisis when note collection occurs. The Crisis staff will reply on the same notepad to whatever is written on it at the time of receipt. This will allow both the delegate and Crisis to better keep track of dealings and arcs. It is suggested that the delegate only allow for one pad to be out of the room at a time so that they have material to write directives and notes to other delegates.

Understanding Portfolio Powers

Essential to fully participate in a crisis simulation is the concept of *Portfolio Powers*. These shape each delegate's role-playing in the simulation. There are two sides to every crisis simulation: the debate and directives, and a delegate's personal interactions through Notes to the Director. In the simulation, every participant has equal opportunities to debate and vote.

Each crisis character has perspectives and abilities that they may call upon to try to achieve their goals in debate and behind the scenes. The abilities that each character can use are called *Portfolio Powers*. These interactions form each character's *personal crisis arc*.

Portfolio Powers include powers implied by the position of a character, powers gained throughout the deliberative sessions, and powers that are gleaned from details in the Crisis Brief. The first should be easy to identify and use, as a delegate may research the range of authorities typically associated to their character's position. The second set of powers is not meant to be obvious or easy, and the ability to identify these powers will depend on the delegate's attention to detail to every section of the Crisis Brief.

Further explanations will be provided during the Question and Answer period of the Crisis Delegate Training on the first night of ODUMUNC, and instructions by the crisis staff during the session. Your staff always is there to help.

Background

Pre-Communist History of Yugoslavia

The Communist Party of Yugoslavia has produced and circulated this brief history of the nation to celebrate the new year. At the time of writing the year is 1980, and this brief has been written at the behest of President Josip Broz Tito.



Josip Broz Tito, President of Yugoslavia 1953-80

Before the formation of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (SFRY) and establishment of the current regime, the state was known as the Kingdom of Yugoslavia under the dictatorship of King Alexander I. King Alexander I indoctrinated the dictatorship in 1929 and perpetuated that regime type until 1931, in which he established a new constitution. In this new government, Alexander banned the support or study of non-monarchical forms of government. Marxism was gaining popularity and notoriety since the Bolshevik Revolution, and its ideals were made punishable by prison or death. These reformation created domestic enemies in addition to the already present opposition Alexander faced from Germany, Italy, and the Soviet Union. To further break lines of dissent King Alexander redrew the borders of the regions, intentionally cutting across ethnic and historic lines to break up

communities and distract the populace with territorial quarrels.

Alexander was assassinated during an official visit to Marseille in 1934. His son, eleven-year-old Peter II, succeeded him along with a regency council that was headed by Alexander's cousin, Prince Paul. During Peter's reign, under the counsel of Prince Paul, Yugoslavia faced immense pressure from Fascist Italy and Nazi Germany. On 25 March, 1941, Prince Paul signed the Tripartite Pact in Vienna in the hope of keeping Yugoslavia out of World War II. This pact faced much criticism and opposition from the rest of the regency, as well as from senior military officers, who launched a coup d'état that same month. General Dusan Simovic took control, arrested the returning delegation, exiled Paul, and ended the regency council. This gave King Peter II complete power over Yugoslavia at seventeen years old. Less than two weeks later, on 6 April, 1941, German, Italian, and Hungarian forces invaded Yugoslavia.

While Yugoslavia was occupied by Axis powers during World War II, the state was split into different occupation zones. Nazi Germany controlled Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and parts of Serbia and Slovenia. The remainder of the country was occupied by Bulgaria, Hungary, and Italy with each nation controlling the portion of Yugoslavia that they shared a border with. These invasions left a lasting legacy, as ethnic minorities persisted in the regions that housed occupying armies. During the occupation, the Yugoslav people created two resistance groups, the Communist-led Partisans and the royalist Chetniks. The Allied forces recognized the Partisans as the primary source of sovereignty at the Tehran Conference in 1943. This is where the rise of Josip Broz Tito began. Recognized as a brilliant strategist and leader, he quickly gained a respected reputation within the Communist resistance group and among the Yugoslav people. By 1945, the Partisans, with limited help from the Red Army, drove Axis forces out of Yugoslavia. In that same year Tito and his Communist Party gained full control of Yugoslavia.

Communist History of Yugoslavia



Post-war monitoring by the winning Allied Powers granted Yugoslavia a period of rebuilding akin to the situation in Germany. Unlike Germany however, since the country was neither an ally nor enemy outright during the war there was no need for rigorous re-drawing of divisions or lasting foreign governance. Yugoslavia became an independent Communist state in 1948 as Tito broke ties with the Soviet Union and began receiving U.S. aid from 1948-1953.

There were a number of different executive and federal systems tested during this time, none of which proved to be successful. The individual regions of the former Kingdom of Yugoslavia essentially continued as they were, with a new Communist government in place. In order to tie what was a loose confederacy into a more stable nation, Tito used his influence to curry favor into a strong executive branch to oversee the semi-autonomous regions that formed Yugoslavia.

Tito began criticizing other Eastern Bloc and NATO nations in 1961 to help convince his people of a more isolationist policy so that they would focus on furthering their own development past the post-war reconstructive efforts. As a result of the criticism, Yugoslavia along with India and other newly born countries, formed the Non-Aligned Movement that would look to assert its presence on the international stage as a third party in the global Cold War.

In 1963, Josip Broz Tito was named President for Life and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was born. Since that day, Yugoslavia has been stable as fear and reputation have kept the regional leaders and populations in check. Although he tried his best to remain neutral with involvement in the Non-Aligned Movement, Tito and Yugoslavia gained

enemies on both sides of the East vs. West conflicts plaguing the post-war landscape. Before his death, Josef Stalin ordered multiple attempts on the life of Josip Tito and neither of the Chinese Communist Chairmen who reigned during Tito's life were known to be terribly fond of the man either. The nations that made up the NATO alliance were displeased with the formation of the Non-Aligned Movement, though not the level of hostilities seen by Yugoslavia's fellow Communist governments. While Tito was a popular leader and seen as a national hero, his government suffered from public protests, most notably the Croatian Spring. This movement, which lasted from the late 1960's until 1971, opposed the unification of the economies and regions of Yugoslavia under a central government. Tito and his regime successfully stifled the protested and incarcerated the leaders. Despite the quick end to this protest, the SFRY leadership feared more uprisings and a new constitution was ratified in 1974 which gave the individual republics more autonomy.

Currently, ethnic conflicts have developed across the country in the wake of the new constitution. The conglomerations of different peoples across the autonomous regions have not adopted the comradery typically associated with a Communist society. The country is still reeling from the interruptions of its economic development caused by the Second World War and the people are turning their frustrations outward. The new constitution decentralized the economy and shifted power away from the national Communist Party to the individual Parties present in each region. Despite this, Tito's authority has remained strong and countered the weakening of the federal government by the 1974 Constitution. It is believed that he may very well be the only thing holding the country together.

The Crisis

Office of the Presidency
Belgrade, Serbia, SFRY
May 5, 1980



Death of Nation: Breakup of Yugoslavia



To whom it may concern,

The Communist Party of Yugoslavia hopes you are well, as your country is in need of your skills and service. The information relayed in this letter is confidential and has not yet been released to the public, and only fifteen letters have been sent. Should anything emerge in public forum the Party will know who is to blame. Formalities aside, last night the President-for-Life Josip Broz Tito passed away. Once you have recovered from your shock you will likely come to the same conclusion as the Party leadership: SFR Yugoslavia cannot persist without the authority that Tito held over the people. The 1974 Constitution weakened the Federal government to a degree that the nationwide panic that will ensue upon realization of the President's death that any uprisings may bring down the entire system. You have been selected to come to Belgrade to serve on a new committee that has been formed to oversee the governance of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

This new Office of the Presidency represents a new direction through which we wish to move forward: to allow the autonomous regions a more direct involvement in the national agenda to circumvent the weaknesses created in 1974. All fifteen members will have equal say on all matters of governance and official decision will be made by a vote. Your current positions are tied to the Office of the Presidency forevermore, meaning that residency on this committee is controlled by both the regional and national Parties. It should go without saying that any direct aggression against another member of the committee will not be tolerated under any circumstance, and all regional Parties have already agreed to strip a position away from any found guilty of this act. You are expected to report to the Capitol in Belgrade immediately.

To prepare you for national governance the Party has elected to detail the primary goals that Tito left unfinished. Firstly, the President was not oblivious to the rising ethnic tension across the country though he had no viable solutions other than forcing down demonstrations. Our involvement with the Non-Aligned Movement is still intact, and may not be as maligned by the First and Second World as it used to be. The international Communist scene is in a bit of a flux at the moment with both the USSR and People's Republic of China no longer represented by the men who solidified their global power. New leaders of Communist nations provide an opportunity to either make amends or further divide our own relations with the Second World. The First World, represented largely by NATO is also potentially in flux. The United States will host presidential elections later this year, and NATO in terms of military interest are paying more attention to the situation heating up between Iraq and Iran. The decentralized economy in Yugoslavia is faltering as ethnic conflicts have begun to hamper trade between the autonomous regions, and the lack of nationwide industrialized development is beginning to frustrate the less developed regions. The death of President Tito has shifted the responsibility of solving these crises on your shoulders, do not fail his legacy.



Character Guide

Yugoslav Letter Guide

C = Ts as in Tsunami
Ć = Tch as in Itch
Č = Ch as in Chocolate
Đ = J as in Judge
J = Y as in You
Š = Sh as in Show

1. 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.

2. 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 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.

3. 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.

4. 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.

5. 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.

6. 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, he later became 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.

7. 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.

8. 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. Naturally, any expert in economics will quickly come to the conclusion that state-mandated governments are less likely to succeed for extended periods of time. Krajger does not, however, wish to change the government in its entirety. Rather, 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.

9. 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 coatstrings 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.

10. Secretary of Defence, 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.

11. 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.

12. Secretary of State, Josip Vrhovec

Josip Vrhovec has achieved his current position after a rapid ascent in 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.

13. 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.

14. 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.

15. 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.



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