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Titolo	Nationalism and Terror : Ante Paveli and Ustashe Terrorism from Fascism to the Cold War / / Pino Adriano and Giorgio Cingolani ; translated by Riccardo James Vargiu
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ISBN	963-386-207-8
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (480 pages)
Disciplina	949.72/02092 B
Soggetti	World War, 1939-1945 - Atrocities - Croatia Croatia Politics and government 1918-1945
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Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	The Ustashe movement from its origins to 1941 -- Origins -- The kingdom of Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes and Italy -- Under the Duce's wing -- The regicide -- From Turin to Zagreb -- The Ustashe in power, 1941-45 -- The independent state of Croatia -- The massacres of Serbs, Jews, and rRomani -- Survival problems for the independent state -- Crisis and the end of the Croatian state -- The Ustashe and the Cold War, 1945-59 -- War criminals on the run -- Camps and monasteries: the Ustashe return to italy -- The anticommunist crusade -- Toward the New World -- The Ustashe in Argentina -- Epilogue: The question of the Ustashe between Yugoslavia and the Vatican, 1952-72.
Sommario/riassunto	This book covers the full story of the Ustasha, a fascist movement in Croatia, from its historic roots to its downfall. The authors address key questions: In what international context did Ustasha terrorism grow and develop? How did this movement rise to power, and then exterminate hundreds of thousands of innocents? Who was Ante Paveli, its leader? Was he a shrewd politician, able to exploit for his independent project Mussolini's imperial ambitions, Hitler's pan-German aims, and the anti-Bolshevism of the Holy See and the Western

bloc? Or was he, consciously or not, a pawn in other hands, in a complex international scenario where Croatia was only arena among many? And after the movement's collapse, how were several of the most prominent Ustasha leaders able to evade capture by Tito's victorious army? The book places the appearance of the Ustasha movement not only in the context of the interwar Kingdom of Yugoslavia but also in the wider perspective of the emergence of European fascism.
