

tigation. On the other hand, the monograph constitutes a significant contribution to the study of migration as a social phenomenon in Southeast Europe, including the region where the Yugoslav state was established. While the research is focused on Slovenian migrations, it offers new insights by including the Yugoslav context, which provides a comprehensive understanding of migration in the Yugoslav area during the 20th cen-

tury. In light of these considerations and the significant scientific contributions this research makes to our understanding of the migratory phenomenon, this monograph will undoubtedly serve as a valuable reference for future studies on migration, including the Yugoslav migratory experience.

Vesna ĐIKANOVIĆ

Колaborационистичка штампа у Србији 1941–1944, Књ. 3,
ур. Александар Стојановић. Београд: Филип Вишњић;
Институт за новију историју Србије, 2023, 376.

Until the mid-2010s, the collaborationist press in occupied Serbia during the Second World War remained largely overlooked. In 2013, a group of Serbian historians undertook the task of creating a comprehensive monograph to provide a detailed analysis of the collaborationist press and explore its historical relevance. This project, led by Dr Aleksandar Stojanović, senior research associate at the Institute for Recent History of Serbia, analyzed collaborationist media outlets to examine social and political reality in occupied Serbia (1941–1944). The analysis of the collaborationist press is essential for understanding the nature of the collaborationist regime and the occupation administration in Serbia from 1941 to 1944. The three-volume monograph *Collaborationist Press in Serbia 1941–1944*, edited by Aleksandar Stojanović, was released in 2015, 2017, and 2023, with this review focusing on the final volume.

The third volume of *Collaborationist Press in Serbia 1941–1944*, along with the two preceding ones, concludes the research launched in 2013, with the book published in Belgrade in 2023 by the “Filip Višnjić” publishing house and the In-

stitute for Recent History of Serbia, completing the comprehensive investigation. As with the previous two volumes, the editor of this book was Aleksandar Stojanović, while the reviewers included historians Vladimir Barović, Ljubinka Škodrić, and Rade Ristanović. Eleven historians contributed to this publication: Aleksandar Stojanović, Marijana Mraović, Darko Gavrilović, Rastko Lompar, Nebojša Petrović, Tamara Stojanović, Jovana Perišić, Milana Živanović, Miloš Petrović, Svetlana Stefanović, and Milica Borojević. The book is divided into eleven thematically organized chapters covering various aspects of the collaborationist press (pp. 11–295), a conclusion (321–335), an English summary (335–349), a list of sources and references (349–367), and biographical notes on the authors (367–371). The book uses qualitative and quantitative methods to analyze the content of 25 daily newspapers, weeklies, monthlies, and magazines, including *Novo vreme*, *Obnova*, *Opštinske novine*, *Ponedjeljak*, *Srpski narod*, *Naša borba*, *Kolo*, *Dom i svet*, *Bodljikavo prase*, and others. The research findings were contextualized and interpreted within the broader social, political, cultur-

al, and economic framework of occupied Serbia during the Second World War by contrasting them with both published and unpublished sources, along with relevant literature. The thematic areas examined by the authors in this monograph cover political-ideological propaganda, social issues, cultural content, visual propaganda, gender and sexuality narratives, media censorship and control, as well as economic aspects.

The first chapter, “Being a Journalist in Serbia Under German Occupation During World War II” (11–37), by Aleksandar Stojanović and Marijana Mraović, provides a detailed overview of journalism in occupied Serbia, examining journalists’ professional and personal lives, the challenges they faced, and the effects of German-imposed censorship and control. It also delves into the reform of Serbian journalism under the collaborationist administrations of Milan Aćimović and Milan Nedić, emphasizing their advocacy of Nazi propaganda and the “new order.”

Another important visual component of occupation and collaborationist propaganda is examined in the second chapter, “Caricature in the Collaborationist Press” (37–68), written by Darko Gavrilović. The work of cartoonists like Konstantin Kuznetsov and Ivan Shenshin, who actively participated in collaboration in occupied Serbia, is highlighted in the author’s introduction, which offers a noteworthy summary of the historical evolution of political cartooning both locally and generally. Among other collaborationist periodicals, the paper’s major part explores the meaning and content of caricatures in *Bodljikavo prase*, *Novo vreme*, *Obnova*, *Naša Borba*, *Kolo*, and others.

In the third chapter, “Through the Cracks of Strict Censorship: Omissions in the Work of Censorship and the Specific-

ity of the Magazine *Zapisi* (1943–1944)” (72–89), Aleksandar Stojanović and Rastko Lompar analyze four case studies using examples from *Opštinske novine*, *Novo vreme*, *Obnova*, and the magazine *Zapisi*, which was aligned with Dimitrije Ljotić’s Zbor and published from 1943–1944. The authors investigate instances in which certain undesirable texts, photographs, and information were able to avoid the tight censorship enforced by the occupation and collaborationist regimes. Through these case studies, they derive important conclusions concerning the character of the occupation authorities’ censorship and repression systems.

The collaborationist press, as examined by Marijana Mraović in the section “The Reconstruction of Serbia and the Construction of a ‘New Serbia’ in the Pages of the Collaborationist Press” (89–125), served as a propaganda tool promoting Serbia’s economic, national, and moral-ideological reconstruction. This narrative was used to push for the concept of a “New Serbia,” which was envisioned as harmonizing with extreme nationalist ideology and fitting into the “New Europe” National Socialist system. Mraović finds that the distorted portrayal of reality in occupied Serbia normalized the occupation and eventually benefited German operational and ideological purposes.

“Building Serbia as a Peasant State: The Serbian Peasantry in the Pages of the Press” (125–160) is the fifth thematic unit, written by Nebojša Petrović, dealing with the representation and treatment of Serbian peasants in the collaborationist press through political, social, economic, and cultural perspectives. The author argues that the collaborationist administration, specifically the “Government of National Salvation” led by Milan Nedić, used this socioeconomic group for ideological in-

doctrination. The propaganda attempted to idealize the peasantry as the “healthy core of the nation” while also disciplining and pacifying it to align with German political, military, and economic objectives.

In the sixth chapter, “Humanitarian Initiatives and Actions in the Pages of the Collaborationist Press” (161–195), historian Tamara Stojanović discusses humanitarian organizations in occupied Serbia, such as the Serbian Red Cross, and the attitude of the collaborationist authorities towards the refugee issue, particularly the work of the Central Committee for the Care of Refugees and the Reconstruction of Smederevo, the Winter Aid and the General Milan Nedić’s fund. She claims that humanitarian effort during the occupation was overshadowed by politics, yet it still played an important part in reducing the population’s suffering.

Chapter Seven, “Nutrition on the Pages of the Collaborationist Press” (195–225), by historian Jovana Perišić, explores how collaborationist newspapers in occupied Serbia, especially in Belgrade, addressed food supply and nutrition. Food shortages, institutional initiatives to solve them, and the gap between idealized press narratives and dismal realities are among the topics discussed. Perišić investigates the struggle against black-market operations, food quality concerns, and communal dining options such as folk kitchens. Practical guidance on plant cultivation and raising animals is also examined, illustrating the relationship between propaganda and the population’s everyday battle for survival during the occupation.

In the eighth chapter, “‘Soviet Paradise’: Representations of the Soviet Union in the Collaborationist Press” (225–245), historian Milana Živanović explores how collaborationist propaganda in occupied Serbia portrayed the Soviet Un-

ion negatively, portraying it as a Jewish construct and a dystopian land of chaos, pain, and suffering in writings, exhibits, and visual renderings. The image was intended to undercut communist theory and prevent the public from linking the Soviet Union to Russia, setting these attempts within the context of the German-Soviet conflict and the partisan uprising in Serbia during the summer and autumn of 1941.

The ninth thematic unit of the book, “Anti-Roma Campaign in the Collaborationist Press” (245–273), by historian Miloš Petrović, examines the complex anti-Roma narratives and propaganda in the collaborationist newspapers *Novo vreme* and *Naša borba*, focusing on 1941. Through an analysis of these texts, Petrović demonstrates how anti-Roma prejudices and racist stereotypes were used to legitimize discriminatory measures, including internment and physical removal of Roma from society. These narratives also served to associate Roma with other perceived enemies of the occupation and collaborationist regime, such as Jews, communists, and partisans, furthering the broader goals of Nazi-aligned propaganda.

The penultimate, tenth chapter, “‘An Unprecedented Kind of Hermaphrodite: Half-Soldier-Half-Prostitute.’ An Analysis of the Collaborationist Press from a Gender Perspective” (273–294) by Svetlana Stefanović, examines the collaborationist press in Serbia through a gender lens, dwelling on socially constructed roles for men and women during the occupation. By analyzing press content, Stefanović reconstructs the idealized image of a “Serbian woman” in the context of the German “new order” while contrasting it with the depiction of an immoral partisan (communist) woman. The chapter also explores how the press por-

trayed gender relations between Serbian men and women, emphasizing patriarchal roles infused with fascist ideals of masculinity and femininity.

The final thematic unit, “Fashion of Our Days: Fashion and Clothing on the Pages of the Collaborationist Press” (295–320), by historian Milica Borojević, explores clothing worn by residents of occupied Serbia through articles in *Novo vreme*, *Obnova*, the illustrated weekly *Kolo*, and the German magazine *Signal*. By analyzing both written and visual content, such as practical advice on maintaining clothing and information on the production and distribution of basic garments, Borojević contrasts this with texts on high fashion in Germany, occupied Europe, and Serbia. The chapter highlights the distinction between propaganda promoting idealized fashion and the harsh realities of life in occupied Serbia.

The release of the third and final volume of *Collaborationist Press in Serbia*

1941–1944 brings an important scholarly project to a close, filling a huge gap in Serbian historiography and setting new standards for the study of collaborationism and propaganda in occupied Serbia during the Second World War. Conceptualized by Aleksandar Stojanović, this monograph offers a comprehensive, contextualized, and methodologically rigorous research into a complex historical phenomenon. It is a valuable resource and fundamental book for historians, sociologists, and scholars interested in the history of media and propaganda. The monograph improves understanding of the occupation administration and collaborationist regime, offering broader insights for European historiography, while its completion marks a significant contribution to Serbian historiography and demonstrates the capability of domestic researchers to undertake ambitious projects.

Andrija MIHAJLOV

Нови човек: Конституисање српског и југословенског друштва 20. века кроз идеологију и јавне политике, ур. Александар Стојановић. Београд: Институт за новију историју Србије, 2023.

The Institute for Recent History of Serbia published in 2023 an edited volume titled *New Man: The Constitution of Serbian and Yugoslav Society of the 20th Century through Ideology and Public Policies*. This book includes eight thematically cohesive papers that are both chronologically and spatially connected to the history of the Yugoslav state. They analyze the efforts of different ideological perspectives and political parties in shaping and constructing the concept of the “new man“, a paradigm of identity and civilization that reflected the era’s fundamental political developments.

Following the introduction by Aleksandar Stojanović, which outlines the book’s objectives, the volume includes a contribution by Aleksandar Lukić entitled “Serbian Republicans in the Yugoslav Monarchy of Karadorđević: New People in the Old Era.“ The origins and development of the Yugoslav Republican Party in the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes have been fully addressed in Lukić’s paper. He analyzes the political views promoted by the party leadership and examines the position of republicans within the context of Yugoslav democracy. The issue of social solidarity is analyzed, as dif-