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## Recent Articles on Yugoslav and Serbian History in American and British Scholarly Journals

The following bibliography lists articles that have recently appeared in North American and British scholarly journals. [1] They all address, specifically or as part of a wider discussion, the history of the South Slavs in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The articles are divided into chronological and thematic sections, each followed by brief descriptions of the more important articles or of those whose subject is not clear from the title.

A few articles have appeared in journals of general European history (such as *Journal of Modern History*, *Journal of Contemporary History*, *European History Quarterly*). Many more are to be found in periodicals that cover history (and sometimes also politics and culture) in eastern Europe (*Slavic Review*, *Austrian History Yearbook*, *East European Politics and Society*, *East European Quarterly*, and so on). Another category are specific historical disciplines (*Journal of Economic History*, *Diplomatic History*, *History of the Family*, etc.). Finally there are interdisciplinary journals that address various aspects of nations and nationalism (*Nations and Nationalism*, *Nationalities Papers*, *Ethnic and Racial Studies*).

While I have tried to include most articles of significance that have appeared in important historical journals since 1995 or 1996, there are certainly omissions, and this should be considered an indicative survey of recent scholarship rather than a comprehensive bibliography. With a few exceptions I have not included articles from other disciplines (anthropology, sociology, political science, arts and literature) that may have a more or less historical character. This means among other things that the voluminous scholarly literature analyzing contemporary events is for the most part not represented. I have also left out important journals of opinion (such as *New York Review of Books* or *Foreign Affairs*) intended for the wider educated public, in which hundreds of articles on the former Yugoslavia have appeared. They would make for a different kind of bibliography. But one should bear in mind that it is these types of periodicals (as well as popular books and news media) that inform public opinion about the historical background to recent events. The articles here are generally intended for academic specialists.

## Internet

It should also be noted that important scholarly articles often of course appear in books of collected essays, or occasionally as separate „working papers” or even internet publications, rather than in journals. *American Historical Review* and *Slavic Review* publish the contents of recent collected essays and are thus useful sources for finding titles and authors of relevant articles. Other bibliographic tools for finding articles as well as books, dissertations, and other publications include *Historical Abstracts*, *American Bibliography of Slavic and East European Studies* (ABSEES), and *European Bibliography of Slavic and East European Studies* (EBSEES). These are published yearly, but ABSEES and EBSEES have a delay of several years: their latest volumes, published in 1999, cover 1994. All three have Internet versions to which libraries and other institutions can subscribe for a fee, and there are also other fee-based Internet databases of academic articles.

Many history journals have electronic versions available on the internet. These usually contain tables of contents, and may also include abstracts and the full texts of articles. *The History Journals Guide* ([www.history-journals.de/](http://www.history-journals.de/)) is a useful resource, offering links to hundreds of journals' web sites.

An excellent guide to various kinds of electronic resources on eastern Europe is REESWeb, sponsored by the Center for Russian and East European Studies of the University of Pittsburgh ([www.ucis.pitt.edu/reesweb/](http://www.ucis.pitt.edu/reesweb/)).

*Balkan Academic News* is a free electronic newsletter for scholars, students, activists, government officials, and others interested in the Balkans. Subscribers and editors communicate through electronic mail messages sent to the entire group, and the messages are also stored on its web site. It serves as a network for the exchange of academic information on Southeastern Europe (announcements and reviews of conferences, publications, organizations, and so on). See [www.egroups.com/group/balkans/fullinfo.html](http://www.egroups.com/group/balkans/fullinfo.html).

H-Net ([www.h-net.msu.edu/](http://www.h-net.msu.edu/)) is a well-established organization that coordinates over a hundred such discussion lists in the arts, humanities, and social sciences. Many are concerned with specific historical topics (H-Japan, H-Turk, H-Urban, H-Women, and so on). H-Net collects and publishes book reviews from all of the lists. Publishing on the internet allows books to be reviewed at greater length and much more quickly than in printed journals, as well as allowing reviewers, authors, and readers to engage in discussions of the reviews online.

For the history of eastern Europe, the most important of these H-Net lists is HABSBURG, devoted to the history of the Habsburg Monarchy and its successor states since 1500. From their web site ([www2.h-net.msu.edu/~habsweb/](http://www2.h-net.msu.edu/~habsweb/)) one can subscribe to the list, search for book reviews, and read past discussions on various subjects, organized by month (under „Discussion Threads”). Several discussions have been singled out (under „Discussion Logs”), including one that took place during the NATO bom-

bardment last spring on Noel Malcolm's *A Short History of Kosovo*, Serbian nationalism, territorial partition, and other historical topics of immediate contemporary relevance. I note a few more HABSBURG discussions below.

#### 1804 - 1918

Alter, Peter T. „Nineteenth-century Serbian popular religion: The millet system and syncretism”. *Serbian Studies* 9:1-2 (1995) str. 88-103.

Babuna, Aydin. „The emergence of the first Muslim party in Bosnia-Hercegovina”. *East European Quarterly* 30:2 (1996) str. 131-151.

Babuna, Aydin. „Nationalism and the Bosnian Muslims”. *East European Quarterly* 33:2 (1999) str. 195-218.

Biondich, Mark. „Stjepan Radić, Yugoslavism, and the Habsburg Monarchy”. *Austrian History Yearbook* 27 (1996) str. 109-131.

Blumi, Isa. „The commodification of otherness and the ethnic unit in the Balkans: How to think about Albanians.” *East European Politics and Societies* 12:3 (1998) str. 527-.

Islamov, Tofik, Alexey Miller, and Olga Pavlenko, with Marina Glazkova and Sergei Romanenko. „Soviet historiography on the Habsburg Empire”. *Austrian History Yearbook* 26 (1995) str. 165-188.

Jezernik, Božidar. „Western perceptions of Turkish towns in the Balkans”. *Urban History* 25:2 (1998) str. 211-230.

Kitromilides, Paschalis. „Balkan mentality’: History, legend, imagination”. *Nations and Nationalism* 2:2 (1996) str. 163-192.

Kocabaolu, Uygur. „British observations regarding the Ottoman Empire in nineteenth century periodicals”. *Journal of Mediterranean Studies* [Malta] 5:2 (1995) str. 247-258.

Leehey, Patrick M. „The creative force of nationalism in the Balkans before 1914”. *Journal of Unconventional History* 6:2 (1995) str. 36-53.

Lekić, Anita. „‘Gajret’ and the Bosnian Muslim intelligentsia”. *Serbian Studies* 10:2 (1996) str. 188-197.

Lilić, Borislava. „The liberation movement shortly before the end of the Turkish rule in the Pirot region”. *Serbian Studies* 12:1 (1998) str. 11-17.

MacKenzie, David. „The Serbian warrior myth and Serbia's liberation, 1804-1815”. *Serbian Studies* 10:2 (1996) str. 133-148.

Mango, Andrew. „Turkey and the enlargement of the European mind”. *Middle Eastern Studies* 34:2 (1998) str. 179-192.

Miller, Nicholas. „Two strategies in Serbian politics in Croatia and Hungary before World War I”. *Nationalities Papers* 23:2 (1995) str. 327-345.

Milojković-Đurić, Jelena. „Culture in an occupied territory: Bosnia-Hercegovina in the aftermath of the Berlin Congress”. *Balkanistica* 13 (2000) str. 67-82.

Roudometof, Victor. „Invented traditions, symbolic boundaries, and national identity in Southeastern Europe: Greece and Serbia in comparative historical perspective (1830-1880)”. *East European Quarterly* 32:4 (1999) str. 429-.

Shanafelt, Gary W. „An English lady in High Albania: Edith Durham and the Balkans”. *East European Quarterly* 30:3 (1996) str. 283-300.

Šuster, Željko E. „The development of parliamentary democracy and political party pluralism in Serbia, 1903-1914”. *East European Quarterly* 31:4 (1997) str. 435-448.

Zlatar, Zdenko. „The building of Yugoslavia: The Yugoslav idea and the first common state of the South Slavs”. *Nationalities Papers* 25:3 (1997) str. 387-406.

Wank, Solomon. „Reflections on the Habsburg Empire and its legacy in the nationalities question”. *Austrian History Yearbook* 28 (1997) str. 131-146.

Roudometof compares the rise of national ideologies in Greece and Serbia, using secondary sources in English and Greek. Babuna looks at the development of Bosnian Muslim identity under Austrian-Hungarian rule and examines the founding of the Muslimanska narodna organizacija in 1906, offering evidence from Ottoman archives on Istanbul's close ties with Bosnian Muslim opposition leaders. Miller compares the policies of the Serbian Independent Party and the Radical Party in Croatia. [2] Biondich examines Radić's views on the national question and how they differed from those of other leading Croatian politicians before World War One. Zlatar discusses the tensions between Croatian and Serbian views of the Yugoslav idea and how they affected the creation of Yugoslavia. Mango reviews recent studies of relations among religious and ethnic groups in the Ottoman Empire. Wank discusses the national question in Austria-Hungary, arguing that some recent studies are overly optimistic about the Empire's ability to accommodate the demands of various national groups.

The development of perceptions and stereotypes of „the Balkans” has emerged as an important new topic of research. [3] Kitromilides's influential article explores the notion of a common Balkan mentality. After reviewing Jovan Cvijić's approach to this question, he concludes that one can only identify such a mentality in a specific historical context. For Kitromilides this is the eighteenth century, when Orthodox affiliation was still more important than ethnic or linguistic identity, and when political unity and freedom of movement within the Ottoman Empire reinforced the perception of commonalities. Blumi observes how old regional and national stereotypes of the Balkans have been recycled in recent years, and, using the example of Albanians, he urges historians to avoid generalizations and reveal the complex tensions within national categories. Shanafelt describes Edith Durham's travels in the region in the first two decades of the century, her anthropological writings and controversial political views. Jezernik discusses Western travellers' accounts of urban life in the Balkans, including their observations on „Europeanization” in the nineteenth century. Kocabolu reviews British press coverage of the Ottoman Empire.

Economic History and Modernization

Alić, Dijana and Maryam Gushesh. „Reconciling national narratives in Socialist Bosnia and Herzegovina: The Bašćaršija project, 1948-1953”. *Journal of the Society of Architectural Historians* 58:1 (1999) str. 6-25.

Barany, George. „Political culture in the lands of the former Habsburg Empire: Authoritarian and parliamentary traditions”. *Austrian History Yearbook* 29:1 (1998) str. 195-248.

Cohen, Gary B. „Neither absolutism nor anarchy: New narratives on society and government in late imperial Austria”. *Austrian History Yearbook* 29:1 (1998) str. 37-61.

Csóppus, István. „The compensation question of Hungary after World War One”. *Journal of European Economic History* [Italy] 24:2 (1995) str. 349-376.

Daskalov, Roumen. „Ideas about, and reactions to modernization in the Balkans”. *East European Quarterly*, 31:2 (1997) str. 141-180.

Đorđević, Dimitrije. „Ottoman heritage versus modernization: Symbiosis in Serbia during the nineteenth century”. *Serbian Studies* 13:1 (1999) str. 29-58.

Dutu, Alexandru. „National identity and tentional factors in South-Eastern Europe”. *East European Quarterly* 31:2 (1997) str. 195-205.

Gal, Susan. „Political culture and the making of tradition: A comment”. *Austrian History Yearbook* 29:1 (1998) str. 249-260.

Good, David F. „The economic lag of central and eastern Europe: Income estimates for the Habsburg successor states, 1870-1910”. *Journal of Economic History* 54:4 (1994) str. 869-891.

Good, David F. „Proxy data and income estimates: Reply to Pammer”. *Journal of Economic History* 57:2 (1997) str. 456-463.

Grandits, Hannes and Siegfried Gruber. „The dissolution of the large complex households in the Balkans: Was the ultimate reason structural or cultural?” *History of the Family* 1:4 (1996) 477-496.

Halpern, Joel M., Karl Kaser, and Richard A. Wagner. „Patriarchy in the Balkans: Temporal and cross-cultural approaches”. *History of the Family* 1:4 (1996) str. 425-442.

Mishkova, Diana. „Modernization and political elites in the Balkans before the First World War”. *East European Politics and Society* 9:1 (1995) str. 63-89.

Mitterauer, Michael. „Family contexts: The Balkans in European comparison”. *History of the Family* 1:4 (1996) str. 387-406.

Obradović, Marija. „Communist modernization in Yugoslavia (1947-53)”. *European Legacy* 1:3 (1996) str. 859-865.

Palaret, Michael. „Rural Serbia in the light of the census of 1863”. *Journal of European Economic History* [Italy] 24:1 (1995) str. 41-107.

Palairt, Michael. „Metallurgical Kombinat Smederevo, 1960-1990: A case study in the economic decline of Yugoslavia”. *Europe-Asia Studies* 49:6 (1997) str. 1071-1101.

Pammer, Michael. „Proxy data and income estimates: The economic lag of central and eastern Europe”. *Journal of Economic History* 57:2 (1997) str. 448-455.

Quataert, Donald. „Clothing laws, state, and society in the Ottoman Empire, 1720-1829”. *International Journal of Middle East Studies* 29:3 (1997) str. 403-425.

Schulze, Max-Stephan. „Economic developments in the nineteenth-century Habsburg Empire”. *Austrian History Yearbook* 28 (1997) str. 293-307.

Todorova, Maria. „Situating the family of Ottoman Bulgaria within the European pattern”. *History of the Family* 1:4 (1996) str. 443-459.

Schulze reviews recent work on the economic history of the Habsburg lands in the nineteenth century, noting the shift since the 1960s to more quantitative work and more positive assessments of the Empire's development. Good is a key figure in this trend. [4] In this article he proposes a method for estimating regional incomes within Austria-Hungary in the absence of accurate statistics. Pammer questions the reliability of this method. Csóppus discusses Hungarian reparations following the First World War and negotiations about compensation for the loss of private property to Romania, Czechoslovakia, and Yugoslavia. Obradović assesses the economic failures of Yugoslavia's Five-Year Plan of 1947.

Palairt (1995) analyzes Serbia's 1863 census data to present an economic, demographic, and social portrait of rural households. [5] Among other things he finds that the *zadruga* was not as widespread as previously believed. The *zadruga* and the issues and controversies surrounding its extent, nature, and dissolution are also discussed in a special issue of *History of the Family* (Mitterauer; Todorova; Halpern et al.; Grandits and Gruber).

Several authors address ideological and political modernization. Mishkova objects to widely held theories that statism and nationalism in the Balkans were obstacles to social and economic modernization. [6] She argues that they were not substitutes but in fact prerequisites for economic development. Daskalov discusses competing ideologies in the Balkans, from the middle of the nineteenth century to World War II, that either promoted modernization (nationalism, liberalism, socialism, agrarianism) or rejected it (romanticism, populism, autochthonism, fascism). His article includes an excellent bibliography. Dutu briefly outlines three persistent tensions in Southeast Europe: oral versus written culture, rural versus urban society, and archaism versus modernity. This last is the subject of Đorđević's article on nineteenth-century Serbia. Barany, Gal, and Cohen are valuable discussions of recent approaches to the study of political culture in central and eastern Europe in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

Quataert, a leading social and economic historian of the Ottoman Empire, looks at clothing regulations as an example of Ottoman efforts to reshape the Empire into a more homogenous society, replacing traditional signs of religious and occupational difference with the fez. Alić and Gushesh explore the work of the architect Juraj Neidhardt (*Arhitektura Bosne i put u suvremeno*, Ljubljana 1957) as an aspect of the Yugoslav regime's efforts to reconcile its modernization project with Ottoman cultural heritage.

### Macedonia

Angelov, Angel G. „Glottopolitics in the Balkans during the twentieth century”. *European Legacy* 2:3 (1997) str. 411-417.

Gounaris, Basil C. „Social cleavages and national ‘awakening’ in Ottoman Macedonia”. *East European Quarterly* 29:4 (1996) str. 409-426.

Gounaris, Basil C. „Reassessing ninety years of Greek historiography on the ‘Struggle for Macedonia’ (1904-1908)”. *Journal of Modern Greek Studies* 14:2 (1996) str. 237-251.

Hatzivassiliou, Evanthis. „Greek policy in the Balkans, 1923-1981: Toward a synthesis of Greek bibliography”. *Modern Greek Studies Yearbook 12-13* (1996-1997) str. 185-210.

Mahon, Milena. „The Macedonian question in Bulgaria”. *Nations and Nationalism* 4:3 (1998) str. 389-407.

Mazower, Mark. „Introduction to the study of Macedonia.” *Journal of Modern Greek Studies* 14:2 (1996) str. 229-235.

Michailidis, Iakovos D. „The war of statistics: Traditional recipes for the preparation of the Macedonian salad”. *East European Quarterly* 32:1 (1998) str. 9-21.

Rady, Martin. „Austrian maps of the Bulgarians in the 19th century”. *National Identities* 1:1 (1999) str. 73-79.

Rossos, Andrew. „Incompatible allies: Greek communism and Macedonian nationalism in the Civil War in Greece, 1943-1949”. *Journal of Modern History* 69:1 (1997) str. 42-76.

Roudometof, Victor. „Nationalism and identity politics in the Balkans: Greece and the Macedonian Question”. *Journal of Modern Greek Studies* 14:2 (1996) str. 253-301.

Stanford, Jessica. „Great Britain and the March Proposals, February to July 1908”. *South Slav Journal* 19:3-4 (73-74) (1998) str. 6-20; part II, 20:1-2 (75-76) (1999) str. 44-60.

Van Meter, David C. „The Macedonian question and the guerrilla war in northern Greece on the eve of the Truman Doctrine”. *Journal of the Hellenic Diaspora* 21:1 (1995) str. 71-90.

„Macedonia has evidently lost none of its power to excite,” as Mazower writes in his brief reflection on recent scholarly approaches to Macedonian history, introducing a special issue of the *Journal of Modern Greek Studies* on Macedonia. Having reemerged as a subject of international concern, Macedonia has been the subject of a fair amount of scholarship in recent years, notably in anthropology but also in history. Gounaris („Social cleavages”) reexamines our understanding of the development of national consciousness in the region, arguing that in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, Orthodox Christian identity was stronger than any sense of ethnic identity, and that national affiliations were chosen according to shifting social relations. Michailidis discusses the politicization of ethnographic data, particularly with regard to Greek-Bulgarian disputes. Rady looks at how ethnographic maps of Macedonia, from P. Šafarik to C. Sax to J. Cvijić, contributed to the territorial definition of nations.

Stanford discusses Foreign Office archival documents on British proposals for Ottoman reforms in Macedonia. Roudometof looks at the Greek response to Macedonia's independence in historical perspective by examining the place of Macedonia in the Greek national narrative. Mahon is a basic review of the history of Bulgarian views of Macedonia; Angelov briefly presents a Bulgarian point of view on the history of arguments for a separate Macedonian language and nationality (in particular those of Stojan Novaković).

On the Greek Civil War: Rossos, based on published and archival documents, sheds light on cooperation and conflict between Macedonian nationalists and Greek communists, with reference to both groups' relationship to Yugoslav communists. Van Meter looks at OSS and State Department assessments of the fighting in northern Greece, which he says they interpreted as a local battle of Macedonian Slavs rather than as part of a Soviet strategy.

#### International Relations to 1918

Bobroff, Ronald. „Behind the Balkan Wars: Russian policy toward Bulgaria and the Turkish Straits, 1912-1913”. *Russian Review* 59:1 (2000) str. 76-95.

Dorđević, Dimitrije. „The Berlin Congress of 1878 and the Origins of World War I”. *Serbian Studies* 12:1 (1998) str. 1-10.

Ekmečić, Milorad. „One hundred and twenty years of the ‘Old New Order’”. *Serbian Studies* 12:2 (1998) str. 1-36.

Farrar, Jr., L.L. „Villain of the peace: Nationalism and the causes of World War I”. *Canadian Review of Studies in Nationalism* 22:1-2 (1995) str. 53-66.

Farrar, Jr., L.L. „Realpolitik versus Nationalpolitik: Rethinking nationalism during the Eastern Crisis, 1875-78”. *East European Quarterly* 30:1 (1996) str. 27-45.

Grglica, George. „Odessa in 1917 from a Croatian perspective”. *Journal of Croatian Studies* 38 (1998)

Kronenbitter, Gunther. „Austria-Hungary and World War I”. *Contemporary Austrian Studies* 5 (1997) str. 342-356.

Lilić, Borislava. „Soldiers from Pirot at the Salonika Front”. *Serbian Studies* 12:2 (1998) str. 54-73.

Lilić, Borislava. „Pirot at the Berlin Congress”. *Serbian Studies* 13:1 (1999) str. 59-71.

Lyon, James M. B. „‘A peasant mob’: The Serbian army on the eve of the Great War”. *Journal of Military History* 61:3 (1997) str. 481-502.

Milojković-Đurić, Jelena. „Tolstoy’s and Dostoyevsky’s responses to the Eastern Question, 1875-1877: Images of the self and others”. *Serbian Studies* 10:1 (1996) str. 59-70.

Milojković-Đurić, Jelena. „The Eastern Question and the voices of reason: Panslav aspirations in Russia and the Balkans, 1875-1878”. *Balkanistica* 11 (1998) str. 55-68.

Stevenson, David. „War by timetable? The railway race before 1914”. *Past and Present* 162 (1999) str. 163-194.

Tunstall, Jr., Graydon A. „The Habsburg command conspiracy: The Austrian falsification of historiography on the outbreak of World War I”. *Austrian History Yearbook* 27 (1996) str. 181-198.

Unal, Hasan. „Young Turk assessments of international politics, 1906-1909”. *Middle Eastern Studies* 32:2 (1996) str. 30-44.

Unal, Hasan. „Ottoman policy during the Bulgarian independence crisis, 1908-1909: Ottoman Empire and Bulgaria at the outset of the Young Turk revolution”. *Middle Eastern Studies* 34:4 (1998) str. 135-.

Vuić, Jason C. „The wartime accounts of Maddin Summers, U.S. Consul to Belgrade, 1912-1913”. *Serbian Studies* 11:1 (1997) str. 34-51.

Young, Eleanor. „The Orient Railways question (with special reference to British and French official sources), 1913-14”. *South Slav Journal* 16:3-4 (61-62) (1995) str. 4-27.

Zürcher, Erik-Jan. „Kosovo Revisited: Sultan Read’s Macedonian Journey of June 1911”. *Middle Eastern Studies* 35:4 (1999) str. 26-39.

Živojinović, Dragoljub R. „Woodrow Wilson and Serbia, 1913-1918”. *Serbian Studies* 11:1 (1997) str. 12-33.

Recent events have rekindled interest in the Eastern Crisis of 1875-78. Đorđević and Farrar (1996) review the resolution of the crisis; Lilić discusses one aspect of the drawing of new borders. Milojković-Đurić looks at the reactions of Russian intellectuals. [7] Ekmečić argues that the division of power in the Balkans between the West and Russia and religious, especially Catholic ideology represent constants in Great Power strategy since the 1870s.

Unal uses British and French diplomatic records and Ottoman and Bulgarian government documents to study a topic that has not received much attention, the Balkan policies of the Young Turks. Zürcher describes the Sultan's visit to Macedonia and Kosovo in 1911, primarily to improve relations with the Albanian population. Bobroff's article is based on research in Russian archives.

Historiographical articles on the First World War: Kronenbitter refers to a number of more recent books and articles in English and German on Austria-Hungary's decision to go to war in 1914; Farrar (1995) lists a great deal of the standard literature in these languages on the origins of the war and the role of nationalism; Tunstall reviews Austrian historiography since 1918 and its distortions of Chief of Staff Conrad's disastrous deployment of troops against Serbia in August 1914.

Lyon argues that reliance on Austrian sources has led historians to believe that early Serbian victories were due to the Habsburg army's unreadiness in comparison to the Serbian army. He uses Serbian archival sources and historical literature to argue that Austria-Hungary lost these battles despite superior equipment and organization. Stevenson reviews the role of railways in the Great Powers' military planning and the effects of railway rivalry on the decisions for war in 1914; Young details one aspect of this, Austria's dispute with Serbia and Greece over control of Macedonian railways. Using Woodrow Wilson's papers and other government documents, Živojinović chronicles the American president's policies towards Serbia, which were marked by diplomatic and financial support but reluctance to demand Austria-Hungary's dissolution and opposition to sending American troops to the Salonika front.

#### 1918-1941

Austin, Robert. „Fan Noli, Albania and the Soviet Union”. *East European Quarterly* 30:2 (1996) str. 153-169.

Drnovšek, Marjan. „State and Church attitudes towards Slovene emigration between the two World Wars”. *Slovene Studies* 18:1 (1996) str. 61-80.

Finney, Patrick. „Greece, the Great Powers and the Politis-Kalfov Minorities Protocol of 1924”. *Diplomacy and Statecraft* 8:1 (1997) str. 20-48.

Garces, Laura. „The League of Nations' predicament in Southeastern Europe”. *World Affairs* 158:1 (1995) str. 3-17.

Martin, Simon. „The gendarme mission in Albania, 1925-1938: A move on the English chess board?” *Contemporary European History* 7:2 (1998) str. 143-159.

Mazower, Mark. „Minorities and the League of Nations in interwar Europe”. *Daedalus* 126:2 (1997) str. 47-63.

Mihailović, Vasa D. „Rastko Petrović, diplomat and writer, in the USA”. *Serbian Studies* 9:1-2 (1995) str. 104-109.

Miljković, Maja. „The activities of the komitas in South Serbia, 1920-1928”. *South Slav Journal* 20: 1-2 (75-76) (1999) str. 24-42.

Pavlović, Srđa. „The Podgorica Assembly in 1918: Notes on the Yugoslav historiography (1919-1970) about the unification of Montenegro and Serbia”. *Canadian Slavonic Papers* 41:2 (1999) str. 157-176.

Most of the articles concern international relations; there has not been much new research published in English on interwar Yugoslav domestic affairs. With the question of minority rights in Southeast Europe again on the international agenda, Garces and Mazower look back at the record of the League of Nations in this regard. Austin uses Albanian archival documents to argue that Fan Noli's proposal to recognize the Soviet Union in 1924 was „hasty and ill-conceived”, an example of his poor grasp of international politics. The article includes some discussion of the role of the Kosovo Committee and of the Yugoslav government's policies toward Fan Noli and its negotiations with Ahmed Zogu during his exile in Belgrade. Martin examines documents on the attitude of the British Foreign Office toward former British army officers who were hired to reorganize the Albanian police under Zogu, and how they reflected changing British policy in the region. Miljković surveys articles in *Politika* on the activity of guerillas from Bulgaria in „South Serbia”.

## World War II

Connelly, John. „Nazis and Slavs: from racial theory to racist practice”. *Central European History* 32:1 (1999) str. 1-33.

Doenecke, Justus D. „U.S. policy and the European war, 1939-1941”. *Diplomatic History* 19:4 (1995) str. 669-.

Dreisziger, Nandor F., introd., ed. „A dove? A hawk? Perhaps a sparrow: Barbossy defends his wartime record before the Americans, July 1945”. *Hungarian Studies Review* 22:1-2 (1995) str. 71-89.

Glantz, David M. and Aleksandr A. Maslov. „How and why did the Americans kill Soviet General Kotov?” *Journal of Slavic Military Studies* 11:2 (1998) str. 142-171.

Gumz, Jonathan. „German counterinsurgency policy in Independent Croatia, 1941-1944”. *Historian* 61:1 (1998) str. 33-50.

Herzstein, Robert Edwin. „The present state of the Waldheim Affair: Second thoughts and new directions”. *Contemporary Austrian Studies* 5 (1997) str. 116-134.

Hoare, Attila. „The People's Liberation Movement in Bosnia and Hercegovina, 1941-1945: What did it mean to fight for a multi-national state?” *Nationalism and Ethnic Politics* 2:3 (1996) str. 415-445.

Hoepken, Wolfgang. „War, memory, and education in a fragmented society: The case of Yugoslavia”. *East European Politics and Societies* 13:1 (1999) str. 190-.

Jareb, Jere. „The Croatian nation during World War II, 1941-1945”. *Journal of Croatian Studies* 38 (1998)

Jones, Matthew. „Macmillan, Eden, the war in the Mediterranean and Anglo-American relations”. *Twentieth Century British History* 8:1 (1997) str. 27-48.

Lane, Ann. „Perfidious Albion? Britain and the struggle for mastery of Yugoslavia 1941-44: A reexamination in the light of ‘new’ evidence”. *Diplomacy and Statecraft* 7:2 (1996) str. 345-377.

Miletić, Antun „Establishing the number of persons killed in Jasenovac concentration camp 1941-1945”. *Serbian Studies* 12:1 (1998) str. 18-26.

Milojković-Đurić, Jelena. „Serbian poetry and pictorial representations of the Holocaust”. *Serbian Studies* 11:2 (1997) str. 96-107.

Pizzi, Katia. „Silentes loquimur: Foibe and border anxiety in post-war literature from Trieste”. *Journal of European Studies* 28:3 (1998) str. 217-229.

Roksandić, Drago. „Shifting references: Celebrations of uprisings in Croatia, 1945-1991”. *East European Politics and Societies* 9:2 (1995) str. 256-271.

Uldricks, Teddy J. „The icebreaker controversy: Did Stalin plan to attack Hitler?” *Slavic Review* 58:3 (1999) str. 626-643.

Walston, James. „History and memory of the Italian concentration camps”. *Historical Journal* 40:1 (1997) str. 169-183.

Wilson, James. „Defending Eighth Army's reputation: Military problem, legal outcome”. *Army Quarterly and Defence Journal* 128:1 (1998) str. 5-9.

Britain's wartime policy toward Yugoslavia remains an important and controversial topic of research. Lane argues that British documents do not support the revisionist thesis that Britain abandoned Mihajlović on the basis of inaccurate reports about the Yugoslav resistance movements. [8] Wilson defends the British army's decision to turn over Russian and Yugoslav soldiers to the Partisans at the end of the war. Gumz explores German archival documents concerning Germany's attitude toward the persecution of Serbs and reprisals against civilians in Nezavisna Drzava Hrvatska. Jareb offers judgments on the fate of Croatia and the policies of its political leaders during the war based on recent Croatian historiography. Using published documents on the NOP, Hoare discusses the different ways in which KPJ leaders solicited support from each of the three peoples in Bosnia and Hercegovina, examining the extent to which they appealed to a sense of Bosnian, as distinct from Yugoslav patriotism. Glantz and Maslov reveal new documents on a curious and controversial incident: an American air strike against Soviet forces between Niš and Aleksinac in November 1944.

Two historiographical articles of interest: Uldricks assesses recently published literature and archival documents concerning Russian historian Viktor Suvorov's controversial argument that Stalin was preparing to invade Europe in the summer of 1941 and that Germany launched its attack as a preemptive strike; he concludes that there is no basis to revise the traditional view that Stalin wanted to avoid war in 1941. Doecke reviews the historiography of American policy toward the war from 1939 to 1941.

In recent years the nature and use of historical memory has become a popular topic, explored through a variety of empirical and theoretical approaches. Much of this work examines collective memories and commemoration of the Second World War. [9] In light of Yugoslavia's breakup, a number of articles explore the ways in which elites have come to terms with the country's wartime experiences. Hoepken is an important overview of this topic. Concentrating on the portrayal of World War II in textbooks, he analyzes the official view of the war during Tito's rule and the volatile rise of competing unofficial memories in the 1980s and their promotion by the new nationalist regimes. Roksandić follows the changing ways in which two anniversaries were celebrated in Croatia: the official Uprising Day of 27 July 1941, marking the Serb revolt, and the alternative date of 22 June 1941, when a group of mostly Croatian Communists formed a partisan unit near Sisak after Hitler's invasion of the Soviet Union. Herzstein discusses Austrian attitudes toward their role in the war in his article on the Waldheim case, which examines Waldheim's postwar cooperation with the United States as revealed in State Department documents. Two articles concern Italian memories of the war in Yugoslavia: Walston writes about the repression of memory of Italy's role in the Balkans, in particular its responsibility for criminal acts, while Pizzi looks at representations of episodes in which Italian partisans and civilians were thrown into pits [jame] (foibe) by Yugoslav partisans.

### The Cold War

Bjelaković, Nebojša. „Comrades and adversaries: Yugoslav-Soviet conflict in 1948 -- a reappraisal”. *East European Quarterly* 33:1 (1999) str. 97-.

Dimitrijević, Bojan. „Yugoslav-Soviet military relations, 1945-1948”. *Journal of Slavic Military Studies* 9:3 (1996) str. 19-33.

Dimitrijević, Bojan. „Balkan issues: The Mutual Defense Aid Program in Tito's Yugoslavia, 1951-1958, and its technical impact”. *Journal of Slavic Military Studies* 10:2 (1997) str. 581-593.

Dinardo, Richard S. „Glimpse of an old world order? Reconsidering the Trieste crisis of 1945”. *Diplomatic History* 21:3 (1997) str. 365-381.

Gibienskii, Leonid. „The Soviet Bloc and the initial stage of the Cold War: Archival documents on Stalin's meetings with Communist leaders of Yugoslavia and Bulgaria, 1946-1948”. *Cold War International History Project [CWIHP] Bulletin* 10 (1998) str. 112-134.

Gibienskii, Leonid. „Soviet-Yugoslav relations and the Hungarian Revolution of 1956”. *CWIHP Bulletin* 10 (1998) str. 139-148.

Granville, Johanna. „The Soviet-Yugoslav detente, Belgrade-Budapest relations, and the Hungarian Revolution (1955-56)”. *Hungarian Studies Review* 24:1-2 (1997) str. 15-63.

Granville, Johanna. „Josip Broz Tito's role in the 1956 'Nagy affair'”. *Slavonic and East European Review* 76:4 (1998) str. 672-702.

Granville, Johanna. „Tito and the Nagy affair in 1956”. *East European Quarterly* 32:1 (1998) str. 23-55.

Granville, Johanna. „Hungary, 1956: the Yugoslav connection”. *Europe-Asia Studies* 50:3 (1998) str. 493-517.

Hatzivassiliou, Evanthis. „Security and the European option: Greek foreign policy, 1952-1962”. *Journal of Contemporary History* 30:1 (1995) str. 187-202.

Kazamias, George. „'The usual Bulgarian stratagems': The Big Three and the end of the Bulgarian occupation of Greek Eastern Macedonia and Thrace, September-October 1944”. *European History Quarterly* 29:3 (1999) str. 323-347.

Kramer, Mark. „New evidence on Soviet decision-making and the 1956 Polish and Hungarian crises”. *CWIHP Bulletin* 8-9 (1996-1997) str. 358-410.

Kramer, Mark. „The Soviet Union and the 1956 crises in Hungary and Poland: Reassessments and new findings”. *Journal of Contemporary History* 33:2 (1998) str. 163-214.

Lees, Lorraine. „'V for Vision': Louis Adamič, the United States and Yugoslavia, 1941-1951”. *Balkanistica* 12 (1999) str. 67-82.

Ripp, Zoltan. „Hungary's part in the Soviet-Yugoslav conflict, 1956-58”. *Contemporary European History* 7:2 (1998) str. 197-225.

Sfikas, Thanasis D. „Toward a regional study of the origins of the Cold War in Southeastern Europe: British and Soviet policies in the Balkans, 1945-1949”. *Journal of Modern Greek Studies* 17 (1999) str. 209-227.

The opening of archives over the last decade in the former communist countries has added impetus to the study of the Cold War in all its aspects. In 1991, the Cold War International History Project (CWIHP) was established at the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars in Washington, D.C., with the aim of promoting international research and dissemination of new information and perspectives on the history of the Cold War. Documents and articles are published in its periodic Bulletin, and are also posted on the Internet (<http://cwiwp.si.edu/>). [10] There is much material that concerns Yugoslavia directly or indirectly. Of particular importance are several newly discovered accounts of Yugoslav leaders' visits to Moscow in May 1946 and February 1948 (Gibienskii). Dinardo uses American and British documents to examine the Trieste crisis, whose resolution he sees as an example of traditional great-power diplomacy between Britain and the Soviet Union; Sfikas and Kazamias argue in similar fashion that a new imperial division of the Balkans took place between Britain and the Soviet Union at the end of the war. Dimitrijević (1996) reviews military relations between Yugoslavia and the Soviets; Bjelaković interprets the Yugoslav-Soviet conflict as interstate rivalry in the Balkans rather than as an ideological clash; Dimitrijević (1997), Hatzivassilou, and Lees address different aspects of Yugoslavia's relations with the West after 1948. [11]

An important new source from the Soviet archives are the detailed notes by V.N. Malin on meetings of the Communist Party Presidium under Krushchev (Kramer). These and other Soviet, Yugoslav, and Hungarian documents are shedding light on Tito's ambiguous attitude toward events in Hungary in 1956 and their effects on Yugoslavia's foreign relations (Gibianskii, Granville, Ripp). [12]

### Yugoslavia, 1945 to the present

Bataković, Dušan T. „Nationalism and communism: The Yugoslav case”. *Serbian Studies* 9:1-2 (1995) str. 25-41.

Bataković, Dušan. „Frustrated nationalism in Yugoslavia: From liberal to communist solution”. *Serbian Studies* 11:2 (1997) str. 67-85.

Bougarel, Xavier. „Yugoslav wars: The 'revenge of the countryside' between sociological reality and nationalist myth”. *East European Quarterly* 33:2 (1999) str. 157-175.

Bracewell, Wendy. „The end of Yugoslavia and new national histories”. *European History Quarterly* 29:1 (1999) str. 149-156.

Brubaker, Rogers. „Aftermaths of empire and the unmixing of peoples: Historical and comparative perspectives”. *Ethnic and Racial Studies* 18:2 (1995) str. 189-218.

Budding, Audrey Helfant. „Yugoslavs into Serbs: Serbian national identity, 1961-71”. *Nationalities Papers* 25:3 (1997) str. 407-426.

Gow, James. „After the flood: Literature on the context, causes and course of the Yugoslav war – reflections and refractions”. *Slavonic and East European Review* 75:3 (1997) str. 446-484.

Granić, Stan. „The evolution and use of the Croatian coat of arms”. *Canadian Slavonic Papers* 38:3-4 (1996) str. 429-447.

Greenberg, Robert D. „The politics of dialects among Serbs, Croats, and Muslims in the former Yugoslavia”. *East European Politics and Societies* 10:3 (1996) str. 393-405.

Ingrao, Charles. „Understanding ethnic conflict in Central Europe: An historical perspective”. *Nationalities Papers* 27:2 (1999) str. 291-333. Responses by Istvan Deak, John R. Lampe, and Gale Stokes.

Kent, Sarah A. „Writing the Yugoslav Wars: English-language books on Bosnia (1992-1996) and the challenges of analyzing contemporary history”. *American Historical Review* 102:4 (1997) str. 1085-1114.

Miller, Nicholas J. „The nonconformists: Dobrica Ćosić and Mića Popović envision Serbia”. *Slavic Review* 58:3 (1999) str. 515-536.

Milojković-Đurić, Jelena. „Approaches to national identities: Ćosić's and Pirjevec's debate on ideological and literary issues”. *East European Quarterly* 30:1 (1996) str. 63-73.

Pantelić, Bratislav. „Nationalism and architecture: The creation of a national style in Serbian architecture and its political implications”. *Journal of the Society of Architectural Historians* 56:1 (1997) str. 16-41.

Preece, Jennifer Jackson. „Ethnic cleansing as an instrument of nation-state creation: Changing state practices and evolving legal norms”. *Human Rights Quarterly* 20:4 (1998) str. 817-842.

Ramet, Sabrina Petra. „Nationalism and the 'idiocy' of the countryside: the case of Serbia”. *Ethnic and Racial Studies* 19:1 (1996) str. 70-87.

Stokes, Gale, John Lampe, and Dennison Rusinow with Julie Mostov, „Instant history: Understanding the Wars of Yugoslav Succession”. *Slavic Review* 55:1 (1996) str. 136-160.

Vujačić, Veljko. „Historical legacies, nationalist mobilization, and political outcomes in Russia and Serbia: A Weberian view”. *Theory and Society* 25:6 (1996) str. 763-801.

The Yugoslav wars have inspired some scholars to reflect on what lessons history can offer about conflicts in multinational states. (See also Wank, Mazower (1997), and Garces above.) Brubaker conducts a comparative analysis of migrations of formerly dominant groups following the break-up of empires: Balkan Muslims during and after the disintegration of the Ottoman Empire; Hungarians after the collapse of the Habsburg Empire; Germans after the collapse of the Habsburg Empire and the German Kaiserreich; and Russians from the ex-Soviet periphery. [13] Preece reviews the history of ethnic cleansing in twentieth-century Europe and finds that international reactions have recently shifted away from acceptance of the practice toward the view that it threatens stability. Ingraio argues that the history of central and eastern Europe demonstrates that the „nation-state is the problem, not the solution” to ethnic conflict and proposes the creation of a new multinational union as a feasible means of accommodating diversity in the region. In their responses, Deak, Lampe, and Stokes all question whether the Habsburg Empire offers an appropriate model for the present; Deak and Stokes see the creation of new nation-states out of the former Yugoslavia as the only realistic path, the last stage of a long process in modern European history. [14]

Greenberg discusses the politicization of linguistics and the increasing insistence on ethnic differences in the study of Serbo-Croatian dialects from the 1960s to 1980s. Bataković surveys the Yugoslav communists' approach to the national question, arguing that by adopting Kardelj's model of a confederation of „national-communist” states, they set the stage for Yugoslavia's disintegration.

Much has been written about contemporary Serbian nationalism; here I have listed some articles with a more historical orientation. Of these, Budding's is of broadest interest, looking at political and cultural debates about Serbs' relationship to Yugoslavia in the 1960s and early 1970s. [15] Both Budding and Milojković-Đurić discuss the Ćosić-Pirjevec polemics, while Miller looks at how Ćosić and Mića Popović

moved from critical humanist to nationalist positions. Pantelić assesses the political symbolism of the Serbo-Byzantine architectural style from the middle of the nineteenth century to the 1980s. Ramet, Bougarel, and Vujačić are three historically informed sociological views of the Serbian nationalist movement: Ramet interprets it as a populist triumph of rural values and traditions; Bougarel sees political violence directed by unstable emerging states, rather than the a reemergence of „Dinaric” society; Vujačić compares the positions of Serbs and Russians and their reactions to the disintegration of their states.

Bracewell, Gow, Kent, and Stokes et al. are just several of the many articles that review a number of recent books in English on South Slav history and Yugoslavia's dissolution.

#### Notes

1. I have not included English-language journals based in other parts of the world, with a couple of exceptions that are noted.

2. Miller discusses these themes further in *Between Nation and State: Serbian Politics in Croatia Before the First World War*, Pittsburgh 1997.

3. Most prominent is Maria Todorova, *Imaginarni Balkan*, Beograd 1999. HABSBURG carried an interesting review by Gale Stokes, reply from Todorova, and comments by other scholars (September 1997). See also the recent special issue of *Balkanologie* [France] 3:2 (1999), especially the introductory essay by Wendy Bracewell and Alex Drace-Francis, „South-Eastern Europe: history, concepts, boundaries”.

4. *The Economic Rise of the Habsburg Empire, 1750-1914*, Berkeley, California 1984.

5. Palairt is the author of numerous specialized studies on Serbian and Yugoslav economic history and of *The Balkan economies c. 1800-1914: Evolution without development*, Cambridge, England 1997.

6. Cf. Gale Stokes on Serbia: *Politics as Development: The Emergence of Political Parties in Nineteenth-Century Serbia*, Durham, North Carolina 1990; *Three Eras of Political Change in Eastern Europe*, New York 1997.

7. See also her book: *Panslavism and National Identity in Russia and in the Balkans, 1830-1880: Images of the Self and Others*, Boulder, Colorado 1994.

8. Lane presents her arguments at greater length in the book *Britain, the Cold War and Yugoslav Unity, 1941-1949*, Brighton, England 1996.

9. For example, the prominent journal *History and Memory* (1989-) focuses on the war and in particular the extermination of Jews. For eastern Europe, see also the

essays on Hungary (I. Deak), Czechoslovakia (B.F. Adams), Greece (M. Mazower), and Croatia (Roksandić) in the special issue of *East European Politics and Society* 9:2 (1995), and the collection *Memory, History and Opposition Under State Socialism* (Rubie Watson, ed.), Santa Fe, New Mexico 1993, which includes the essay by Robert Hayden, „Recounting the dead: The rediscovery of wartime massacres in late- and post-communist Yugoslavia”.

10. Harvard University also has a Project on Cold War Studies (<http://www.fas.harvard.edu/~hpces/>), which began publishing the *Journal of Cold War Studies* in 1999. For discussion of recent findings, see also the group of articles in „Symposium: Soviet Archives: Recent Revelations and Cold War Historiography”, *Diplomatic History* 21:2 (1997) str. 215-306.

11. Lees is the author of *Keeping Tito Afloat: The United States, Yugoslavia, and the Cold War, 1945-1960*, University Park, Pennsylvania 1997.

12. Granville's three articles in 1998 are more or less identical.

13. This and other essays by Brubaker, a prominent historical sociologist, are collected in *Nationalism Reframed: Nationhood and the National Question in the New Europe*, Cambridge 1996.

14. An earlier version of this discussion, with responses from several additional historians, appeared in September 1996 on HABSBERG.

15. This is one of a number of interesting essays in this special issue of *Nationalities Papers* devoted to „The Disintegration of Yugoslavia: Inevitable or Avoidable?” (edited by Aleksandar Pavlović).