

# Death Of Yugoslavia

The World and Yugoslavia's Wars  
 A Political Memoir  
 Tito and the Rise and Fall of Yugoslavia  
 Balkan Babel  
 From the Death of Tito to the Death of Yugoslavia  
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 Ethnic Nationalism  
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 War in the Balkans: An Encyclopedic History from the Fall of the Ottoman Empire to the Breakup of Yugoslavia  
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## STEWART DEVAN

*The World and Yugoslavia's Wars* ABC-CLIO

This essential resource provides a cogent, comprehensive historical analysis of Yugoslavia's demise, one that clearly identifies events and trends that urgently demand the world's attention.

[A Political Memoir](#) Penguin

All of the wars that have wracked the former Yugoslavia since 1991 involved outside powers. Those outsiders--notably, the United States, the leading members of the European Union, and Russia--did not prevent the forces of ethnic nationalism from destroying a once relatively stable and productive country. Not until late 1995 did outside powers induce representatives of the three warring parties to sign an agreement finally ending the savage war over the future of the former Yugoslav republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The nature, scope, and meaning of the actions and inactions of outsiders is the subject of this book. Why did the victors in the Cold War and the 1991 Gulf War not act to stop the slaughter? Will the fissures in the Western alliance induced by the war in Bosnia corrode still further the relationships among the alliance's principal members? Will they widen the gap between Russia and the West? What can outside powers do now to help heal the terrible wounds caused by Yugoslavia's wars? What are the prospects for the agreement the three sides initialed at Dayton, Ohio? These are among the questions addressed by the nine specialists on international relations who have contributed to this book. Besides the editor, the contributors include Thomas Weiss of Brown University, Stanley Hoffmann of Harvard, David C. Gompert of the RAND Corporation, Paul A. Goble of the Potomac Foundation, Richard Sobel of Princeton, Jean E. Manas of JP Morgan, Inc., and Abram and Antonia Handler Chayes, both of Harvard. " Hoffmann's chapter is the best analysis that I have seen of the European performance." Anthony Lewis in *The New Republic*

[Tito and the Rise and Fall of Yugoslavia](#) 50Minutes.com

Marshal Tito's illness and death -- The first post-Tito years: political differences and the first clashes -- Economic crisis and powerless institutions: the first serious split in the party leadership -- The international standing and foreign policy of post-Tito Yugoslavia -- The months of Yugoslavia's destabilization -- The virus of separatism in Slovenia -- Gloomy prognostications at the end of 1988 -- The January crisis -- Kosovo: the country's most challenging political issue -- Role of the armed forces in the Yugoslav crisis -- The world begins to wonder if Yugoslavia can survive -- Finally: the question of all questions.

*Balkan Babel* Faber & Faber

Deals with the major strategic issues confronting the US in the post- Cold War era, with an emphasis on the future role of aerospace power, and outlines current political and economic trends as factors in a US grand strategy for the new era. Assesses geopolitical trends in various regions of the world and discusses alternative strategies and their implications for global stability and the preservation of the current US position of preeminence. Of interest to readers in politics, economy, political science, and military studies. No index. c. Book News Inc.

**From the Death of Tito to the Death of Yugoslavia** Rowman & Littlefield

A former U.S. foreign service officer chronicles the disintegration of Yugoslavia by focusing on the life and career of its principle executioner, Slobodan Milosevic.

**The Birth and Death of Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia** Duke University Press

First published in 1997, this volume explores ethnic conflict alongside the creation and disintegration of the short-lived Yugoslav state, 17 years after the death of Tito. Processes of democratization tend to elicit differences within the population along deep-seated ethnic, religious and cultural differences. Dr. Gojko Vukovic argues that the situation is no different in post-Cold War Yugoslavia. By setting out Yugoslavia's worst-case scenario of ethnic tensions, Dr. Vukovic hopes to inform responses to ethnic conflict in the wider modern world.

[The Fall of Yugoslavia](#) Springer

Balkan background - Birth of Yugoslavia - Death of Tito - Slovenia breaks away - War in Croatia - War in Bosnia - Conflict in Kosovo - Leaders - War and the media - Aftermath of war.

**The Destruction of Yugoslavia** Central European University Press

*Balkan Holocausts?* compares and contrasts Serbian and Croatian propaganda from 1986 to 1999, analyzing each group's contemporary interpretations of history and current events. It offers a detailed discussion of holocaust imagery and the history of victim-centered writing in nationalism theory, including the links between the comparative genocide debate, the so-called holocaust industry, and Serbian and Croatian nationalism. No studies on Yugoslavia have thus far devoted significant space to such analysis.

[A Concise History](#) Verso

\*Includes pictures \*Includes online resources and a bibliography for further reading Yugoslavia was arguably one of the most unusual geopolitical creations of the 20th century. The Yugoslav state had never existed in any historical sense, and the ties that bound together its constituent peoples were tenuous at best. Although nominally all "Slavs," the country was an amalgamation

of languages, alphabets, cultures, religions and traditions, which ensured its short existence was littered with splits, conflicts, and shocking violence. In a sense, it's somewhat surprising that it lasted as long as it did. In the wake of World War I, as the political boundaries of Europe and the Middle East were redrawn, the Kingdom of Yugoslavia, initially known as the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, came into existence with a monarch as its head of state. Confirmed at the 1919 Versailles Conference, the "first" Yugoslavia was a particularly fragile enterprise, and there was almost constant tension between the majority Serbs and the other Yugoslav nationalities, especially the Croats. As a result, the Kingdom was a land of political assassinations, underground terrorist organizations, and ethnic animosities. In 1929, King Alexander I suspended democracy and ruled as a dictator until he himself was assassinated in 1934. During his reign, Tito managed to quash the intense national feelings of the diverse groups making up the Yugoslavian population, and he did so through several methods. He managed to successfully play the two superpower rivals, the United States and Soviet Union, off against each other during the Cold War, and in doing so, he maintained a considerable amount of independence from both, even as he additionally received foreign aid to keep his regime afloat. All the while he remained defiant, once penning a legendary letter to Joseph Stalin warning the Soviet dictator, "To Joseph Stalin: Stop sending people to kill me! We've already captured five of them, one of them with a bomb and another with a rifle... If you don't stop sending killers, I'll send a very fast working one to Moscow and I certainly won't have to send another." Internal issues plagued the country in its final years and Tito had tinkered with Yugoslavia's constitution on several occasions. His final attempt, in 1974, saw the partial separation of Kosovo - crucial in the Serb national story - from the rest of Serbia. A number of reasons led to the rising Serb nationalist sentiment after Tito's death, but Kosovo was a central aspect. Yugoslavia required far-sighted, magnanimous leaders to avoid internecine disputes, but none were available, or at least in positions of power in the 1980s. In Croatia, Franjo Tudjman - a long time Croat nationalist - emerged as the republic's leader, and Slobodan Milosevic rose to prominence in the middle of the decade and, despite apparently being a career communist, positioned himself as "defender of the Serbs." He began ousting his rivals and installing sympathetic underlings into leadership positions in Kosovo, Vojvodina, and Montenegro, essentially giving him a majority bloc at the federal level. Depending on the source, many authors have focused on different catalysts for Yugoslavia's demise, but Vesna Drapac may have succinctly summed the situation up when he wrote that by the end, the state "lacked a reason to exist." There is certainly something in this sentiment, but the disintegration came at an

enormous cost. *The Dissolution of Yugoslavia: The History of the Yugoslav Wars and the Political Problems that Led to Yugoslavia's Demise* examines how the multicultural nation broke apart in the 1980s and 1990s. Along with pictures of important people and places, you will learn about the Yugoslav Wars like never before. [The Construction of a "preferred" Reading in the Television Documentary, The Death of Yugoslavia](#) Westview Press

Formed in the aftermath of WWI, Yugoslavia was founded as the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes ("three tribes of the same people"). But in the early 1990s, following a series of violent conflicts on Slovenian and Croatian soil, the two republics successfully succeeded from Yugoslavia, which would later be followed by Bosnia-Herzegovina and Macedonia. Mesic was member, later head of the Presidency of the Yugoslav Federation from August 1990. His memoir details an intricately woven storyline, which analyzes events, personalities and motivations inside Yugoslavia and its former nations, as well as in the international arena. The narrative is rich with excerpts from Mesic's personal diaries during times of heated conflict and bloodshed. Extensive notes and a short chronology assist the interested reader and scholar in disentangling the complicated plot. After years of relative political passivity, Mesic was elected independent Croatia's second president in 2000, following the death of former President Franjo Tudman.

[The Death of Yugoslavia](#) Carroll & Graf Pub

This authoritative reference follows the history of conflicts in the Balkan Peninsula from the 19th century through the present day.

- Places the conflicts, battles, and wars in perspective through informative "Causes and Consequences" essays
- Features introductions to primary source documents written by a top scholar
- Offers topic finders and a detailed bibliography that will help students conduct research
- Defines important military terms unfamiliar to most audiences

[The Death of Yugoslavia, 1991-1999](#) Penguin Books

Accompanying a major five-part BBC TV series (first broadcast in autumn 1995), 'The Death of Yugoslavia' describes the break-up of the former Yugoslavia and provides a definitive history of

events in the last ten years, and their ongoing effects.

*Yugoslavia: A History of its Demise* Routledge

A political memoir by a key witness to the chain of events that would send the Balkan empire toppling, aided by notable figures like Slobodan Milosević. In the early 1990s, following a series of violent conflicts on Slovenian and Croatian soil, the two republics succeeded from Yugoslavia, which would later be followed by Bosnia-Herzegovina and Macedonia. Mesic was member, later last head of the Yugoslav Presidency. His memoir details an intricately woven storyline, which analyzes events, personalities and motivations inside Yugoslavia, as well as in the international arena. Extensive notes and a short chronology assist the interested reader and scholar in disentangling the complicated plot.

[Yugoslavia](#) Penguin; BBC Books

Traces the story of Yugoslavia's disintegration over the entire period since Tito's death in 1980. This book explains why this once stable and seemingly harmonious country was fated to break up in a savage war for territory.

*The Demise of Yugoslavia* Westview Press

Yugoslavia: Death of a Nation draws on hundreds of interviews with politicians, soldiers, and citizens to bring readers behind the scenes of Europe's bloodiest conflict since World War II. Published as the companion to the critically acclaimed BBC documentary broadcast on the Discovery Channel. of photos.

**Balkan Babel** Lexington Books

A revealing biography of Tito, the Yugoslav leader who was a partisan against the Germans and the first Communist head to break with the Soviet Union, considers his role in the breakup of Yugoslavia twelve years after his death.

**The Death of Yugoslavia** Penguin UK

This book is a product of 18 years of research and writings on the issue of the Balkan and especially the Yugoslav national identities, nationalism, state formation process, inter-ethnic and inter-confessional clashes, atrocities, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and genocide committed in this part of Europe and above all on

the territory of the ex-Yugoslavia(s) in historical perspective. The research on the topic was begun in 1995 at the Central European University, Budapest College in Budapest, Hungary when I was M.A. student. From that time up today the research was done in several countries where I was using the libraries and archives. As a product of this extensive research several articles were written and published in scientific journals together with a dozen of columnist articles published in several journals and many internet pages. I hope and believe that the research results presented in this book are going to be of certain value for the sake of better understanding of the process of the bloody destruction of the ex-Yugoslavia in the years of 1991-1999 in order to prevent the next wars and atrocities between and among the Yugoslavs.

[The Disintegration Of Yugoslavia From The Death Of Tito To The Fall Of Milosevic, Fourth Edition](#) Bloomsbury Publishing

History, myth, and the destruction of Yugoslavia.

*Slobodan Milosevic and the Destruction of Yugoslavia* The Death of Yugoslavia

The Death of Yugoslavia Penguin; BBC Books

**Emigration, Refugees and Ethnic Cleansing** Central European University Press

This remarkable book combines analysis and memoir to offer the unique perspective of an informed insider who lived through Yugoslavia's demise. Cvijeto Job's powerful and provocative story of Yugoslavia's birth, rise, and brutal destruction is intertwined with his family history as he probes deeply into the causes and legacies of Yugoslavia's ruin. The result is a sober assessment of the successes and unflinching critique of the failures of Tito's Yugoslavia and how policies that were intended to ameliorate the country's ethnic tensions were corrupted or abandoned, ending in its undoing. Job argues passionately for the intervention of the international community in Yugoslavia and offers concrete suggestions for preventing future ethnic atrocities. Anyone reading his book will come to think more deeply about the ways in which the web of history and collective political culture weave the fates of nations and individuals in times of crisis.

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