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**SERBIA**

**Slobodan MILOSEVIC**  
(Phonetic: meeLOshehveech)

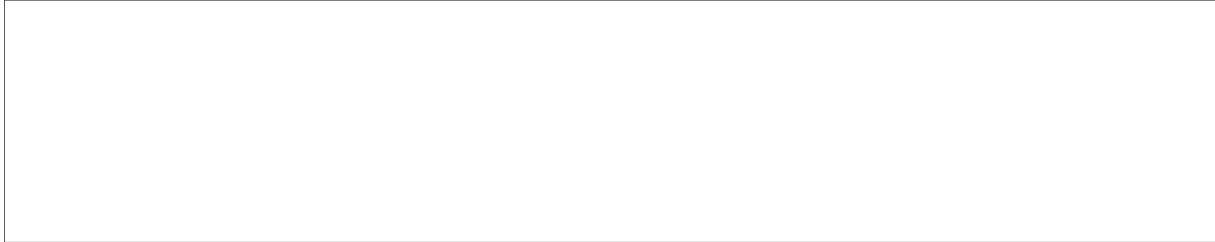
*President (since 1989)*

Slobodan Milosevic's aura of invincibility was tarnished by the December 1992 campaign for reelection against "Federal Republic of Yugoslavia" Prime Minister Milan Panic.



He is still revered by many Serbs and will continue to challenge his constituents' pride by urging them to endure sanctions and achieve Serbia's national goals.

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Throughout the weeks before the election, Serbian state television ran long segments on Milosevic's campaign, even preempting programming on the last evening of the campaign to present a one-hour report on his tour of southern Serbia.

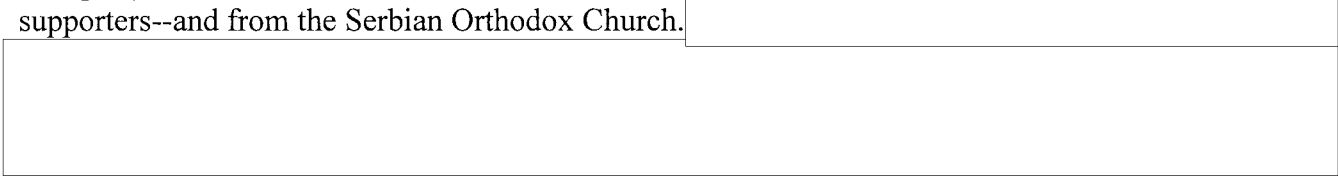


Pension payments and tax breaks for workers and farmers were announced right before the election.



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While Milosevic remains preeminent, cracks in his support are emerging as Serbia's economic and political situation worsens. He is facing criticism from within his own party, from members of the Serbian Academy of Sciences--once a stronghold of Milosevic supporters--and from the Serbian Orthodox Church.



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Milosevic has put aside his slogan of "all Serbs in one state" and is concentrating instead on legitimizing a rump Yugoslavia composed only of Serbia and its ally, Montenegro. He has been cultivating strong ties to Serb leaders outside Serbia and Montenegro, probably to enable him to eventually attach Serb-dominated areas to his evolving state. Although Milosevic cannot always control Serb leaders outside Serbia, he is largely responsible for their rise to power and is in close contact with them.



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**How Milosevic Operates**

the primary motive underlying Milosevic's political behavior is a strong drive to exercise power and control.



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Milosevic, in our view, sincerely identifies with his ethnic heritage, but his appeals to the intense nationalism of Serbs and their desire to redress past wrongs are primarily means to his personal ends. He uses emotional appeals to avoid being outflanked by those who criticize him for abandoning Serb brethren in other republics.

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In 1989, he forced his longtime mentor out of the Serbian presidency and was subsequently elected to the post in December 1990 with 65 percent of the vote. Since then, he has acted as if he considers himself unbeatable and as if he has few restraints on his actions within Serbia.

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Milosevic's closest confidant is his wife, a hardline university professor, assertive Communist Party ideologue, and niece of a onetime party chief.

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**One on One**

In face-to-face meetings Milosevic is impressively articulate, self-confident, and in command of his brief. Capable of being affable, relaxed, and charming, he is a master at thinking and acting under pressure

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Milosevic has been to Beijing and Moscow once and has visited the United States more than a dozen times, mostly as a banker. Since returning to politics, he has made private trips to Western Europe about once a year--most recently to Greece because he is on good terms with Greek Prime Minister Constantine Mitsotakis.

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Milosevic speaks excellent, accented English. He and his wife have a daughter and a son.

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**The Drive to Power**

Milosevic was born in Pozarevac on 20 August 1941.

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Milosevic joined the Communist Party at 18. After graduating from the Law Faculty of the University of Belgrade in 1964, he held a series of economics-related party positions. Milosevic joined the Belgrade firm Technogas in 1968 and became its director in 1973. In 1978 he took up the post of president of the Bank of Belgrade, one of

Yugoslavia's largest financial institutions. He returned to full-time politics as Belgrade party chief in 1984 under the tutelage of his mentor, then Serbian Communist Party chief Ivan Stambolic. Milosevic took over as head of the Serbian party in 1986,

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In April 1987, he captured international attention with his dramatic appearance at a protest meeting of Kosovo Serbs, where he initiated an inflammatory campaign to "right the wrongs" they were suffering and demanded rapid progress toward full democracy and a market economy. On 8 May 1989 he became President of Serbia. [REDACTED]

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