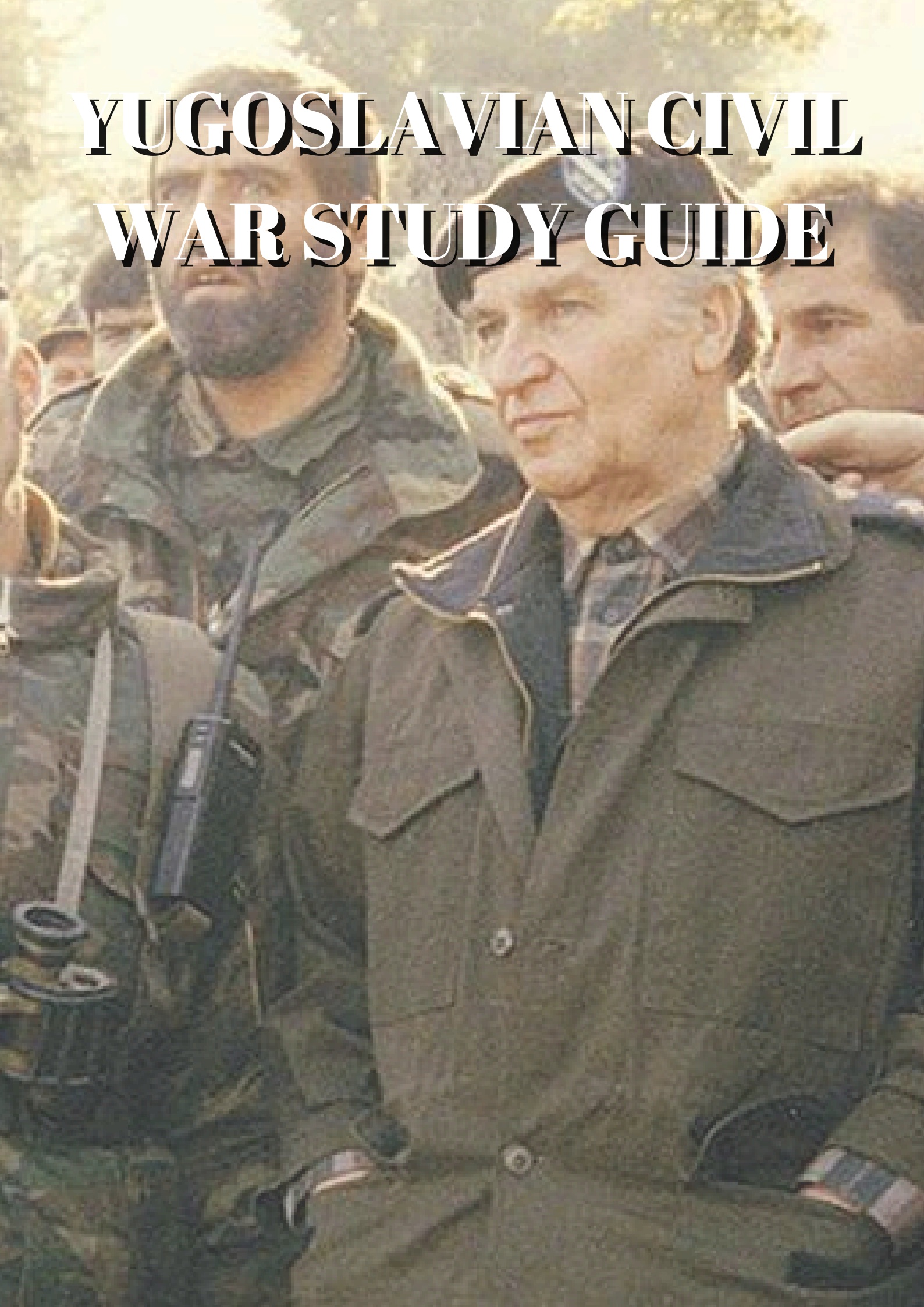


YUGOSLAVIAN CIVIL WAR STUDY GUIDE



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Letter From Secretary General

Dear Participants,

As the Secretary-General of Cakabey Schools Model United Nations (CAKAMUN), it is with great honor that I welcome you to the fourth annual session of our conference. It's truly an honor to take on this role and be part of CAKAMUN alongside a hardworking team. Since its establishment, CAKAMUN has been committed to creating a platform where students can engage with pressing global issues, refine their negotiation skills, and develop a deeper understanding of international relations. Year after year, we strive to improve and expand our conference, making it a more enriching experience for all participants. Our goal has always been to cultivate an environment where delegates can challenge themselves, embrace new perspectives, and contribute meaningfully to the discussions shaping our world.

This year, our theme, "Resilient Societies in a Fragile World: Peace, Justice, and Sustainability," reflects the complex challenges our world faces today. From geopolitical conflicts to climate crises, social injustices to economic instability, we live in a time where resilience is not just a virtue but a necessity. As future leaders, diplomats, and changemakers, we are responsible for exploring solutions that promote peace, uphold justice, and ensure sustainability for generations to come.

The committees of CAKAMUN'25 have been carefully designed to align with this theme, addressing issues that demand urgent global attention. Each agenda item presents an opportunity for meaningful discourse, encouraging delegates to think critically, collaborate effectively, and propose innovative solutions inspired by current and past political events. Beyond the debates, CAKAMUN25 is also a chance to build lifelong friendships, gain confidence in public speaking, and most importantly, to take a step towards becoming a global citizen.

Organizing a conference of such a scale is no small task, and I extend my deepest gratitude to our Executive and Organizational Teams, who have worked tirelessly to bring this year's CAKAMUN to life. Their dedication and passion ensure that CAKAMUN continues to grow with each year, providing participants with an unforgettable experience.

On behalf of the entire CAKAMUN'25 team, I invite you to embark on this journey of diplomacy and debate. I am confident that this conference will leave you with not only valuable insights but also a renewed sense of ongoing and historical issues. May your time here be filled with engaging discussions, productive collaborations, and moments of inspiration.

Looking forward to seeing you all on May 2nd!

Yours sincerely,

Secretary-General of CAKAMUN'25,

Defne TIFTIKCIOGLU.

Letter From Co-Head Of Crisis

Greetings! My name is Rüzgar, I am a sophomore at Izmir Private Havajet Aviation High School. As the entire crisis academy, we have put a lot of thought and effort into this committee and the work guide, and now we present it to you. Throughout the preparation period, we faced numerous setbacks; however, thanks to our experienced academic team, we managed to overcome all challenges with ease. I truly believe this will be a committee where we will all have a great time together. Please do not forget to read our work guide thoroughly and study carefully. Should you have any questions, feel free to write and ask. We are looking forward to meeting you during the conference. See you on May 2nd!

**Best Regards,
Co-Head of Crisis - Rüzgar Efe Taşın**

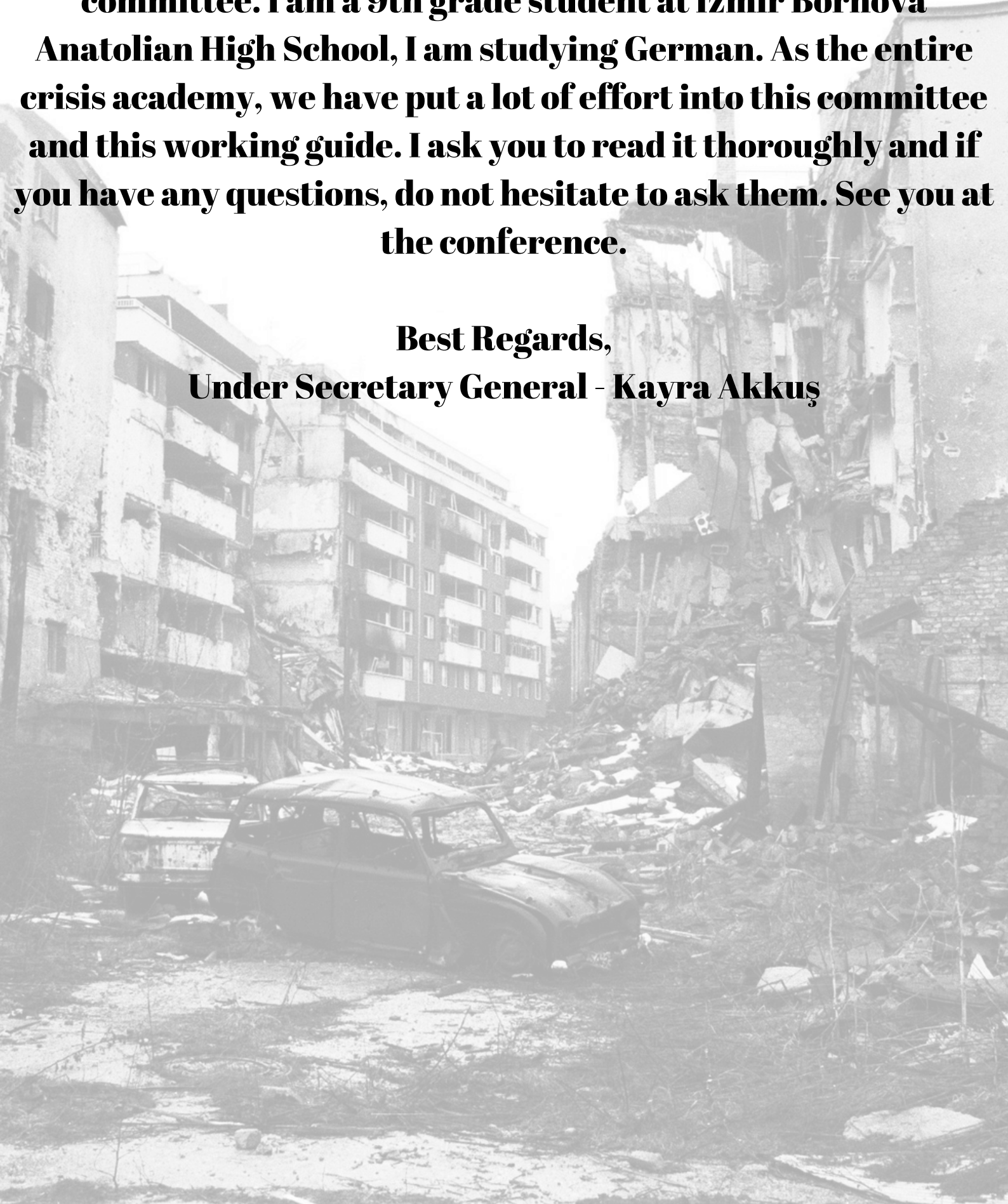
Hello! I am Doruk, i am Freshman in Bornova Anatolian Hishschool. All of the crisis academy put a lot of effort for this comittee. We had so much problems but thanks to our experiences we managed to make this comittee possible. I think this comittee will be very good experience for all of our delegates and for the first timer delegates it's going to be really good first impression for crisis committees. Please read all the study guide and study detailed. When you have a question please do not afraid to ask us. We are really excited to meeting you. See you on May 2nd.

**Sincerly Yours,
Co-Head of Crisis - Doruk Munzur Tulga**

Letter From Under Secretary General

Hello, I'm Kayra Akkuş, I'm the Under Secretary General of this committee. I am a 9th grade student at Izmir Bornova Anatolian High School, I am studying German. As the entire crisis academy, we have put a lot of effort into this committee and this working guide. I ask you to read it thoroughly and if you have any questions, do not hesitate to ask them. See you at the conference.

**Best Regards,
Under Secretary General - Kayra Akkuş**



1) What is a Crisis Committee

In short, crisis committees are simulations that deal with specific historical issues or unreal events. In these simulations, delegates are given allocations related to that topic and delegates make various decisions as the persons specified by that allocation. These decisions are communicated as orders to their allocation or authorised elements through directives. Then, according to the detail of the directive, the results of the orders given in the directive are communicated to you by the crisis team under the name of update. As a result of these updates, history is reshaped. Crisis committees are of 3 types. The first type of crisis committee is historical crisis committees. These committees have to deal with historical events. For example, the Yugoslav War, which is the crisis topic of this conference, is a historical crisis committee. The second type is the fantastic crisis committees. These committees deal with unreal events. The Lord of the Rings crisis or the Star Wars crisis are examples of this type. The last type is Joint Crisis Committees. In these Committees there has to be more than one cabinet and usually the cabinets are in competition. Delegates win or lose the crisis according to the beauty of the directives they write and the plans they make. Although this committee is a historical crisis committee, it is a historical single-cabinet crisis committee because there is only one cabinet.

2) POLITICAL CHANGES IN THE BALKANS AFTER THE FIRST WORLD WAR

a) Disintegration of Austria-Hungary

1. The Austro-Hungarian Empire, which ended World War I on the side of the defeated Allied Powers, was already a weakened empire with no trace of its former power, which was a matter of time before its collapse due to nationalism movements, ethnic differences and economic reasons. In fact, one of the main reasons for the outbreak of World War I was Serbian nationalism and the nationalist Gavrilo Princip. However, due to hunger, famines, economic problems and military defeats towards the end of the 1st World War, it left the 1st World War in 1918 as the 2nd withdrawn state and the country disintegrated immediately afterwards.

The sudden disintegration of this great empire created a power vacuum and, as can be seen on the map, this empire was divided up, never to return. The newly emerged Austria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and the Serbian-majority the states of Yugoslavia coexisted with this power vacuum.



b) Change of Country Boundaries

After the collapse of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, the neighbouring Entente states and Poland gained territory. Poland, Galicia; Romania, Transylvania, Bukovina, Oltenia, Maramureş; Italy, South Tyrol and Istria; Serbia, Bosnia, Croatia and Slovenia, and the Kingdom of Yugoslavia under the Serbian dynasty. Apart from these states, new states also emerged

c) Nationalism

In the states that emerged as a result of these changes and in the states that gained territory, nationalism and political mobilisation of many ethnicities began. For example; in Yugoslavia, Macedonian militias under the name of IMSO (Internal Macedonian Revolutionary Organisation) continued to carry out their operations against the Ottoman Empire and Austria-Hungary in Yugoslavia until 1937. In addition, there were territories under the newly established Yugoslav State that many states wanted and many nations wanted independence. For example, the Croats, with German support, established the Croatian State against the former Yugoslav State after the collapse of Yugoslavia and fought with the Yugoslav Militia for years.

As a result, the collapse of the Austro-Hungarian Empire did not have a good effect on the Balkans, which were already too much affected by nationalism. The Yugoslav Civil War that would emerge years later is an indication that this problem could not be solved and that there is still a problem of nationalism in the Balkans to this day.

3) History of the Yugoslavia

a) Yugoslavian Kingdom

The Kingdom of Yugoslavia was the first state established under the name Yugoslavia. This kingdom was under the name of "Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes" until 3 October 1929. On 1 December 1918, it was established by the union of the Slovenian, Croatian and Serbian State and the Kingdom of Serbia (the Kingdom of Montenegro was added to this union on 13 July 1918) and was internationally recognised at the Ambassadors' Conference in Paris on 13 July 1922. The Kingdom of Yugoslavia was occupied by the Axis Powers in 1941 and formed as a political entity between 1943 and 1945. The dynasty of this kingdom was headed by the Serbian dynasty of Karacorevic, founded at the time of the 1st Serbian Uprising against the Ottomans (1804-1813). The leaders were, respectively, Peter Karacorevic I, Alexander Karacorevic I, Peter Karacorevic II.

YUGOSLAVIA AND THE 2nd WORLD WAR

Yugoslavia played an active role in the Balkans during World War II. At that time, the government pursued a more moderate policy with the Germans and signed various pacts with them. However, the overthrow of this pro-German government in a coup d'état, increasing German aggression and the ultimatums sent to Yugoslavia worsened German-Yugoslav relations, and on 6 April 1941, with the Führer's personal order No. 25, Hungarian, Romanian, Bulgarian, German and Italian forces attacked Yugoslav territory.



This operation officially ended with an armistice agreement signed on 17 April 1941 after 11 days of resistance.

At the end of the war, the country was divided into many parts. However, in the later years of the war, a socialist guerrilla fighter named Josip Broz Tito, who would later become the leader of Yugoslavia, would make the Germans and Croats very uncomfortable in this region.

b) Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia

Josip Broz Tito was both a war hero and a revolutionary with a strong military force behind him, who fought for his country and the socialist cause for many years in difficult conditions, mobilised in guerrilla warfare against various Axis forces such as German, Croatian, Bulgarian, Italian, Hungarian forces, with the help of Soviet and Allied weapons, equipment and ammunition in various territories within Yugoslavia from 1941 to 1945. In 1945, with the defeat of the occupying forces and increasing Soviet support, Tito founded the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the second state to bear the name Yugoslavia, in the newly won regions of Istria, Zara, Trieste and the former Yugoslav territories. Tito, who had warm relations with the Soviet Union from its foundation until 1948, broke off relations with the Soviet Union in 1948 due to Stalin's damaging the independence of the Republic's foreign policy, his constant attempts to control economic and military policies, and the assassination attempts organised by Stalin against Tito.

It was a decision that would determine the fate not only of Yugoslavia but of the entire Cold War. In 1961, Tito founded an international organisation, the Non-Aligned Movement, with India and Egypt in order to pursue an independent path separate from both the West and the East. This organisation remained affiliated to neither the USA nor the USSR.



c) Federal Republic of Yugoslavia

Tito's death on 4 May 1980 led to a 10-year period of stagnation within the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. This process would lead to the collapse of the 2nd Yugoslav State. In 1989, Slobodan Milosevic came to power and as a result of the more Serbian nationalist policies implemented, states such as Slovenia, Croatia, Macedonia and Bosnia-Herzegovina declared their independence between 1991-1992. As a result, the Yugoslav Civil War began. In 1992, as a result of the victory of the war by the UN, Bosnian and Croatian forces, the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia ceased to exist in 1992. Montenegro and Serbia, which would be the last members of the Union, stayed together in 1992 and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was established until 2003. In 2000 the Milosevic dictatorship was overthrown and Milosevic was handed over to The Hague in 2001 to stand trial for war crimes. He died on trial in 2003. In 2003, the republic abolished the name Yugoslavia and replaced it with Serbia and Montenegro. Thus, with the disappearance of the third state of Yugoslavia, the 88-year-old Yugoslav State and the Yugoslav name in this geography disappeared.

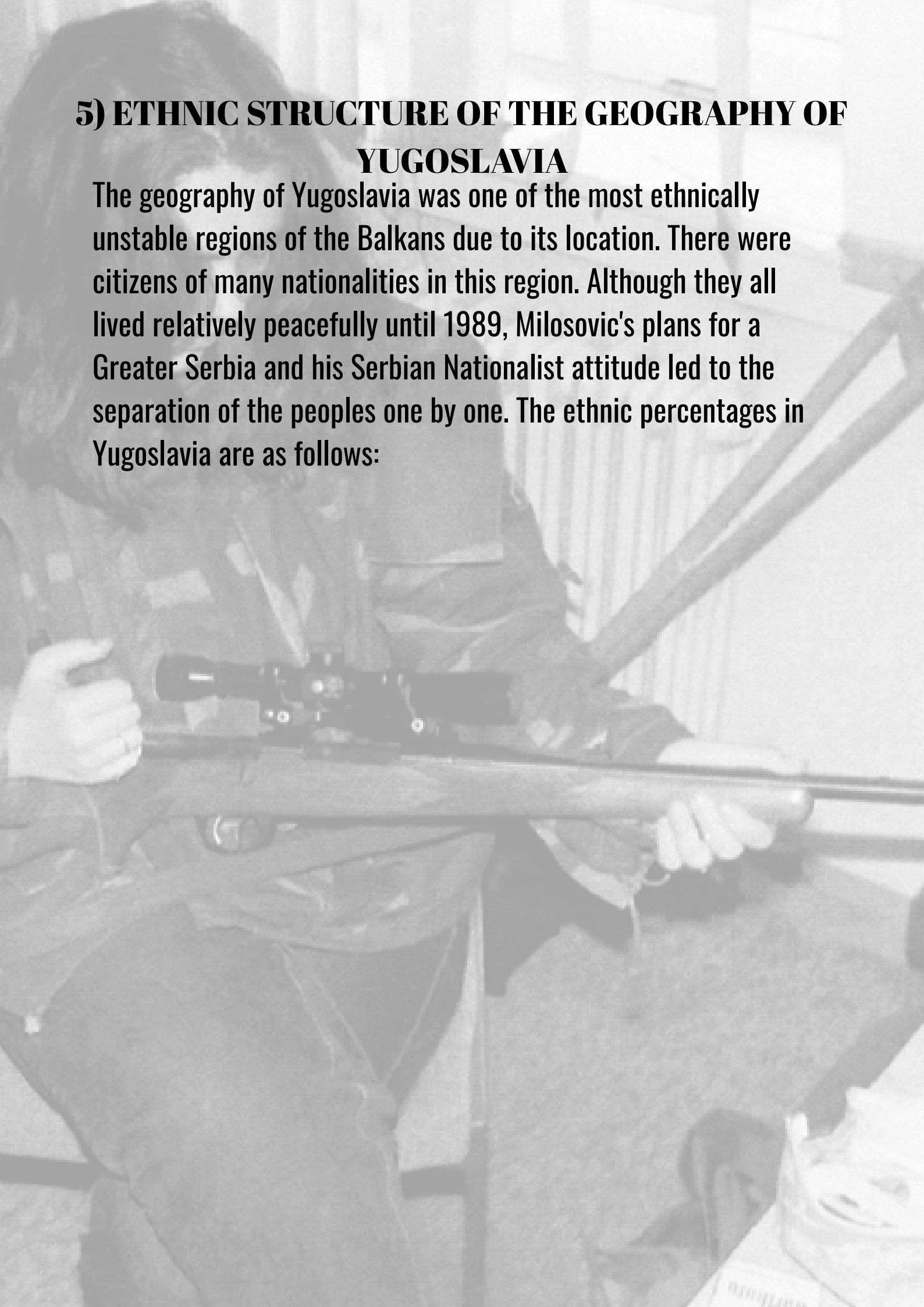


4) GEOPOLITICAL STRUCTURE OF YUGOSLAVIA

The geography of Yugoslavia is the sine qua non of the Balkans with the most important strategic location of the Balkans in terms of its location. Like Turkey, it is like a bridge at the meeting point of Europe and Asia. In the Cold War, it is one of the rare countries that could remain independent, especially between the USSR and the Eastern Bloc in the east and the USA and the Western Bloc in the west. However, it was an unstable geography as a result of ethnic origins, pressures from the environment and internal reasons. Nevertheless, it was like a gateway to the Adriatic Sea of Europe.

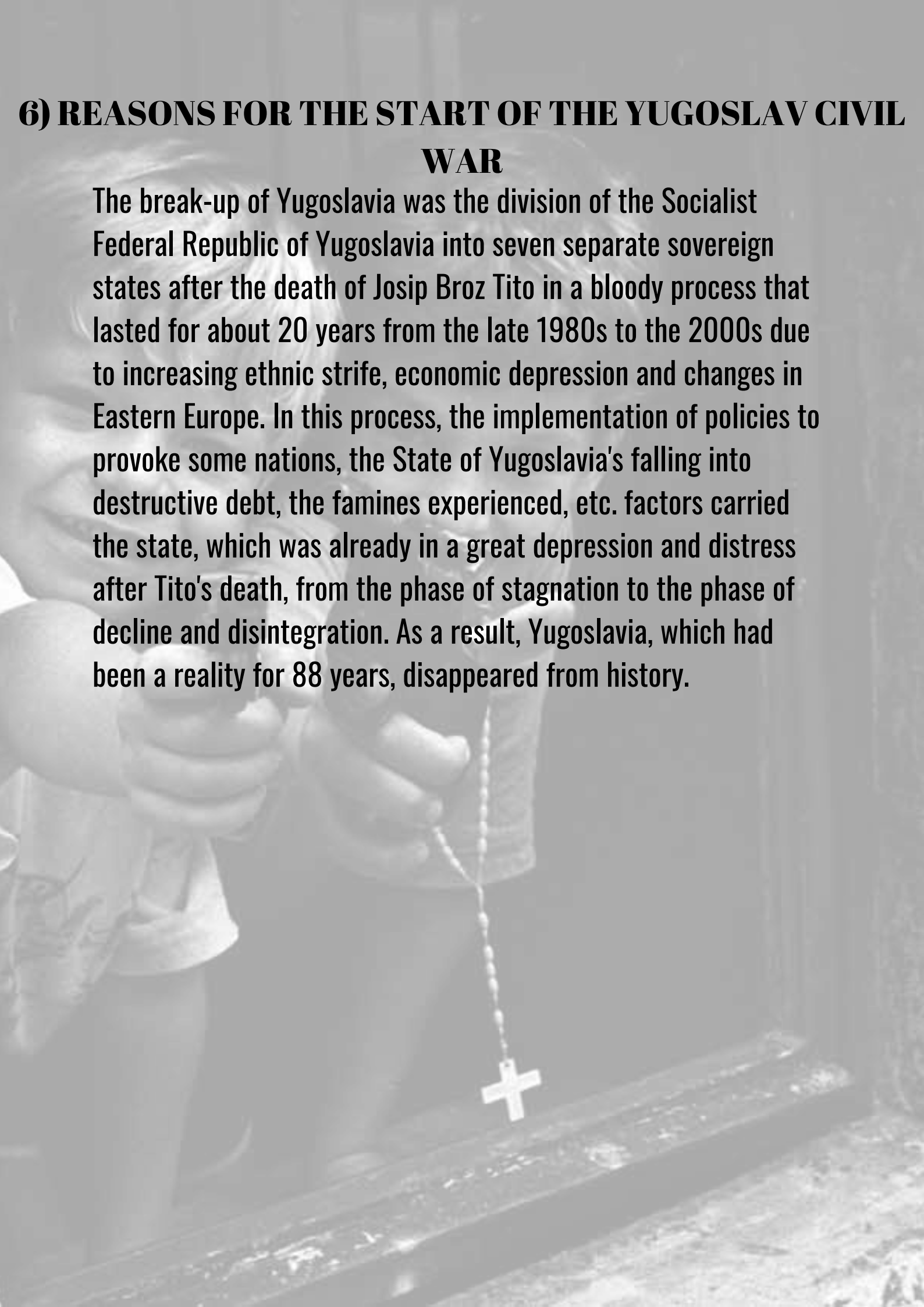
5) ETHNIC STRUCTURE OF THE GEOGRAPHY OF YUGOSLAVIA

The geography of Yugoslavia was one of the most ethnically unstable regions of the Balkans due to its location. There were citizens of many nationalities in this region. Although they all lived relatively peacefully until 1989, Milosovic's plans for a Greater Serbia and his Serbian Nationalist attitude led to the separation of the peoples one by one. The ethnic percentages in Yugoslavia are as follows:



6) REASONS FOR THE START OF THE YUGOSLAV CIVIL WAR

The break-up of Yugoslavia was the division of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia into seven separate sovereign states after the death of Josip Broz Tito in a bloody process that lasted for about 20 years from the late 1980s to the 2000s due to increasing ethnic strife, economic depression and changes in Eastern Europe. In this process, the implementation of policies to provoke some nations, the State of Yugoslavia's falling into destructive debt, the famines experienced, etc. factors carried the state, which was already in a great depression and distress after Tito's death, from the phase of stagnation to the phase of decline and disintegration. As a result, Yugoslavia, which had been a reality for 88 years, disappeared from history.



7)DISINTEGRATION OF YUGOSLAVIA

1980s:

After the death of Josip Tito in May 1980, the difficulty of preserving federal unity in an environment of economic depression and ethnic strife became more apparent. During the 1980s, with the powers granted by the 1974 Constitution, the constituent republics of the Federation began to act almost independently of the centre in the economic and political spheres. The increasing debt burden necessitated radical reforms in line with the economic stabilisation programme after 1983. The politically motivated demonstrations and protests that started in Kosovo in 1981 (the 1981 Kosovo protests) spread to the other republics in time. The strained relations between the republics led to shake-ups in the party and state levels and brought frequent changes of government. In particular, the conflict between Serbia and Croatia and Slovenia, coupled with the wind of change that started in Eastern Europe in late 1989, led to attempts at radical regime reforms.

By the end of the 1980s, nationalisms were on the rise both in Serbia under the leadership of Slobodan Milosevic and in other republics. During this period, Yugoslavia was characterised by a combination of separatist (Slovenia and Croatia), irredentist (Serbs for a "Greater Serbia", Kosovo Albanians for unification with Albanians in Macedonia and Albania) and nationalisms based on different religious identities (Bosnians).

In 1989 Milošević increased his administrative weight in the Yugoslav system when he abolished the autonomy of Kosovo and Vojvodina and changed the administration of Montenegro. This created the problem for the other republics of living in a Serbian-controlled Yugoslavia. In 1989, in order to bankrupt Yugoslavia, the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank granted loans to the Yugoslav government on ruinous terms.

90-95s:

Slobodan Milošević brought the end of Yugoslavia with his ultra-nationalist style of governance.

Alija Izetbegović; his wartime administration provided political and military leadership to the Bosniaks.

Franjo Tuđman; the steps he took to create Greater Croatia accelerated the disintegration process of Yugoslavia.

In the 1990s, Yugoslavia entered a process of fragmentation with efforts to break away from the federal administration and political instability. Slovenia and Croatia opposed Serbia's centralist policies and sought independence. In the multiparty elections held in 1990, pro-independence parties won in all republics except Serbia and Montenegro. Revolts by Serbian minorities and ethnic conflicts began to increase. The leaders' meeting in 1991 was inconclusive, Slovenia and Croatia declared their independence and short-lived wars broke out. Macedonia and Bosnia-Herzegovina also declared their independence.

In 1992 Serbia and Montenegro formed the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, but the international community did not recognise it as a continuation of the former Yugoslavia. In the same year, Serb militias began ethnic cleansing in Bosnia-Herzegovina. The Bosnian War caused great destruction between 1992 and 1995 and ended with the Dayton Agreement. Countless numbers of Croats, Bosnian Muslims and Serbs died as a result of this war. The UN bombardment and the siege of Sarajevo left many historic cities and beauties in ruins. Some Serbian leaders were tried for genocide and war crimes.

8) STATES ESTABLISHED AFTER THE DISINTEGRATION OF YUGOSLAVIA

The disintegration of Yugoslavia created a power vacuum, just like in Austria-Hungary, and as a result many similar states were created. Some of these are:

Croatia (1991)

North Macedonia (1991)

Slovenia (1991-)

Krayina Republika Srpska (1991-1995)

Herzegovina-Bosnia and Herzegovina Croatian Republic (1992-1994)

Serbia and Montenegro (1992-2006)

Republika Srpska (1992-)

Bosnia and Herzegovina (1992-1998)

9) YUGOSLAV TECHNOLOGY OF THE PERIOD

Yugoslavia at the time of its break-up was technologically more open and advanced than other socialist countries of the period. The country had reached a certain production capacity, especially in the fields of military technology, communication and automotive. Domestic car brand Zastava, companies such as Ei Niš producing electronic products and domestic computer initiatives showed the existence of a technological infrastructure. In addition, Yugoslavia had easier access to foreign technologies thanks to its economic and trade relations with the West and had the opportunity to produce foreign technology under licence. However, from the 1980s onwards, the economic crisis slowed down technological development and the country's industrial infrastructure was severely damaged by the war. For these reasons, the Yugoslav Army was equipped with many different types of weapons, tanks, aircraft, vehicles, etc. originating from both the USA, Europe and the USSR.

10) LIVING STANDARDS OF THE PERIOD

Until the 1980s, before Tito's death, Yugoslavia was in a much better position both economically and politically than many of the neighbouring border countries. This was due to Tito's policies of external independence and the implementation of an economic model specific to Yugoslavia, called "samoupravljanje" (self-management). It was also often possible to travel freely with other countries. But all that changed in the 1980s and the years that followed. The country's industrial strength weakened and deteriorated as a result of nationalist uprisings. As a result, the Yugoslav economy collapsed and living standards deteriorated dramatically as a result of the wars that followed.

11)What is a directive and how to write it

Directives are the instructions we give to our subordinates or directly to ourselves in the simulation. These directives cover many things, such as moving the troops under our command, opening new factories and developing a new sword. Directives must answer 5N1K questions. If not, the directive will either explode or be returned to you by the crisis team for rewriting. If the directive explodes, you cannot achieve the goal you want to achieve in the directive and you may lose what you have. For example, if you want to take your army in Istanbul to the countryside and you have not written how they will go, your soldiers may prefer to go to the countryside by swimming and most of them will die. This is entirely at the mercy of the crisis team. A proper directive should be as follows:

Kimden:

Kime:

Tarih:

Saat:

Direktif Türü

In the From section, your allocation is written. In the To section, write the relevant authority or R.D. (If you are sending the directive to a person, write the name of that person) In the Date section, write the date given to you by the crisis team in the simulation. In the Time section, the time in real life when you finish the directive is written. In the directive type, the type that is relevant from the following 5 types is written.

Directives consist of 5 types. These are;

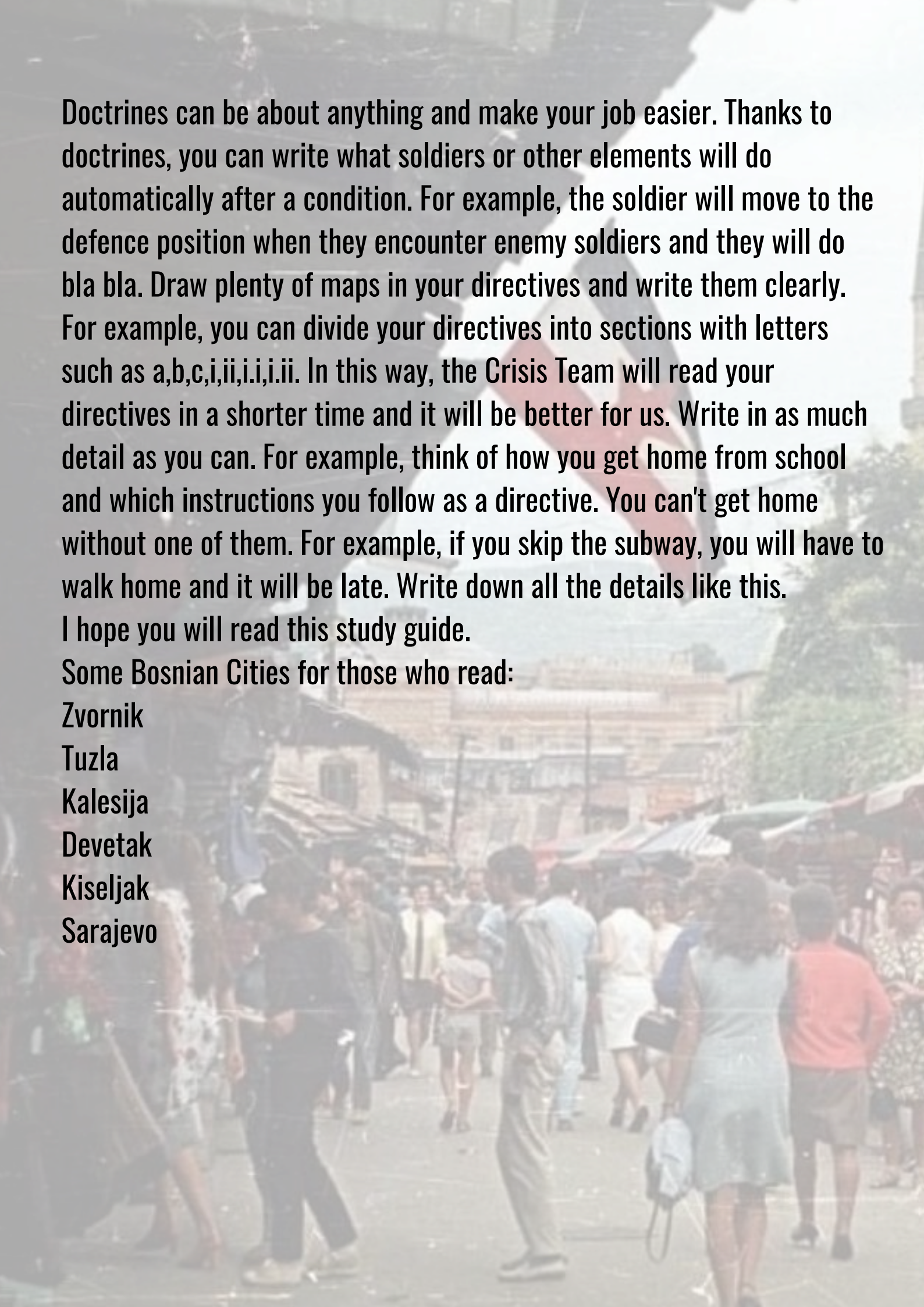
- 1-Personal Directive: It is the type of directive that only you write and that you will use the most.
- 2-Joint Directive: It is the type of directive you write with more than one person. After the directive is finished, the signature of the people who contributed to the directive is put at the bottom.
- 3-Press Statement: Write what you want to say to the opposing cabinet or your own people. In the directive, only what you will say in quotation marks is written and the whole part in those quotation marks is read.
- 4-Committee Directive: These are directives written by the whole committee. It requires signature like joint directives. It is generally used at the end of crises.
- 5- Top Secret Directive: Normally all the directives you write are read by your cabinet council. But if you write a top secret directive, your council cannot touch this directive. So if you want to do something secret from your council, you can use this type.

But be careful not to get caught, they can arrest you. Now let's learn the terms you need to know in a crisis.

Update: These are verbal statements given by the crisis team as a result of your directives. After your directive is examined by the crisis team, you learn the result here.

Crisis Team: Crisis Team Leader, Committee Counsellor and academic assistant make the crisis committee and are responsible for its functioning. Together with the Crisis Team Members, they read the directives you write. The reporter keeps your data. And updates the histoatlas website.

Histoatlas: It is a map site that is widely used in crises. You can enter this site and see where you won and lost in the crisis.



Doctrines can be about anything and make your job easier. Thanks to doctrines, you can write what soldiers or other elements will do automatically after a condition. For example, the soldier will move to the defence position when they encounter enemy soldiers and they will do bla bla. Draw plenty of maps in your directives and write them clearly. For example, you can divide your directives into sections with letters such as a,b,c,i,ii,i.i,i.ii. In this way, the Crisis Team will read your directives in a shorter time and it will be better for us. Write in as much detail as you can. For example, think of how you get home from school and which instructions you follow as a directive. You can't get home without one of them. For example, if you skip the subway, you will have to walk home and it will be late. Write down all the details like this. I hope you will read this study guide.

Some Bosnian Cities for those who read:

Zvornik

Tuzla

Kalesija

Devetak

Kiseljak

Sarajevo