

## Regime Change In The Yugoslav Successor States Divergent Paths Toward A New Europe Democratic Transition And Consolidation

This volume presents the most significant reports from American Universities Field Staff member Dennison Rusinow on the major political developments and life in Yugoslavia during the Cold War.

Scholars, practitioners, and policymakers will find the book to be a compelling contribution to the study of comparative politics, democratization, and European integration.

A comprehensive analysis of the progress and problems of post-communist development attending to aspects of transition in the region as a whole and to specific issues in Albania, Bulgaria, the Czech and Slovak Republics, East Germany, Hungary, Poland, Rumania, and Yugoslavia. Goldman (political science, Northeastern U.) diagrams the commonalities of development and the diversity of the various countries' rejection of communism, setting forth the difficulties in moving from communist monolithic authoritarianism to pluralistic democracy, coping with threats to progress and stability, and the international implications of these transitions. Paper edition (758-S), \$32.95. Annotation copyrighted by Book News, Inc., Portland, OR

Political Culture and Political Change in Communist States

Romania and Yugoslavia in Comparative Perspective

Ideology And Rhetoric In Communist Yugoslavia, 1944-1953

Background

Regime Change in the Yugoslav Successor States

Welfare State Transformation in the Yugoslav Successor States

America's Secret Cold War

*Can Europe tame the Balkans? That's the question veteran journalist Elizabeth Pond addresses in this timely and absorbing book. Starting with the wars of the Yugoslav succession, Endgame in the Balkans guides readers through the region's tumultuous recent history and explores both how the lure of European Union (EU) membership has affected the Balkans and how Balkan developments have shaped the EU. Drawing on hundreds of interviews, as well as decades of experience as a foreign correspondent, Pond moves deftly across the region, from Bulgaria to Romania, Kosovo, Croatia, Bosnia, Macedonia, Albania, and Serbia and Montenegro. She examines the many hurdles standing between these countries and EU membership—including poverty, corruption, and rabid chauvinism—as well as the hopes and problems that have led Balkan leaders to look to the West. In the process, she paints a vivid picture of the challenges facing the region as it seeks to vault from the nineteenth to the twenty-first century. Already in its brief history, the European Union has forged a historic reconciliation between France and Germany and helped consolidate democracy in Portugal, Spain, and Greece. But in southeastern Europe, it faces one of its most difficult tasks yet. En dgame in the Balkans reveals the full extent of this challenge, as well as the grounds for hope. Rich in detail and penetrating analysis, this book will be essential reading for anyone interested in the future both of the region and of Europe as a whole.*

*This timely book examines post-communist developments in Russia, central Europe, and the Balkans, emphasizing foreign and security policies and their domestic linkages. Framed around the concepts of globalization and regime change, the rich set of case studies traces the repercussions for politicians and institutions forced to adjust to the disappearance of the “East” from the cold war’s East-West polarity. The contributors explore how each country has grappled with such questions as how to change from one party to many, how to create viable market economies, and how to restructure security alliances. They conclude by considering the prospects for further regime change from democracies to hybrid systems and the implications for the future of the European Union.*

*This is a systematic study of the social movements and of the political system of Yugoslavia focussing on the period from 1944 to 1949.*

*Communist States and International Change*

*Regime Change in the Balkans*

*Regime Transition in a Disintegrating Yugoslavia*

*Politics, Economics, and Society*

*Regime Change in the Yugoslav Successor States, 1990-2004*

*Hearing Before the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe, One Hundred Fifth Congress, Second Session, December 10, 1998*

*Croatia and Slovenia at the End and After the Second World War (1944-1945)*

States seldom resort to war to overthrow their adversaries. They are more likely to attempt to covertly change the opposing regime, by assassinating a foreign leader, sponsoring a coup d’état, meddling in a democratic election, or secretly aiding foreign dissident groups. In Covert Regime

Change, Lindsey A. O’Rourke shows us how states really act when trying to overthrow another state. She argues that conventional focus on overt cases misses the basic causes of regime change. O’Rourke provides substantive evidence of types of security interests that drive states to intervene.

Offensive operations aim to overthrow a current military rival or break up a rival alliance. Preventive operations seek to stop a state from taking certain actions, such as joining a rival alliance, that may make them a future security threat. Hegemonic operations try to maintain a

hierarchical relationship between the intervening state and the target government. Despite the prevalence of covert attempts at regime change, most operations fail to remain covert and spark blowback in unanticipated ways. Covert Regime Change assembles an original dataset of all American

regime change operations during the Cold War. This fund of information shows the United States was ten times more likely to try covert rather than overt regime change during the Cold War. Her dataset allows O’Rourke to address three foundational questions: What motivates states to attempt

foreign regime change? Why do states prefer to conduct these operations covertly rather than overtly? How successful are such missions in achieving their foreign policy goals?

Once it was hoped that the Yugoslav federation might manage to defy the odds once more, this time to become one of the world’s few examples of democratic pluralism. Instead, we are witnessing another Balkan tragedy. What went wrong? In this volume scholars from Croatia, Serbia, and Slovenia

examine the Janus face of pluralism, with case studies of electoral politics in the republics and of what were once the country’s institutions of integration - the League of Communists, the managerial elite, and the army. Among the contributors are Mirjana Kaspovic, Tomaz Masmak, Vesna Pusic,

Anton Bebler, Ivan Siber, Vucina Vasovic, and the editors.

This book is the first comprehensive examination of the citizenship regimes of the new states that emerged out of the break up of Yugoslavia. It covers both the states that emerged out of the initial disintegration across 1991 and 1992 (Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and Macedonia), as well as those that have been formed recently through subsequent partitions (Serbia, Montenegro and Kosovo). While citizenship has often been used as a tool of ethnic engineering to reinforce the position of the titular majority in many states, in other cases citizenship laws and practices have been liberalised as part of a wider political settlement intended to include minority communities more effectively in the political process. Meanwhile, frequent (re)definitions of these increasingly overlapping regimes still provoke conflicts among post-Yugoslav states. This volume shows how important it is for the field of citizenship studies to take into account the main changes in and varieties of citizenship regimes in the post-Yugoslav states, as a particular case of new state citizenship. At the same time, it seeks to show scholars of (post) Yugoslavia and the wider Balkans that the Yugoslav crisis, disintegration and wars as well as the current functioning of the new and old Balkan states, together with the process of their integration into the EU, cannot be fully understood without a deeper understanding of their citizenship regimes. This book was originally published as a special issue of Citizenship Studies.

Power And Persuasion

Revolution and Change in Central and Eastern Europe

The Law-of-rule Vs. the Rule-of-law

From Class to Identity

20 Years since the Fall of the Berlin Wall

Nationalism, Democracy, and American Foreign Policy in Post-communist Europe

Oblique Insights and Observations

When the Communist Party of Yugoslavia (CPY) took power after the Second World War, it had a vision for a new and better society in which all humans would live together in peace and prosperity and in which their mutual exploitation would be eliminated. That vision required changes not only in the country’s political and economic structure, but in its citizen’s values, morals, goals, aesthetics, and social behavior. Based on extensive archival research, Lily’s study describes the CPY’s struggle to realize that social and cultural transformation by means of oral, written, and visual persuasion in the first nine years after the war.Lily’s descriptions of party policies in such media as newspapers, journals, educational curricula, group activities like parades, workplace competitions, and volunteer labor brigades, and the production of both high and popular culture depict the evolving form and content of the party’s persuasive rhetoric. Her archival work, moreover, reveals both societal reaction to such rhetoric and the extent to which party leaders adapted their persuasive policies in response to feedback from below. In this respect, Lily places her work at the intersection of cultural history, cultural studies and politics by discussing how individuals and different groups perceive, digest, and remake culture from above in their own image.Ultimately, then, this study not only modifies current understandings of Yugoslavia’s postwar history but informs us about the nature of state-society relations in dictatorial regimes and the complexities of cultural change. Moving beyond an interpretation of Yugoslavia’s political and cultural history in the 1940s, it addresses broader questions like: How do dictatorial regimes maintain power and support? How do subject populations express their views and exert influence even under oppressive conditions? When and how does persuasive rhetoric work and what are its limits?

Joseph S. Roucek brings together theories from the major political movements of the twentieth century and guides readers through the waves of political change with approaches to Marxism, Communism, Colonialism, the Welfare State, and more. Joseph S. Roucek was a political theorist and author. He wrote or co-authored several books on education and politics including The Czechs and

Slovaks in America, Behind the Iron Curtain, America’s Ethnic Politics, and Slow Learner.

An examination of market socialism developed in Yugoslavia during the post-Stalinist years. It investigates the historical evolution of this system with its concurrent problems, foreign policy and the events of the 1980s.

Serbian Nationalism and the Origins of the Yugoslav Crisis

Yugoslavia

Lessons from the New Russia and the New Europe

Globalization and Regime Change

Mass Crimes and Human Rights Violations Committed by the Communist Regime

Transitions, State Break-Up and Democratic Politics in Central Europe and Germany

The Tragedy of Yugoslavia: The Failure of Democratic Transformation

*The author discusses the domestic opposition to Tito and the complex reality of the national and political civil war in Yugoslavia.*

*This book is available as open access through the Bloomsbury Open Access programme and is available on www.bloomsburycollections.com. Between 1914 and the present day the political makeup of the Balkans has relentlessly changed, following unpredictable shifts of international and internal borders.*

*Between and across these borders various political communities were formed, co-existed and (dis)integrated. By analysing one hundred years of modern citizenship in Yugoslavia and post-Yugoslav states, Igor Štiks shows that the concept and practice of citizenship is necessary to understand how political communities are made, un-made and re-made. He argues that modern citizenship is a tool that can be used for different and opposing goals, from integration and re-unification to fragmentation and ethnic engineering. The study of citizenship in the 'laboratory' of the Balkands offers not only an original angle to narrate an alternative political history, but also an insight into the fine mechanics and repeating glitches of modern politics, applicable to multinational states in the European Union and beyond.*

*The chronic instability in the Balkan States of South East Europe has prevented the end of the Cold War becoming an era of genuine peace in Europe. Against a background of competing nationalisms, economic decline, the resilience of authoritarianism, it is easy to forget that there have been experiments with democracy have taken place since 1990 with relative success. Now, for the first time, the region is genuinely engaging with open politics; its outcome will determine whether the Balkans can cease being a byword for instability, and an area whose shock-waves have disturbed the peace of Europe on many occasions. Democratisation in the Balkans explores the obstacles impeding the consolidation of democracy, and even preventing a state like Serbia from going very far down the democratic road. Social scientists with expert knowledge of each of the Balkan states, and their political and economic systems, examine why progress in building free institutions has been slow compared to that of Central Europe, the Iberian peninsula and Latin America.*

*Social Movements and the Political System in Yugoslavia, 1944-1949*

*Political Cohesion In A Fragile Mosaic*

*The Milosevic Regime Versus Serbian Democracy and Balkan Stability*

*Yugoslavia: Titoism and U.S. Foreign Policy*

*The Feminist Challenge to the Socialist State in Yugoslavia*

*The Multinational Czechoslovak, Soviet, and Yugoslav Cases*

*Limits and Possibilities*

Here is an inclusive analysis of the "Serbian question" within the framework of Yugoslavia and Yugoslavism. Petranovic, a distinguished Serbian historian, focuses on the specific status of Serbia first within the "Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Sloevens" established after World War I, then with the Kingdom of Yugoslavia (after 1939) and finally, with Tito’s Yugoslavia and its disintegration. Petranovic provides a lucid, well documented analysis of the political problems of Serbia and Yugoslavia since 1918 whose relevance is still in the forefront of contemporary international politics.

Printbegrænsninger: Der kan printes 10 sider ad gangen og max. 40 sider pr. session

Welfare states are the product of economic, political and social interactions, and undergo changes as these interactions transform. Existing welfare state theories mainly tend to explain the emergence and development of the welfare state in the western, industrialized and capitalist world. While the states of Central and Eastern Europe have recently been integrated in the academic discourse, the countries of the former Yugoslavia have been predominantly excluded from comparative analysis. Issues of nationalism and ethnic polarization have been prevalent there while socio-economic issues have been put on the back burner. This book explores what happened to the strong social states and relatively equal societies which existed in Slovenia, Croatia, Serbia and Macedonia, and looks into what accounts for these diverse outcomes. By investigating the applicability of the theories on welfare state development and typologization, it fills in the gap in the welfare state literature. It offers an original typology of social citizenship that takes into account the diversity of welfare policy formations across the region. The aim of this typology is not to compete with existing ones, but rather to offer a framework for better understanding of states that do not necessarily fit into known explanatory categories. In a global context of changing economic circumstances and contending political responses, macroeconomic policy and welfare state reform become order of the day. By featuring the ways that states adjust to new pressures, this book’s arguments may come in handy to those trying to make sense of the crisis and the powers that drive the policy solutions.

War and Revolution in Yugoslavia, 1941-1945

Occupation and Collaboration

Political, Economic, and Social Challenges

Challenges and Responses

Nations and Citizens in Yugoslavia and the Post-Yugoslav States

Regime Change, European Style

The Crisis of Yugoslav Socialism and State Socialist Systems

'The editors have succeeded in putting together an excellent group of authors who present a well informed and balanced analysis of the formation of political systems in the examined countries. . . . The authors of this book are to be congratulated on the structure and clarity of its presentation. This volume makes an interesting contribution to the knowledge in this field and should be useful reading for students and experts interested in Central and Eastern European politics.' - Dan Marek, Journal of European Area Studies
'This is a very interesting reference book of the political changes in Eastern Europe since the demise of communism. It will prove to be of great use for everybody

involved in research on Eastern Europe, but it can also offer considerable introductory information to those who have not followed the most recent developments in the region.' - Ioannis Armakolas, The Ethnic Conflict Research Digest This major new reference book provides an authoritative and thorough analysis of the political changes which have occurred in Eastern Europe since the demise of communism. It offers an historical, comparative perspective of the region and focuses on the social consequences of the transition, historical legacies, and variations between countries in the sequences of the changes.

"[A]n important contribution to scholarship.... rigorous and intelligible." -- Patrick James, University of Missouri International Change and the Stability of Multiethnic States contributes to the debate over ethnic conflict and cooperation in multiethnic states destabilized by the changing environment of the post--Cold War era, proposing a new way of viewing and dealing with these problems. Through an analysis of important moments in the history of two prominent multiethnic societies -- the former Yugoslavia and Lebanon -- in which nonstate actors such as communal groups played important roles in events that determined the fates of both states, Badredine Arfi builds a general theory of how the governance of multiethnic societies is transformed under changing international conditions. His work provides new insights on how policymaking can be improved to respond to the challenges posed by the creation, maintenance, transformation, and, when it occurs, collapse of state governance in multiethnic societies. The timely work will interest scholars of international relations and comparative politics, regional specialists, policymakers, and activists.

For over forty years, Western policymakers defined communism as the central threat to international peace and stability, and confronted this perceived danger with a counter-balancing threat of force and an aggressive strategy of containment. Today, Soviet expansionism has been supplanted by powerful internal forces arising out of the tensions of competing ethnic nationalisms. This new threat, argues Steven L. Burg, cannot be met by force alone, nor can it be neutralized through a simple, uniform strategy of containment. It requires Western states to act decisively to monitor and influence the internal political development of the post-communist states themselves. In this ambitious volume, Burg comprehensively surveys the challenges that ethnic diversity in Eastern Europe presents to domestic stability, international peace, and American interests. He suggests practical policies through which the United States and its allies might contribute to the consolidation of peace in the region, and offers a strategy of "preventive engagement" by which policymakers can attempt to stem conflicts such as the one that destroyed the former Yugoslavia. War or Peace? concludes with an "American strategy for peace," proposing clear guidelines to instruct both interested citizens and national policymakers as they attempt to grapple with the complexities of ethnic and nationalist politics in Europe. Burg outlines a persuasive plan for better dealing with current challenges to both domestic and international stability and achieving a stable framework for international peace.

War Or Peace

International Change and the Stability of Multiethnic States

Endgame in the Balkans

Party Pluralism Or Monism

Experimenting With Democracy

Prospects for Change in Socialist Systems

Serbia's Antibureaucratic Revolution

**From Class to Identity offers an analysis of education policy-making in the processes of social transformation and post-conflict development in the Western Balkans. Based on a number of examples (case studies) of education reform in the former Yugoslavia from the decade before its violent breakup to contemporary efforts in post-conflict reconstruction it tells the story of the political processes and motivations underlying specific education reforms. The book moves away from technical-rational or prescriptive approaches that dominate the literature on education policy-making during social transformation, and offers an example on how to include the social, political and cultural context in the understanding of policy reforms. It connects education policy at a particular time in a particular place with broader questions such as: What is the role of education in society? What kind of education is needed for a 'good' society? Who are the 'targets' of education policies (individuals/citizens, ethnic/religious/linguistic groups, societies)? Bacevic shows how different answers to these questions influence the contents and outcomes of policies.**

**Regime Change in the Yugoslav Successor StatesDivergent Paths toward a New EuropeJHU Press**

**This book focuses on the events that took place in late 1944 and 1945 in Croatia and Slovenia when the intensity of violence was strongest. At that time, the Communist Party of Yugoslavia (KPJ), assisted by the People's Liberation Army of Yugoslavia, the Yugoslav Army, the Department for the Protection of the People (OZNA) and the Corps of People's Defence of Yugoslavia (KNOJ) conducted organized terror not only by intimidation, persecution, torture and imprisonment, but also by the execution of a large number of citizens perceived by the KPJ as disloyal, passive, ideological enemies or class enemies. However, investigating war and post-war crimes committed by communist regime was not possible until 1990, after the democratic changes in Yugoslavia. This book is based on documents kept in the archives of Croatia, Slovenia, the UK, and Serbia. Many of them, especially those in Croatia, recently became available to the public, which makes them extremely valuable source of data to the academics and students in this field and which shed new light on these historical events. The Communist Party in the former Yugoslavia was an organization which used all available means to seize and keep power, including terror and mass murder, especially between autumn 1944 and summer 1945 when mass killings occurred across the country. However, in the Soviet sphere of influence, investigating war and post-war crimes committed by communist regimes was not possible until 1990. This project not only covers new ground in the research into communist war crimes at the end of and after the Second World War, but also contributes to coming to terms with the past in the successor states of Yugoslavia by studying one of the most controversial episodes in the contemporary history of the Balkans. Since the October Revolution, when for the first time in history a Marxist party seized state power, communist regimes have influenced the lives of more than a billion people, caused millions of deaths and violated the human rights of countless people. However, in the Soviet sphere of influence and in Yugoslavia, investigating war and post-war crimes committed by communist regimes was not possible until 1990, after the democratic changes in Eastern Europe. Resolution 1481/2006 of the Council of Europe Parliamentary Assembly strongly condemned human rights violations committed by totalitarian communist regimes and the 2008 Prague Declaration on European Conscience and Communism stated that these crimes were comparable with Nazi crimes but, very few people have been tried for committing such crimes. Nevertheless, 25 years later, in former Yugoslav republics this topic is still a matter of political and scientific debates.**

**Covert Regime Change**

**Milošević, the Fall of Communism and Nationalist Mobilization**

**Report to the Committee on Foreign Relations, United States Senate**

**Value Change and Political Community**

**The Yugoslav Experience of Serbian National Integration**

**Citizenship after Yugoslavia**

**The Chetnik Movement and the Yugoslav Resistance**

*Hauptbeschreibung*On 9 November 1989, the Berlin Wall was opened, signalling the beginning of the end of the communist regimes in Central and Eastern Europe. By 1990, free elections had been held in most countries in the region. Forty – in some cases fifty – years of communism had come to an end. However, the 'revolutions' of 1989 were not uniform processes: the starting points were different, the trajectories were different – and outside Central Europe even the outcomes of the transitions from communism were different. The fall of communism also caused the Soviet empire to crumble, and the Soviet Union itself fell apart in December 1991 – as did Czechoslovakia in 1993, and Yugoslavia in a gradual process that was to last from 1991 to 2008. This book originated in a conference held in Oslo 11–13 November 2009, arranged by the E.ON Ruhrgas scholarship programme for political science, and commemorating the 20th anniversary of the 'revolutions' in Central and Eastern Europe. The 16 chapters take stock of developments after 1989, with special emphasis on the causes and effects of the transitions, including the processes of state unification and separation that followed in the wake of the 'revolutions'. The book is divided into four main parts: regime transitions from communism; state unification and separation; party system continuity and change since 1989 (in Germany, the Czech Republic, Hungary, and Poland); and on the effects of German unification on external and internal German relations. The geographical scope thus varies from chapter to chapter, but the main emphasis is on Germany and its closest Central European neighbours.Elisabeth Bakke is Associate Professor at Department of Political Science, University of Oslo. Ingo Peters is Associate Professor at Department of Political and Social Sciences, Otto Suhr Institute of Political Science, Freie Universitnt Berlin."

*This book tells the story of new Yugoslav feminism in the 1970s and 1980s, reassessing the effects of state socialism on women's emancipation through the lens of the feminist critique. This volume explores the history of the ideas defining a social movement, analysing the major debates and arguments this milieu engaged in from the perspective of the history of political thought, intellectual history and cultural history. Twenty-five years after the end of the Cold War, societies in and scholars of East Central Europe still struggle to sort out the effects of state socialism on gender relations in the region. What could tell us more about the subject than the ideas set out by the only organised and explicitly feminist opposition in the region, who, as academics, artists, writers and activists, criticised the regime and demanded change?*

*The antibureaucratic revolution was the most crucial episode of Yugoslav conflicts after Tito. Drawing on primary sources and cutting-edge research, this book explains how popular unrest contributed to the fall of communism and the rise of a new form of authoritarianism, competing nationalisms and the break-up of Yugoslavia.*

*Yugoslavia, Lebanon, and Crises of Governance*

*One Hundred Years of Citizenship*

*From Social to Unequal*

*Contemporary Political Ideologies*

*The Politics of Education Reforms in Former Yugoslavia*

*Divergent Paths toward a New Europe*

*The Process of Disintegration*

This book represents the first comprehensive empirical investigation of political cohesion in the multi-ethnic state of Yugoslavia, covering the entire period from the nation's independence to the present. The authors base their analysis on an extensive body of aggregate voting data from elections during both the precommunist and communist periods

This book brings together experts in international relations and comparative politics in order to examine the sociopolitical and economic issues of individual socialist countries and to investigate specific issues cross-nationally. In addition to summarizing recent events that have affected the politics of the socialist community, the contributors speculate about possible future developments. Arguing that socialist states are beset by problems that their institutional structures are unable to handle, the contributors agree that virtually all of the states examined require some form of immediate reform if they are to prevail as legitimate and valuable systems of government. Following essays on the overall complexities of change in socialist states and detailed analyses of six Eastern European countries and the Soviet Union, the editors conclude with a valuable discussion of the dominant patterns that have appeared in the experiences of the socialist state system.

This is a meticulously researched history of the rule of the Axis powers in occupied Yugoslavia, along with the role of the other groups that collaborated with them—notably the extremist Croatian nationalist organization known as the Ustashes.

Yugoslavia 1964

The handbook of political change in Eastern Europe

The Yugoslav Experience

Explaining Post-communist Diversity

The Failure of Democratic Transformation