The Mind of Milosevic
(American Spectator, 4/93)

Biography
Slobodan Milosevic is 51 years old, married, with two children. His wife is a Marxist theoretician. He's been on the faculty of the University of Belgrade and politician. He has a history of disturbed familial relations (both of his parents, as well as an uncle, committed suicide). He is diabetic (probably insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus). He has no close friends and avoids public appearances.

Milosevic, the Leader
An American diplomat who has dealt with Milosevic for years says he's "devoid of human sentiment." When he speaks, whether to associates or to a crowd, he is stoic, at times sullen. He has never visited his soldiers in the field, nor does he extend sympathy to the families of the fallen.

Milosevic enjoys his greatest support among rural villagers (those who have the most to gain from an increase in territory's farmland).

According to one of his generals in Bosnia, Milosevic gave his army the mission of "the biological survival of the Serbian people."

Note: Taken in these terms it's not difficult to see why the Serbs are not prone to a negotiated settlement. If we, as Americans, believed we were going to be exterminated, we too would refuse to give in.

Hitler, Himmler & Heydrich
Dobrica Cosic, novelist and long-time Serbian ultranationalist, was selected by Milosevic to be the new Yugoslavian president in 6/92.

A previous Cosic paper was called, by Mike Harpke of UW Madison, "nothing more than a thinly veiled blueprint for ethnic cleansing."

Srdja Popovic once had the chance to ask Cosic about his first impressions of Milosevic. "the only word I could get from him," says Popovic, "was 'fascinating.' It was as if Cosic, the intellectual and artist, had become spellbound by Milosevic, the practitioner, a man who possessed both the will and the means to actually implement the ideas that Cosic held so close to his heart." (Milosevic had found his Himler).

Vojislav Seselj, leader of the Serb radical party, admitted to Der Spiegel his desire to reduce Croatia "to as much as one can see from the tower of the cathedral in Zagreb. If this is not enough for the Croats, then we will take everything." Serb militants in Kosovo have called for Seselj, who now advocates "ethnic cleansing" inside Serbia itself (remember last month's train attack outside Belgrade?) to be named defense minister so he can "declare open war" on ethnic Albanians.

It is to Seselj that Milosevic points when he cautions his detractors of the "dark, conservative forces" gathering within the country. (Seselj has essentially served as Milosevic's scapegoat, but he is really his Heydrich).

Depression, Schizophrenia, Sociopathy & Narcissism
Milosevic possibly suffers from depression (suicide tends to run in families). He also has the characteristics of several personality disorders.

Aspects of schizophrenia are reflected by his restricted range of emotional experience and expression (his cold, aloof manner); his preference for "loner status" (no friends or confidants); and his self-absorbed, at times absent-minded demeanor ("disconnected from reality").

Because Milosevic is able to sustain consistent work behavior and does not act impulsively (associates and adversaries alike describe him as shrewd and calculating), sociopathy can probably be ruled out. However, his aggressive behavior, if by proxy; his lack of remorse regarding the deliberate injury of others; his failure to respect lawful behavior, honor obligations and agreements; and his consistent disregard of the truth for personal gain reflect aspects of this disorder.

Finally, Milosevic's extreme reaction to criticism and rejection (when demonstrators protest), his lack of empathy, his avoidance of interpersonal contact, his exploitative use of relationships and his preoccupation with power all
reflect aspects of narcissism. Brief reactive psychosis and major depression are possible complications.

One former associate says he expects Milosevic to leave power one day with a bullet in his head, "probably by his own hand."

Conclusion
Negotiations will not work because Milosevic wants war. He wants war because he needs war to stay in power. As Bosnian vice president Ejup Janic puts it: "Milosevic is riding a bicycle he can only stop now by crashing."

17 Apr 93
Turkish president Turgut Ozal died of a heart attack. Ozal had been pushing Turkish military ties with Croatia and Bosnia.

18 Apr 93
The Muslim held town of Srebrenica surrendered. Many Muslim soldiers resented the cease-fire agreement, which required them to surrender their weapons to the U.N. The U.N., in turn, immediately enacted the trade sanctions it had wanted to delay until after Yeltsin's referendum. Karadzic reacted to the new sanctions by threatening to pull the Serbs out of the peace process, while Bosnian officials threatened to do the same if the Serbian offensive continued unchecked.

Note: The Muslim commander of Srebrenica, Nasir Oric, used to be Milosevic's bodyguard. This would seem to explain the intensity of the Serb assault on that town. Many of the defenders, rather than disarm, fled to the surrounding hills.

20,000 civilians remain trapped in Srebrenica.

26 Apr 93
Bosnian Serb leader Karadzic refused to endorse the U.N. peace plan, despite tougher sanction which will be implemented tomorrow. Karadzic told his parliament that it had to choose between continuing the war in Bosnia or realizing Serb goals indirectly.

Yugoslavian assets in the U.S. were frozen.

28 Apr 93
The Pentagon is considering four possible military responses in Bosnia:

1) An operational air strike would target Serb artillery (their main offensive weapon). Neutralizing the artillery would be difficult because it is entrenched. Also, low-level bombing would be hazardous to U.S. pilots, while less accurate high-level bombing would endanger civilians.

2) A message air strike would target Serb infrastructure, such as bridges. Hitting the targets would be easier. The disadvantage is that the Serbs could use alternate routes, while relief columns could be cut off. (This option would create the most CA work short of a full-scale intervention).

3) Lifting the arms embargo: If the supplies were airlifted, U.S. aircraft would be endangered. If the arms travelled overland through Croatia, they could be pilfered by the Croatians (and then possibly used against the Bosnians).

4) Full-scale intervention.

When asked by journalists if Bosnia brought Vietnam to mind, Adm. David Jeremiah, vice chairman of the Joint Chiefs, said, "I think Beirut is a better analogy."

Verbs
stop: zaustaviti
go: ići
come (along): požuri!
be quiet: šuti!

Dictionary

man: čovjek (pl. čovjecanstvo)

Yugo News, 2
** The Serbs and Yugoslavs are continuing to publish extensive articles (similar to the one mentioned at last drill) regarding atrocities against Serbs.

These articles are being written in Serbo-Croatian, so it is assumed they are meant for local consumption. The purpose seems to be to harden Serb and FRY resistance to peace efforts.

** There is a severe water shortage in Srebrenica. Serb occupation does not seem likely to end it.

** Serb police arrested the delegates to a political convention in Kosovo. Academic Mark Krasnici accused the Serbs of using "police terror and general genocide to cause and armed incident in order to have 'justification' for settling the issue of Kosovo by war." In the same article, FRY president Cosic was quoted as having written that "The lie is a form of our patriotism and a confirmation of our innate intelligence. We lie creatively, imaginatively, inventively."

It is an age-old tactic for an agressor to stage an incident, blame it on the other side, and then use the incident as pretext for an attack on the supposed aggressor. It would not be above the Serbs to try it.

** Ethnic Hungarians in Vojvodina are seeking independence and/or union with Hungary. They sent a letter to Serbia (and, interestingly enough, not the FRY) detailing the separatist party's position on autonomy. They've also met with members of Hungary's parliament.

** The Croat-Muslim clashes in Bosnia are centered in the areas around Mostar, Zenica and Kiseljak. Political and military leaders of both sides have been trying to arrange a ceasefire, but it isn't holding. Bosnian radio reported that the Serbs are providing fire support to the Croatian Defense Council (HVO), while FRY radio claims the Serbs are only sheltering civilians and wounded HVO soldiers. British soldiers have found evidence of atrocities by both sides.

** Top scientists are leaving the FRY at an ever increasing rate. Almost 600 of them have left since 1979, with half that total leaving since the war began three years ago.

A shortage of scientists and engineers would make post-war reconstruction more difficult.

** Serb president Milosevic met with a socialist member of Cyprus' parliament.

Cyprus certainly isn't a power player, but it *IS* a known way-station for terrorists. Does this mean Serbia may be preparing for terrorist operations against UN or other international forces?

** NPROFOR accused Croatia of censoring UN broadcasts over Croatian radio channels. The Croats say they did it because the broadcasts recognize Krajina as a separate country (not as part of Croatia).

** The Serbs may be using helicopters to violate the "no fly zone."