English abstracts

Balázs, István Miklós
Alternatives for Regime Change in Poland and Hungary

This article aims to find an explanation for the failure of the alternatives that arose in relation to the Polish and Hungarian regime changes that took place at the turn of the 1980s and 1990s. The article presents and discusses political and economic alternatives that were included in the criticism of the regime change formulated during negotiations at so-called round tables in both Poland and Hungary. Among the "third way" ideas reflecting on the economic transition, workers' self-management was almost constantly present in some form in the ideas of the Polish opposition, while in Hungary it appeared only in an extremely marginalized way. At the same time, it is also important to discuss which alternatives were the *goals* of the regime change, and which were treated as necessary *tools* in the process.

Biró, Bence
An Excursion Through the Ethnic Periphery of Hungary: Identifying a Czech Village in the Banat Region and the Murder of a Teacher in Light of the Ethnic Question

In the original 1912 edition of Oszkár Jászi's book, *A nemzeti államok kialakulása és a nemzetiségi kérdés (The Formation of National States and the Ethnic Question)* a footnote reports that the author left the next pages in the form of diary entries. This way, the episode provides an opportunity to identify the Czech village visited by the Hungarian politician and writer, even if the settlement is under a pseudonym in the text (Podebrad). The real name of the village is Rovensko (Ravenszka, later Almásróna in Krassó-Szörény County, Banat), today Ravensca in Romania. Around the turn of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, Jászi visited the former border guard village, which was settled on a waterless ridge in the second half of the 1820s. Jászi was travelling with a friend, presumably one of the higher-ranking Hungarian officials of the Krassó-Szörény county administration, while the two of them were accompanied by the Dalbosec-based deputy district registrar of Romanian descent. Before the visit, in June 1899, a teacher was murdered in Rovensko. The death of the teacher, Géza Pelcsárszky, a Slovak from Árva County, provides an insight into the linguistic, ethnic, and economic relations of the village, however, the focus of the paper remains on the ethnic question and an understanding that can be extracted from the micro-history of the event, while the murder

represents a critical but not exclusive point of conflict. The paper also answers the question of where the border of Central Europe is drawn, and whether a Czech village in Banat was and/or is within that imagined border.

Erdős, András Patrik
Past Yugoslavia, Past Wars, and Insurgencies: The Situation of Albanian Ethnic Minorities in the Balkans

In 1913, Albania was created after the First Balkan War as a diaspora nation, however, only around half of the Albanian people were included in the new nation-state. This has created a century of tensions between Albania and her neighbors, existing to this day. The "old" status quo was significantly changed with the proclamation of an independent Kosovo in 2008. Thus, as of 2022, there are two majority Albanian countries on the Balkan peninsula. There are, however, still four neighboring countries with historically or numerically significant Albanian ethnic minorities. Those are North Macedonia, Greece, Serbia, and Montenegro, respectively. This paper, after a short introduction of the physical landscape and the Albanian people, describes the events significant for the Albanian minorities of the near past and today in the four above-mentioned states. Prospects for the future are rather different for these communities. In North Macedonia, Albanians make up around 25% of the population, and their political parties could easily tip the balance in Skopje politics. Their future ambition is likely to be constituent peoples of the small country, stoking Macedonian nationalist ressentiment. In Greece, many autochthonous Albanians were murdered and expelled in 1944–1945 in a series of persecutions called the "Cham Expulsion". Greece refuses to even debate the historical issue, making it a very neuralgic point in Greco-Albanian relations. Today, most Albanians in Greece are first- and second-generation immigrants, unable to stand up for their own interests effectively. In Serbia, ethnic Albanians are effectively second-class citizens. Their Serbian addresses are being revoked, they are purged from voting lists, and they are often targets of fearmongering and smear campaigns in Serbian tabloids. In Montenegro, there have been many advantageous legal changes benefitting local Albanians, but they still have grievances – both historical and present – to warn the Montenegrins about. Because their numbers are relatively small, political bickering in the community leads to extreme fragmentation, which impedes their opportunities for representation.

Lajos, Máté
Putting the Independent Croatian State on the Map of Europe

The question of regional affiliation plays an important role in the national idea, especially in Central and Eastern Europe. This article deals with the self-definition of the Croatian nation from the perspective of the Ustasha – Croatian Revolutionary Organization. In the 1930s, the Ustashas committed terror acts and assassinations to separate Croatia from the Yugoslavian Kingdom. The radical wing of Croatian

émigrés also published books and papers, wherein they described their conceptions about the Croatian nation and the future Croatian state. Besides distinguishing between Croatians and Serbs, these texts often focused on where the authors would place Croatia on the map of Europe. During the Second World War, the Ustashas came to power and led the Independent State of Croatia. In alliance with the Axis powers, new ideological elements were added to their publications, which continued to deal with political, cultural, and geographical affiliations.

Pintér, Bálint
The Appearance of Mass-Produced Building Ceramics in Europe: The Special Role of the Wagram Factory in Nineteenth-Century Architecture in Central Europe

The image of the cities in Central Europe is mostly determined by historicist building facades. Observing nineteenth-century secular and ecclesiastical buildings of cities around the Continent, such as Budapest, Vienna, Zagreb, Bratislava, or even Berlin, exceptionally similar solutions and, in numerous cases, completely identical motifs appear. These kinds of resemblances can be seen not only in the larger cities but also in the facade design of smaller rural towns. In addition to the high mobility of designers, industrialization played a crucial role in this phenomenon. As the serial production of architectural elements spread wider and wider, a new chapter opened in the tradition of building sculpture. In the 1840s, the Wagram factory introduced and spread the use of architectural terracotta in the Habsburg Monarchy. In the following decades, these products became dominant in the architecture of the Dual Monarchy. The leading architects of the time, among them Ludwig Förster, Theophil Hansen, or Miklós Ybl, often used terracotta, which they were able to skillfully integrate into their architectural concepts. At the same time, mass-produced building ceramics served second-line architects in the countryside to be able to cost-effectively create high-quality facades meeting the fashion of the age. Thanks to the popularity of the products, the plant soon outgrew the borders of the Monarchy, and the building ceramics were exported all over Europe. Although the Wagram factory had a significant impact on the facades of historicist buildings, art historical research has not paid much attention to it yet.

Wojciechowski, Patrícia
The Impact of Power Changes and a Multi-Ethnical, Multi-Confessional Population on the Urban Landscape of Vilnius in the Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries

Vilnius possesses a lively historical and cultural heritage. During its history, today's capital of the Republic of Lithuania was part of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania, flourished during the time of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, then belonged to the Russian Empire and later to the Second Polish Republic. For centuries, various ethnical and religious groups coexisted in Vilnius in a relatively peaceful way, and religious tolerance was extensive. The religious diversity enabled considerable pluralism in sacral architecture, while Vilnius used to be an important center of the

Eastern European Jewish community. The article addresses the question of how the multi-ethnical and multi-confessional past influenced the architecture and civic design of the city. Besides the different religious and ethnical groups, the continuous changes in the ruling power had a marginal impact on the cultural life, traditions, and urban structure. While the heart of Vilnius was mostly formed during the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, the Russian occupation and the Polish dominance between the two World Wars also modified the structure of the city. The article covers three periods: the era of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, the Russian period after the partition of the Polish-Lithuanian state, and the interwar years.