Created after World War I, Yugoslavia was a combination of ethnically, religiously, and linguistically diverse but connected South Slav peoples - Slovenes, Croats and Serbs but also Bosnian Muslims, Macedonians, and Montenegrins - in addition to non-Slav minorities. The Great Powers and the country’s intellectual and political elites believed that a coherent identity could be formed in which the different South Slav groups in the state could identify with a single Balkan Yugoslav identity. Pieter Troch draws on previously unpublished sources from the domain of education to show how the state’s nationalities policy initially allowed for a flexible and inclusive Yugoslav nationhood, and how that system was slowly replaced with a more domineering and rigid top-down nationalism during the dictatorship of King Alexander I - who banned political parties and coded a strongly politicised Yugoslav national identity. As Yugoslav society became increasingly split between the pro-Yugoslav central regime and anti-Yugoslav opposition, the seeds were sown for the failure of the Yugoslav idea.

Nationalism and Yugoslavia provides a valuable new insight into the complexities of pre-war Yugoslavia.

- The National Guide to Australian Baptist Historical Resources and Services
- The National Music of the World
- Natural Liberty: Rediscovering Self-Induced Abortion Methods
- Native Herb and Other Stories from Thailand
- National Lampoon Vacation
- The National Gallery, London
- National Parks: Sustainable Development, Conservation Strategies and Environmental Impacts