

Annotated Bibliography

“Axis Invasion of Yugoslavia.” *Holocaust Encyclopedia* from The United States Holocaust Memorial Museum. <http://www.ushmm.org/wlc/en/article.php?ModuleId=10005456>.

This short article gives a brief background into the Nazi occupation and resulting Serbian genocide. I am not researching the genocide however I think it is crucial to recognize that these events occurred during my period of study. It highlights the suffering of the Serbian people during this time and gives numerical information about the deaths inflicted.

Byrnes, Robert F. *East-central Europe Under the Communists: Yugoslavia*. New York, NY: The Free Europe Committee, Inc., 1957.

I used this anthology of compiled articles to add to my background knowledge of Yugoslavia before, during and after the war. This book was written relatively close to the end of war and therefore I approached this book with a level of skepticism. Additionally, this book was written for a mid-European studies center and thus this book approaches history in a different manner due to the audience. It is sympathetic to the Serbian cause throughout the novel as a whole. Some of the critiques present in other historical sources that were not produced specifically for European consumption are not found here.

Corbesero, Susan. “Femininity (Con)scripted: Female Images in Soviet Wartime Poster Propaganda, 1941-1945.” *Aspasia: International Yearbook of Central, Eastern, and Southeastern European Women’s and Gender History* 4 (2010): 103-120.

Corbesero analyzes Soviet Union World War II Propaganda posters and finds that the more that women participated in the wartime employment, the more that the posters depicted them in traditional, submissive roles. This article is a prime example of qualitative content analysis as Corbesero offers close analysis of individual images as well as overall trends in the imagery. This article provides an example of a trend that my research could produce in that posters with women could depict them in traditional, domestic roles. It is also helpful to know more about the propaganda during the same time in a Slavic region close to Serbia.

Herf, Jeffrey. *The Jewish Enemy: Nazi Propaganda During World War II and the Holocaust*. Cambridge, MA: The Belknap Press of Harvard University Press, 2006.

This book focuses on Nazi propaganda with an emphasis on anti-Semitic propaganda. It is helpful to my research because I expect to find Nazi propaganda in Serbia due to the occupation. The book also raises the topic of masculinity a few times and I hope to incorporate Herf’s insights about gender construction into my content analysis.

Hoptner, J. B. *Yugoslavia in Crisis 1934-1941*. New York, NY: Columbia University Press, 1962.

This book was incredibly helpful for my research as it describes the interwar period and opening years of the war. By focusing on the complexity of the interwar, it makes the events, especially of 1941, more clear. I drew upon this book for understanding the differences between the Chetniks, the Partisans, and the invading Nazi forces.

Kirin, Renata Jambrešić and Reana Senjković. “Legacies of the Second World War in Croatian Culture Memory: Women as Seen through Media.” *Aspasia: International Yearbook of Central, Easter, and Southeastern European Women’s and Gender History* 4 (2010): 71-96.

Kirin and Senjković examine the construction of women in propaganda as a patriotic model in Croatia and how that image affected the collective memory of the Anti-Fascist movement. This piece helps influence my research via the construction of women in political posters. This provides yet another route that political posters may have taken. Although I am not studying Croatia, I wonder if I will see similar themes of patriotism in Serbia especially among the Chetniks and Partisan posters against Fascism.

Kirschenbaum, Lisa A. “‘Our City, Our Hearths, Our Families’: Local Loyalties and Private Life in Soviet World War II Propaganda.” *Slavic Review* 59 (2000): 825-847.

Kirschenbaum provides another popular image in political posters, specifically the Soviet Union, as women representative of the “motherland.” In this form, the women in political posters glorify their nation as a symbol of perfection. Perfection is thus attached to motherhood and the traditional, domestic role of women. This article provides me with another construction of gender that can be used in my analysis of Serbian posters and to help develop my coding forms.

Krasniqi, Vjollca. “Imagery, Gender and Power: The Politics of Representation in Post-War Kosova.” *Feminist Review* 86 (2007): 1-23.

Krasniqi analyzes 1990s United Nations posters to extract gendered notions, demoting women and promoting men, and their effects on the post-war area. This piece is helpful for my research to see themes of contemporary political posters created outside of Serbia and used there. I wonder if similar themes will arise in the examination of German-sponsored propaganda in Serbia as Germany may have used their gender construction and imposed them on Serbia. The explanations of demoting women in imagery will also be helpful in my construction of the coding forms.

Mazower, Mark. *Dark Continent: Europe’s Twentieth Century*. New York, NY: Vintage Books, 1998.

Mazower traces the European experience throughout the twentieth century in this book. It sets up not only the political and social climate of Yugoslavia during the war but of Europe as a whole. It has many interesting insights about gender norms across Europe depicted in various types of media that I hope to use in the development of my coding forms and my research paper.

McClellan, Woodford. "Postwar Political Evolution." In *Contemporary Yugoslavia: Twenty years of Socialist Experiment*, edited by Wayne S. Vucinich, 119-153. Berkeley, CA: University of California Press, 1969.

This article, although the time era exceeds my years of study, expanded on the political effects of the war. McClellan emphasizes the establishment of a communist government in Serbia and its lasting effects. This piece was not specifically referenced in my proposal, however, it will be included in the final paper when discussing the lasting effects of the political posters after the war.

Ostović, P. D. *The Truth about Yugoslavia*. New York, NY: Roy Publishers, 1952.

This book gives an overview of the history of Yugoslavia with emphasis on the period of 1918 to 1945. As I have never had a chance to study strictly Yugoslavia, it introduced me to the history of the region complete with multiple peoples and stories. This book provides a specific background in the development of Yugoslavia and later Serbia that I hope will influence how I conduct my research of a later period.

Ristić, Dragiša. *Yugoslavia's Revolution of 1941*. University Park: The Pennsylvania State University Press, 1966.

This book was a helpful tool in learning about the complicated state of Serbia from 1941 to 1945. It goes into detail about the invasion, Yugoslavian surrender, and Nazi occupation of Serbia. This book gives a thorough background on the time that I am interested in studying and I have used it in the proposal as a tool to frame my research.

Standlee, Alecea. "Shifting Spheres: Gender, Labor, and the Construction of National Identity in U.S. Propaganda during the Second World War." *Minerva Journal of Women and War* 4 (2010): 43-62.

This article discusses United States gender and identity constructions during World War II. Standlee utilizes propaganda posters and textual documents from the time to draw her conclusions. Although this paper analyses a different country's constructions, I hypothesize that there will be similar representations in Serbian posters and hope to reference this article upon studying the Serbian posters.

Tomasevich, Jozo. "Yugoslavia During World War." In *Contemporary Yugoslavia: Twenty years of Socialist Experiment*, edited by Wayne S. Vucinich, 59-118. Berkeley, CA: University of California Press, 1969.

This piece was one of the most helpful in my research. Tomasevich clearly delineated the differences between the Chetniks and the Partisans as well as explain how they came to be. He offered multiple explanations for their difference in ideology and how they acted upon these differences. I utilized his explanations in my proposals to construct a view of the Chetniks and Partisans as well as to introduce ideological differences in the treatment of women.

Vucinich, Wayne S. "Interwar Yugoslavia." In *Contemporary Yugoslavia: Twenty years of Socialist Experiment* edited by Wayne S. Vucinich, 3-58. Berkeley, CA: University of California Press, 1969.

This anthology piece focuses on Yugoslavia and its role in the lead up to World War II. Vucinich clearly demonstrated themes that would appear during the war years, attempting to trace their beginnings. I used this piece to learn about the political and social climate before my era of research.

Yugoslavia: New Land in the Making. New York, NY: The Yugoslav Information Center, 1951.

This small book lends an interesting insight into post-war Yugoslavia. It is a small book produced by the Yugoslav Information Center and is framed as a tourist information book. I used this book not necessarily for accurate analysis but out of interest in how Yugoslavia tried to recover after war. Because of Serbia's communist ties following the war, this book, a product of 1951, praises the Communist Regime and Marshal Tito.

Annotated Bibliography. "Axis Invasion of Yugoslavia." Holocaust Encyclopedia from The United States Holocaust Memorial Museum. <http://www.ushmm.org/wlc/en/article.php?ModuleId=10005456>. This short article gives a brief background into the Nazi occupation and resulting Serbian genocide. I am not researching the genocide however I think it is crucial to recognize that these events occurred during my period of study. It highlights the suffering of the Serbian people during this time and gives numerical information about the deaths inflicted. This article discusses United States gender and identity constructions during World War II. Standlee utilizes propaganda posters and textual documents from the time to draw her conclusions. Confronting the Holocaust: American Responses. Inside United States Holocaust Memorial Museum. 2021 First Person with Holocaust Survivor Peter Feigl. In December 1941, the United States was officially at war with the Axis powers: Nazi Germany, Italy, and Japan. For Europe's Jews, the situation had greatly worsened and they were increasingly trapped. Working with the Academic Committee of the United States Holocaust Memorial Council, the CAHS With a majority of interest coming from the virtual world, the USHMM provided a variety of research tools online. On its website, online exhibitions,[30] the Museum published the Holocaust Encyclopedia"an online, multilingual encyclopedia detailing the events surrounding the Holocaust. by Center for Advanced Holocaust Studies.; United States Holocaust Memorial Museum. texts. eye 642. This collection includes items from the Library Collection of the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, in Washington, DC. The Library's Collection is comprised of publications, acquired as part of the Library's missions to acquire, preserve, and provide access to textual evidence and published knowledge of the Holocaust and genocide studies in varying media, and to foster study on these subjects in an historical context consistent with the exhibition, preservation, research, and educational responsibilities of the Museum.