

Yugoslavia in crisis

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- Notes: Includes bibliography and index.
- This edition was published in 1989



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republics and regions which assured a redistribution of resources in favour of the less developed parts of the country.

320. The International Community's Response to the Yugoslav Crisis: 1989

Milošević's aim was aided when a huge protest was formed outside of the Yugoslav parliament in Belgrade by Serb supporters of Milošević who demanded that the Yugoslav military forces make their presence stronger in Kosovo to protect the Serbs there and put down the strike. Serbia has been the slowest in recovering its 1989 real GDP, which can at least partly be explained by the very strong fall in output both in the early 1990s and in 1999 a 19% drop caused by the NATO bombing.

Hyperinflation in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia

In fact, this term has been applied by some contemporary historians to , because they see it as a direct sequel to the 1912—13 Balkan wars. The Republic of Kosovo on 17 February 2008. There is no question that these communities as a whole exhibited support for the Nazi goal of bringing ethnic German populations under one nation, although their degree of complicity with the occupiers during the war varied.

Yugoslavia: post World War II

Institute for Historical Justice and Reconciliation. There were no concrete proposals that would touch upon the most important systemic features of socialist Yugoslavia, particularly the property regime.

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Yugoslavia: post World War II

Other government instruments were also used to channel economic development according to priorities regarded particularly important, including the General investment funds until 1963 and the Regional fund for the development of the less developed

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