

## Summaries

Magdalena Najbar-Agičić, 1989: *“Great Turning Point” or “Rotten Compromise” - Poles’ Memory of the Collapse of the Communist System*

The article discusses the events in Poland of 1989, specifically of the Round Table Negotiations and the elections of June the 4th 1989. A short overview of the 1980s that led to the fall of communist regime is presented, and main representatives of historiographic production devoted to this topic are laid out, with some controversies as well. Much attention is devoted to variations of memory of that events. The division of political scenery today runs mostly along the same lines which divide different memories of 1989.

Damir Grubisa, *The fall of the Berlin wall, the missed reforms and the dissolution of Yugoslavia*

The article examines the reaction of the Yugoslav public opinion to the fall of the Berlin wall by analysing the positions of the press and the main political parties. The Yugoslav public opinion, from one side, conceived these events as a process that could bring the countries of the Soviet bloc to an economic asset very similar to the development of the self-managed socialism, while on the other side the country plunged in a deep crisis caused by missed and late reforms of this type of socialism.

Nadan Petrovic, *Full speed towards the siding. The institutional and political implosion of Bosnia and Herzegovina*

The article deals with the theme of the peculiar attitude of Yugoslav society (and in particular of the Bosnian Herzegovinian one) towards the events characterized by the fall of the Berlin Wall. These epochal changes have been considered, both at the time and – strangely – today, more in terms of their importance on other countries, than in terms of their impact on the national reality. It appears quite evident how much the federal and republican

leaderships, including that of the Bosnia and Herzegovina, underestimated the very significance of the epochal events in Eastern Europe.

Miroslav Vaněk, *Memory, History, Symbol: November 1989 in Czechoslovakia*

We often come across the opinion that November 1989 was simply the result of the changes that occurred at the international level. Furthermore, it is also fashionable to argue that freedom has fallen to us from the other, without our being almost aware of it and without our contribution. Leaving aside the questionable mental construction of the reasoning according to which freedom should be “deserved”, the author try to retrace the conditions prior to the decisive date of November 17, 1989, or try to answer the question: what impact did external and internal factors have on change?

Dragan Janjić†, *Serbia after the Fall of the Berlin Wall*

The article addresses the peculiar response of the political elite and of Serbian society in relation to the post-1989 events. In the immediate aftermath of the fall of the Berlin Wall, the Serbian authorities did not fully understand the depth and potential repercussions of the changes. However, even afterwards, the inclusion of Serbia in the “European family” did not become a clear and defined priority for the country. Analyzing the causes of this evolution the author comes to the conclusion that in the minds of many influential Serbian politicians, the Berlin Wall still exists, albeit immaterially.

Lidia Maggioli and Antonio Mazzoni, *Baracca number 25. From the Podhum massacre to internment in the Marche region, 1942-1944*

On July 12, 1942, the village of Podhum (north of Rijeka/Fiume) suffered a fierce reprisal by Italian soldiers by order of the Prefect T. Testa, motivated by the link of the population with local partisans. Over 100 men were killed, houses burned, livestock and all their belongings requisitioned. Their relatives (889) were deported and sorted to various provinces of central-northern Italy, where they undergo political internment. Particularly three groups were sent to Fabriano, Arcevia and Mondavio, in the Marche Region.