

War In The Balkans 1991 2002 Comprehensive History Of Wars Provoked By Yugoslav Collapse Balkan Region In World Politics Slovenia And Croatia Bosnia Herzegovina Kosovo Greece Turkey Cyprus

Armed conflict on the territory of the former Yugoslavia between 1991 and 2001 claimed over 200,000 lives, gave rise to atrocities unseen in Europe since the Second World War, and left behind a terrible legacy of physical ruin and psychological devastation. Unfolding against the background of the end of cold war bipolarity, the new Balkan wars sounded a discordant counterpoint to efforts to construct a more harmonious European order, were a major embarrassment for the international institutions deemed responsible for conflict management, and became a preoccupation for the powers concerned with restoring regional stability. After more than a decade of intermittent hostilities the conflict has been contained, but only as a result of significant external interventions and the establishment of a series of de facto international protectorates, patrolled by UN, NATO, and EU sponsored peacekeepers with open-ended mandates.

Explains what happened to Yugoslavia and what can be learned from the response of outsiders to its crisis. She argues that focusing on ancient ethnic hatreds and military aggression was a way to avoid the problem and misunderstand nationalism in post-communist states.

This publication considers the lessons to be gained for Britain, the British armed forces, and for NATO as a whole, from the Yugoslav wars of dissolution (1991-1999), with particular emphasis on the Kosovo crisis. The papers come from a diverse and high quality mixture of analysts, practitioners and policy-makers. The issues developed here represent a significant advance in the emerging debate on the lessons to be learnt from the Balkan experience, which will shape thinking on defence and international security far into the new millennium.

This work provides an understanding of the wars in Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina. These two interdependent wars were the greatest armed conflicts in Europe in the second half of the 20th century. This work provides an analysis of their successes and failures.

"The Road to War in Serbia is the first serious attempt by scholars from the former Yugoslavia to systematically explore the roots of the conflict and the ideology and propaganda that incited Serbian people to war. Based on years of research, the authors—all eminent scholars of their respective fields, who have lived through these social conflicts—highlight key issues which have date remained unknown or which have been previously neglected." "The issues dealt with include the institutional frameworks of ethnicity and nationalism; the input of the church, science, literature and sports; specific catalysts of the conflict, and the role of the political actors, students, the ruling party and the media." "The Road to War in Serbia will help to understand why and how the violent option of settling disputes and conflicts on the territory of Yugoslavia is being accepted."--BOOK JACKET.Title Summary

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This thesis examines the public debate over U.S. foreign policy in the war in the former Yugoslavia. Specifically, the public debate entails the actions and interactions of five different actors: the media and public opinion, Congress, the world community, the Executive branch of U.S. government, and the President of the U.S. The issues which are debated by these actors include: the 'ancient hatreds' theory of the war, the humanitarian aid issue, the 'ethnic cleansing' campaign, the struggle for democracy in Yugoslavia, and the question of non-intervention versus intervention. An analysis of the impact of the actors involved in the public debate over the current Balkan war reveals a conflict between Cold War interventionists and post-Cold War isolationists in the U.S. government. It also reveals a tendency for the U.S. government to focus more on humanitarian gestures in regional and ethnic conflicts and less on the aid to struggling new democracies.

Yugoslavia was well positioned at the end of the cold war to make a successful transition to a market economy and westernization. Yet two years later, the country had ceased to exist, and devastating local wars were being waged to create new states. Between the fall of the Berlin Wall in November 1989 and the start of the war in Bosnia-Herzegovina in March 1992, the country moved toward disintegration at astonishing speed. In this book, Susan Woodward explains what happened to Yugoslavia and what can be learned from the response of outsiders to its crisis. Woodward's analysis is based on her first-hand experience before the country's collapse and then during the later stages of the Bosnian war as a member of the UN operation sent to monitor cease-fires and provide humanitarian assistance.

In his attempt to piece together the tragedy of what is happening in the Balkans, the author examines the fighting on the ground in the former Yugoslavia, but also looks at the lessons to be learned from the fumbling inability of the West or the UN to forestall or halt the conflict.

War in the Balkans, 1991-2002

Provides a look at events in the Balkans since the breakup of the former Yugoslavia and chronicles efforts to end the civil war

An immense tragedy took place in the Balkans between 1991 and 2001 during the Yugoslav Wars, when tens of thousands of people vanished. This heartwrenching event is told through 15 stories, in a moving collaboration between Nick Danziger's photographic essays and Rary Maclean's words. Desperate searches ensued for the missing, who in almost every case had been murdered, leaving families waiting endlessly. Now, for the first time, DNA has been used to match blood and bone, reuniting families divided by death. Missing Lives gives a voice to these bereft communities.

Describes the wars that erupted in Yugoslavia in 1991, soon after the collapse of communism and the end of the Cold War, as well as the events leading to this ongoing clash between ethnic groups in the Balkans.

All of the wars that have wracked the former Yugoslavia since 1991 involved outside powers. Those outsiders--notably, the United States, the leading members of the European Union, and Russia--did not prevent the forces of ethnic nationalism from destroying a once relatively stable and productive country. Not until late 1995 did outside powers induce representatives of the three warring parties to sign an agreement finally ending the savage war over the future of the former Yugoslav republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The nature, scope, and meaning of the

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actions and inactions of outsiders is the subject of this book. Why did the victors in the Cold War and the 1991 Gulf War not act to stop the slaughter? Will the fissures in the Western alliance induced by the war in Bosnia corrode still further the relationships among the alliance's principal members? Will they widen the gap between Russia and the West? What can outside powers do now to help heal the terrible wounds caused by Yugoslavia's wars? What are the prospects for the agreement the three sides initialed at Dayton, Ohio? These are among the questions addressed by the nine specialists on international relations who have contributed to this book. Besides the editor, the contributors include Thomas Weiss of Brown University, Stanley Hoffmann of Harvard, David C. Gompert of the RAND Corporation, Paul A. Goble of the Potomac Foundation, Richard Sobel of Princeton, Jean E. Manas of JP Morgan, Inc., and Abram and Antonia Handler Chayes, both of Harvard. " Hoffmann's chapter is the best analysis that I have seen of the European performance." Anthony Lewis in The New Republic Vukovar: Both Sides Now. Twenty years later, war and postwar stories from one Balkan town. The tragedy that struck the small town of Vukovar in 1991 was the prelude to the war that engulfed the former Yugoslavia from 1991-1995. Interviews with dozens of residents and survivors, Serbs and Croats, twenty years later. Vukovar Croatia Balkans Yugoslavia Reconciliation Ethnic Cleansing Serbia Bosnia Postwar Social Recovery

At the end of the Cold War, the Balkan states of South East Europe were in crisis. They had emerged from two decades of hardline communism with their economies in disarray and authoritarian leaders poised to whip up nationalist feelings so as to cling on to power. The break up of Yugoslavia followed in 1991 along with prolonged instability in Romania, Bulgaria and Albania. The Balkans After The Cold War analyzes these turbulent events, which led to violence on a scale not seen in Europe for nearly 50 years and offers a detailed critique of Western policy towards the region. This volume follows on from the recently published Outcast Europe: The Balkans, 1789 - 1989 - from the Ottomans to Milosevic, also by Tom Gallagher.

The book takes up larger issues about European political and intellectual history - issues that are in urgent need of reexamination and revision in the post-Cold War world."--BOOK JACKET.

"This study of the political manipulation of the media in Serbia, Croatia, Bosnia, and Hercegovina before and during the war argues that political struggles for media control are early warnings of war and a form of preparation for it. When a government severely restricts or prohibits opposition voices, this book asserts, the manipulation of public opinion by government-controlled media is itself a means of denying the free exchange of information and ideas."

This book was written to address the need for a comprehensive history of the Balkan wars provoked by the collapse of the Yugoslav Federation in 1991. These wars, and the instability that they have provoked, became preoccupations for international security management through the 1990s. After an initial phase of distancing and hesitation, Balkan conflict drew the United States and its most important European allies into an open-ended commitment to peace enforcement, conflict management, and peace-building in the region, importantly supported by the U.S. Army. These efforts are still underway, and significant tensions and potential flashpoints remain in place within former Yugoslavia and the entire Southeastern European area. The lessons learned from the new Balkan wars, and the successes and failures of U.S. and international engagement, provide a significant foundation for future efforts to manage intractable regional conflict. Dr. Nation's work has been supported by a research grant provided by the U.S. Army War College, and is published under the auspices of the Strategic Studies Institute. The Army War College's primary mission is to prepare new generations of strategic leaders to assume positions of responsibility within the U.S. armed forces and civilian arms of the national security system. That mission includes a serious confrontation with the most pressing

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security issues of our time, to include the nature of contemporary armed conflict and the changing nature of war itself. The Balkan conflict of the 1990s, as a case study in state failure and medium intensity warfare, international conflict management and intervention, and U.S. military engagement, provides an excellent framework for asking basic questions about the dynamic of international security at the dawn of a new millennium. War in the Balkans, 1991-2002 is intended to provide a foundation for addressing such questions by surveying events in both contemporary and larger historical perspectives and posing preliminary conclusions concerning their larger meaning. There will, regrettably, be other situations comparable in broad outline to the violent decline and fall of socialist Yugoslavia. The policies of the international community in the Yugoslav imbroglio have been criticized widely as ineffective. However, in the end, after years of futility, the conflict could be contained only by a significant international military intervention spearheaded by the United States, and a long-term, multilateral commitment to post-conflict peace-building. Few would wish to pose the outcome as a model to be emulated, but it should be a case from which we can learn. Chapter 1 - The Balkan Region in World Politics * Chapter 2 - The Balkans in the Short 20th Century * Chapter 3 - The State of War: Slovenia and Croatia, 1991-92 * Chapter 4 - The Land of Hate: Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992-95 * Chapter 5 - War and Revenge in Kosovo, 1998-99 * Chapter 6 - Greece, Turkey, Cyprus * Chapter 7 - The Balkans between War and Peace

An incisive analysis of Britain's decision-making role in the Yugoslavian conflict of the 1990s and in the formation of its successor states. Tracing the evolution of British policy from the onset of war in Croatia and Bosnia to the NATO action in Kosovo, and beyond, this major work examines the underlying factors governing that policy, and its role in shaping the international 'consensus'. British policy is examined through parliamentary proceedings in the House of Commons and Lords, as well as through evidence offered at select committees, reports from political and humanitarian agencies, private interviews with protagonists and media coverage, in relation to the situation on the ground and to policy development on the part of other leading world powers and institutions.

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

First published in 1992. Routledge is an imprint of Taylor & Francis, an informa company.

"Vigorous, passionate, humane, and extremely readable. . . For an account of what has actually happened. . . Glenny's book so far stands unparalleled."—The New Republic The fall of Yugoslavia tells the whole, true story of the Balkan Crisis—and the ensuing war—for those around the world who have watched the battle unfold with a mixture of horror, dread, and confusion. When Croatia and Slovenia declared their independence in June 1991, peaceful neighbors of four decades took up arms against each other once again and a savage war flared in the Balkans. The underlying causes go back to business left unfinished by both the Second and First World Wars. In this acclaimed book, now revised and updated with a new chapter on the Dayton Accords and the subsequent U.S. involvement, Misha Glenny offers a sobering eyewitness chronicle of the events that rekindled the violent conflict, a lucid and impartial analysis of the politics behind them, and incisive portraits of the main personalities involved. Above all, he shows us the human realities behind the headlines, and puts in its true, historical context one of the most ferocious civil wars of our time.

The war in the Balkans (1991-1999) demonstrated dramatically the European dependence on the United States in military issues. The EU was paralyzed by the events in the Balkans and showed a startling incapacity to deal with this crisis. Even in 2005, some critics argue that,

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though the European Union (EU) has become an economic superpower, it is still a negligible player in the realm of security and defense issues. This thesis demonstrates that since 1998 the EU has developed a credible security and defense policy and the capabilities and the mindset successfully to conduct military missions. The thesis argues that the EU forces, EUFOR, will successfully implement the 1995 Dayton Accords in Bosnia and Herzegovina in the wake of NATO's Implementation and Stabilization Forces (IFOR/SFOR). Following an overview of the development of the European Security and Defense Policy (ESDP), the thesis highlights how the ESDP was put into practice for the first time during operation CONCORDIA in Macedonia in 2003. The thesis further examines the challenges that EUFOR has to face in Bosnia and Herzegovina today and it outlines the ways and means that the EU and EUFOR chose to deal with the challenges in the country. The thesis summarizes the findings to show how they support the argument that EUFOR will successfully implement the Dayton Accords and the implications of the topic for ESDP more generally.

Nineteen American and Balkan scholars examine the role of religion in the war in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Representing Muslim, Orthodox, Catholic, Protestant, Jewish, and secular traditions, some authors regard religion as marginal to the conflicts while others assign it a pivotal role in the social and political divisions and confrontations in the region. Collectively, they offer a bold exploration of the religious dimensions of genocide and contemporary ethnic warfare.

A contemporary history of the Balkans from the break-up of Yugoslavia to the present day, first published in 2006.

Women Remember the War, 1941-1945 offers a brief introduction to the experiences of Wisconsin women in World War II through selections from oral history interviews in which women addressed issues concerning their wartime lives. In this volume, more than 30 women describe how they balanced their more traditional roles in the home with new demands placed on them by the biggest global conflict in history. This book provides a rich mix of insights, incorporating the perspectives of workers in factories, in offices, and on farms as well as those of wives and mothers who found their work in the home. In addition, the volume contains accounts by women who served overseas in the military and the Red Cross. These accounts provide readers with a vivid picture of how women coped with the stresses created by their daily lives and by the additional burden of worrying about loved ones fighting overseas.

Osprey's examination of aircraft action in the Balkan region during the Yugoslav Wars (1991-2001) as well as during the conflicts that followed up until 2001. Exposing the true scale and significance of the deployment of air power in the Balkans, this book details the activities of NATO and UN aircraft as well as local pilots in the former Yugoslavia. From bombing by B-2 stealth bombers to air-to-air combat; from moving ground troops by helicopter to 'food-bombing' for refugees, air power has played a vital role in 'Europe's Vietnam', and there is little sign that the fires of conflict are being extinguished. Debate amongst air power practitioners has yielded little agreement as to the degree of damage inflicted on the Yugoslav 3rd Army in Kosovo, the Balkans continue to be a region of conflict and ethnic hatred.

During the late 1980s, the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (SFRJ) - a country dominating the Balkans - experienced a period of major crisis. Led by the Communist Party, the nation's leadership failed to understand the depth of political changes all over Eastern Europe, and then split along ethnic lines. In 1988-1989, ethnic Albanians in the autonomous province of Kosovo began demanding independence: the authorities of the SFRJ reacted by suppressing the resulting demonstrations. In the Federal Republic of Serbia, public opinion slid into nationalism, which the local communist leadership exploited to maintain itself in power. By 1990, nationalistic leaders rose to power in Slovenia and Croatia, and publicly announced their intention to secede these federal republics. Under the heavy shadow of growing war-mongering, politicians from all three sides met to reach settlements on the division of their and their emerging nation's interests. The last

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few influential supporters of the preservation of a federal state were quickly pushed aside, and the powerful military of the SRFJ - the Yugoslav Popular Army (Jugoslovenska Narodna Armija, JNA) - became an instrument of political games. The Slovenian and Croatian proclamations of independence, in June 1991, proved to be the drop that over spilled the barrel. Already split by deep rifts within their top political and military leaders, the federal authorities launched a rather confused attempt to recover control over the external borders of the SRFJ. The nascent Slovenian military resisted, causing a series of bloody clashes with the JNA. Tasked with the transport and protection of federal employees, the Yugoslav Air Force and Air Defence (JRViPVO) found itself in the thick of combat from day one of this conflict, when the Slovenes shot down two of its helicopters. In return, the JRViPVO began flying attack sorties, which ended only through a political agreement of 2 July 1991, and the decision for Yugoslav authorities to withdraw from Slovenia. Hard on the heels of this drama, the conflict between Croats and Serbs in Croatia reached boiling point, in the summer of 1991. Slowly at first, a major war erupted, which caught the JRViPVO in a paradoxical situation as part of it was still undergoing training, while another part had to fly shows of power, and undertake reconnaissance, transport and then the first combat operations. By September 1991, the conflict turned into an ugly slugging match: Croatian forces had blocked numerous military bases and major storage depots while the JNA received orders to lift the sieges of its surrounded units. Amid the following civil war, the JRViPVO often found itself forced to take drastic decisions, like when one of its units was relocated from the Federal Republic of Macedonia to Pula in Croatia, to fly combat sorties over the local battlefields. For the JRViPVO, the war in Croatia ended through a political settlement and a cease-fire of 3 January 1992. However, only weeks later the force was to see its final action in Bosnia and Herzegovina, where it flew combat operations against local separatists. While another political agreement resulted in a withdrawal of all federal forces from this part of the former Yugoslavia on 19 May 1992, and the loss (and destruction) of the major air base outside Bihac, this was also the swan song of the once proud Yugoslav air force. Based on the author's unique approach to local archives and first-hand sources, and illustrated by over 120 photographs and colour profiles, the 'JRViPVO in Yugoslav War' is the first ever authoritative account of combat operations of the former Yugoslav Air Force in the conflict that shaped the modern-day southern Europe, and an indispensable source of reference on contemporary military history of this part of the World.

World War I created the state of Yugoslavia in 1918 and, in a series of wars, starting in 1991, Yugoslavia was replaced by several new and smaller states. The victors had always presented these wars as wars of national liberation: each war was fought for the sacred cause of national liberty. The book traces the origins of ideologies, appealing to the cause of national liberty, and outlines their use in the creation of new states and new political regimes in the Balkans.

Examines the mass killing of Bosnian Muslims by Serbs in the former Yugoslavia, following the break-up of the Soviet Union in the early 1990s.

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A timely study of the break-up of Yugoslavia focusing on the inbred hatreds that exist in the Balkan nations.

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In the years following the fall of Slobodan Milošević, Serbian social, cultural and political responses to the wars of the 1990's have fallen under intense international scrutiny. But is this scrutiny justified, and how can these responses be better understood? Jelena Obradovic engages with ideas about post-conflict societies, memory, cultural trauma, and national myths of victimhood and justified war to shed light upon Serbian denial and justification of war crimes - for example, Serbia's reluctant cooperation with the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY). Rather than

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Director Strategic Studies Institute

Sremac offers a penetrating look at how media-generated images and ideas reiterated throughout the Yugoslav civil war hindered Washington's ability to understand what was really happening in the region and made U.S. foreign policy a reflection of sound bites rather than sound reasoning. The process and ideology that guides Washington, in a post-cold war era has allowed special interest groups that understand how Washington works to put forth a message that appeals to the media and receives endorsement by the U.S. foreign policymaking establishment. Foreign governments and their supporters in the United States have increasingly tapped into this system. The Yugoslav conflict is one of the first and most important examples of how certain Yugoslav warring parties were able to play out a war of words in Washington to ultimately influence U.S. foreign policy toward the region.

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