

Principles



ENRS

Principles



European Network Remembrance and Solidarity

Activities 2018/2019

2018 was an international year of remembrance. All over Europe, people commemorated the 100th anniversary of the end of the Great War (First World War), which killed millions, caused massive destruction and completely changed the political structure of Central and Eastern Europe. After the war, people everywhere wanted a new order that would guarantee peace, legal security, women's rights and development. The diversity of ways in which the anniversary was commemorated in Europe last year demonstrates, however, that, although the long-term consequences of the First World War are mostly still valid, people were divided in how they remembered the war. The ENRS sees this as a challenge. As a result of discussions among historians and experts from many countries, an open-air exhibition called 'After the Great War: A New Europe 1918–1923' was developed. The aim of the exhibition is to allow visitors to learn about the variety of perspectives, experiences and attitudes that exist about the aftermath of the First World War and the new order that emerged after the war. This in turn is intended to enhance dialogue and mutual understanding among Europeans today. The exhibition has already been shown in Prague and Sarajevo, but many stops in European capitals are still to follow. This is just one example of the ENRS's effort to support discourse about history and thus to promote solidarity and reconciliation. Since this year is no different from last year in terms of important anniversaries, we are continuing our work at the same pace. Although we represent different backgrounds and sensibilities, people of different ages and from different countries, we stand together, united by the conviction that dialogue and cooperation with respect for our distinct identities is an indispensable condition for our common, stable future and harmonious development. We would like to become living proof that such dialogue is possible.

ENRS STEERING COMITEE

Dr Florin Abraham
Dr Réka Földváryné Kiss
Dr Ján Pálffy
Prof. Jan Rydel
Prof. Matthias Weber

During the year ahead, we will mark the anniversaries of three major events that started new chapters in the history of Europe.

It was 100 years ago that the Treaty of Versailles was signed, changing the face of the continent. Old empires crumbled, and nations were given a historical chance to reclaim their long-awaited independence. At the same time, the treaty created fertile ground for political radicalism, which eventually led to an even more deadly conflict than the one the treaty ended, the First World War.

It was 80 years ago that the Second World War broke out, bringing about the greatest tragedy in the history of mankind. The war's aftermath instigated the Cold War, which divided much of the world into two antagonistic blocs for the next half century.

And it was 30 years ago that the communist regimes of Central and Eastern Europe started to collapse, marking the beginning of a new era in the history of Europe, an era of hope, democracy and international dialogue.

At the ENRS, we are convinced that it is only by discussing the past that we can avoid repeating the wrongs of history in a new guise while also building on worthy accomplishments. In order to achieve this, we raise awareness of the importance of a diversity of perspectives, ideas and memories. This is essential if we want to build a more complete picture of the world, to think creatively in a responsible manner and to remain immune to the dangers of radicalism.

It would be impossible to achieve our goals, however, without support from the ministers responsible for culture in our member countries. I would therefore like to express my gratitude to Prof. Piotr Gliński, Minister of Culture and National Heritage and Deputy Prime Minister of the Republic of Poland; Prof. Monika Grütters, Federal Government Commissioner for Culture and the Media in Germany; Prof. Miklós Kásler, Minister of Human Resources in Hungary; Valer Daniel Breaz, Minister of Culture and National Identity in Romania; and Dr Ľubica Laššáková, Minister of Culture of the Slovak Republic.

ENRS INSTITUTE DIRECTOR

Rafał Rogulski

OUR MISSION

- Guided by the spirit of friendship, we contribute to the European culture of remembrance by linking the history of European nations.

- We look for platforms of dialogue and mutual understanding so that present and future generations can use 20th-century history as a source of knowledge and experience.

- We build a network of institutions dealing with 20th-century history cooperating in the spirit of objectivity, openness and mutual respect.

- We care about the language of historical debates held on the basis of the most recent studies of history and memory.

Areas of Operation

We deliver our own projects as well as collaborate with research centres, public institutions and nongovernmental organizations from across Europe. We carry out our mission by disseminating historical knowledge and supporting research, and in particular:

- Organizing conferences, symposiums, seminars and workshops;
- Delivering research, cultural and educational projects;
- Publishing and translating works for academic as well as general audiences.

Help us shape the framework of historical debate

The European Network Remembrance and Solidarity, as an active participant in the international discourse on history and remembrance, feels a great deal of responsibility for shaping the debate in this field.

This is why, with the aim of contributing to the development of a set of standards for responsible discussion of history, the ENRS asked experts in the field

to prepare Guidelines for International Discourse on History and Memory, a document that specifies some rules worth considering when implementing historical projects.

The Guidelines

1. Present varied viewpoints

Those developing initiatives in international historical discourse and international politics of memory should strive to ensure such presentation of historical events that reliably takes into account the viewpoints, reasoning and arguments of all those involved in such events. Affirmative presentation of totalitarian, racist and chauvinistic visions of the world and of history is unacceptable.

2. Avoid deterministic expressions

Those developing the above initiatives should ensure that they avoid suggesting to audiences that there is an inevitable dependence between historical events and the current relations between peoples and states.

3. Avoid generalizations

The content of all international politics of memory initiatives should be commensurate with the nature and scope of the historical phenomena they concern. Individual facts with positive or negative significance, even if in themselves historically verified, should not be used to illustrate the attitudes and conduct of an entire community. Each such fact should be presented in a context reflecting its actual place in the history of a given community.

4. Treat historical figures as individuals

In order to avoid fostering and spreading stereotypes that could be applied to entire communities, when portraying both commendable historical actions and crimes, those developing international historical discourse and international politics of memory initiatives should make every effort to ensure that the persons behind such actions/perpetrators are identified as precisely as possible and presented in an individualized manner.

5. Ensure a genuine historical basis

The inclusion of completely fictional storylines in works about history poses the risk of consciously or unconsciously distorting the presentation of the past. For this reason, those developing such works should make every effort to ensure that the figures and events presented correspond as closely as possible to the historical context.

6. Clearly define the nature of each initiative

In order to facilitate the audience's interpretation of international historical discourse and international politics of memory initiatives, those developing such initiatives should make every effort to clearly inform the audience of the work's position as historical documentation, fiction, a historical work of fiction or something else depending on the relationship between the fictional storylines in their works and historical and documentary elements.

7. Use academic knowledge as your source

With regard to historical context, each international historical discourse and international politics of memory initiative should be based on current academic findings applicable to its content. During development, the content of such initiatives should be discussed with recognized academic experts representing specialist knowledge on a given phenomenon. The extent of academic consultation should be adequate for the planned project and its budget. All those developing initiatives are required to confirm that academic consultation has taken place in a specific scope, and to include the name of the consultant in the information on a given initiative (e.g. opening/closing credits of a film, exhibition programme).

8. Apply up-to-date didactical concepts and technical standards

When presenting texts, visual materials (images, films, maps), audio material or artifacts, try to apply didactical concepts that are state of the art and that enable the audience to experience varied viewpoints. Follow international standards and guidelines when indicating your sources and creating an adequate context environment for your material. Be aware of the implications that information in its digital form needs a specific hypertextual structure and a sustainable technological basis. In case there is too little expertise given the task that is planned, try to cooperate with experts on didactics and informatics.

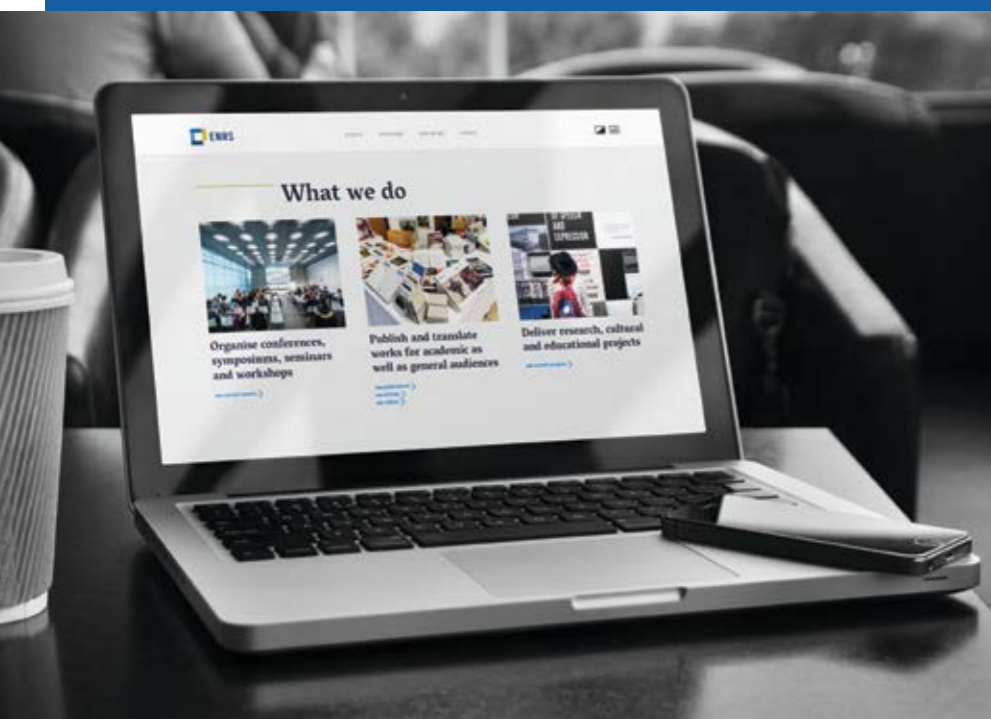
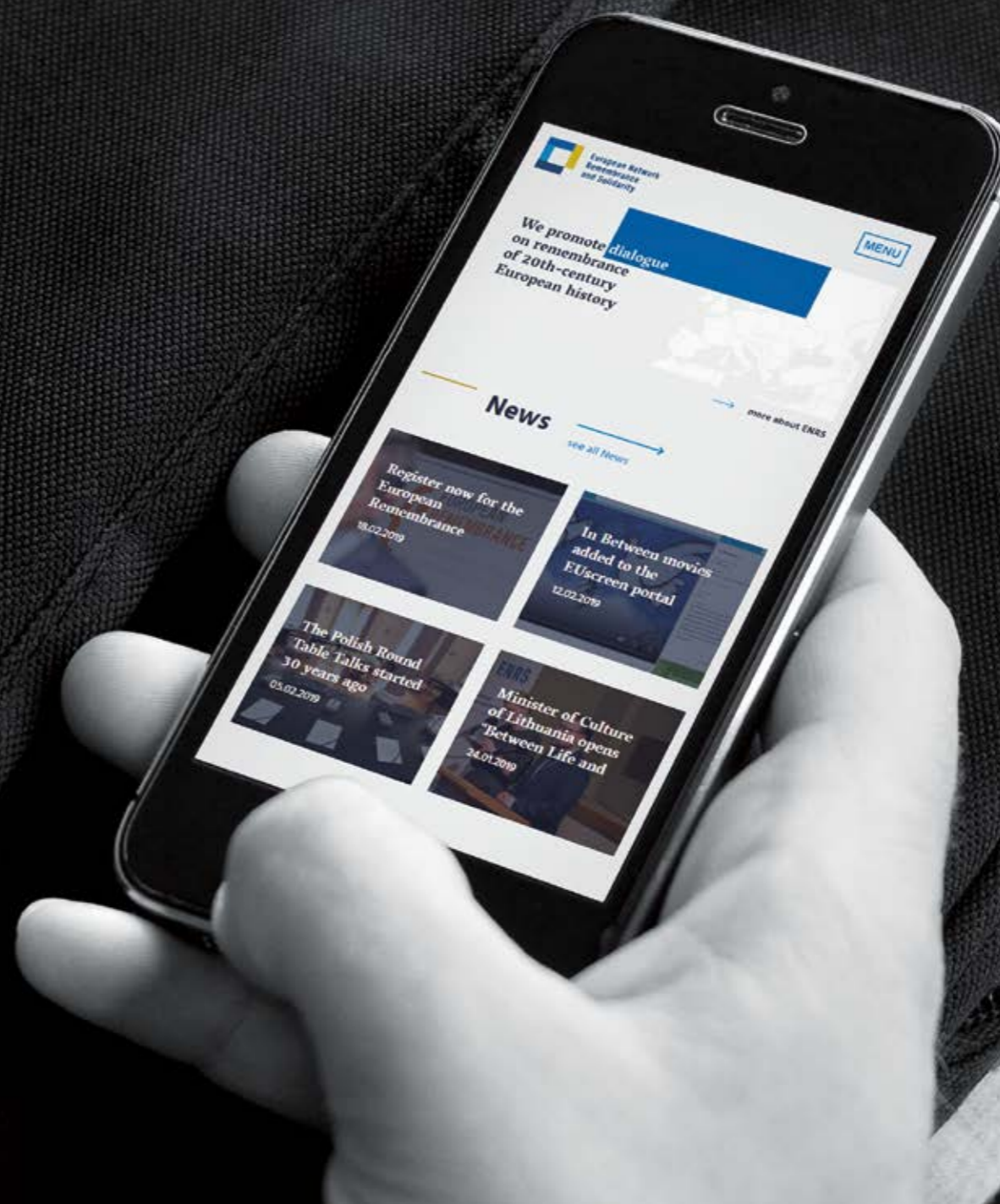
129

guidelines
signatories

Join them and sign at:
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OUR PROJECTS

Investigating how religious discourse influences common memory practices. Prof. Jie-Hyun Lim from Sogang University, South Korea, delivering a speech during the 8th Genealogies of Memory conference



After the Great War: A New Europe 1918-1923

The open-air exhibition 'After the Great War: A New Europe 1918-1923', prepared in cooperation with historians from more than a dozen countries, is an attempt to synthesize the turbulent beginning of the interwar period and to illustrate how it impacts current politics and shapes national memories.



The First World War completely changed the face of Central and Eastern Europe, with new countries appearing on the ruins of four old empires. Some of them managed to reclaim their independence after many years of occupation, while others were re-established within borders that were often redrawn during the course of ongoing conflicts, which lasted right up until 1923. Having suffered extraordinary losses, the region started to rebuild and modernize. A new Europe was established.

From political changes and economic consequences to social transformations, struggles for identity and contemporary remembrance, the exhibition depicts this turbulent and fascinating period from a multitude of perspectives. With the use of archival and multimedia materials – more than 200 photographs, maps, music and original films from the 1920s, together with the individual stories told by eyewitnesses – it offers a comprehensive and coherent picture of the new Europe established in the central and eastern part of the continent.

The exhibition started its tour in the autumn of 2018 with stops in Prague and Sarajevo, and it will continue to visit new locations through 2023. It is always presented in English and the language of the host country.

Both the content and form of the exhibition has been designed to offer something interesting to visitors of all ages



The architectural valour of the exhibition is what first grabs the attention of passersby



Sarajevo was the second stop on the exhibition's Europe tour and – for symbolic and historical reasons – particularly important



From left: Edvilas Raudonikis, Ambassador of Lithuania; Christoph Israng, Ambassador of Germany; Peter Weiss, Ambassador of Slovakia; and Prof. Piotr Gliński, Deputy Prime Minister of the Republic of Poland, Minister of Culture and National Heritage being given a tour of the exhibition by its curator, Dr Bartosz Dziwanowski-Stefańczyk during the opening in Prague

Over **200** photos, interactive maps, movies and infographics

The richness of interactive and movable elements is what distinguishes the display from many others of the same kind and aims to engage the visitor more deeply; 'After the Great War' exhibition in Sarajevo



NEW EUROPE AFTER THE WAR
NOVA EVROPA NAKON RATA

06 PEACE TREATIES: MAKING A NEW EUROPE

MIROVNI UGOVORI: IZGRADNJA NOVE EVROPE

In the autumn of 1918, the exhausted Central Powers were forced to ask for an armistice. In 1919 a peace conference convened in Paris: Great Britain, Italy, France, United States and Japan led the victorious allies. The defeated countries and Japan led the victorious allies. The defeated countries were excluded from the talks. A separate peace treaty was signed with each of them. The provisions of the peace treaties...

THE NEW EUROPE NOVA EVROPA

In 1918, the first President of Czechoslovakia, Tomáš Garrigue Masaryk, published a book entitled 'The New Europe', where – inspired by the principle of self-determination of nations – he described a new approach to the politics of the region bordered by Germany and Russia, Finland and Turkey: a zone of nation states, which he called the New Europe.

Prvi predsjednik Čehoslovačke Tomáš Garrigue Masaryk je 1918. godine objavio knjigom samoopredjeljenja nacija - gdje je - inspirisan principom samoopredjeljenja nacija - opisao novi pristup politici regiona koji graniči sa Njemačkom, Rusijom, Finskom, Turskom: zonu nacionalnih država, koju je nazvao Nova Evropa.

The cover of the book 'The New Europe' written by Tomáš Garrigue Masaryk, 1918.



...the history of the continent...

07 WAR OVER INDEPENDENCE AND BORDERS

RAZVOJ ZA NEZAVISNOST I GRANIČE





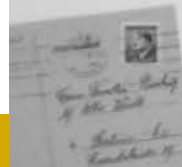
erson, Otto
(in a workshop and
main working-
id, after becoming
id, he opened
where brushes and

Through Weidt, fowearner, kept his workshop closed on the day of the Fabrikaktion in February 1943, many of his employees were deported. Among those saved was Alice Licht, later imprisoned in the Theresienstadt concentration camp and KL Auschwitz. Weidt supported her and her parents by sending food parcels to Theresienstadt. He helped Licht to return to Berlin and hide there until the end of the war.

the factory was
ent for the war
of its products
by the Wehrmacht,
s an opponent of

Weidt succeeded in saving other people's lives although the exact number is not known. He is one of about 600 Germans recognised as Righteous Among the Nations.

1943, he hired up to
Jews and made a lot of
them from persecution,
siding places and tried to
deportation using bribery



Alice Licht in 1944 from Theresienstadt
concentration camp. Mr. Theodor Furchsz, a
young Jew, handing her his food parcels
at his workshop.

Otto Weidt and Elie Naitz in Berlin, 1942. They got
married in 1936. Elie helped Weidt in offering
assistance to persecuted Jews.

was a struggle.
for a better world."

Otto Weidt,
Righteous Among the Nations



"Dad was telling us that in Warsaw
there were posters announcing the
death penalty for helping Jews,
and suddenly we hear shots, it was
the Gestapo. They shot Teresa in
a yard, they took Father away and
killed him, too. The house was in
ruins. A woman from the village
denounced us."



Between Life and Death

The travelling exhibition 'Between Life and Death: Stories of Rescue during the Holocaust' presents stories of rescue in ten European countries: Croatia, Denmark, France, Germany, Hungary, Lithuania, the Netherlands, Poland, Slovakia and Ukraine.

On 1 September 1939, the German Reich
invaded Poland starting one of the
greatest and bloodiest conflicts in human
history. War-torn Europe was divided among
countries which were either occupied,
occupying, collaborating with Nazi Germany
or else neutral. As a result of military
operations, the quality of destruction and
the inhumanity of the living conditions,
millions of civilians perished. Many more
victim to war crimes committed in particular
by the Nazi German regime.

Jews were the main target of German
repression. Although their legal status
varied in different countries, they were
and all stigmatised, isolated, persecuted and
eventually doomed to death. Various ethnic
groups, in particular Poles, Belgians, Czechs
or Russians, suffered mass terror and
heavy human losses, but Jews were to be
exterminated entirely. Only Rome and Dniep
retained a Jewish life.

Offering assistance to Jews was severely
punished by the Germans: one could lose
their job, be beaten, imprisoned or sent to
a concentration camp. In some countries
such as Poland and the occupied areas of the
Soviet Union - Ukraine, Lithuania, Belarus -
as well as Serbia, Lithuania, Belarus -
harsh the death penalty. All attempts
of helping Jews were thus extremely risky.
The decision to aid a Jew would char-
acteristically live one's life to that of the
person who was doomed to death.

This exhibition presents stories of rescue in
ten European countries: Croatia, Denmark,
France, Germany, Hungary, Lithuania,
the Netherlands, Poland and Ukraine. We
will be giving a look to both rescue and
survival - to let them speak about what
they lived through. We draw attention to
their everyday courage and will be
their lives are shown against a broader
historical background, indicating the
particular circumstances they had to face.



Testimonies of rescuing and being rescued during the Holocaust provide deeply moving insights into people's behaviour under extreme circumstances: 'Between Life and Death' exhibition in Bratislava



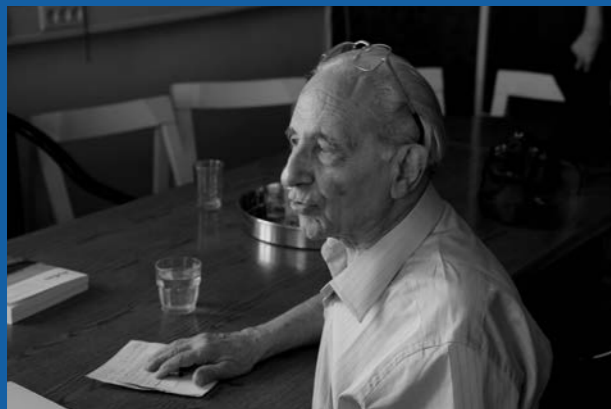
The exhibition was first shown at the European Commission headquarters on the eve of International Holocaust Remembrance Day in 2018. Since then, it has also visited Amsterdam, Bratislava and Vilnius, and it continues its tour of other European cities.

The exhibition is a joint project of the ENRS, the POLIN Museum of the History of Polish Jews and the Silent Heroes Memorial Center.



In Between?

'In Between?' is an interdisciplinary initiative aimed at encouraging students and young professionals to explore the complex history of European borderlands, while mastering new skills in the process.



Studying and documenting local stories:
during an interview in Rijeka

Last year, the project received a special mention from the jury for the EU Prize for Cultural Heritage/Europa Nostra Awards for 'reconnecting generations and documenting the intangible heritage of borderland communities'. One of its goals is to sensitize young people to the influence of historical processes on individual lives.

The main part of 'In Between?' consists of study visits inspired by oral history. Since the beginning of the project in April 2016, 'In Between?' teams have visited 18 borderland regions, including the Croatian port city of Rijeka and the Slovak–Czech–Austrian border region near the towns of Skalica, Hodonín and Retz in 2018. Two more study visits will be carried out in 2019.

The participants, selected through a two-stage international recruitment process, represent various fields, including history, cultural anthropology, sociology, linguistics, journalism and the arts. Before going into the field, they take part in interdisciplinary workshops during which they practise new skills (conducting interviews, recording videos, photography, digitalization of visual materials) and familiarize themselves with relevant historical contexts. Selected materials gathered during the study visits, including video summaries created afterwards, are published online on the ENRS website and shared with museums and archives, including Europeana Migration and EU Screen.

'In Between?' participants during study visits in Rijeka (above) and Skalica (right): developing new practical skills such as video recording and photographing is an integral part of the project



Hi-story lessons

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Sound in the Silence

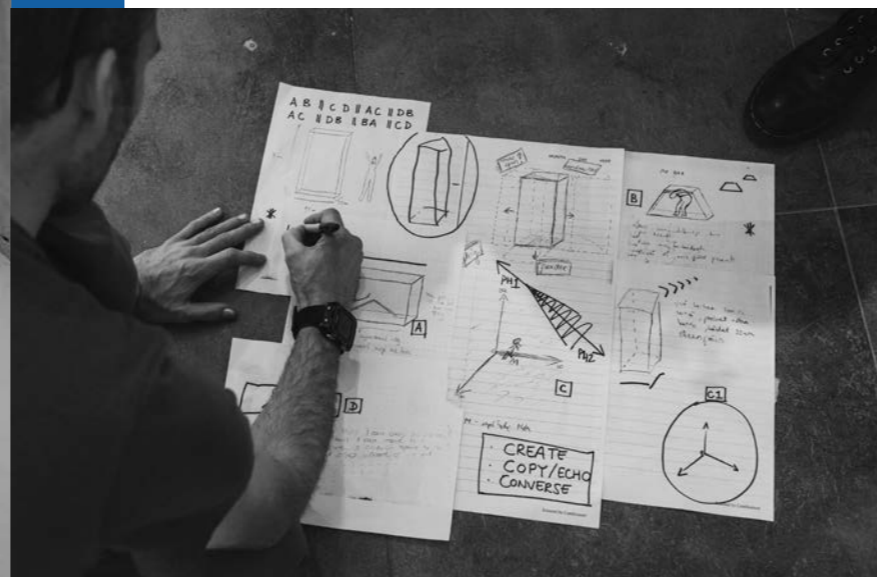
'Sound in the Silence' is an educational project that arose from the need to find an engaging way to familiarize pupils in upper secondary schools with difficult aspects of Europe's past. By combining art and history, this international interdisciplinary initiative offers teenagers a more multidimensional perspective on the past that resonates with them on an emotional level.

Preparatory artistic workshops: creative and emotional engagement as key to achieving in-depth insights into traumatic history



Final performance: catching the spirit of those dreadful days

When history is not all about knowledge but also about sensibility, imagination and open-mindedness



For the 6th edition of the project, carried out in 2018, four groups of students from Finland, Germany, Lithuania and Poland visited Warsaw to learn about the city's wartime past, with a special emphasis on the history of the two Warsaw uprisings: the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising of 1943 and the Warsaw Uprising of 1944. These two events – each unique and distinctive in its own right – served as a starting point for reflection on various forms of resistance. Together with artists representing different disciplines, participants explored the concept of the fight for identity and dignity. This exchange of varied experiences and sensitivities culminated in the production of the final performance: an interdisciplinary

Guided visits to relevant memorials and museums constitute an important part of the Sound in the Silence project. Pictured: visit to the Warsaw Rising Museum



work through which the teenagers interpreted their newly acquired historical knowledge and expressed their opinions and emotions.

Moreover, the main part of 'Sound in the Silence' was complemented for the first time by a programme for teachers. The course focused on informal and participatory education and consisted of workshops, discussions and study visits.

The project is a common initiative of the ENRS and the MOTTE cultural centre in Hamburg.

Over **1000** people saw the Silence final Sound in the performance in Warsaw

PARTNER EVENTS

Freedom Festival

Freedom Festival is an annual multi-genre cultural festival focusing on the 20th-century history of Slovakia and the oppression Central and Eastern Europe endured throughout the last century.

Among the featured events, one can find film screenings, exhibitions, workshops and discussions, as well as a special section dedicated entirely to schools. In 2018, the festival took place in Bratislava and several other cities in Slovakia. The programme included the premiere of *An Act Against All Odds*, a short documentary depicting last year's edition of the 'Sound in the Silence' project and the opening of the 'Between Life and Death' exhibition. The festival is organized by the National Memory Institute (Slovakia), with the ENRS as the main partner.

Venues of Victims // Venues of Perpetrators

The aim of the international initiative 'Venues of Victims // Venues of Perpetrators: Mapping, decoding & processing the role of historical-civic education in (European) Youth Work' was to enable the exchange of experiences between educators and youth leaders from various European countries.

In 2018, various events, including training courses, a summer camp and a final conference, were held in different parts of Europe. As one of the partner institutions, the ENRS had the pleasure of sharing its expertise in carrying out interdisciplinary projects by conducting workshops and presentations based on the 'In Between?' methodology.



Analyzing the issue of common yet diverse memory. Prof. David Reynolds (University of Cambridge) clarifying the complexity of the First World War's legacy, with Markus Meckel in the background (right); Prof. Attila Pók and Dr Burkhard Olschowsky (left)



European Remembrance Symposium

Every year, the European Remembrance Symposium brings together representatives of institutions from all across Europe to discuss the latest trends and challenges in dealing with history and remembrance.

Sharing diverse kinds of knowledge by people of different occupations and cultural backgrounds; from left: Gemma Pörzgen, Prof. Dan Dungaciu (Institute of Political Science, Romania), Prof. Martin Pekár (Pavol Jozef Šafárik University)





The main part of the symposium is always followed by visiting local historical sites: interiors of the Palace of the Parliament in Bucharest



Contemplating the panorama of the Romanian capital from the terrace of one of the largest buildings in the world. Below: Dr Oldřich Tůma during one of the panels

The event is open to all those interested in multidisciplinary, international and cross-cultural approaches to the past: from culture managers and educational experts to researchers and academics.

Having the centennial anniversary of the end of the First World War as inspiration, the 7th European Remembrance Symposium, held on 15–17 May 2018 in Bucharest, Romania, focused on peacekeeping and national sovereignty. 1918 and the turbulent years that followed served as a starting point for showcasing how the experience of this period differed across countries, as well as for juxtaposing a variety of strategies for remembrance and commemoration.

For its 8th edition in 2019, the European Remembrance Symposium comes to Paris. This year's event, entitled 'Making and Re-Making of Europe: 1919–2019', will take place in the French capital on 27–29 May. Its aim is to reflect on the use of historical narratives in various areas of public life and academia.



Previous European Remembrance Symposiums

2012

Does European Culture of Memory Exist?
Gdańsk, Poland,
14–15 September

2013

How Much Transnational Cooperation Does European Remembrance Require? Caesuras and Parallels in Europe
Berlin, Germany,
10–12 October

2014

Turning Points in 20th-Century European History, Europe between War and Peace 1914–2004
Prague, Czech Republic,
9–11 April

2015

Remembrance of the Second World War 70 Years After. Winners, Losers, Perpetrators, Victims, Bystanders
Vienna, Austria,
11–13 May

2016

1956. Contexts – Impact – Remembrance
Budapest, Hungary,
24–26 May

2017

Violence in 20th-Century European History: Commemorating, Documenting, Educating
Brussels, Belgium,
6–8 June

2018

After the Great War. Challenges for Europe 1918–2018
Bucharest, Romania,
15–17 May

MEMORY AND RELIGION

Central and Eastern Europe
in a Global Perspective

16-18
October
2018



European Network
Remembrance and Solidarity



Genealogies of Memory

The Genealogies of Memory conferences facilitate academic exchange among European scholars of collective memory. Organized annually since 2011, the three-day meetings promote the study of memory in Central and Eastern Europe among the broader international academic community.

CONFERENCES - SYMPOSIA - DEBATES

Where different worlds meet in search of a common language to talk about difficult memory: round table discussion with pastor Thomas Jeutner, Archpriest Kirill Kaleda, priest Prof. Piotr Mazurkiewicz, Sufi Andrzej Saramowicz, Rabbi Yehoshua Ellis (above; from left)



Dr Yuliya Yurchuk (Södertörn University) while moderating one of the panels (right)





Scrutinizing the presence of religious symbols and references in the collective discourse of memory of a traumatic past. Prof. Geneviève Zubrzycki (University of Michigan) delivering the keynote speech

Previous conferences

2011

Genealogies of Memory in Central and Eastern Europe: Theories and Methods

2012

Regions of Memory: Central and Eastern Europe in a Comparative Perspective

2013

Legal Frames of Memory: Transitional Justice in Central and Eastern Europe

2014

Collective vs. Collected Memories: 1989–91 from an Oral History Perspective

2015

Memory and Change in Europe: Eastern Perspectives

2016

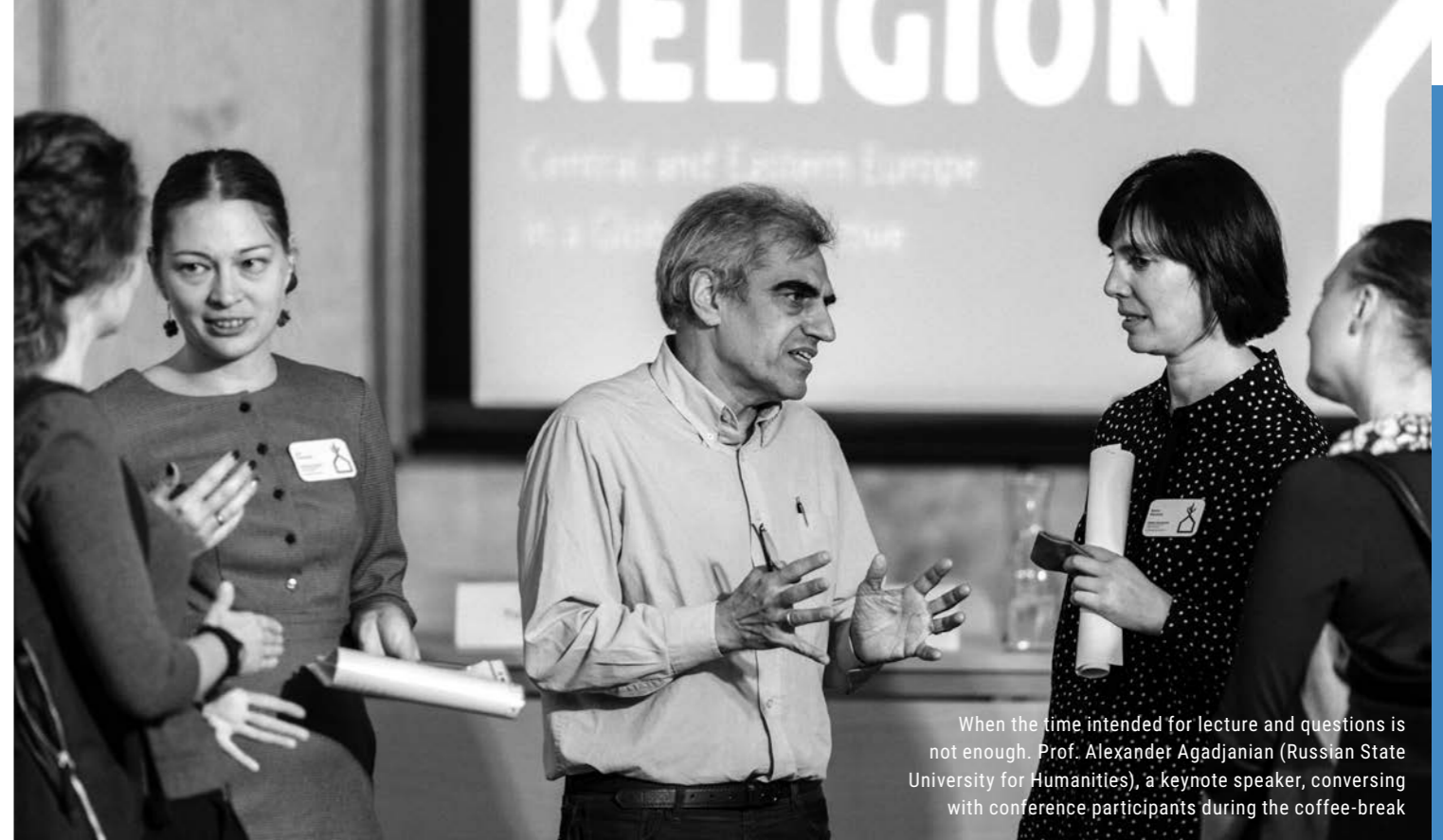
Regions of Memory II: Memory Regions as Discourse and Imagination

2017

Image, History and Memory: Genealogies of Memory in Central and Eastern Europe

2018

Memory and Religion: Central and Eastern Europe in a Global Perspective



When the time intended for lecture and questions is not enough. Prof. Alexander Agadjanian (Russian State University for Humanities), a keynote speaker, conversing with conference participants during the coffee-break

Dr Zuzanna Bogumił (Maria Grzegorzewska University), a conference convenor, watching over the course of the event (right)

Each year, the conference focuses on a different theme. The 2018 edition, which took place in Warsaw on 16–18 October, was devoted to the dynamic, multilayered connections between memory and religion, a topic rarely discussed in great detail in the field of memory studies. The event brought together social-memory scholars and experts in religious studies from no fewer than 15 European and non-European countries. The programme included keynote speeches by Professor Alexander Agadjanian and Professor Geneviève Zubrzycki, as well as presentations and film screenings.

The upcoming 9th Genealogies of Memory conference, 'Myths, Memories and Economies: Post-Socialist Transformations in Comparison', will take place on 28–30 October 2019. Its aim will be to explore the post-1989 economic transformation and the role that memory and popular myths play in the process of its historicization. Keynote lectures will be given by Professor Johanna Bockman, Professor Thomas Lindenberger and Professor Adam Mrozowicki.





How to Narrate the History of Europe

An international group of experts representing different fields, from journalism and museology to history and academia, travelled to Florence on 3-4 December 2018 in order to discuss challenges related to presenting the history of Europe and individual European countries.

In search of an appropriate framework for a common history discourse with respect to different perspectives; Dr Marek A. Cichocki (below)



The aim of the workshop was to facilitate interdisciplinary dialogue on 20th-century European history by juxtaposing different perspectives, disciplines and sensitivities on dealing with European memory. The invited guests, representing various countries, academic disciplines and specializations, reviewed examples of different approaches to dealing with the past in various European regions. Discussions were based on four main topics: European identity or European identities – the role of memory; different perspectives of looking at historical periods in Europe and at centres and peripheries; the role

of past and history: identifying similarities and differences; and the Holocaust and genocide in the context of totalitarian regimes.

The workshop was seen as a first step towards improving and further developing the intellectual framework for carrying out joint projects on the history of Europe as a whole and of the countries and nations that comprise it.

The event was organized by the ENRS together with the Department of History and Civilization at the European University Institute in Florence.

Prof. Pieter Judson (European University Institute, Italy) discussing the role of memory in constituting identity; Keith Lowe in the background





Events accompanying the 'After the Great War' exhibition: Prof. Jay Winter at the conference in Berlin (left); Dr Rasa Balockaite, Michael Žantovský and Prof. Attila Pók during a discussion in Prague (below)



Events Accompanying the 'After The Great War' Exhibition

Central and Eastern Europe after the First World War

The conference 'Central and Eastern Europe after the First World War' was one of the events organized by the ENRS that accompanied the 'After the Great War: A New Europe 1918–1923' exhibition, marking the centenary of the end of one of the worst military conflicts in history.

The event, which took place in Berlin between 31 January and 2 February 2018, was a joint project of the ENRS and the Federal Institute for Culture and History of the Germans in Eastern Europe. Conference participants examined the profound political, social and economic changes that occurred in this part of the continent after 1918. The idea was to showcase both regional and transnational studies and to shed more light on the differences in remembrance of this period throughout Central and Eastern Europe.

After the Great War – Debate

How can the complex phenomena underlying the creation of a new Europe in 1918–1923 be translated into a scenario for an exhibition?

Dr Rasa Balockaite, Professor Attila Pók and Dr Oldřich Tůma, members of the international team of experts involved in creation of the 'After the Great War: A New Europe 1918–1923' exhibition, discussed the ENRS's attempt to synthesize national memories in search of a common transnational narrative concerning the difficult beginning of the interwar period. Michael Žantovský, director of the Václav Havel Library, moderated. The event accompanied the opening of the 'After the Great War' exhibition in Prague on 15 October 2018.

PARTNER EVENTS

The Prague Spring 50 Years After

On the 50th anniversary of the Prague Spring, a conference was held in the Czech capital on 13–15 June 2018 in order to reflect on the legacy of 1968 and other crucial crises in the Soviet bloc.

The topics discussed included the legacy of major social movements in the allied countries as analysed from long-term perspectives in broad international and domestic contexts. Attention was also paid to contemporary memory of those turning points and the role of the mass media in their commemoration.

The conference 'The Prague Spring 50 Years After: Great Crises of Communist Régimes in

Central Europe in a Transnational Perspective' was organized by the Institute of Contemporary History of the Czech Academy of Sciences and the Government of the Czech Republic. The ENRS had the honour of being one of the event's partners.

Current challenges in teaching history

A seminar was conducted in Košice, Slovakia, on 4–5 December 2018 in an effort to motivate and inspire history teachers to apply new educational models.

The event consisted of two parts: a workshop on current didactic trends and presentations of various educational projects, including the Hi-story Lessons online platform. The two-day seminar was organized by the National Memory Institute (Slovakia) in cooperation with the ENRS and the Department of History at Pavol Jozef Šafárik University.

1989. Changes and Challenges

1989 witnessed the culmination of many years of dissident efforts that brought freedom and democracy to Eastern and Central Europe. The appearance of a number of sovereign countries was reason for joy and high hopes among citizens, while also giving rise to doubt and anxiety about what the future might hold.

How are these developments remembered today in different parts of the region? In order to mark the 30th anniversary of the beginning of the democratic transformations and the fall of the Iron Curtain, the ENRS, together with its local partners, will organize a series of academic events dedicated to the legacy of the years 1989–1991. These conferences, within a common cross-national framework, are planned to be held in the Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania and Slovakia.

Colloquium for Archivists from Central Europe

Representatives of archives specializing in 20th-century history from Austria, the Czech Republic, Hungary and Slovakia met in Bratislava on 12 December 2018 to exchange their experiences.

The event was organized by the Archive of the National Memory Institute (Slovakia). Attendees included representatives of the Czech Archive of Security Services, the Historical Archives of Hungarian State Security and the Ludwig Boltzmann Institute. The ENRS was the event's main partner.

International Holocaust Remembrance Day



International Holocaust Remembrance Day is observed on 27 January, the anniversary of the liberation of the Auschwitz-Birkenau German Nazi concentration camp. Each year, the ENRS joins in the commemorations.

As a way of helping mark International Holocaust Remembrance Day, the exhibition 'Between Life and Death: Stories of Rescue During the Holocaust' was launched for the first time on 24 January 2018 at the headquarters of the European Commission. The opening included a discussion with the event's guests of honour: Holocaust survivors Elżbieta Ficowska, Jehoshua Shochot and Elisabeth Drillich. These witnesses to history shared their unique life stories as well as reflections on the importance of raising awareness about the Holocaust. The debate was accompanied by introductory speeches by Commissioner Dimitris Avramopoulos; Jolanta Gumula, deputy director for programming at the POLIN Museum; and Professor Jan Rydel, the chairman of the ENRS Steering Committee.

This year's anniversary was once again synchronized with the opening of the mentioned exhibition, this time at the Vilna Gaon State Jewish Museum in Vilnius.

For more, see page 19, 'Between Life and Death' exhibition.



Remember. August 23

On 23 August, the anniversary of the signing of the Molotov–Ribbentrop Pact between Nazi Germany and the Soviet Union, the European Day of Remembrance for Victims of Totalitarian Regimes is observed. The ENRS contributes to the commemorations by carrying out an educational campaign called 'Remember. August 23'.

The aim of the campaign is first and foremost to remember the victims of totalitarian regimes and, by doing so, to remind the broader public about the atrocities and oppression carried out in the name of both Nazi and communist regimes: concentration camps, the Gulag, the Holocaust, crematoriums and labour camps, as well as the Cold War and violations of human rights.

As part of the campaign in 2018, the ENRS prepared two 30-second videos presenting the tragic fates of victims of the Nazi and Soviet regimes. The first recalls the story of Mala Zimetbaum and Edek Galiński, a couple who met and fell in love at the Auschwitz-Birkenau concentration camp and then managed to escape together, only to be caught and brought back two weeks later. The second clip is dedicated to Peter Mansfeld, a Hungarian teenager, the youngest victim of repressions after the crushing of the 1956 Hungarian Revolution. His mother recounts the fate of her son, who was deemed a counterrevolutionary by the communist authorities. The videos can be watched online at: enrs.eu/august23.

In addition, representatives of the ENRS took part in a remembrance march in Budapest and a conference organized in Tallinn as a part of the 23 August commemorations.

The ENRS also encourages everyone to mark 23 August by sharing and wearing a special pin with a black ribbon and the inscription 'Remember. August 23'.

To inquire about the pin, please contact us at: office@enrs.eu.

Remembrance and Solidarity Studies

Remembrance and Solidarity: Studies in 20th-Century European History is an open-access, multidisciplinary journal dedicated to history and memory studies. It features pieces on current findings in historical and memory research, while also showcasing transcriptions of lectures and debates presented during events organized by the ENRS.

The 6th issue of *Remembrance and Solidarity*, published last year, discusses violence in 20th-century Europe. It begins with eight research papers, each with distinctive thematic and conceptual-methodological content. The editors intentionally brought together a very diverse thematic programme in order to emphasize the complexity and multiple perspectives from which the phenomenon of violence can be studied. The research papers are then followed by essays written on the basis of lectures presented by Professor Michel Wieviorka, Professor Arnold Suppan, Professor Andrzej Nowak and Professor Jeffrey K. Olick at the European Remembrance Symposium in Brussels in 2017.

The next issue, to be published in 2019, will focus on contemporary research and differing conclusions about European borderlands, both literally and metaphorically, especially in terms of memory and identity.

Previous issues:

- 2016** Holocaust/Shoah
- 2015** The Memory of Economic Crisis
- 2014** First World War Centenary
- 2014** The Legacy of 1989
- 2012** Remembering 20th-Century History



Central and Eastern Europe after the First World War

The 9th volume of *European Network Remembrance and Solidarity* discusses developments in the years just after the First World War that gave shape to modern Central and Eastern Europe.

On the one hand, the publication focuses on efforts to establish an international structure for peace and to set previously oppressed nations on the road to emancipation. On the other hand, it sheds light on political revisionism and territorial claims, as well as on the level of political violence experienced at the time, which was effectively a continuation of the war in many places, albeit under different conditions.

The series is published by the Federal Institute for Culture and History of the Germans in Eastern Europe in cooperation with the ENRS.

For more, see page 44, events accompanying the 'After the Great War' exhibition.

Report on Young People's Attitudes to Totalitarianism

The report is based on research conducted for the ENRS in seven European countries: Austria, the Czech Republic, Germany, Hungary, Poland, Romania and Slovakia.

The aim of the study was to establish whether and how pre-totalitarian attitudes might spread among young people. The survey was conducted in two stages: qualitative (focus-group interviews) and quantitative (CAWI surveys). The findings were then analysed by scholars from the Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński University (UKSW) in Warsaw. A full report in Polish, published by the UKSW, was accompanied by a summary in English. The full English version of the report will be released in 2019.

Publication to mark the European Day of Remembrance for Victims of Stalinism and Nazism

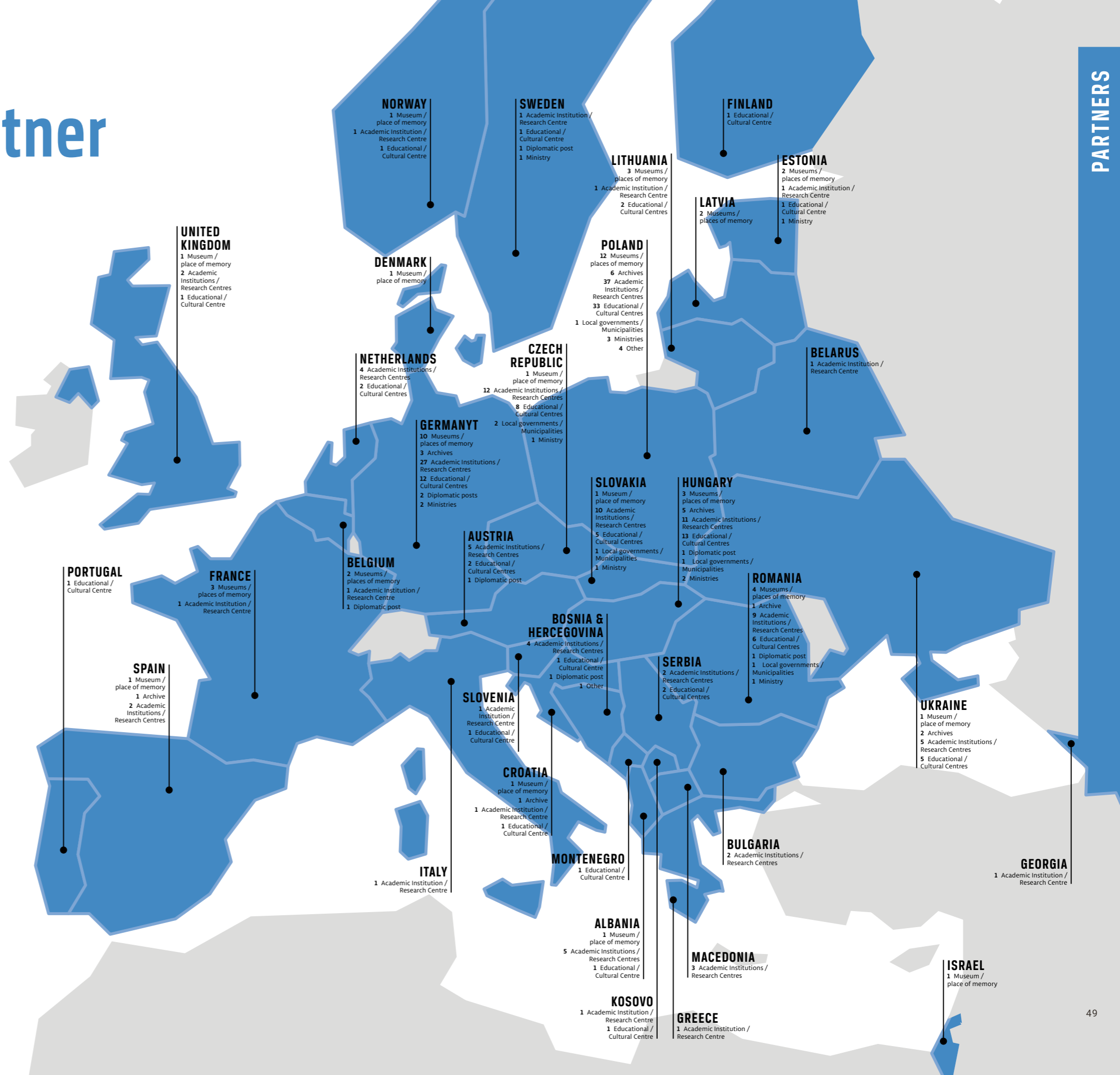
The National Memory Institute (Slovakia) has published a summary of the ministerial conference held in Bratislava in 2016 as a part of the official commemoration of the European Day of Remembrance for Victims of Stalinism and Nazism.

The publication features papers presented by academics and representatives of various institutions dealing with 20th-century memory, including Professor Jan Rydel, the chairman of the ENRS Steering Committee.

Map of ENRS Partner Institutions

Interested in becoming our partner? If you work for an institution active in the field of history and memory of 20th-century Europe that would like to cooperate with us, send your proposal at: office@enrs.eu.

356
partner institutions in **35** countries



History

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE NETWORK

At the start of the 21st century, a controversy arose relating to the Second World War and its consequences. At its heart was the issue of forced migration.

Much of the debate focused on how events are interpreted and remembered today, but the discussions often lost sight of the facts and were unscholarly in their approach.

The controversy showed that despite the passage of more than fifty years and the efforts of politicians and scholars, the memory of the Second World War can still be manipulated for political gain and can divide and disrupt relations in our part of Europe. This inspired the governments of a number of Central European countries to seek a new form of dialogue on the tragic events of the 20th century: the first step in creating an international network of 'remembrance workshops'. The workshops were designed to support and coordinate research into these difficult events, as well as to commemorate them in a way that would not devalue facts but, at the same time, not hurt or discourage the dialogue's international participants. In April 2004, after two years of discussion and consultation, official negotiations began between culture ministers and historians from Austria, the Czech Republic, Germany, Hungary, Poland and Slovakia. During the first round-table discussions, it was agreed that the newly created organization would focus on the ideologies and totalitarian systems of power, wars and crimes that all precipitated the tragedies that afflicted Europe in the last century.

On 2 February 2005, the ministers of culture signed a declaration establishing the ENRS, whose permanent body, the Secretariat, was to be based in Warsaw.

The document stated: 'The purpose of [the] Network's activity will be to analyse, document and propagate the history of [the] 20th century, a century of wars, totalitarian dictatorships and the suffering of civilian populations, the victims of wars, persecution, conquest, forced expulsions and nationalist, racist and ideologically motivated repression.'

The declaration was signed by Germany, Hungary, Slovakia and Poland. In 2014, Romania joined the structure, and today representatives of five countries as well as those of the Czech Republic, Austria, Latvia and Albania sit on the Assemblies: the ENRS Advisory Board and the Academic Council. The Steering Committee, composed of delegates of the ministers



Andrzej Przewoźnik, Tomasz Merta and Matthias Weber during the first ENRS assemblies meeting, February 2010

of culture (coordinators), was established as the decision-making body of the ENRS. In 2008, the ENRS began its first activities under the guidance of the Polish coordinator, Andrzej Przewoźnik (secretary general of the Council for the Protection of Struggle and Martyrdom Sites), and in cooperation with other ENRS members.

In February 2010, the first official Assemblies Meeting was held in Warsaw and steps were taken to establish the ENRS Secretariat.

This was interrupted in April 2010 by the tragic deaths of Andrzej Przewoźnik and Polish Deputy Minister Tomasz Merta in an aeroplane crash near Smolensk. Both had been initiators and supporters of the network. Having decided to continue their work, the Secretariat of the ENRS resumed its activities in Warsaw in late spring 2010. Since then, it has launched more than 150 academic, educational and promotional projects.

Assemblies

STEERING COMMITTEE

The Steering Committee is the ENRS's top decision-making body. Its members, ENRS coordinators, are appointed by the member countries' ministers of culture or their counterparts. Each member country is represented by one person or, on occasion, by two. In either case, each country has only one vote. The Steering Committee makes decisions regarding the ENRS's strategy and projects.

Prof. Jan Rydel

Chairman of the ENRS Steering Committee
POLAND



Jan Rydel is a historian whose research areas are Central and Eastern Europe and Polish-German relations in the 19th and 20th centuries. He is the author of *Politics of History in Federal Republic of Germany. Legacy – Ideas – Practice* (2011) and *Polish Occupation of North Western Germany. 1945–1948. An Unknown Chapter in Polish-German Relations* (2000, German edition 2003). Until 2010, he was a researcher and professor at the Jagiellonian University, and he is currently a professor at the Pedagogical University of Kraków. Between 2001 and 2005, he headed the Office of Culture, Science and Information at the Polish Embassy in Berlin. Since 2008, he has been Poland's representative on the board of the Polish-German Foundation for Sciences. He is a voluntary custodian of the Rydlówka Manor Museum of Young Poland in Kraków.

Dr Florin Abraham

ROMANIA



Dr Florin Abraham is a historian and senior researcher at the National Institute for the Study of Totalitarianism and a lecturer in political science in the Faculty of Communication, National School of Political Science and Public Administration in Bucharest. He is the author of four books, most recently *Romania Since the Second World War: A Political, Social and Economic History* (London, New York: Bloomsbury Academic, 2016). He is the co-author of five other books, including *The Encyclopedia of the Communist Regime in Romania*, in four volumes. In 2016, he received an 'Academic Merit' diploma, the highest academic distinction awarded by the Romanian Academy.

Dr Réka Földváyryné Kiss

HUNGARY



Réka Földváyryné Kiss, PhD (2009), is a historian, the chair of the Hungarian Committee of National Remembrance and the mother of two children. She studied in Hungary, Denmark and Scotland. Later, from 2000 to 2014, she worked for the Institute of Ethnology, Research Centre for the Humanities at the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, where she became senior research fellow in 2012. Földváyryné Kiss was elected chair of the Committee of National Remembrance by the National Assembly of Hungary on 3 February 2014. As guest lecturer, she took part in the Historical Anthropology programme of the Department of Cultural History of the Faculty of Humanities at Eötvös Loránd University in Budapest. She has also worked for the Department of Contemporary History and at the PhD School of European Ethnology. Földváyryné Kiss's main research areas are relations between the Church and the Hungarian state during the communist period, retaliations and political trials after the Hungarian Revolution of 1956 and social history post-1945. The author, co-author or editor of 10 books and some 80 scientific articles, she is a member of the ENRS Steering Committee and coordinates the Hungarian party in the ENRS.

Dr Ján Pálffy

SLOVAKIA



Dr Ján Pálffy graduated from the Department of Archiving and Auxiliary Sciences in History in the Faculty of Arts at Comenius University and from the Department of Architecture in the Faculty of Architecture at the Slovak University of Technology in Bratislava. He has received fellowships from the University of Regensburg (Germany) and the Graz University of Technology (Austria). He used to be a lecturer in the Faculty of Architecture at the Slovak University of Technology. He later worked as an editor of Radio Slovakia International for Slovak Radio and as a spokesman for Slovakia's Ministry of Construction and Regional Development and for the National Memory Institute (NMI). He also served as the director of the Secretariat of Chairman of the NMI and worked in the Scientific Research Section. Slovakia's National Council elected Dr Pálffy to the Board of Directors of the NMI in 2016. Since January 2018, he has been a deputy chairman of the Board of Directors of the NMI and has also served as head of the PR and Marketing Department of the Bratislava Water Company.

Prof. Matthias Weber

GERMANY



Matthias Weber is a historian and German studies scholar. Since May 2004, he has served as the director of the Federal Institute for Culture and History of the Germans in Eastern Europe in Oldenburg. He was awarded his post-doctoral degree in contemporary and German regional history by the University of Oldenburg. Since 1999, he has been an associate professor. His main areas of research are the history of Silesia, early modern history, the Habsburg monarchy and German regional history. He is a member of the Silesian Historical Commission and of the J.G. Herder Research Council, which supports research on the social and cultural history of Eastern Europe.

ADVISORY BOARD

The Advisory Board draws its members from among prominent representatives of the worlds of learning, culture and politics in ENRS member countries and in countries that are not yet full members but are interested in participating. The board's principal responsibilities are commenting on the overall directions of the ENRS's medium- and long-term development and representing the network in its member countries and elsewhere.

Markus Meckel

Chairman of the Advisory Board
GERMANY



Markus Meckel is a German politician (SPD), who was a member of the German Bundestag from 1990 to 2009. He grew up in East Germany (the German Democratic Republic/GDR), is an evangelical priest and has been a member of the opposition since the 1970s. From 1988 to 1990, he headed an ecumenical education and meeting centre for the Evangelical Church near Magdeburg. In 1989, he initiated the founding of the Social Democratic Party in the GDR and became its deputy chairman. He sat at the Central Round Table and, after free elections, was a parliamentary deputy and foreign minister (April–August 1990). He took part in the 2 + 4 talks that led to German unification. Meckel is the German chairman of the Foundation for Polish-German Cooperation and chairman of the Federal Reconciliation Foundation in Germany. The winner of several German and European awards, from 2013 to 2016 he was president of the Volksbund Deutsche Kriegsgräberfürsorge e.V., an association that maintains and cares for war graves. He has been chairman of the Advisory Committee of the ENRS since 2015. He was a member of the ENRS Assemblies till March 2019.

Ján Budaj

SLOVAKIA



Ján Budaj is a politician and in 1989 was one of the founders of the Public against Violence movement. During communism, he was an active member of the cultural and political opposition. Between 1971 and 1989, Budaj was interrogated and imprisoned many times; he was also expelled from university, where he studied maths and physics, and from 1976 to 1989 he worked as a stoker. He was a co-author of the 1987 book *Bratislava/ nahlas* [Bratislava/aloud], which was an important step against the regime in Slovakia. In November 1989, Budaj

became a representative of Public against Violence, and later he was its first chairman, leading the movement to victory in the 1990 elections. Between 1991 and 1993, Budaj was an independent publicist and publisher. He returned to politics in the 1990s. In 1997 and 1998, he was one of the main organizers of the movement for Slovakia's admittance to NATO, the European Union and the defence of democracy and constitutionality. After his electoral victory in 1998, he became chairman of the Committee for Culture and Media (1998–2002). He later focused on environmental policy and, since 2006, has worked in the municipality of Bratislava.

Dr Stephan Eisel GERMANY



Stephan Eisel studied political science, history and music; from 1983 to 1992, he was Chancellor Helmut Kohl's speechwriter and deputy director of his personal office; from 1992 to 2007, he was director of the Political Academy and Political Education Department of the Konrad Adenauer Foundation; between 2007 and 2009, he was a member of the Bundestag; from 2008 to 2014, he was a member of the board of the Jewish Museum in Berlin. Since 2010, he has directed the 'Internet and Democracy' and 'Civil Participation' projects at the Konrad Adenauer Foundation. He is a member of several editorial boards and an editor of several blogs. His publications include books on democracy, the internet, politics, music and Helmut Kohl. He was a member of the ENRS Assemblies till March 2019.

Prof. Josef Höchtl AUSTRIA



Professor Dr Josef Höchtl is an economist, social scientist, politician and member of Austria's Christian Democratic Party (ÖVP). Beginning in 1971, he worked at the University of Economics in Vienna, and since 1997, he has worked at the Ministry for Education, Science and Research and, in some years, for Culture (as special commissioner for bilateral and multilateral matters). He was a member of the Austrian Parliament (as an ÖVP deputy) for nearly 25 years, and he has held various chairman functions in Austria and internationally. Within the ÖVP, he has served as a spokesman for educational politics, human rights and sport. For many years, he was a member of the party's Executive Committee. He has served as vice president of the European Union of Christian Democratic Workers and president of the Austrian League for Human Rights. Furthermore, Dr Höchtl is president of the Austrian Society for Better International Understanding.

Dr Mihail E. Ionescu ROMANIA



Major General Dr Mihail E. Ionescu is a historian specialising in military history. His professional experience includes the positions of director of the Institute for Political Studies of Defence and Military History of the Ministry of National Defence, and director of the Elie Wiesel National Institute for Studying the Holocaust in Romania. He is a member of the International Military History Commission as well as other international academic forums. He was the vice-president of the International Commission for the Study of the Holocaust in Romania. His 40 monographs and scientific studies include *Romanians in the Great War. 1915* and *Black Sea. From the Byzantine Lake to the Challenges of the 21st Century*.

Sandra Kalniete LATVIA



Sandra Kalniete was among the founders and leaders of the Popular Front of Latvia, the movement that restored Latvia's independence in 1990. Between 1993 and 2002, she served as an ambassador to the UN, France and UNESCO. After serving as foreign minister of Latvia (2002–2004), she was appointed the first Latvian commissioner of the European Union in 2004. Since 2009, she has been a member of the European Parliament, where, among other duties, she is chair of the Reconciliation of European Histories group. Kalniete has written several books, including *With Dance Shoes in Siberian Snows*, the story of her family's exile in Siberia, which can be seen as a microcosm of the Soviet repressions endured by the Latvian people in the 20th century. The book has been translated into no fewer than 13 languages.

Robert Kostro POLAND



Robert Kostro is a Polish historian and publicist. In the 1980s, he joined the opposition Young Poland Movement (Ruch Młodej Polski). In the 1990s, he worked as a journalist for several journals. He was editor of the *Kwartalnik Konserwatywny* intellectual magazine.

In 1997, Mr Kostro was appointed director of the Department of Foreign Relations in the Office of the Prime Minister. He was later chief of staff for the minister of culture. In 2001, he was appointed deputy director of the Adam Mickiewicz Institute and commissioner-general of the *Europalia 2001 Polska* festival. He has been the founding director of the Polish History Museum since it opened in 2006. He is a member of advisory boards of several cultural institutions, including Ossolineum, the European Solidarity Centre and the Ulma Family Museum. He has published articles in numerous periodicals, including *Życie, Rzeczpospolita, Gazeta Wyborcza, Więź* and *Przegląd Polityczny*. He is the co-editor of a collection of essays entitled *Pamięć i odpowiedzialność*, which deals with the politics of memory.

Dr Zoltán Maruzsa HUNGARY



Dr Zoltán Maruzsa is a historian, political scientist and expert in German and Austrian history. From 2012 to 2015, he was deputy state secretary for higher education in the Ministry of Human Resources in Hungary, and between 2015 and 2017, he was the president of the Educational Authority and a ministerial commissioner. Since March 2017, he has been the deputy state secretary in the same ministry. Dr Maruzsa has worked at the Eötvös József College, Baja, and he has been teaching, since 2008, at Eötvös Loránd University in Budapest. His research interests include the history of Germany and Austria during the Cold War and general 20th-century history.

Prof. Marcela Sălăgean ROMANIA



Marcela Sălăgean is a university professor at Babeş-Bolyai University in Cluj-Napoca, Faculty of History and Philosophy, Department of International Studies and Contemporary History. She is the author, co-author and coordinator of 15 volumes and several dozen studies and articles dealing with topics from the field of contemporary history of Romania and international relations. Among the published volumes are *Transilvania in jocul de interese al Marilor Puteri, 1940–1947* [Transylvania in the Game of Interests of the Great Powers 1940–1947], Cluj-Napoca, ed. Mega, 2013; *Eugeniu Neculcea, un diplomat regăsit/Eugeniu Neculcea, un diplomată retrouvă*, Cluj-Napoca, Institutul Cultural Român, Centrul de Studii Transilvane, 2006; *The Soviet Administration in Northern Transylvania (November 1944–March 1945)*, East European Monographs, Boulder, Columbia University Press, New York, 2002.

Gentiana Sula ALBANIA



Gentiana Sula is the head of the newly created Albanian Authority for Access to Information on ex-Sigurimi Files. Previously she was the deputy minister of social welfare and youth, where she had a considerable role in advancing the country's agenda of coming to terms with the communist past. This included improving the redressing mechanism for ex-political prisoners and their families, preparing a road map for recovering people who disappeared during the dictatorship, as well as leading the work to ensure access to the files of the secret police during the dictatorship, a law that Albania approved in spring 2015. She also managed important projects for the World Bank and UNICEF related to human resource development.

Prof. László Szarka HUNGARY



László Szarka is a historian. After studying philosophy at Comenius University in Bratislava, he worked at the Slovak Academy of Sciences, before, in 1977, moving to the Hungarian Academy of Sciences in Budapest, where he became director of the Research Institute of Ethnic and National Minorities. From 2001, he was director of the Institute of Historical Studies at the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. Since 2009, he has been the dean of the Faculty of Teacher Training at János Selye University in Komárno, Slovakia.

Prof. Kazimierz Michał Ujazdowski POLAND



Kazimierz Michał Ujazdowski is a university professor and a politician, serving as a member of the European Parliament. He holds a PhD and a habilitation in law from the University of Łódź. His academic work focuses on 20th-century Polish political thought and constitutional issues. His books include *Geneza i tożsamość Konstytucji V Republiki Francuskiej* [The Origins and Identity of the Constitution of the Fifth Republic of France] (OMP 2013). From a family with a long tradition in politics, Ujazdowski has played an active role in public life since the early 1980s. He was arrested in 1982 and convicted for distributing leaflets opposing martial law. During his studies at the Law Faculty in Łódź, Ujazdowski joined the opposition movement Young Poland (Ruch Młodej Polski). He also edited the magazine *Prześwit* [Clearance], which was published and distributed secretly in the former Soviet Union. He was a member of parliament in the first, third, fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh terms of the Sejm (parliament). Between 2004 and 2005, Ujazdowski held the post of deputy speaker of the Sejm. He was also minister of culture and national heritage twice (2000–2001 and 2005–2007). While holding this office, he restored state responsibility for conservation, collaborated on modern historical policy and established the Polish History Museum and the Remembrance and Future Institute in Wrocław. He is an active member of the Committee on Constitutional Affairs of the European Parliament. Recently, he has advocated for the independence of the Constitutional Tribunal and the judiciary.

ACADEMIC COUNCIL

The Academic Council is made up of prominent historians and social scientists. Its principal tasks include suggesting areas of ENRS research and educational activities, reviewing proposals for scholarly projects, representing the ENRS at conferences, congresses and scholarly meetings, and evaluating the network's scholarly activities.

Prof. Attila Pók

Chairman of the ENRS Academic Council
HUNGARY



Professor Attila Pók is the deputy director of the Institute of History, Research Centre for the Humanities at the Hungarian Academy of Sciences; vice president of the Hungarian Historical Association; and a senior researcher at the Institute of Advanced Study in Kőszeg. Professor Pók used to teach at the Institute of European Studies in Vienna and has been a recurring visiting professor of history at Columbia University in New York since 1999. His scholarly interests include 19th- and 20th-century European and Hungarian political and intellectual history, 19th- and 20th-century European historical writing, the theory and methodology of history and the history of nationalism.

Prof. Peter Haslinger

GERMANY



Peter Haslinger is a historian and expert on Slavic and Hungarian studies. Since 2007, he has worked as the director of the Herder Institute of Historical Research on East-Central Europe in Marburg, and simultaneously as a professor of Eastern and Central European History at the Historical Institute of Justus Liebig University, Gießen, and at the interdisciplinary Gießen East European Centre. Since 2014, he has taken part in a fellowship at the Imre Kertész College in Jena. He is also vice president of the Advisory Board of the Georg Eckert Institute for International Textbook Research. In 2012, he received an anniversary medal commemorating the bicentenary of the University of Wrocław. His most significant publications include: *Nation und Territorium im tschechischen politischen Diskurs 1880–1938* [Nation and Territory in Polish-Czech Discourse 1880–1938], *Hundert Jahre Nachbarschaft. Die Beziehungen zwischen Österreich und Ungarn 1895–1994* [A Hundred Years of Neighbourhood: The Relations between Austria and Hungary 1895–1994], *Der ungarische Revisionismus und das Burgenland 1922–1932* [Hungarian Revisionism and the Burgenland 1922–1932].

Prof. Constantin Hlihor

ROMANIA



Professor Constantin Hlihor is a researcher with a special interest in the history of the 20th century, geopolitics and the history of international relations. He holds an honorary degree from the Ovidius University of Constanta.

He is the author of 17 books and more than 150 articles and studies. His most recent books are *Romania and the geopolitical shocks of the Cold War* (2016) and *Revolution and Transition to Romanians in a Short Century: 1918–1989* (2017).

Viliam Jablonický

SLOVAKIA



Viliam Jablonický is an editor, journalist, art critic and cultural historian. A graduate of the Faculty of Arts at Comenius University in Bratislava, he edited the culture and literature section in the daily *Hlas ľudu* [The People's Voice], 1973–79; *Revue svetovej literatúry* [World Literature Review], 1979; *Film a divadlo* [Film and Theatre], 1979–1991; *Slovenský denník* [Slovak Daily], 1991; *Most* [Bridge; quarterly about Slovak culture], 1997–2000; and *Verejná správa* [Public Report], 2002–2004. From 2009 to 2012, he was secretary of the Slovak PEN Centre, and he is a long-time member of the editorial board of the journal *Svedectvo* [Testimony]. Jablonický has taught the history of culture and film at schools and universities in Bratislava and Trnava. He is author and co-author of about 50 books on the history of cinema and art, Slovak intellectuals, and cultural, historical and international connections to Slovakia. The documentary films he has co-authored include *Papierové hlavy* [Paper Heads], 1995, directed by Dušan Hanák; *Ľudia z Hauerlandu* [People of Hauerland], 1992; and *Prežili sme gulag* [We Survived the Gulag], 2008.

Prof. Csaba Gy. Kiss

HUNGARY



Prof. Csaba Gy. Kiss is a political scientist and cultural and literary historian who compares Central European literatures through an examination of myths and national symbols. Currently a lecturer at the University of Warsaw (Department of Hungarian Studies), he co-founded the Hungarian Democratic Forum in 1987, later becoming its vice president (1990) and a board member (1989–93). He is a member of joint Polish-Hungarian and Slovak-Hungarian Commissions of Historians and a guest lecturer at the Universities of Zagreb, Nitra, Prague and Warsaw.

Prof. Róbert Letz

SLOVAKIA



Professor Róbert Letz is a historian and a professor in the Faculty of Education at Comenius University in Bratislava specializing in the 20th-century history of culture, politics and religion in Slovakia. He studied history and philosophy in Bratislava, and he worked at the Slovak Academy of Sciences in 1991–92. Since 1992, he has worked in the Faculty of Education at Comenius University. He obtained his professor's title in 2003 at Trnava University in Trnava. He is currently the head of the History Department in the Faculty of Education at Comenius University. He is the chairman of the editorial board of the journals *Pamäť národa* [National Memory] and *Verbum historiae*. He has published history textbooks, chronological guides to Slovak history and monographs and studies about Slovak individuals, anti-communist resistance, the persecution of Christians and justice in communist regimes.

Prof. Andrzej Nowak

POLAND



Professor Andrzej Nowak is a Polish historian, publicist and professor of humanities. He is a professor at the Institute of History of Jagiellonian University and is the head of the History of Russia and Eastern Europe Section at the Institute of History at the Polish Academy of Sciences.

Professor Nowak has lectured as a visiting professor at several universities in the United States (Columbia University, Harvard University, Rice University and the University of Virginia), the United Kingdom (University of Cambridge), Canada (University of Toronto, Simon Fraser University, McGill University and the University of Alberta), as well as the University College Dublin, Masaryk University in Brno, Collegium Civitas in Warsaw and the University of Tokyo.

His main research interests include cultural and political history and political thought in Eastern and Central Europe in the 19th and 20th centuries, international relations and policies on European historical memory. He is considered one of the top Polish experts on past and present Polish–Russian relations. Professor Nowak is the author of more than 30 books and some 200 historical articles, studies, reviews and interviews.

Prof. Dariusz Stola

POLAND



Professor Dariusz Stola is a historian, a professor at the Institute of Political Studies of the Polish Academy of Sciences and the director of the Polin Museum of the History of Polish Jews. He has served on the boards of several Polish and international institutions for education and research in contemporary history, including the International Auschwitz Council, the Institute for Human Sciences in Vienna, Warsaw University's Centre for Migration Research and the History Meeting House in Warsaw.

Acad. Răzvan Theodorescu

ROMANIA



Acad. Răzvan Theodorescu is an art historian and a member of the Romanian Academy. He has held the following positions: president of Romanian Radio Television, minister of culture and religious affairs (2000–2004) and rector of the National Art University of Bucharest, among others. He is a member of numerous international academic forums and has received numerous awards and honours. In 1993, he was awarded the Herder Prize.

He is the author of several books and numerous articles, including *Romanian People's Civilisation from Medieval Age to Modernity*, *The Horizon of the Image (1550–1800)*, *Roumains et Balkaniques dans la Civilization sud-est européenne* and many others.

Prof. Stefan Troebst

GERMANY



Prof. Stefan Troebst is a historian and Slavacist. He has been an assistant and associate professor of history at the Free University in Berlin (1984–92), a member of the missions of the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe to Macedonia and Moldova (1992–95), and founding director of the Danish-German European Centre for Minority Issues in Flensburg (1996–98). Since 1999, he has been professor of East European Cultural History at Leipzig University and deputy director of the Leipzig Centre for the History and Culture of East-Central Europe. He was a member of the ENRS Assemblies till March 2019.

Dr Oldřich Tůma

CZECH REPUBLIC



Dr Oldřich Tůma is Director of the Institute of Contemporary History at the Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic. One of the most renowned Czech historians focusing on the post-war history of Czechoslovakia, his recent work deals with analysis of totalitarian regimes and how they functioned. At the Institute of Contemporary History, he has supervised numerous oral history projects that aim to reconstruct historical memory of the period after 1948 in Czechoslovakia.

ENRS TEAM

The ENRS team is responsible for coordinating the Network's activities and carrying out its projects.

Rafał Rogulski

Director of the ENRS Institute

POLAND



Rafał Rogulski studied cultural and political science at the Universities of Wrocław and Marburg, and participated in the Executive MBA programme at the Polish Academy of Sciences in Warsaw. He was an assistant and then an advisor to Professor Władysław Bartoszewski, first at the Polish Robert Schuman Foundation and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (1998–2001) and later at the Chancellery of the Prime Minister of Poland (2008–12). From 2001 to 2005, he was secretary of the Culture Department at the Polish Embassy in Berlin. In the late 1990s, Rogulski worked as a journalist for the daily *Życie* [Life] and the bimonthly journal *Europa*. In 2010, Ministers Tomasz Merta and Andrzej Przewoźnik entrusted him with the creation and management of the ENRS Secretariat, which in 2015 became the Institute of European Network Remembrance and Solidarity.

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was created by the ministers of culture of Germany, Hungary, Poland, and Slovakia. In 2014 Romania joined the Network. Austria, the Czech Republic and Albania are the observer countries.

The purpose of the ENRS is to document and promote the study of 20th-century history and how it is remembered. Our fields of interest centre on dictatorial regimes, wars and resistance to oppression. We implement our own projects, as well as support, in terms of content and financing, actions of institutions, nongovernmental organisations and research centers, which concentrate on memory studies. The Network's activities contribute to building better relations between European societies through discussing our common past.