

**Historical Crisis
Committee: The Fate of
Yugoslavia Study Guide**

Istanbul University Model United Nations

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Letter from the Under-Secretary-General

Fellow participants of the Historical Crisis Committee: Fate of Yugoslavia,

First of all, it is a pleasure for me to welcome you all to IUMUN. I am Bora Akar and studying as a freshman at Istanbul University, majoring in Labor Economics and Industrial Relations. In the upcoming four days of IUMUN, I am more than honored to be serving you as the Under-Secretary-General of the CC: Fate of Yugoslavia committee, and looking forward to witnessing the heated debate between one another and the struggle to fill the Supreme Leader Josef Broz Tito's place within the committee.

It is an unmissable opportunity for you to follow Tito's guidance and lead Yugoslavia to where it belongs. Preventing the numerous independence and freedom fights within the six autonomous states of Yugoslavia will put you on the list of the most impactful leaders of Yugoslavia. Of course, it will be difficult for any participant in this committee to find a middle way and avoid any civil wars. Anybody who follows and gets enlightened by the principles of Titoism will lead Yugoslavia through. If you suppress any jars within the nation, the road to becoming one of the major powers will be much more wide open.

Lastly, I would like to thank Secretary-General Gamze Balı and the Deputy Secretary-General Mehmet Arda Yıldız for having me on this conference and academic team. In addition, I would like to thank my Academic Assistant, Öykü Taş, for her contributions and hard work.

Best regards,

Bora AKAR



Letter from the Academic Assistant

Distinguished Delegates of The CC: Fate of Yugoslavia committee,

First of all, I would like to welcome you to IUMUN. I hope you will gain an enjoyable experience together with unforgettable debates. I am Öykü Taş and I am a first-year student in the department of Italian language and literature at Istanbul University. I am honored and excited to be serving as the academic assistant of the CC: Fate of Yugoslavia committee during the next four-day conference period.

I hope you find this guide that we have engraved to assist you in the process of the committee useful and you can participate in the debates diligently and show your creativity on such an important historical stage which is Tito's legacy. The best advice I can give you as you prepare for the committee is to remember to look at it from different perspectives.



In final words, I would like to thank Secretary-General Gamze Balı and the Deputy Secretary-General Mehmet Arda Yıldız for giving me the opportunity to work with such a qualified academic team, and last but not least I would like to thank my honorable Under-Secretary-General Bora Akar for being patient with me and teaching me new things.

Kind regards,

Öykü Taş

Introduction to the Committee



This committee's starting date is the 5th of May, 1980. It simulates an extraordinary meeting after the Supreme Leader Josef Broz Tito's death. It consists of the Representatives and President of Presidencies of six republics of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and two autonomous states within the Socialist Republic of Serbia, the President of the Presidency of the League of Communists, and secretaries of different matters. This committee's primary purpose is to ensure Yugoslavia's integrity and eternize the crucial principles of Titoism. In addition, we expect our delegates to achieve these goals without inducing a military conflict in the process that can and will put Yugoslavia on the dusty shelves of history. Reminding that this committee is a rough challenge, we recommend the delegates to read the study guide thoroughly and prepare accordingly.

Historical Background

A) The Kingdom of Yugoslavia and the Pre-WW2 Era



The Kingdom of Yugoslavia was a kingdom, originally called the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes from 1918 until 1929 when the name was officially changed to the Kingdom of Yugoslavia by King Alexander I. The Kingdom had an economy around agriculture, so much so that three-quarters of the Yugoslav workforce was

working in agriculture. Although there were a few commercial farmers, most were just peasants. The people in the south were very poor because of the rocky and infertile soil and the only large estates were in the north and were all owned by foreigners who were disposed of with one of the first actions by the Yugoslav state in 1919.

With all these struggles, Yugoslavia borrowed large sums of money from the west during the 1920s, just like the other Eastern European nations of the time. When the Great Depression began in 1929, the Western lenders called in their debts, and even though they used most of the money to farmers to improve production, agricultural exports being an unstable prospect, they couldn't pay their debts back and like their neighbors, allowed itself to become dependent of Nazi Germany. The transnational political scene in the late 1930s was marked by growing dogmatism between the top numbers, the aggressive station of the totalitarian administrations, and the certainty that the order set up after World War I was losing its fortresses and its guarantors were losing their strength. Supported and dragooned by Fascist Italy and Nazi Germany, Croatian leader Vladko Maček and his party managed to establish the Banovina of Croatia (Autonomous Region with significant internal tone-government) in 1939. The agreement specified that Croatia was to remain part of Yugoslavia, but it was precipitously erecting an independent political identity in transnational relations. The entire area was to be federalized, but World War II stopped the fulfillment of those plans.

B) The WW2 Era

Prince Paul submitted to the fascist pressure and inked the triplex Pact in Vienna on 25 March 1941, hoping to still keep Yugoslavia out of the war. But this was at the expense of popular support for Paul's regency. Elderly military officers were also opposed to the convention and launched an achievement 'état' when the king returned on 27 March. Army General Dušan Simović seized power, arrested the Vienna delegation, expatriated Paul, and ended the regency, giving 17- time-old King Peter full powers. Hitler also decided to attack

Yugoslavia on 6 April 1941, followed incontinently by an eruption of Greece where Mussolini had preliminarily been repelled.

At 5:12 a.m. on 6 April 1941, German, Italian and Hungarian forces raided Yugoslavia. The German Air Force (Luftwaffe) bombed Belgrade and other major Yugoslav metropolises. On 17 April, representatives of Yugoslavia's colorful regions inked a truce with Germany in Belgrade, ending eleven days of resistance against the overrunning German Forces. The Axis Powers enthralled Yugoslavia and resolved it. The Independent State of Croatia was established as a Nazi satellite state, ruled by the fascist host known as the Ustaše that came into actuality in 1929 but was fairly limited in its conditioning until 1941. German colors enthralled Bosnia and Herzegovina as well as part of Serbia and Slovenia, while other corridors of the country were enthralled by Bulgaria, Hungary, and Italy. From 1941 to 1945, the Croatian Ustaše governance boggled people, many were expelled, and others were forced to convert to Catholicism.



C) Post-WW2 Era and the Foundation of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia

In April 1945, as the Second World War was coming to an end, German forces began retreating from Yugoslavia. The war ended on May 7, 1945, when Germany surrendered, although skirmishes continued for another week in Yugoslavia. Indeed before Zagreb, the capital of the Ustaše governance, fell to Partisans, the governance's leadership, fortified forces, and some civilians, along with some Chetniks and Slovene fascists, began to move north towards Austria, hoping to surrender to British forces. During their trip north, fighting continued.

Some of the forces crossed into Austria at Bleiberg on 15 May 1945. The British refused their rendition—the terms of the war's end were that all forces had to surrender on the soil of where they had fought—and disarmed them. They were also handed over to the Partisan units at which point many were killed. There are some historical disagreements about whether or not a massacre occurred at Bleiberg. Yet, overwhelming proof suggests that the vast majority of killings occurred after the Ustaše and Slovene forces had been handed to the Partisans just over the border in Yugoslavia.

On 11 November 1945, elections were controlled with solely the Communist-led People's Front showing on the ballot, securing all 354 seats. On twenty-nine Gregorian calendar months, while still in exile, King Peter II was expelled by Yugoslavia's Constituent Assembly. In addition, the Federal People's Republic of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was declared but he refused to resign. Solon was currently fully managed, and every one of the opposition components was eliminated.

On 31 January 1946, the new constitution of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia, modeled after the constitution of the Soviet Union, established six republics, an independent terrain, and an independent quarter that was part of Serbia. The civil capital was Belgrade. The policy concentrated on a strong central government under the control of the Communist Party,

and recognition of the multiple races. The flags of the republic used performances of the red flag or Slavic tricolor, with a red star in the center of the canton.

D) Political Disputes Between J.B.Tito and J.Stalin

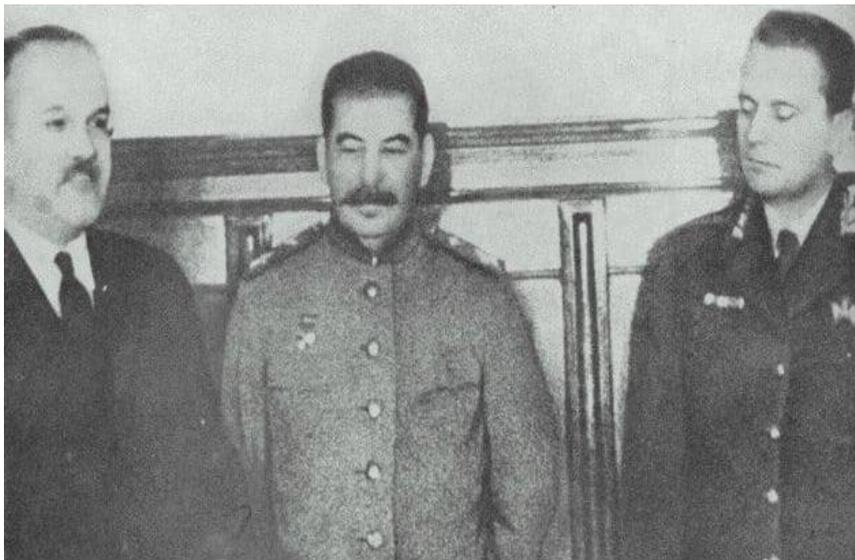
Disputes between two communist leaders date back to World War 2. After the occupation of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia, the governing king fled the country, and the Axis powers captured most of the Yugoslavian soil. The Axis powers have given the remaining parts to the puppet states. Because of the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact, the USSR cut off its political relationships with Yugoslavia. After roughly two months, Josef Broz Tito, the leader of the communist party of Yugoslavia, introduced their plans to Stalin about organizing uprisings against Axis powers. Stalin, however, was against a communist uprising because their allies, the United States and the United Kingdom, wanted Eastern Europe to be more democratic.



Therefore, he thought it would be better if the exiled government of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia, instead of the communist Partisans, rioted against the fascists. After the collaboration attempts by Tito with the leader of Chetnik Guerrillas, Draza Mihailovic, he turned AVNOJ into a Yugoslav body, denouncing the exiled government. Yet, Stalin has seen this situation as a betrayal against the USSR. During the late phases of the Second World War, Tito-led Partisans captured some parts of Austria and Italy. The common sense all over Europe was that Stalin was behind the occupations. Though, Stalin refused the accusations swiftly. Fearing the possibility of a conflict between the Allies and the Comintern, he immediately ordered Tito to withdraw from those areas. Tito executed the order unwillingly but also protected Yugoslavia's claims. The fact that Tito guarded the claims, was a shame for Stalin to the Communist Party of Italy.

i. Communist Information Bureau (Cominform/Informbiro)

Two years after the Second World War, on the 5th of October, 1947, the communist parties of the USSR, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Yugoslavia, France, and Italy have established the Information Bureau of the Communist and Workers Parties at Wileza Gora in Poland. Considering having the opportunity to intervene in other countries' internal affairs, the Soviet Union was fond of this organization. Despite this fact, Yugoslavia supported its existence the most. Hence, Belgrade hosted the headquarters. The initial purpose of the Cominform was not to succeed Comintern, which dissolved in 1943; it aimed to ensure coordination between European communist parties under the principles of Marxism-Leninism. In addition, they wanted to get rid of the prejudices against communism out of European minds and expand communism all over Europe with their newspaper called "For Lasting Peace, For People's Democracy". Even though the idea of communist coordination in Europe seemed



great, according to the Soviets some countries caused unrest among the communists. Therefore, Stalin took diplomatic actions by sending three letters to Yugoslavia. So, in June 1948, Yugoslavia was expelled from Cominform. Soviets accused them of deviating from principles of Marxism-Leninism or, in other words, adopting Titoism, which is anti-Soviet according to the

USSR. In addition, Yugoslavia's actions towards other Balkan nations such as Albania and Bulgaria; made them decide in such a manner. After Yugoslavia expelled from the Cominform, headquarters moved to Bucharest, Romania. Eight years after the expulsion and three years after Stalin died, Cominform officially dissolved on the 17th of April, 1956, because of the De-Stalinization within the Soviet Union.

E) Economic and Political Reforms within Yugoslavia

After the expulsion from Cominform and the political isolation inside the Eastern Bloc, Yugoslavia realized its economic status was free-falling. Moreover, because of the broken relationship with the Soviets, Stalinist Yugoslavs within the republic started to cause civil unrest. According to Tito, a change in the economy and the politics was necessary. First, he was not fond of Soviet dominance among communist countries. Thus, he began to pursue a more central political approach in external affairs and refused to join Warsaw Pact. Later on, Yugoslavia was one of the founders of the Non-Aligned Movement, and the Soviets objected. The reason why the Soviets were against such a movement was the fact that the influx of communism to third world countries would be seriously damaged. In addition, the United States improved relationships with several communist countries as the case of Yugoslavia was a

disaster for Soviet dominance in the Cold War. Other than politics, economic reforms were a must for the future. So, In June 1950, a new and unique system called the “Workers’ Self-Management System” was introduced. According to American economist Benjamin Ward, it was a system that maximizes the workers’ income. He also stated that this system had contrasts with capitalism since capitalism aims to maximize owners’ profit instead of the workers’. In addition to the newly presented system’s differences from capitalism, the new system also had some different points from the traditional socialist system. For example, the new system was decentralized. Yet, the old system had central planning. In addition, the new system allowed people to participate in the open market so that countries could export and import. The last thing that needed to be changed was the internal politics within Yugoslavia. Therefore, on November 2nd, 1952, ‘Basic Law’ was introduced by the Communist Party of Yugoslavia. Ensuring all six states represented themselves, the Communist Party of Yugoslavia changed its name to the League of Communists of Yugoslavia. Even though they were still one to rule the country, the internal politics were more democratic than in other socialist/communist countries.

F) Non-Aligned Movement and Yugoslavia

On July 15th, 1956, Non-Aligned Movement, or NAM, was founded in the Brijuni Islands of Yugoslavia. Yugoslavian President Josef Broz Tito, Indian Prime Minister Jawaharal Nehru, and Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser signed the Declaration of Brijuni, agreeing on the principle of the Bandung Conference in 1955. The movement’s main aim was to decrease tensions caused by the Cold War. During the Korean War, the delegations of India and Yugoslavia introduced the word non-aligned. In 1953, the United Nations officially established the term.



On September 1st, 1961, the first summit of NAM took place in Belgrade, Yugoslavia. Afghanistan, Algeria, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, Congo-Leopoldville, Cuba, Cyprus, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Lebanon, Mali, Morocco, Nepal, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Tunisia, the UAE, Yemen, and SFR Yugoslavia were the twenty-five members of the first meeting. Moreover, Bolivia, Brazil, and Ecuador were observers. Because of the decolonization of Africa in the 1960s, the number of members was high for such a movement.

The existence of such a movement as NAM guaranteed non-aligned countries’ independence because they were balancing the world’s tension. In addition, it was a platform that allowed developing countries to speak up and have a say in world politics. For Yugoslavia, they had

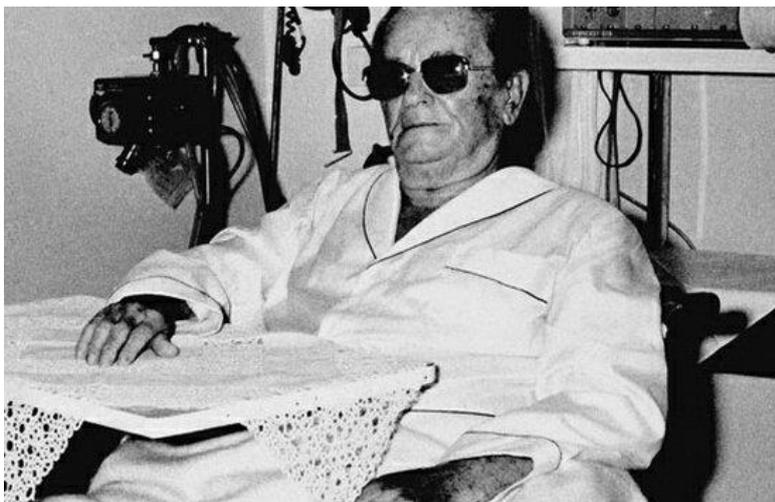
alliances with the West and ideological ties with the Eastern Bloc. Thus, they had an opportunity to lead non-aligned countries and be one of the major powers back in the day.

G) Last Years of J.B.Tito

The quick liberalization movement in internal politics started to show its side effects during the early 70s. Some liberal powers within the Communist Party of Yugoslavia decided that widening the authority of the federal republics was crucial. This movement was named MASPOK, which means mass movement in English. These acts led to the Croatian Spring causing Tito to purge the Communist Party of Croatia and arrest many protestors involved in this incident. Even though Tito did such actions, he initiated the demands from Croatian Spring protestors and granted six federal states more autonomy by making the 1974 federal constitution. In addition, he gave similar status to two states within SR Serbia, Kosovo and Vojvodina. Nevertheless, Serbian nationalists were not happy with the new constitution. They considered this constitution a way to suppress Croatian and Albanian nationalists.

While Yugoslavia was going through with the reforms, Tito continued to establish alliances; under the term of non-alignment. Even though he had severe signs of his sickness, he felt obliged to leave a Yugoslavia that was respected internationally. He visited Libya, the Soviet Union, North Korea, the People's Republic of China, France, Portugal, and Algeria at 85.

His illness started to get worse day by day. He had a gangrene-induced infection that caused some circulation problems in his legs. Doctors were nervous because he was going to die very



soon. So, they recommended he amputate his left leg. They thought that he might have a chance to survive after the amputation. Yet, Tito was stubborn and reluctant not to let doctors cut his leg off. Because of this, doctors reported that Tito threatened them by committing suicide if he got amputated. Therefore, his adjutant had to hide his pistol from him. Despite all, he was too late for an amputation. Eventually, he passed away on May the 4th, 1980, at 88.

Character Guide

A) Dobrivoje Vidić (President of the Presidency of SR Serbia)

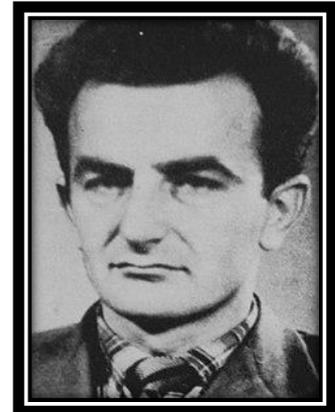


He was born on December 24th, 1918, in Čačak, Serbia. He got expelled many times in high school because he was a part of the youth movement and politically active. However, he studied and graduated from the Faculty of Philosophy in Skopje.

At the age of 20, he went into politics and became a member of the League of Communist Youth of Yugoslavia. One year after, he finally got into the Communist Party of Yugoslavia. Before the Second World War, he led the leftist youth of Macedonia. During and after World War 2, he served in various positions for Yugoslavia. On May 5th, 1978, he was chosen to serve as the president of the presidency of SR Serbia.

B) Veljko Milatovic (President of the Presidency of SR Montenegro)

He was born on December 5th, 1921, in Nikšić, Montenegro. After finishing high school in Nikšić, he started to feel duty for the revolution when he was young. He joined the League of Communist Youth of Yugoslavia in high school. Suddenly shined out of the youth community and developed his leadership skills. Continuing political activities, he was enrolled at the Technical Faculty in Belgrade.



At 19 years of age, he became a member of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia, participating in various revolutionary activities at his university. For example, a school shooting at the Technical Faculty in 1940.

During World War 2, he returned to his homeland, serving as the political commissar of the company in the Nikšić People's Liberation Partisan Detachment. He organized many armed rebellions against the Axis powers.

After serving on different matters, on April 5th, 1974, he was elected the president of the presidency of SR Montenegro.

C) Ljupčo Arsov (President of the Presidency of SR Macedonia)



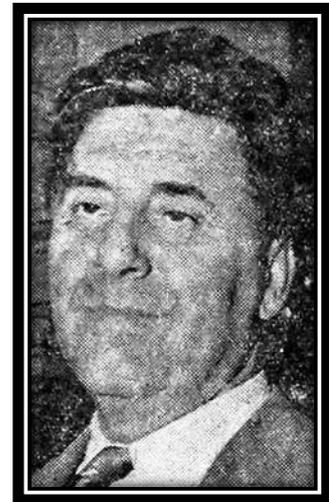
He was born on May 19th, 1910, in Stip, a part of the Ottoman Empire back in the day. He was not involved in any revolutionary movement until he joined the youth revolutionists while studying at the College of Economics in Zagreb. In 1932, he graduated from college, and eight years after graduation, he joined the Communist Party of Yugoslavia.

During the national liberation struggle in World War 2, he returned home, starting to prepare for armed uprisings against the occupiers. Because of his revolutionary acts, he got arrested by the Bulgarian police in 1941. Yet, they released him immediately due to the lack of evidence.

After the liberation of Yugoslavia, he took responsibility for many duties. On October 31st, 1979, he started to serve as the President of the Presidency of SR Macedonia.

D) Jakov Blažević (President of the Presidency of SR Croatia)

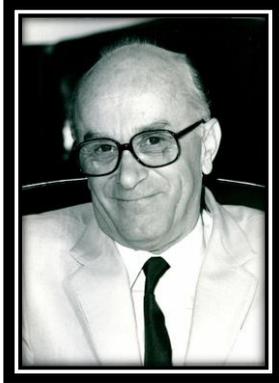
He was born on March 24th, 1912, in Bužim, a part of the Austria-Hungary back in the day. Like Milatovic, Blažević started his relationship with the revolutionists when he was young. In his high school years, he joined to revolutionary workers' movement. In 1928, he became a member of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia. Working actively on political matters at the faculty and in Zagreb, he got sentenced to prison for six months. After his imprisonment, he was trained as a lawyer until the Second World War broke up.



After the occupation of Yugoslavia, like other presidents of the presidencies, he also dedicated himself to organizing rebellions against the Axis in the region of Lika. Because of his acts against the fascists, he was sentenced to death by the Italian Military Court on March 27th, 1943.

After the war, he had many roles in Yugoslavian and party bodies. On May 8th, 1974, he started to serve as President of the Presidency of SR Croatia.

E) Raif Dizdarević (President of the Presidency of SR Bosnia and Herzegovina)



He was born on December 9th, 1926, in Fojnica, Bosnia&Herzegovina. Despite opening his eyes to a Bosniak family, he became an atheist after he started going to school.

Serving in many official government bodies in Yugoslavia, he was selected to be President of the Presidency of Bosnia and Yugoslavia in April 1978.

F) Viktor Avbelj (President of the Presidency of SR Slovenia)

He was born on February 26th, 1914, in Prevoje, a part of Austria-Hungary back in the day. Coming from an impecunious family, he enrolled at the Faculty of Law in Ljubljana and graduated in 1939. In his university years, he joined the local revolutionary movement and became a member of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia.

During the liberation struggle, he was in Ljubljana and organized riots against the enemy there. Because of such actions, he got arrested by the Italians on October 29th, 1941. Escaping after 11 days in jail, he played a crucial role in gaining Yugoslavia's liberation until the war ended.



After the liberation, he served in various positions in official government bodies. In May 1979, he started to serve as President of the Presidency of SR Slovenia.

G) Xhavid Nimani (President of the Presidency of SAP Kosovo)



He was born in 1919 in Prizren, Kosovo. He became a member of the Yugoslavian Communist Movement in 1941.

He started to serve as President of the Presidency of SAP Kosovo in May 1974.

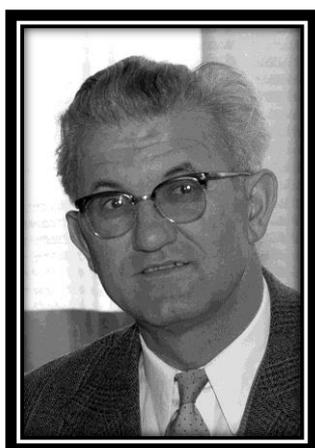
H) Radovan Vlajković (Representative and President of the Presidency of SAP Vojvodina)

He was born on November 8th, 1924, in Budjanovci, Serbia. After finishing vocational extension school, he was a leather worker until the liberation struggle started. After the war began, he felt he belonged to the labor movement. Therefore, he joined the Communist Party of Yugoslavia in 1943. In addition, he worked as a political worker in Srem and Banat.

After the war, he performed many responsible socio-political functions. Eventually, in November 1974, he started to work as President of the Presidency of SAP Vojvodina.



I) Petar Stambolić (Representative of SR Serbia)



He was born on July 12th, 1912, in Brezova, Serbia. Studying elementary and high school in different places in Yugoslavia, he went to the Faculty of Agriculture and Forestry in Belgrade in 1931 and began his full-time studies. After getting enrolled in university, he joined the revolutionary youth organization of the University of Belgrade. In December 1933, he became a member of the League of Communist Youth of Yugoslavia. Two years after, he finally joined the Communist Party of Yugoslavia.

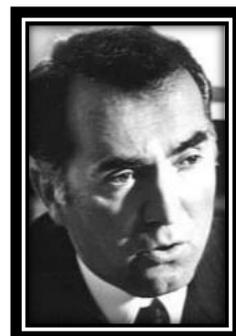
During the Second World War, he played a crucial role in organizing uprisings in the area of Jagodina and Smederska Palanka. In the following phases of the war, he managed to liberate Užice, a Serbian town. Taking crucial responsibilities for the liberation, he participated in many anti-fascist organizations in Serbia and Yugoslavia that helped gain Yugoslavia's freedom.

After the war, he took duties in the ministries of Finance and Agriculture until he became the Prime Minister of SR Serbia from 1948 to 1953. From 1953 to 1967, he became the president of the National Assembly of SR Serbia, the Federal National Assembly of Yugoslavia, and the Federal Executive Council. Most importantly, he served as Vice President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia from May 1974 to May 1975.

J) Veselin Đuranović (Representative of SR Montenegro)

He was born on May 17th, 1925, in Danilovgrad, Montenegro. He finished high school in Podgorica and enrolled in Teacher's School in Cetinje. Due to revolutionary acts, he got expelled from Teachers School in March 1941.

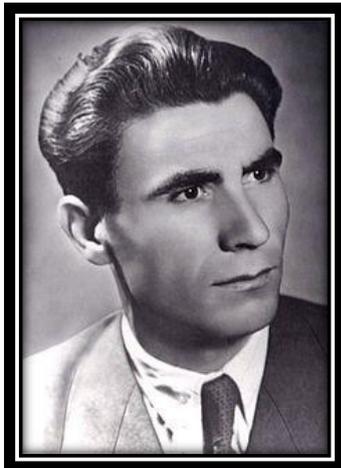
In the early phases of the Second World War, in 1941, he joined the League of Communist Youth of Yugoslavia. During the war, he participated actively in different places. After the uprising in Montenegro, he worked for some youth organizations. Two years after it, he got arrested



and interned. Getting released in September 1943, he reunited the party organizations. On January 4th, 1944, he became a member of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia.

After the liberation, he performed various party and political duties. One of the most important among them, he started to serve as President of the Federal Executive Council on February 4th, 1977.

K) Lazar Koliševski (Representative of SR Macedonia)



He was born on February 12th, 1914, in St. Nicholas, Macedonia. Losing his parents early, he went to an orphanage where he finished high school. After high school, he went to the Military Technical Institute in Kragujevac and studied locksmithing there. While studying there, he met with the workers within the labor movement and had a decisive milestone in his lifetime. He joined the League of Communist Youth of Yugoslavia in 1932, and he became a member of the Communist Party in 1935. He developed himself in the party and ranked up rapidly.

During the liberation struggle, he was sent to Smederska Palanka to organize all communists in the area. In April 1941, he got arrested but escaped from jail very soon. Yet, he got arrested again in November 1941 by the Bulgarian fascists. He got heavily tortured and sentenced to death. The people's outrage made the occupiers change the death sentence to life imprisonment. In March 1943, his comrades escaped him from jail, and he started his political career. One of the most important among his positions, he became the Prime Minister of the SR Macedonia in 1945.

L) Mika Špiljak (Representative of SR Croatia)

He was born on November 28th, 1916, in Odra, a part of Austria-Hungary back in the day. Coming from an impecunious family, he worked as a shoemaker in Sisak. During that time, he was close to the labor movement. At 17 years old, he started to participate in many actions of the organization. In 1935, he joined the League of Communist Youth of Yugoslavia and became a member of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia.



During the occupation of Yugoslavia, he organized the uprising in the Sisak region. After the Nazis invaded the Soviet Union, Mika with his group left the city and found Sisak Partisan Detachment. He successfully managed to organize the detachment. Until October 1942, Špiljak helped the struggle on the field. Yet, after then, he started his party work.

After the war, he was elected the Mayor of Zagreb in 1949. Taking many responsible duties, he served as the President of the Federal Executive Council of Yugoslavia from 1967 to 1969.

M) Cvijetin Mijatović (Representative of SR Bosnia&Herzegovina)



He was born on January 8th, 1913, in Lopare, a part of Austria-Hungary back in the day. In high school, he joined the youth movement in Tuzla. After finishing high school, he enrolled at the Faculty of Philosophy in Belgrade in 1932. He participated in revolutionary student youth in the university. In 1934, he joined the Communist Party of Yugoslavia. One year after, Mijatović got arrested and convicted of his communist activities.

During the occupation, he spent most of his time in eastern Bosnia and participated in organizing the uprising. In addition, he served as a political commissar in different regions of Bosnia&Herzegovina.

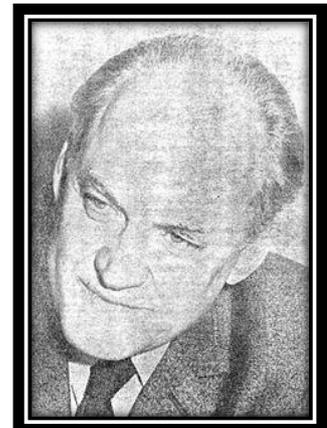
After the war, he held many government and party functions. One of the most important among all was serving as the President of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Bosnia&Herzegovina.

N) Sergej Krajger (Representative of SR Slovenia)

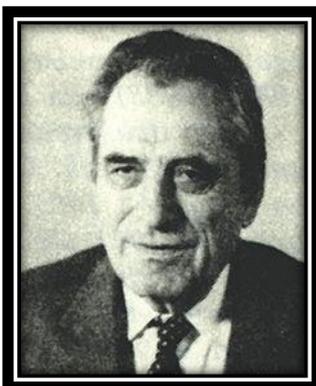
He was born on May 30th, 1914, in Postojna, a part of Austria-Hungary back in the day. In 1937, he started to study at the Faculty of Medicine in Ljubljana. During his university years, he joined the Communist Party of Yugoslavia. In 1934, he got arrested and sentenced to two years of imprisonment in Sremska Mitrovica.

When the liberation struggle started, he became a secretary of CPY over many regions of Slovenia. However, due to some disputes within the party, he got expelled from there for several months.

After the war, he performed some crucial duties. One of the most important of all was being President of the Presidency of SR Slovenia from 1974 to 1979.



O) Sinan Hasani (Representative of SAP Kosovo)



He was born on May 14th, 1922, in Požaranje, Kosovo. After he finished primary school in his hometown, he continued high school in Skopje. Later on, his education process was interrupted by the Second World War.

Starting from 1941, he started to participate in the liberation struggle. One year after, he became a member of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia. Like other distinguished people who have struggled during the independence process, he got arrested by the Axis powers and spent a year in a camp located near Vienna. After

the war, he took on the duties of many important positions within the party and the government.

Other than his political life, he was a well-known writer in Yugoslavia. In 1957, Hasani released the first novel in Albanian named *The Grapes Starts to Ripen*.

P) Stevan Doronjski (President of the Presidency of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia)

He was born on September 26th, 1919, in Krchedin, Serbia. Coming from a peasant family, he graduated from high school in 1936 and joined the League of Communist Youth of Yugoslavia. After high school, he enrolled at the University of Belgrade, studying veterinary medicine. Later on, he became a member of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia.



During the liberation, he was one of the protestors who organized the Srem uprising. In addition, starting to work as a political commissar on different detachments, he played a crucial role in gaining independence.

Q) Nikola Ljubicic (Secretary of National Defense)



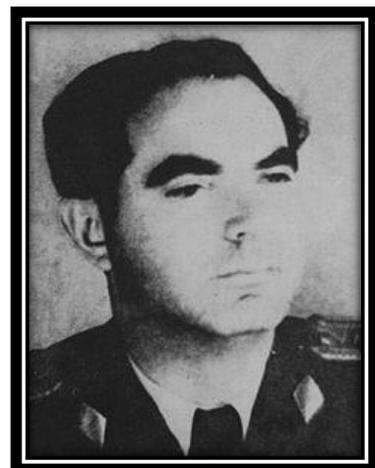
He was born on April 4th, 1916, in Karan near Užice, Kingdom of Serbia. He fought in World War II alongside Josip Broz Tito for the Yugoslav partisan movement and was proclaimed a Yugoslav national hero on 27 November 1953 for his actions in the war.

Nikola Ljubičić contributed to the struggle with the Partisans at the start of the war in Yugoslavia in 1941. During the war he was put in charge of numerous units, moving through the ranks of the Partisan army.

R) Franjo Herljevic (Secretary of Interior)

He was born in Tuzla on June 21, 1915, in Bosnia and Herzegovina. He was a member of the CPY. He was proclaimed a national hero on December 20, 1951.

His entire family took part in the Second World War, in which Franjo lost four brothers, of whom Albin was proclaimed a national hero. His father was beaten by Ustashas, after which he died in 1941 from his injuries. His mother and sister were taken to the Jasenovac camp where they were shot. Two of Franja's brothers survived the war and are the bearers of the 1941 Partisan Memorial. Desa's wife (1920-2000) was also a participant in the People's Liberation War and the bearer of the 1941 Partisan Memorial.



After the war, he held many responsible positions in the JNA and the socio-political life of FR Bosnia and Herzegovina and SFR Yugoslavia. In 1948, he graduated from the Mikhail Vasilyevich Frunze Military Academy in the Soviet Union.

He was the commander of the Guards Division, the commander of the military area, the chief of the Higher Military Academy, and the commander of the territorial defense of the FR of Bosnia and Herzegovina. He held the rank of lieutenant general of the JNA.

S) Josip Vrhovec (Secretary of State)



He was born on 9 February 1926, in Zagreb. He first became politically engaged during World War II, during which he became a member of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia and the Yugoslav Partisans (1941–1945). After the war, he enrolled at the University of Zagreb and graduated from the Faculty of Economics. In the late 1960s, he became more seriously involved in politics. Accordingly, he quickly rose to high-ranking positions in the Party following the downfall of the Croatian Spring movement in the early 1970s. Between 1972 and 1974 he was a member of the SKH Central Committee, and from 1974 to 1978 served as a member of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (SKJ). As a member, he submitted a proposal to arrest and charge members of the Croatian Spring, including Franjo Tuđman, Marko Veselica, Dražen Budiša, Šime Đodan, Vlado Gotovac, and Hrvoje Šošić.

The highest point of his political career as he started serving as Yugoslav Minister of Foreign Affairs in May 1978.

T) Svetozar Pepovski (Secretary of Labor) Macedonian

U) Metod Rotar (Secretary of Foreign Trade) Slovenian

V) Luka Banovic (Secretary of Justice) Montenegrin

He was born in 1926 and became the Minister of Internal Affairs on 3 December 1971. His term expired on May 17, 1974.

W) Petar Kostic (Secretary of Treasure) Serbian

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