

# ENRS

EUROPEAN NETWORK  
REMEMBRANCE AND SOLIDARITY



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Activities 2014/2015



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## contents

Idea	6
Key projects	19
Freedom Express	39
Other projects	68
ENRS websites and social media	76
Networking partnerships	80
List of institutions	82
Assemblies	86



Freedom Express exhibition ▶ p. 58



Freedom Express study trip ▶ p. 46



European Remembrance Symposium ▶ p. 21



Genealogies of Memory ▶ p. 24



Publications ▶ p. 34

# idea

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European 20th-century history:  
memory, dialogue and historical  
consciousness

## Remembering together: the European Network Remembrance and Solidarity

**Dr Florin Abraham,  
Dr Ondrej Krajňák,  
Prof. Attila Pók,  
Prof. Jan Rydel,  
Prof. Matthias Weber**

**COORDINATORS,  
THE EUROPEAN  
NETWORK REMEMBRANCE  
AND SOLIDARITY**

January 2015

*The years 2014 and 2015 are European years of remembrance. The year 2014 marks the 100th anniversary of the outbreak of First World War, 75 years since the beginning of Second World War, and 25 years since the lifting of the Iron Curtain. In 2015 we also remember events that took place 70 years ago – the liberation of Nazi concentration camps, the end of the Second World War, and 40 years after the Helsinki Accords.*

*These anniversaries mark turning points in the history of the 20th century – a century in which millions of people died through war. It was also a century in which millions of people suffered under dictatorships; countless men, women and children lost their homes; innumerable cultural goods were destroyed; borders between countries were redrawn and, after 1945, the nations of Eastern Europe found themselves not free again, but subjected to an ideology with inhuman consequences.*

*This history of violence is still alive in the memories of many people, in the memories of families and in all those who are engaged in bringing about reconciliation. This history also shaped the landscape of our cities, as well as our memorials, monuments and other sites of remembrance. Since political action is influenced by historical experiences, people's attitudes in Europe today are shaped by the past in numerous ways.*

*However, the past also includes those 20th-century experiences that gave us hope and confidence. The years 1945 and 1989 also stand for peace and liberation, for freedom, democracy and rule of law, and for tolerance and openness in societies throughout Europe. All of this was achieved in the 20th century thanks to tremendous sacrifices. But even today, 70 years after the end of the Second World War, and 25 years after the fall of*

*communism in Europe, these values are still not universal. That is why they continue to be worth advocating.*

*The European Network Remembrance and Solidarity is organised by ministers of culture from Germany, Hungary, Poland, Romania and Slovakia, represented by national coordinators. It stands for a joint multilateral and multi-perspective approach to Europe's past in the spirit of mutual understanding. It also stands for sharing knowledge of the dreadful consequences of ideological blindness, intolerance and expansionist politics. Historical turning points – such as those that occurred in the years 1939, 1945 and 1989 – clearly demonstrate how much we should prize the values of our contemporary, freedom-oriented societies. They should also make us more aware of how important our common Europe is.*

**Rafał Rogulski**  
ENRS INSTITUTE DIRECTOR  
January 2015



*It is my great honour to present the latest edition of the ENRS catalogue, which describes our activities of 2014 and summarises our goals for 2015.*

*At the ENRS we are aware that the politics of remembrance is an intellectual, social and political challenge that requires prudent and persistent work. History and remembrance are the foundations of our heritage and identity, but it is not easy to live up to them. First, because historical memory varies widely between nations and will never be viewed and evaluated in the same way by everyone. Secondly, because many questions arise: how to ensure that the tragedies of totalitarianism are remembered? How to keep this memory alive? How to learn lessons for the future from a difficult past? And last but not least, how to avoid unnecessary pathos or encourage interest among those who are indifferent?*

*In the everyday activities of the ENRS we try to answer these questions and link them to all ENRS projects that we initiate and conduct with the help of various partners and institutions. In this brochure you will find detailed descriptions of the main projects.*

*The year 2015 marks the 10th anniversary of the establishment of the ENRS and the fifth of the commencement of the Secretariat of the Network. During this period, the network has strengthened in terms of both organisational issues and activities. We have been able to develop the profile of the institution, which combines support for the development*



*From the left: Prof. Jan Rydel (ENRS Steering Committee), Markus Meckel (ENRS Advisory Board) and Prof. Csaba Gy. Kiss (ENRS Academic Council), ENRS Assemblies Meeting, February 2012 in Kraków*

*of the study fields connected with history, memory and commemoration with the dissemination of knowledge about history. In our projects we strive to find effective means to encourage Europeans to learn about their own history. We believe that this is the best way to avoid the mistakes of the past, at least those with the most disastrous outcomes.*

*The development of the European Network Remembrance and Solidarity would not be possible without the support and help from the ministers responsible for culture in the member countries. We are indebted to particular people who make the key decisions. I would like to express my gratitude for the guidance and commitment of Minister of State Professor Monika Grütters, Federal Government Commissioner for Culture and the Media, Germany; Zoltán Balog, Minister of Human Resources, Hungary; Professor Małgorzata Omilanowska, Minister of Culture and National Heritage, Poland; Ioan Vulpescu, Minister of Culture, Romania; Marek Madarič, Minister of Culture, Slovakia; and their predecessors and co-workers, who supported and still support the ENRS.*

# A Brief History of the Network

The European Network Remembrance and Solidarity (ENRS) was created by the ministers of culture of Germany, Hungary, Poland and Slovakia. In 2014 Romania joined the structure. The purpose of the ENRS is to document and promote the study of 20th-century history and how it is remembered. It focuses on the history of dictatorial regimes, wars and resistance to oppression.

The ENRS promotes the process of learning about history through exchanging knowledge internationally, and through discussing how to remember and to commemorate this recent past. Our aim is to contribute to the creation of an international community of memory that considers the variety of experiences of Europe's nations and states. Such an approach is only possible when all of its members accept solidarity as the fundamental principle governing both thought and action. To adopt this principle is to explore the experiences of others and to respect those who view the past differently, or have other ways of interpreting and experiencing it.

The Network's aim is to create opportunities for comparing and contrasting national images of history and for allowing them to complement each other. It does not intend to produce a standard European interpretation of history. The Network helps to resolve misunderstandings on historical issues, and to abolish stereotypes through building mutual respect and understanding among Europeans.

The members of the ENRS are: Germany, Hungary, Poland, Slovakia and Romania. Austria and the Czech Republic have been observers of the ENRS activity from the beginning. Their interest in it is now growing and the ENRS has organised a couple of projects with Austrian and Czech partners (e.g. the European Remembrance Symposium in Prague in 2014 and Vienna in 2015). Croatia and Albania have also expressed an interest in joining the ENRS. We

hope more countries will join the Network to contribute to the international dialogue about history and to build a European culture of memory.

The end of the Cold War and the radical post-1989 changes in Europe swung open the doors for a new approach to history. Restrictions on free expression were lifted, official political interpretations of contemporary history were no longer enforced and yesterday's taboos could now be discussed openly. This pluralistic framework has enabled a greater international exchange of historical ideas to take place than ever before. However, major differences in the interpretations of many events have emerged, often leading to political misunderstandings. At the centre of this debate were, and continue to be, problems related to the memory of the 20th century, a century so greatly marked by violence: how it was used, experienced and resisted. Most importantly this debate examines whether traditional historical narratives about the causes and effects of totalitarian systems are appropriate given the current state of research and the limited historical awareness of societies. How can we create new, broader and internally more differentiated narratives? How can we shape the memory of the victims of Nazism and communism without erasing their differences and allowing anyone to compete over victim counts and to trivialise the discussions? Many European countries are currently searching for answers to these questions.

The Network's aim is to create opportunities for comparing and contrasting national images of history and for allowing them to complement each other

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 50 years and despite the efforts of politicians and scholars, the memory of those painful events can still be manipulated for political gain and can divide and disrupt relations in our part of Europe. This inspired governments of a number of Central European countries to seek a new form of dialogue regarding 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 those difficult events as well as to commemorate them in a way that would not lessen the facts but at the same time would 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 history experts from Austria, the Czech Republic, Germany, Hungary, Poland and Slovakia. During the first round-table discussions it was agreed that the newly created organisation would focus not only on the history of forced migrations but also on other events of 20th century – the ideologies and totalitarian systems of power, wars and crimes, which all precipitated the tragedies that afflicted Europe in the last century.

On 2 February 2005, the culture ministers signed a declaration establishing the ENRS, whose permanent body, the Secretariat, was to be based in Warsaw. The declaration was signed by Germany, Hungary, Slovakia and Poland. Representatives of these four countries as well as those of the Czech Republic, Austria and, since 2013, also Latvia sit on the Assemblies – the ENRS Advisory Board and the Academic Council. The Steering Committee, composed of delegates of the ministers 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 (the President of the Council for the Protection of Struggle and Martyrdom Sites) and in cooperation with the other members of the ENRS.

*The first ENRS Assemblies Meeting (February 2010), from the left: Prof. Stefan Troebst, Prof. Csaba Gy. Kiss*



## The end of the Cold War and the radical post-1989 changes in Europe swung open the doors for a new approach to history

The first events included the international conference 'Sites of Memory in East Central Europe. Experiences of the Past and Perspectives' held in Royal Castle in Warsaw, in 2008 under the guidance of the four ministers of culture, who founded the ENRS. This was followed by seminars in Krzyżowa (Kreisau; southwestern Poland) and Berlin on the Hitler–Stalin Pact of 1939, and the German premiere of the film *Quietly Against the Tide* in 2009. In February 2010 the first official Assemblies' meeting was held in Warsaw and work started to establish the ENRS Secretariat. This was interrupted in April 2010 by the tragic deaths of Andrzej Przewoźnik and Polish Deputy Minister Tomasz Merta – both inspirators and supporters of the Network – in an aeroplane crash near Smolensk. Having decided to continue their work, the Secretariat of the ENRS resumed its activities



*The first ENRS Assemblies Meeting (February 2010), from the left: Andrzej Przewoźnik, Tomasz Merta, Prof. Matthias Weber*

in Warsaw in late spring 2010. Since then, it has implemented more than 100 academic, educational and promotional projects. In 2014 the members of the Steering Committee were Professor Jan Rydel (Chair; Poland), Dr Florin Abraham (Romania), Dr Ondrej Krajňák (Slovakia), Professor Attila Pók (Hungary) and Professor Matthias Weber (Germany).



# Thematic Priorities of the Network

## 1 Remembrance and commemoration genealogies

In the 19th century and in the first half of the 20th century, the countries in Eastern Europe were very diverse in terms of ethnicity and religion. This meant the processes of modernisation and creation of nation states took place later than in Western Europe, and in some measure they are still shaping this region. The ENRS explores the traditions, stereotypes, images and dramatic events that played the most significant role during the process of building an individual and collective memory in Central and Eastern Europe.



Dr Burkhard Olschowsky (ENRS)  
and Ljubica Spaskovska (University of Exeter)  
– *Genealogies of Memory* 2014

## 2 Region – culture – identity

The politically created divisions of 20th-century Europe shaped the continent's varied regions, each with its own history. The development of those regions was influenced by shifts in power, as well as social, ethnic and religious changes. These processes were particularly visible in Central and Eastern Europe following the First and the Second World Wars. The ENRS aims to analyse the short- and long-term effects of such changes on the culture, mentality and identity of the newly established regions and their inhabitants.

## 3 Holocaust remembrance

The Holocaust, which manifested itself and took place in Auschwitz-Birkenau, the German Nazi concentration and extermination camp and numerous other sites of annihilation, represents a nadir in history. It has come to symbolise the lowest depths of what humankind is capable of doing to one another, the absolute epitome of political and human evil from which there can only be one consequence: 'Never again'. A generation at the end of the War – the meagre number of survivors of the concentration camps, together with all those who can still

remember the German Nazi reign of terror and the crimes committed in the name of National Socialism (Nazism) – is becoming steadily smaller. This generation will soon die out. And so, it becomes all the more important to keep the memories alive, beyond contemporary witnesses, and to pass them on to the younger generation in many different ways. The ENRS takes part in different kinds of Holocaust research and Holocaust remembrance seeing these as one of its main areas of concern.

## 4 Commemoration of the victims of Stalinism and communism

Creators of the ENRS also appointed the institution to research and document the crimes of the communist system, the experience of which traumatised the nations of East-Central Europe. Although the most repressive phase is associated with the rule of Joseph Stalin, these repressions continued with less intensity until the fall of communism between 1989 and 1991. Without the knowledge of these crimes it is not possible to understand the modern history of the nations that experienced these crimes. Although the Holocaust together with other Nazi crimes and the crimes of Stalinism are fundamentally different phenomena, which cannot be compared, they should all find an appropriate space in the memory of the Europeans.

## 5 Resistance, opposition and objection

Resistance, opposition and objection were an inseparable element of dictatorships and totalitarian regimes in the 20th century. These forms of protest differed in ideology, in their activities and in their specific form, depending on the situation in each country; they also varied according to internal factors (such as tradition or cultural and ideological standards) as well as external factors (détente, contacts with opposition groups, etc.). But what they

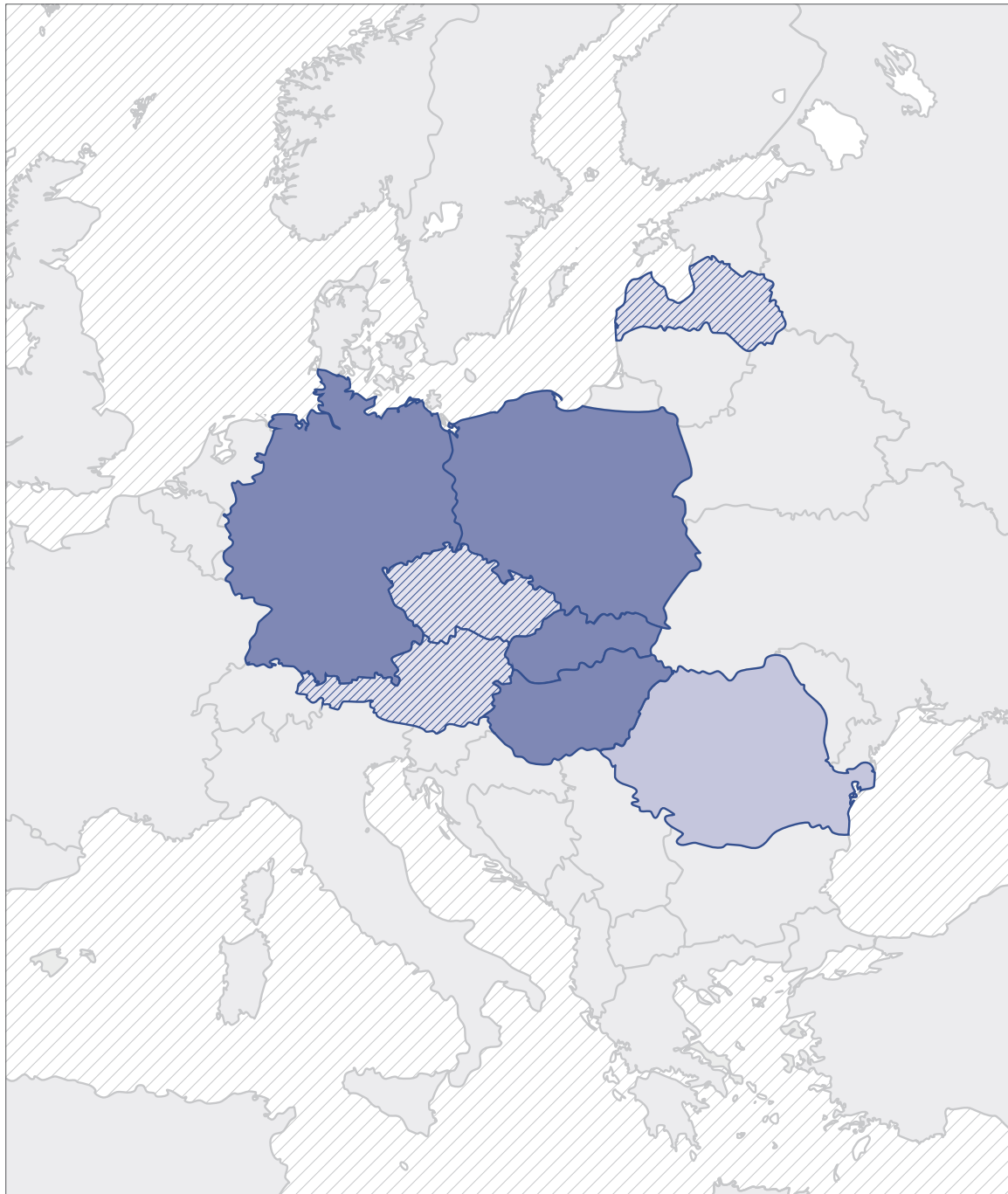
all had in common was a disagreement with ideological indoctrination and system-driven repressions. Mutiny and conflict, which have always played a major role in communities that aspire to freedom and democratic values, are an important theme in ENRS projects.

## 6 Society and family life under dictatorship

Totalitarian regimes in Central and Eastern Europe aimed to totally control their citizens. Some citizens cooperated with the oppressive system, while others opposed it; most, however, belonged to neither group. One of the goals of the ENRS is to facilitate research and to document the everyday lives of ordinary people who were forced to live in such undemocratic systems. In recent years the term *Eigen-Sinn* (obstinacy, stubbornness) is used to describe the attitude often seen in communist societies where people were not merely 'pawns on the chessboard' but actively strived to make their lives as meaningful and normal as possible despite the circumstances.

## 7 Consequences of totalitarianisms and dictatorships

The legacy of totalitarian regimes and dictatorships in the 20th-century Europe are still visible today. Many wounds have yet to heal. Legal actions have been taken to settle accounts, but the past still affects the political culture of many nations and the identity of communities. The legacies of history in Central and Eastern Europe still run very deep, which is why it is such an area of interest for the ENRS.



Network Members since 2005 – Poland, Slovakia, Hungary and Germany
  Network Members since 2014 – Romania
  Countries with observer status, with representatives within the ENRS Advisory Board: Austria, the Czech Republic and Latvia

# Romania

## The new member of the ENRS

On 28 May 2014 in Bucharest the Ministers of Culture of Romania and Poland, Hunor Kelemen and Bogdan Zdrojewski, along with the representatives of Germany, Slovakia and Hungary, signed an annex to the founding declaration of the ENRS. With this document Romania became a full pledged member of the ENRS. The accession of Romania to the ENRS is very important as this is the first extension of the Network since its establishment. The fact that Romania has decided to join the ENRS is also a signal for other countries that we are willing to expand.

**Hunor Kelemen**  
 Vice Prime Minister, Minister of Culture of Romania in 2009–12 and 2014

*We can each have our own understanding of a totalitarianism such as communism, but if we don't share our opinions we cannot obtain a complex picture of what had happened to our countries, what had happened in Central and Eastern Europe during communist times.*

*Since receiving the invitation to join the ENRS in 2013, we have been actively trying to make this happen. It was an important goal for us. This cooperation is an opportunity as well as a great joy to participate in the Network and we have to say thank you to the initiators – Germany, Poland, Slovakia and Hungary.*

**Professor Matthias Weber**  
 Member of the ENRS Steering Committee

*In European recollections of 1989, Romania brings a unique historical experience: in this country people had to fight hard for 'the Turn' (die Wende) in heavy clashes with the dictatorship. More than 1,000 casualties among the civilian population are to be remembered. The accession of Romania also points out the success of the previous work of the ENRS and at the same time the inherent potential of the project.*

**Professor Jan Rydel**

Chairman of the  
ENRS Steering Committee

*History of the Romania in the 20th century is extremely important and characteristic for problems of totalitarian systems, for the dictatorship as well, and, therefore, participation of Romania in the Network is very natural. We expect a large enrichment as far as our observation and perception of history is concerned. Only through understanding, learning about individual truths in different countries, can we come to an agreement in history, to come to terms with this terrible 20th-century history.*

**Dr Ondrej Krajňák**

Member of the  
ENRS Steering Committee

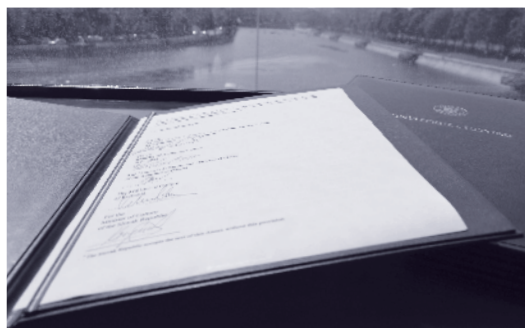
*It's great that Romania is willing to share its history with the rest of Europe. We have common roots and it is crucial to see our shared history in wider perspective as this is not the history of Romania but the history of a nation that belongs to Europe.*

# key projects

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*Romania joins the ENRS, from the left: Hungarian Ambassador Botond Zakonyi, Polish Minister of Culture and National Heritage Bogdan Zdrojewski, Romanian Minister of Culture Hunor Kelemen, German ambassador Werner Hans Lauk and Dr Ondrej Krajňák, Chairman of the Board of Nation's Memory Institute in Slovakia*



*Romania joins the ENRS, annex to the founding declaration of the European Network Remembrance and Solidarity*

# European Remembrance

## Symposium of institutions dealing with 20th-century history



**The symposium gathers institutions and non-governmental organisations, which focus on 20th-century history. It offers a forum for discussing the contemporary culture of remembrance and related historical education. The symposium is organised by the ENRS together with the European Solidarity Centre in Gdańsk and the Federal Foundation for the Reappraisal of the SED Dictatorship.**

The previous symposium was entitled 'European Year of History: Turning Points in 20th-century European History' and took place from 9 to 11 April 2014 in the Czernin Palace, Prague. Here representatives of 170 institutions from 30 European countries talked about remembrance in the context of last year's anniversaries: the centenary of the First World War, the 75th anniversary of the outbreak of the Second World War, the 25th anniversary of 1989 events and the 10th anniversary of the enlargement of the European Union to include former communist-bloc countries. The symposium was organised in cooperation with the Institute of Contemporary History at the Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Czech Republic and the European Commission.



*European Remembrance Symposium (Prague 2014), Prof. Małgorzata Omilanowska, Former State Secretary in the Polish Ministry of Culture and National Heritage (currently Minister of Culture and National Heritage)*



*Participants of the European Remembrance Symposium (Prague 2014)*

**Professor Pieter Lagrou**  
Free University of Brussels

*We live in a situation of memory competition, in which we pay more or less attention to one or other memory. We have to make choices what memory we find more important, which doesn't mean forgetting the other events.*

**Professor Małgorzata Omilanowska**  
Former State Secretary in the Polish Ministry of Culture and National Heritage (currently Minister of Culture and National Heritage)

*Working on European integration, we cannot escape from the discussion about the past, from facing the pluralism of memory. What we need is an open dialogue with respect to other interpretations of history and different sensitivities, based on a solid foundation of scientific knowledge.*

**Professor Marci Shore**  
Yale University

*A desire to categorise the past, though understandable, can distract us from the essence of the past events and understanding human nature.*



European Remembrance Symposium (Prague 2014), Prof. Jan Rydel



European Remembrance Symposium (Prague 2014), visit to Lidice, the Czech village burnt down on 10 June 1942



European Remembrance Symposium (Prague 2014), Prof. Marci Shore

The next symposium is scheduled for 11 to 13 May 2015 and will take place in Vienna. This time experts will discuss 'Remembrance of the Second World War 70 Years After. Winners, Losers, Perpetrators, Victims, Bystanders'. The fourth European Remembrance Symposium is organised in cooperation with Ludwig Boltzmann Institute for Research on War Consequences, Foundation for the Memorial to the Murdered Jews of Europe, European Solidarity Centre, and Federal Foundation for the Reappraisal of the SED Dictatorship.



#### Previous European Remembrance Symposiums:

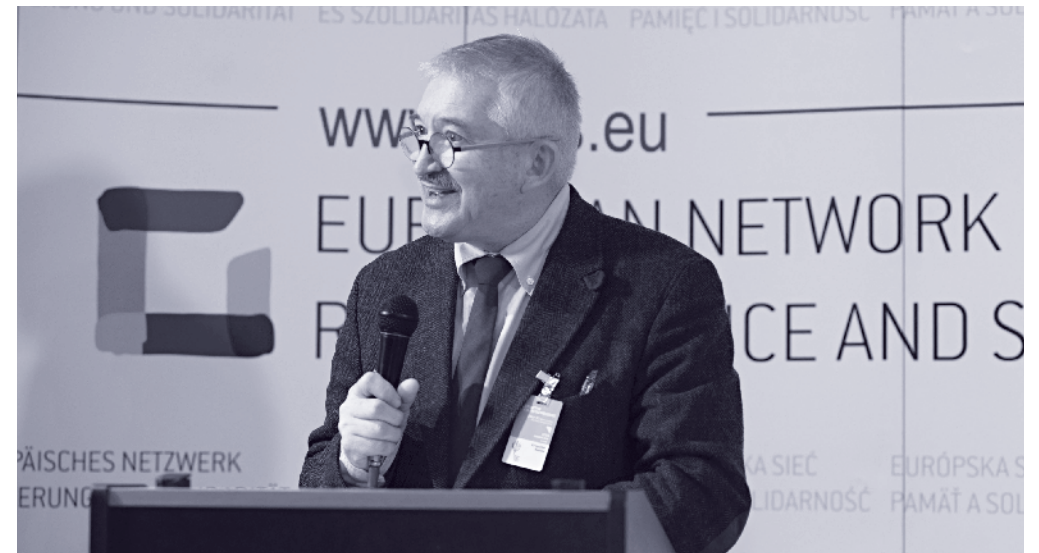
- ▶ **Does European Culture of Memory Exist?**  
Gdańsk, Poland, 14–15 September 2012
- ▶ **How Much Transnational Cooperation Does European Remembrance Require? Caesuras and Parallels in Europe**  
Berlin, Germany, 10–12 October 2013
- ▶ **Turning Points in 20th-century European History. Europe Between War and Peace 1914–2004**  
Prague, Czech Republic, 9–11 April 2014

A dedicated website [www.europeanremembrance.enrs.eu](http://www.europeanremembrance.enrs.eu) includes not only information about the project but also all archival video recordings and pictures from the lectures and discussions from past symposiums

# Genealogies of Memory in Central and Eastern Europe

Since 2011 the ENRS has undertaken Genealogies of Memory. The goal of this complex project is to research and popularise – in cooperation with European universities – issues connected with various forms of remembering the 20th century in Central and Eastern Europe. Within the project the ENRS organises an annual conference, taking place at the University of Warsaw, and regular seminars, during which institutions and research groups present their studies on memory.

The conference in 2014 was dedicated to the oral history and biographical research of the changes that took place in Central and Eastern Europe from 1989 to 1991: 'Collective vs. Collected Memories. 1989–91 from an Oral History Perspective'. It took place from 6 to 8 November 2014 and gathered dozens of historians, sociologists and anthropologists from more than twenty countries. The participants of the conference discussed the dominant and hidden narratives of 1989–91 among various social groups. The keynote speeches were given by Professor Michael Bernhard (University of Florida, USA), Professor Jan Kubik (Rutgers University, USA), Professor James V. Werstch (Washington University in



Genealogies of Memory 2014, Prof. Krzysztof Koseta, University of Warsaw (Institute of Sociology)

St Louis, USA). A special discussion panel was devoted to the development of oral history with the participation of: Professor Alexander von Plato (Open University of Hagen, Germany), Professor Dorothee Wierling (Hamburg University, Germany) and Professor Lutz Niethammer (Imre Kertész College, Jena, Germany).

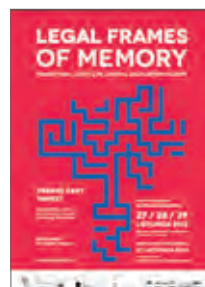
**Professor Jan Kubik**  
Rutgers University

*The one who tells the stories rules the world.*

**Professor James V. Werstch**  
Washington University in St Louis

*If you ask what events 'should' be included in a chronicle of 1989–91, it means you have a specific narrative in mind. [. . .] Memory and history are not scientific in a sense that they rely on narratives.*

The last conference was co-organised with the help of such partners as Imre Kertész College of Jena, the Institute of Sociology at the University of Warsaw, the Institute of Philosophy and Sociology of the Polish Academy of Sciences, Free University of Berlin, Oral History Archive at the History Meeting House and the Karta Centre, the Federal Institute of Culture and History of Germans in Eastern Europe.



#### Past 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

#### Seminars conducted in 2014:

- ▶ **History, Memory, Politics. New Perspectives from the Baltic Region**, 15 May
- ▶ **New Research on Memory in Eastern Europe (Ukraine and Belarus)**, 10–11 June
- ▶ **Memory Practices and Memory Studies in Bulgaria**, 28 November

See [www.genealogies.enrs.eu](http://www.genealogies.enrs.eu) for information (including all video recordings) from the conferences organised so far

## International Holocaust Remembrance Day, January 27



*Auschwitz-Birkenau,  
German Nazi concentration  
and extermination camp*

On 27 January 2015, the 70th anniversary of the liberation of Auschwitz-Birkenau, the German Nazi concentration and extermination camp, was commemorated. Auschwitz was the largest Nazi site of annihilation, in which well over a million people were murdered, primarily Jews but also members of other groups and nations. With the support of 104 member states across all continents, the General Assembly of the United Nations declared 27 January to be the International Day of Commemoration in memory of the victims of the Holocaust in a resolution made on 1 November 2005. Among other things, the UN resolution expressed the hope 'that the Holocaust, which resulted in the murder of one third of Jewish people, along with countless members of other minorities, will forever be a warning to all people of the dangers of hatred, bigotry, racism and prejudice'.

Numerous countries have introduced a day of remembrance as a solemn reminder of the Holocaust. The mode and content of the commemoration are likely to vary from country to country, reflecting the fact that the experiences of liberation in 1945 varied across the continent. As a result, commemorations in different countries can even appear quite contrary. To accompany 27 January, the ENRS is undertaking research and educational activities and projects, which will be designed every year. In 2015 a Call for Papers relating to the special issue 'Holocaust/ Shoah' of Remembrance and Solidarity Studies was issued.

# Remember. August 23

The ENRS launched the 'Remember. August 23' initiative in 2013 as its contribution to the commemoration of the times of terror of Nazi and communist regimes. An important element of this campaign is a badge with a black ribbon as a symbol of remembrance. The ENRS encourages people to wear the pin on 23 August or download its online version and share it via social media as a sign of solidarity with victims of crimes committed during the 20th century.

In 2014 a collection of postcards showed ten different embellished photographs of victims of Nazi concentration camps, death camps, the Soviet Gulag and Soviet prisons, each of them stigmatised with prisoner identification numbers. Witold Pilecki, Cardinal Juliu Hossu and Count Gyula Batthyány were included.



Identity photo of a female Roma inmate from the Ravensbrück concentration camps for women

**Remember. AUGUST 23**

August 23, European Day of Remembrance for the Victims of Stalinism and Nazism



Witold Pilecki (1901–48) – a Polish soldier, a member of the underground Home Army. Author of the first intelligence report about the Auschwitz concentration camp. After his escape from the camp, Pilecki took part in the Warsaw Uprising in August 1944. He was sentenced to death in 1948 by Ministry of Public Security on charges of working for 'foreign imperialism'

The European Day of Remembrance for Victims of Stalinism and Nazism was designed by the European Parliament in 2008 in order to commemorate the victims of mass deportations and exterminations by totalitarian regimes. The date coincides with the signing of the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact of 1939, in which the Soviet Union and Nazi Germany agreed to divide Eastern Europe between themselves. The first commemorations of 23 August were held in Warsaw in 2011 during Poland's Presidency of the EU. It was then that the Warsaw Declaration was signed, encouraging Europeans to remember the criminal consequences of totalitarian regimes and calling on the European Union to support, research and collect documents relating to the crimes committed by those regimes. The commemorations are held annually in a different European capital – in 2014 the event took place in Riga, Latvia.

## Warsaw Declaration on the occasion of the European Day of Remembrance for Victims of Totalitarian Regimes

23 August 2011

We the signatories do hereby:

declare that the times of totalitarian regimes in Europe, whatever their nature and ideology, will be recognised and condemned,

declare our support to the victims of totalitarian regimes and our assurance that their suffering shall not sink into oblivion, their rights shall be recognised and the perpetrators of crimes shall be brought to justice,

commemorate the European Day of Remembrance for the Victims of Totalitarian Regimes on 23 August, in the light of our countries' history.



# Sound in the Silence

**Sound in the Silence is an interdisciplinary project that centres on historical education, dedicated to school-aged teenagers from different countries. Each edition focuses on a specific location and history of a particular place in the 20th century.**

The first edition took place in the former concentration camp Neuengamme (Germany), the next one in the area of a former military area Borne Sulinowo (Poland). In 2015, the project will focus on Gdańsk and the transformation of regional identity of the Gdańsk shipyard and surrounding area in the 20th century. This edition will concentrate on the multicultural history of the region, on the different regional diversities and the region's history. Three crucial aspects will be taken into account: the Second World War as a tragic and violent event, Gdańsk as the birthplace of the 1989 transition and the unexpected transformation since 1989.

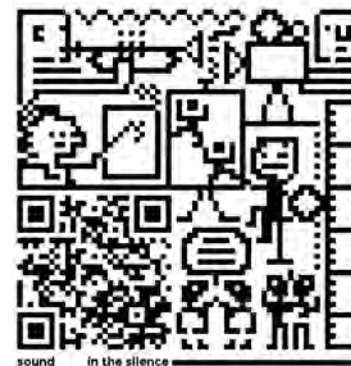
During the project young people are introduced to each other's culture, history and identity. Through creative workshops they express how the tour and discussions have broadened their understanding of fellow classmates.



*Participants of Sound in the Silence in Borne Sulinowo in 2012*



*Participants of Sound in the Silence in Borne Sulinowo in 2012*



Scan this QR code and go to [www.soundinthesilence.enrs.eu](http://www.soundinthesilence.enrs.eu) for pictures and all information concerning the project

## Research

### Youth and totalitarianism: an international study of young people's knowledge and attitudes

**How do today's young people imagine a totalitarian system? What are their sources of knowledge concerning Nazism, communism or fascism? Can they see differences and similarities in particular forms of totalitarian ideology? What emotions are evoked today in secondary-school or university students by memories of those who were younger when such regimes reigned supreme? Does the young generation consider a return to totalitarian systems in Europe to be a plausible option?**

In 2014, 25 years after communism fell in Europe, an international study was carried out commissioned by the ENRS aiming to show what an image of totalitarianism prevails in the minds of young people, aged 16 to 24, from Central and Eastern Europe. For several months, a group of social scientists from seven research centres examined which 20th-century events in Europe were, according to young people, linked to totalitarianism or its direct manifestation. Another aspect examined was their ability to correctly recognise the qualities of totalitarian systems as contrasted with features of democracy.

How do today's young people imagine a totalitarian system? Can they see differences and similarities in particular forms of totalitarian ideology?



*Participants of the Sound in the Silence project in Borne Sulinowo in 2012*

More than 2,000 people from Poland, Austria, the Czech Republic, Germany, Romania, Slovakia and Hungary responded to a questionnaire, which asked them not just about historical events but also, for instance, their assessment of the threats that totalitarian systems pose. The examination focused on their associations and knowledge of historical processes, as well as their personal sentiments towards totalitarian times. Additionally, tens of selected people took part in more in-depth group interviews.

Verifying both young persons' knowledge of totalitarianism and their diverse attitudes to totalitarian systems, the international youth study in question was conducted in cooperation with the University of Warsaw and Martin Luther University in Halle-Wittenberg, Germany, and delivered by the Centre for Political Analysis of the University of Warsaw. In 2015, there will be a publication that will sum up the results of the initiative, and its presentation will be accompanied by panel discussions. It is expected that the study will extend to other countries.



## Remembrance and Solidarity Studies

This academic periodical is a forum for cooperation and exchange of opinions between historians, sociologists and representatives of other disciplines engaged in memory studies. It is dedicated to academics, teachers and students. The editorial board is composed of recognised historians such as Professor Padraic Kenney, Polish Studies Center, Indiana University, USA; Professor Jan Rydel, Institute of Political Science Pedagogical University of Cracow, Poland; Professor Matthias Weber, Federal Institute for Culture and History of the Germans in Eastern Europe, Institute of History, Carl von Ossietzky University, Oldenburg, Germany; Professor Martin Schulze Wessel, Institute of History, Collegium Carolinum, Ludwig Maximilians University Munich, Germany; Professor Róbert Letz, Department of History, Comenius University Bratislava; Dr Árpád Hornják, Faculty of Humanities, Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Institute of History University of Pécs, Hungary; Dr Pavol Jakubčín, Nation's Memory Institute Bratislava, Slovakia, and Dr Florin Abraham, National Council for the Study of the Securitate Archives, Romania.



### Past issues:

1. **Remembering 20th-century History** December 2012
2. **First World War Centenary** March 2014
3. **The Legacy of 1989** June 2014

One of the subjects in the First World War issue explores how the Great War victims have been remembered and considers the unique characteristics of the cemeteries of the period. Another topic is the collective memory of the First World War and how intellectuals in different countries contribute to this.



There is also the question of the 'Forgotten War' in Warsaw, i.e. the subject of everyday life in the capital between 1916 and 1917, which is inexplicably left out by historians.

The latest publication is devoted to the 25th anniversary of the fall of communism in Central and Eastern Europe. The year of 1989, while representing events less dramatic, bloody and harrowing than those of 1914, would seem to be of similar importance to European history. In *The Legacy of 1989* the editors wanted to show the views presented by two generations: renowned scholars and researchers who witnessed or otherwise took part in the turbulent changes at one extreme, with the other extreme composed of a younger generation who naturally could not be fully conscious observers of the 'Autumn of Nations' and the collapse of the Soviet Union.



The 2015 edition will discuss the memory of economic crises in the 20th century. As they usually have no clear anniversary moments, these crises are less likely to be commemorated. However, recessions, famines or hyperinflation also have a hold on popular memory.

**The issue planned for 2016 will deal with Holocaust that is a central and challenging point of reflection in the memory of European history.**



All issues are available on [www.enrs.eu/studies](http://www.enrs.eu/studies) together with the current Call for Articles. The 2015 edition will discuss the memory of economic crises in the 20th century

## Poland's War on Radio Free Europe, 1950–1989

**Paweł Machcewicz**

The English translation of Paweł Machcewicz's *Poland's War on Radio Free Europe, 1950–1989* was published by the ENRS in cooperation with Woodrow Wilson Center for Scholars, Washington DC, USA, and its publishing department Stanford University Press.

The book describes the Soviet bloc's struggle against Radio Free Europe (RFE). It is the first book in English to use the unique documents of communist foreign intelligence operations and propaganda materials, interviews with RFE staff and collaborators as well as with Polish Communist Party and security functionaries. The English translation reflects further discoveries of documentation since the original publication in Polish in 2007.

On 2 February 2015 the book was officially presented by the author and the representatives of the ENRS in the Woodrow Wilson Center in Washington, DC.



## With Dance Shoes in Siberian Snows

**Sandra Kalniete**

The Polish translation of the book was published in 2015 in cooperation with Znak, a publishing house. *With Dance Shoes in Siberian Snows*, written by Sandra Kalniete, a Latvian politician and diplomat, is a memoir of the author's family banishment from Latvia to Siberia. It tells the story of Latvia's 20th-century history determined by a nation's struggles with the twin plagues infecting Central and Eastern Europe: communism and Nazism.

The book was a best-seller in Latvia and has been translated into several languages, including English, French, German, Italian, Japanese and Arabic.



## History of Mutual Interactions

The book has been published in cooperation with the Centre for Historical Research of the Polish Academy of Sciences in Berlin. The publication, previously known only in German, was published in the Polish language as *Historie wzajemnych oddziaływań* [Historie der Beziehungsgeschichte].

The collection of texts edited by Professor Robert Traba was written by Polish and German historians, cultural theorists and writers. The texts deal with one of the most important problems of modern historical studies: the interaction phenomena occurring in regions that differ in terms of identity and culture. It is an attempt to analyse how the same historical events, which play a different role in various nations, have often simultaneously affected the history of those nations.



# freedom express

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Social and educational  
campaign



Participants of the Freedom Express study trip in Berlin, Hanna Hrabarska and Nora Dohles, September 2014



*Freedom Express study trip in  
Warsaw, the city game 'Martial Law',  
Martin Ocknecht and Filip Jacobson,  
September 2014*



*Freedom Express study trip in Berlin,  
September 2014*



# Freedom Express

## Study trip

The Freedom Express campaign was the ENRS's major project of 2014. It started in September with 20 young Europeans going on a study trip. They were chosen by an international jury in a recruitment process, in which the candidates had to present their own interpretation of the changes that took place in 1989. Representatives from Germany, the Czech Republic, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Ukraine, Costa Rica, Moldova, Hungary and the United Kingdom undertook a two-week journey visiting six countries of the former Eastern bloc.

The aim of the study trip was to commemorate the 25th anniversary of the fall of communism in Europe and to make young people aware of the reality of the life behind the Iron Curtain. Time was spent in meetings and workshops, discussing and exchanging opinions, where they had a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity to meet the witnesses of history and to experience the atmosphere of late 1980s.



*Freedom Express study trip route, September 2014*



*Freedom Express study trip participants and organisers*



# Participants of the study trip



**Nora Dohles** Germany

**FOR ME FREEDOM IS**  
... an inner voice  
uttered aloud.



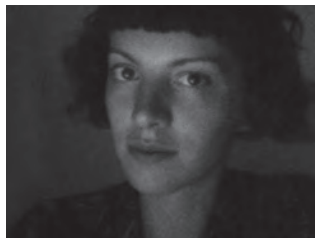
**Justyna Turek** Poland

**FOR ME FREEDOM IS**  
... the power of  
changing.



**Ronald Wendorf** Germany

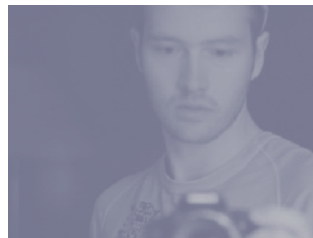
**FOR ME FREEDOM IS**  
... a state of mind, but  
only in an environment  
where the fundamental  
freedoms are given.



**Anna Kasperska** Polska



**Anna Rubi** Hungary



**Florin-Alexandru Iordache**  
Romania



**Carolin Bohn** Germany



**Viktor Vejvoda**  
Czech Republic

**FOR ME FREEDOM IS**  
... a very  
relative term.

**FOR ME FREEDOM IS**  
... to choose between  
two or more good  
possibilities.



**Maja Demska** Poland

**FOR ME FREEDOM IS**  
... responsibility



**Martyna Kawecka** Poland



**Dominika Semanáková**  
Slovakia



**Neil Bates** United Kingdom



**Klaudia Styková** Slovakia

**FOR ME FREEDOM IS**  
... the ability to make  
decisions without the fear  
of political repression.



**Hanna Hrabarska** Ukraine



**Martin Ocknecht** Czech Republic



**Thomas Kinneary-Sánchez**  
Costa Rica



**Rachel Freist-Held** Germany

**FOR ME FREEDOM IS**

*... among the greatest mysteries of human existence. And if being a personality means taking great responsibility, being free means taking a burden on oneself.*

**FOR ME FREEDOM IS**

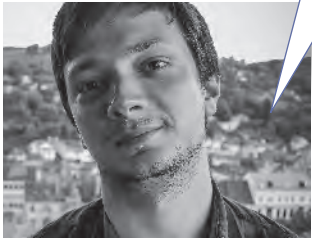
*... a state of mind, while the more important thing is critical thinking. The most important thing for me in 1989 was being born. There's not a lot that can be considered to be more important than that, is there?*



**Valeriu Turea** Moldova

**FOR ME FREEDOM IS**

*... a principle to which I will always remain true.*



**Vlad Bujdei-Tebeica** Romania



**Jakub Valenta** Czech Republic



Freedom Express study trip, House of Terror Museum in Budapest, September 2014

The group reported their thoughts, emotions and opinions connected with the journey on a blog, see [www.1989.enrs.eu/blog](http://www.1989.enrs.eu/blog)

## Meetings with the witnesses of the history – historians, artists and politicians

- ▶ **POLAND** Zbigniew Bujak, a politician and lecturer, one of the founders of the Solidarity Trade Union (NSZZ Solidarity); Jan Lityński, member of KOR-KSS, advisor to the management of Solidarity and participant of the Round Table talks; Professor Małgorzata Omilanowska, Polish Minister of Culture and National Heritage.
- ▶ **HUNGARY** László Kövér, Sándor Lezsák and Mátyás Szűrös, politicians, discussion in the Hungarian Parliament; Ferenc Török, a Hungarian director, the author of many award-winning films including *Moscow Square*; László Magas, Chairman of the Foundation Paneuropean Picnic 89.
- ▶ **ROMANIA** Professor Brîndușa Armanca of the University of Timișoara, discussion about the tragedy of people who illegally crossed the borders of Romania; László Tótkés, hero of the Romanian Revolution of 1989; Dr Traian Orban, Director of the Memorial Museum of the 1989 Revolution, Timișoara.

Freedom Express study trip, September 2014



Freedom Express study trip. David Černý, Jan Bubeník and Aleksandr Vondra in the German Embassy in Prague, meeting with the FE study trip participants, September 2014



Freedom Express study trip in Berlin, meeting with Prof. Monika Grütters, Federal Government Commissioner for Culture and the Media, September 2014

**Minister of State  
Professor Monika Grütters**  
Federal Government  
Commissioner for Culture  
and the Media (Germany, Berlin)

Regardless of which way we choose to reach the European culture of memory, it always starts from the fact that we remain aware of the different experiences and perspectives within Europe, in respect to both nations and generations. Participants of Freedom Express transform into words and images these impressions of their trip to the culture of remembrance from Gdańsk via Warsaw, Budapest, Timișoara, Sopron, Bratislava and Prague, all the way here, to Berlin.

- ▶ **SLOVAKIA** meetings with signatories to the declaration of Public Against Violence: photographer Ján Lőrincz, painter Miroslav Cipár, sculptor Jozef Jankovič and post-conceptual performer, painter and artist Rudolf Sikora; meeting with Ján Budaj, former opposition leader, organiser of protests and social actions against the regime, now the deputy mayor of Bratislava.
- ▶ **CZECH REPUBLIC** meetings with the band members of the Plastic People of the Universe; debate in the German Embassy with artist David Černý and former opposition leaders Jan Bubeník and Aleksandr Vondra.
- ▶ **GERMANY** meetings with Monika Grütters, the Federal Government Commissioner for Culture and the Media, Dr Mark Keck-Szajbel, European University Viadrina, historian Dr Stefan Wolle and writer Claudia Rusch.



Freedom Express study trip in Warsaw, visit to a clandestine printing house.  
Jacek Pawłowicz from IPN with the participants of the trip, September 2014



Freedom Express study trip, Justyna Turek, September 2014



## Places of memory

- ▶ **POLAND** the newly opened Solidarity Centre in Gdańsk; Westerplatte, where the celebration of the 75th anniversary of the outbreak of the Second World War took place on 1 September 2014 at dawn; prison in Rakowiecka Street, Warsaw; prison cell in Warsaw's Praga district where NKVD (People's Commissariat for Internal Affairs) tortured Polish soldiers after the Second World War.
- ▶ **HUNGARY** Memento Park in Budapest; House of Terror Museum in Budapest.
- ▶ **ROMANIA** Museum of the Romanian Revolution in Timișoara; Museum of Art in Timișoara.
- ▶ **GERMANY** East Side Gallery in Berlin; Berlin Wall Memorial; Topography of Terror Museum.

## Workshops and art

- ▶ **POLAND** film workshops in Gdańsk, during which participants had the opportunity to watch some of the most important Polish documentary films, such as *Talking Heads* by Krzysztof Kieślowski and *Visit* by Marcel Łoziński; workshops with Europeana Foundation dedicated to an international collection of memorabilia from 1989, workshop on democracy at the historical Round Table in the Presidential Palace in Warsaw, walk in the footsteps of socialist-realist architecture in Warsaw.
- ▶ **HUNGARY** meeting with artists in the Memento Park – Márton Falusi, a poet, Professor Pál Kő, a sculptor, Professor László Szörényi, an art historian, Ákos Réthly, director of the Memento Park, and Ákos Eleőd, an architect and author of the concept of the Park.
- ▶ **ROMANIA** interactive workshops organised by the National Council for the Study of Securitate Archives about various aspects of life under communism.
- ▶ **CZECH REPUBLIC** *Audience* by Václav Havel, a play in the premises of Vaclav Havel Library followed by the discussion about Havel's plays with Barbara Day, a theatre critic and expert on the works of Václav Havel, and theatre expert Martin Pšenička.
- ▶ **GERMANY** photo workshops in the Berlin Wall Memorial, East Side Gallery; meetings with the Berlin Wall's mural artists.

**Martyna Kawecka**  
POLAND

*Hundreds of thousands of words have been said. Endless conversations. That is probably the main value of this project. All the conversations were equally important. The spirit of discussion was everywhere: on buses, during events, debates, meetings and conferences, in pubs, restaurants, official places, theatres, streets and rooms . . . Meetings with the witnesses of history and the heroes of revolutions were inspiring; sometimes we had to sit for a second and think quietly afterwards. Talking and exchanging our reflections was incredibly enriching and helped me to understand the past and its influence on our present, but not everything is understandable, no matter how much we talk about it.*

**Valeriu Turea**  
MOLDOVA

*The atmosphere **in the Rakowiecka prison** [Warsaw] was oppressing us like a heavy press on a wool suit. We were in Pavilion 3, where even the guards were selected by the Polish sb to serve a purpose in repressing political prisoners. And while our generous guide Jacek [Pawłowicz – Public Education Office in The Institute of National Remembrance] was telling us about the way people were kept in the cells and humiliated, Celine Dion was singing 'That's the way it is . . .' on the radio. And for a moment, here, in this grotesque atmosphere, we were, children of the future, thinking of how to define (or not) freedom.*

**Neil Bates**  
GREAT BRITAIN

*Twenty-five years on from the Pan-European Picnic, I am standing on **the open Austria-Hungary border** [Sopron]. I look down and see that I am standing exactly where the Iron Curtain once stood.*

*In this scenic setting, there I stand straddling two different counties; only the symbolic barbed-wire fence and monuments remind us of what was there before. But here I am in 2014, a British and European citizen, standing between Austria and Hungary and, without these reminders, I would not know the difference. It is hard to imagine that in the name of freedom, many struggled to cross this same border to start a new life. With only the clothes on their backs and their memories internalised, they left the rest behind. Prior to 1989 the simple act of crossing this border was something that had the potential to take your life.*

**Caroline Bohn**  
GERMANY

***Westerplatte** [Gdańsk], in the early hours of 1 September: a windy and unseasonably cold start to the day. Children in uniforms are standing on the sides of the street leading to the Second World War Memorial, holding torches with their heads*

*bowed. An old man passes them by. He is all on his own, slowly heading towards the memorial, holding flowers. Maybe he was a Polish soldier, defending Westerplatte? Maybe he was a German soldier trying to fight his way through the woods? Maybe he was not here himself at all and bringing flowers in remembrance of lost ones.*

**Hanna Hrabarska**  
UKRAINE

*Over the last week, we saw dozens of pictures of revolutionary movements in different countries. I felt a bit envious because the epoch has gone and my colleagues and I will never have the possibility to partake in such events.*

*But, to be honest, we all should finally realise that history is what's going on right now. And the opportunity to be a part of this change is a great gift.*

*Ten years ago it was the Orange Revolution in my country. And soon it will be one year since the Revolution of Dignity [EuroMaidan] started.*

*I dream that one day our group will gather in Kyiv to meet the witnesses of the latest history. [. . .] Because, first of all, history is the people who create it.*

*Historical reenactment on the former Austrian-Slovak border, September 2014*



# Freedom Express Exhibition

**The exhibition entitled *Roads to 1989. East-Central Europe 1939–1989* documents the complicated process through which our part of Europe regained its freedom from communist dictatorship. The exhibition focuses on the various ways in which different types of freedom were curtailed in the former communist bloc and on the attempts made to regain them. In 2014 the exhibition was presented in Berlin, Brussels and Warsaw and in 2015 it is going to visit other European cities.**

It also explores the question of what connects and divides the way events that preceded the fall of communism in Central and Eastern Europe are remembered. The content of the exhibition reveals a story of the different facets of freedom. Individual parts of the exhibition are devoted to freedom of speech and expression, freedom of travel, freedom of religion and belief, economic freedom and other themes.

*Roads to 1989* is the work of an international team of curators, authors and consultants who have succeeded in reconciling their different experiences of national narratives regarding communism and distilling them in the concise but evocative language of the exhibition.

The content of the exhibition reveals a story of the different facets of freedom



Above: Freedom Express. *Roads to 1989. East-Central Europe 1939–1989*, exhibition in Brussels. Left: Official opening of the Freedom Express exhibition in Brussels, November 2014, Martin Schulz, President of the European Parliament

In terms of design, the exhibition is arranged as a long passageway, with four blocks made up of individual cubes on each side. The cubes nearly all contain photographs, documents or special objects that relate to a specific aspect of life under communism. They allow a deeper insight into the period and the fight against the system. The cubes have their own colours and lighting, illuminating the exhibition after dusk with intriguing shades.

**Martin Schulz**  
President of the  
European Parliament

*We open the exhibition in front of the European Parliament, in the place called Esplanade Solidarity 1980. It could not be more symbolic as Solidarity – let's be honest – was the beginning of one of the biggest changes in our continent. [...] Courageous people started to fight against the dictatorship and paid for it with their lives, or with many years in prison, tortured, excluded from the society and banned from their profession. The courage of these heroes of the 20th century created the freedom Europeans enjoy in the 21st century.*

**Professor  
Małgorzata Omilanowska**  
Minister of Culture and National  
Heritage of the Republic of Poland

*The educational aspect of campaigns such as Freedom Express are of particular significance because they open the minds of young people to a broader international perspective.*

**Professor Jan Rydel**  
Chairman of the Steering  
Committee of the ENRS

*The idea for this exhibition stems from the conviction that reflection on the 1989 transition in individual states becomes fuller and deeper when viewed in the pan-European context. Our aim is first and foremost to remind everyone of the processes that eventually led to the fall of communism in this part of Europe.*

**Mirostaw Nizio**  
Author of the exhibition's  
architectural design

*The geometrical set-up of the pieces make them fit perfectly with the landscape of city squares and arteries. It creates a zone within the city space designed for meeting face-to-face with history.*

**Dieter Reinl**  
First Counsellor in the German  
Embassy in Warsaw

*The period after the collapse of communism was important for Germany in settling relations with countries of the region. For Germans the Freedom Express is also a Reconciliation Express, which we willingly join.*



*Official opening of the Freedom Express exhibition in Warsaw, November 2014, Prof. Małgorzata Omilanowska, Minister of Culture and National Heritage of Poland, Prof. Artur Nowak-Far, Undersecretary of State at the Polish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Prof. Jan Rydel, ENRS*

## European tour of the exhibition

The exhibition was shown from 4 to 10 November on Dorothea-Schlegel-Platz in Berlin – a square located close to the historic Friedrichstraße train station, which, between 1961 and 1990, served as a railway border crossing between East and West Berlin. In Brussels it was presented from 18 to 22 November on the esplanade named after the Polish Solidarity (Solidarność) movement, Esplanade Solidarność 1980, in front of the European Parliament. The exhibition's final visit in 2014 was to Warsaw, on Krakowskie Przedmieście, from 28 November to 29 December.

The most important elements of the online exhibition include photographs, documents, archive-film footage and articles concerning the key events of recent history. In addition, they present snapshots of everyday life perceived through the fight for freedom and civil liberties.

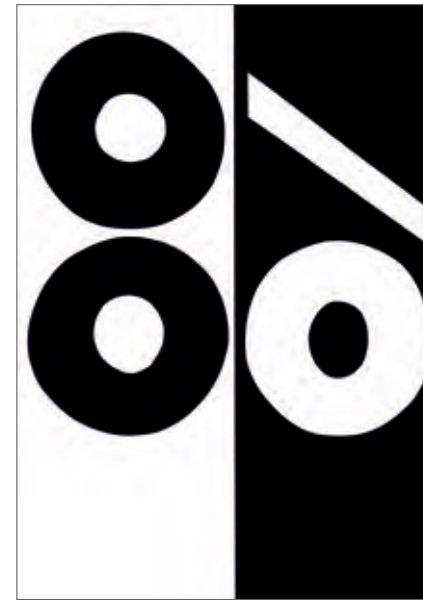
Alongside the European tour of the exhibition, its online version is available on [www.1989.enrs.eu/exhibition](http://www.1989.enrs.eu/exhibition)





# Freedom Express Posters

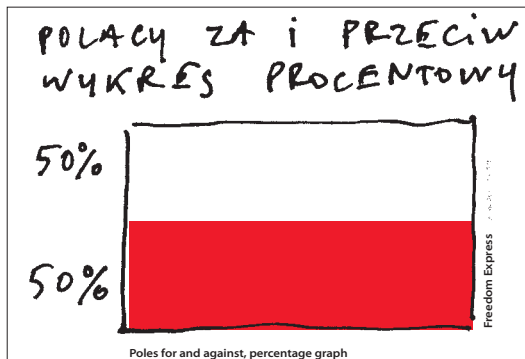
The promotional materials of Freedom Express campaign were supposed not only to give information about the project itself, but also to act as reminder of the crucial year 1989 and its influence on everyday life today. That is why the ENRS asked six prominent artists from six countries of the former Eastern bloc to compose Freedom Express posters, which would act as a commentary to the 25th anniversary of the fall of communism in Europe. All the artists were active in late 1980s in their countries and in various ways contributed to the fight for freedom and democracy.



*Katrin Hattenhauer, Germany*



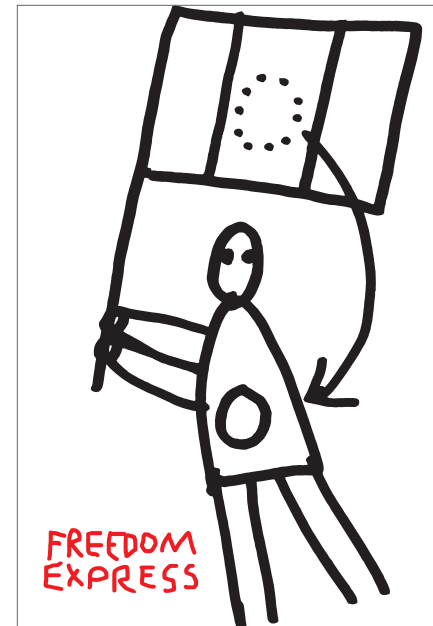
*Aleš Najbrt, Czech Republic*



*Andrzej Budek, Poland*



*Karol Rosmány, Slovakia*



*Dan Perjovschi, Romania*



*István Orosz, Hungary*



*Freedom Express. Roads to 1989. East-Central Europe 1939–1989, Exhibition in Warsaw*



FREEDOM  
OF  
NATIONS

FREEDOM  
OF  
TRAVEL

”  
For us democracy  
is a question of human  
dignity. And human  
dignity is political freedom  
OLOF PALME

FREEDOM  
OF RELIGION AND  
BELIEF

”  
History does not teach fatalism.  
There are moments when the will  
of a handful of free men breaks  
through determinism and opens up  
new roads

CHARLES DE GAULLE

FREEDOM  
OF SPEECH  
AND EXPRESSION

”  
Liberty has never come from  
the government. Liberty has  
always come from the subjects of it.  
The history of liberty is a history  
of resistance

THOMAS WOODROW WILSON

ECONOMIC  
FREEDOM

virtual exhibition

[www.1989.enrs.eu/exhibition](http://www.1989.enrs.eu/exhibition)

ROADS TO 1989.  
EAST-CENTRAL EUROPE 1939-1989



EUROPEAN NETWORK  
REMEMBRANCE AND SOLIDARITY



# other projects

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## 25th anniversary of the collapse of communism

### Memory of Nations Award

**National Theatre, Prague, Czech Republic,  
17 November 2014**

The Memory of Nation Awards have been presented annually since 2010 by the Post Bellum Civic Association to individuals who experienced some of the turning-point events of the last century first hand, and whose actions help to prove that honour, freedom and human dignity are not just empty phrases. In 2014 for the first time in the history of the Memory of Nations Awards the event had an international character. The nominees included 20 individuals from the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Germany, Hungary and Poland, five of whom received an award. As a reminder of the 25th anniversary of the fall of communism

*Kornel Morawiecki,  
the founder and leader of  
Fighting Solidarity, receives  
an award during the gala  
evening ceremony of the  
Memory of Nations Awards,  
Prague, November 2014*



in Central Europe, the common factor uniting all of the nominees was their experience living under communist totalitarianism and their active resistance to this political regime. The ENRS was one of the partners of the awards and Professor Jan Rydel, chairman of the Steering Committee of the ENRS, was a member of the jury.

The awards were presented to the following people: Czech teacher Dana Vargová, who selflessly cared for her totally paralysed son, described by State Security as 'the most significant anti-communist figure' in the region; Manfred Matthies who used secret tunnels to guide East-German fugitives into West Berlin; Anton Srholec who was ordained into priesthood by the Pope himself, but who, nevertheless, returned to normalised Bratislava to help the faithful; Kornel Morawiecki who illegally led Fighting Solidarity for six years; and János Kenedi who organised his famous opposition workshops in his flat in Budapest.

**Professor Jan Rydel**  
during the ceremony

*The awards are to honour people from East-Central Europe who were brave enough to fight for freedom during the communist period. Thanks to these people we can celebrate the 25th anniversary of the fall of communism in Europe, and thanks to them 17 November can be celebrated in the Czech Republic as the Day for Struggle and Democracy. I would like to stress that organisers of the Memory of Nations Awards perfectly combined the goal of commemoration and dissemination of historical knowledge.*

## Festival of Freedom

**Bratislava, Slovakia, November 2014**

The Festival of Freedom was an international film festival that included film screenings, discussions, stage performances and a photo exhibition. The main topic of the festival was the period of oppression not only in Slovakia, but also in other post-Soviet countries, such as the Czech Republic, Poland and Hungary.

The festival was organised by Nation's Memory Institute in cooperation with the ENRS and other partners, under the auspices of the President of the Slovak Republic, Andrej Kiska, and the Minister of Culture of the Slovak Republic, Marek Maďarič.



## On the Ground Budapest 1989-93 through Rudolf Hervé's Camera Lens

**Hungarian Cultural Institute in Warsaw, Poland,  
12-14 March 2014**



An exhibition of Rudolf Hervé's photographs portraying Budapest between 1989 and 1993 showed the first four years of the Hungarian transformation: the everyday life of the residents, cultural events, the Budapest underground milieu, the beginnings of capitalism and the decline of a centrally planned economy.

The opening was accompanied by a panel discussion concerning both Hervé's works and the wider context of the Hungarian transformation. Rudolf Hervé was a French artist of Hungarian and Jewish origin. According to Adam Mazur (curator and art critic), his multi-dimensional identity represents the complexity of our region. As it was emphasised by Professor Csaba Gy. Kiss, Hervé combined an outwardly Western perspective with a firm attachment to his country of origin.

Csaba Gy. Kiss observed that Hervé had continued the interwar trend of social-documentary photography. Some of his works are full of irony and show lots of details from the interwar period. Being a scholar, who works in the field of stereotypes, Kiss highlighted the representation of common Hungarian clichés, such as bathhouses and sausages.

# Centenary of the outbreak of the First World War

In 2014, on the occasion of the centenary of the beginning of the Great War, the ENRS co-organised conferences that dealt with that topic:

The First Months of the Great War in Central and East-Central Europe. Mentalities, Feelings and Experiences during the Summer and Autumn of 1914

Berlin, Germany, 26–28 March 2014

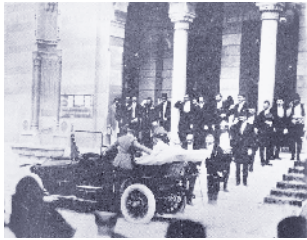
The conference examined various European expectations, hopes and apprehensions that were connected with the Great War. These experiences were referred to in a multi-perspective way, discussing the experiences of daily life under war conditions, the atmosphere in the different regions and women's experiences of the War. Another topic was war literature and the subject of war in the media – after an analysis of the reactions of authors such as Stefan Zweig or Józef Wittlin, the lecturers addressed the question of how the War was reflected in images and press, and how War propaganda influenced the media. The conclusive panel was a comparison of the remembrance of the War in Poland, Russia, Ukraine and Germany.

The conference was organised by the ENRS, the Nordost-Institute, Lüneburg, Germany, and the Federal Institute for Culture and History of the Germans in Eastern Europe, Oldenburg.



The First Months of the Great War in Central and East-Central Europe. Mentalities, Feelings and Experiences during the Summer and Autumn of 1914

## International Conference on the Occasion of the First Centennial of the Beginning of the First World War



*Franz Ferdinand and his wife Sophie leave the Sarajevo Guildhall after reading a speech on June 28 1914*

### **Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina, 19–21 June 2014**

The conference was organised in collaboration with the Institute of History at the University of Sarajevo, the Institute of East and Southeast European Studies, Regensburg, Germany; the Research Centre for the Humanities at the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Budapest; the Institute of Balkan Studies and Thracology at the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, Sofia; the Institute of National History, Skopje, Macedonia; Institute of Contemporary History, Ljubljana, Slovenia; the Croatian Institute of History, Zagreb; the Centre for Southeast European Studies at the University of Graz, Austria, and the ENRS.

The conference took place in Sarajevo, the city that was the site of assassination of the Archduke of Austria, Franz Ferdinand in 1914 – the event that triggered the First World War. Over 150 historians and researchers gathered to discuss the causes, its course and the political, social and economic consequences of the First World War on the basis of new historical research in the context of European and more specifically Balkan history. The conference explored the legacy of the First World War and its place in today's collective memory. The main focus was on the significance of the First World War for the societies of Eastern and Southeastern Europe, and it also considered the larger European and international picture.

## János Esterházy and Central European dialogue

**In March 2014 the ENRS in cooperation with the Living Zobor Region Civil Organisation ran a conference and round-table discussion 'János Esterházy in the Context of a Central European Dialogue' in Nitra, Slovakia, Count János Esterházy's homeland.**

### János Esterházy in the Context of a Central European Dialogue

#### **Nitra, Slovakia, 5 March 2014**

The politician János Esterházy (1901–57) is a significant person within Hungarian and Slovak historical remembrance; each region of Central Europe views him differently. The controversies around Esterházy did not diminish during his last decades, but rather the opposite – with the passing of time, there are more and more difficulties and questions based on some long-standing myths and interpretations of the topic.

By organising this conference organisers wanted to bring Hungarian, Slovak, Czech and Polish scholars together and provoke an intellectually grounded discussion. Among invited guests were Csaba Balogh, the Hungarian Ambassador in Bratislava, František Mikloško, a Slovak politician, and Imre Molnár, an Hungarian diplomat. The ENRS was represented by Professor Jan Rydel, Professor Csaba Gy. Kiss and Dr Ondrej Podolec.

*János Esterházy*



# ENRS websites and social media

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[www.enrs.eu](http://www.enrs.eu)

The main website of the ENRS, apart from giving information about the institution and its activities, includes a number of scientific articles in several languages and video recordings, as well as short texts. A special section includes such features as an institutions database, a projects database and a calendar of events organised in the field of 20th-century history and commemoration, which create a networking platform for other institutions and organisations dealing with European 20th-century history.



[www.1989.enrs.eu](http://www.1989.enrs.eu)

The website [www.1989.enrs.eu](http://www.1989.enrs.eu) has two main goals: to provide information about the Freedom Express campaign and knowledge about the fall of communism in Europe. To fulfill the latter goal, the website includes essays and interviews showing the historical and social background of the changes of 1989, as well as country-by-country timelines, small glossaries and information on the characters who played the most important roles in the history of the 1989–91 period. There is an online version of the exhibition *Roads to 1989. East-Central Europe 1939–1989*, available on [www.1989.enrs.eu/exhibition](http://www.1989.enrs.eu/exhibition). You can also visit a blog written by participants of the Freedom Express study trip, see [www.1989.enrs.eu/blog](http://www.1989.enrs.eu/blog).



## Other websites



Some of our projects have their own websites, which include all the information about the project, such as details of upcoming events and full documentation of the project's past.

The website [www.genealogies.enrs.eu](http://www.genealogies.enrs.eu) presents the Genealogies of Memory project (check page 24), and includes full video recordings of the past four academic conferences about memory studies.



The website includes not only information about the project but also pictures and current programme. [www.europeanremembrance.enrs.eu](http://www.europeanremembrance.enrs.eu). (check page 21)



The website [www.soundinthesilence.enrs.eu](http://www.soundinthesilence.enrs.eu) presents a project for young people, Sound in the Silence, with wonderful photos of secondary-school students during their creative meetings with history (check page 30).

## The ENRS on Facebook



See the ENRS's Facebook page to find all the news about ENRS activities, and stay updated with important anniversaries and other events related to our areas of interest. Visit [www.facebook.com/enrs.eu](http://www.facebook.com/enrs.eu).

## 'Made in 89' fanpage



'Made in 89' is a fanpage on Facebook created especially for young internet users. It shows how Facebook might have looked if it had existed in 1989. It evokes the memories, history and everyday experiences of 1989.

'Made in 89' displays historical photographs and comments, fictional dialogues of famous politicians and celebrities, as well as examples of commercials from that time. Visit [www.facebook.com/madeineightynine](http://www.facebook.com/madeineightynine).



*Madein89 - what would have happened if FB had existed in 1989...*

# networking partnerships

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## Join the network

One of the main tasks of the ENRS is to strengthen existing bonds and to create new contacts with various institutions and organisations dealing with 20th-century European history.

### Our [enrs.eu/networking](https://enrs.eu/networking) website contains the following:

- ▶ **Database of institutions** working in the field of history and remembrance;
- ▶ **Calendar of events** such as conferences, workshops, exhibitions and festivals taking place across Europe;
- ▶ **Information about projects** organised by various institutions wishing to share their ideas or look for partners;

### Join the network!

### HOW DOES IT WORK?

The platform is open for everyone to upload information about their organisations, projects and events.

Visit  
[enrs.eu/networking](https://enrs.eu/networking)  
and join the Network!

# List of institutions cooperating with the ENRS

## A

Auschwitz-Birkenau Memorial and Museum, *Oświęcim, Poland*

## B

The Baltic Initiative and Network

## C

Centre for Citizenship Education, *Warsaw, Poland*

Centro Documental de la Memoria Histórica, *Salamanca, Spain*

Centre for Advanced Study, *Sofia, Bulgaria*

Centre for the History and Culture of East Central Europe, *Leipzig, Germany*

Centre for Historical Research of the Polish Academy of Sciences, *Berlin, Germany*

Centre for Polish-Russian Dialogue and Understanding, *Warsaw, Poland*

Centre for Political Analysis of the University of Warsaw, *Poland*

Centre for Research on the Liberation Movement, *Lviv, Ukraine*

Citizens' Initiative for the Dismantling of the Soviet Army Monument in Sofia, *Bulgaria*

Civic Academy Foundation – Sighet Memorial to the Victims of Communism, *Bucharest, Romania*

College of Europe, *Warsaw, Poland*

Collegium Carolinum, *Munich, Germany*

Committee of National Remembrance, *Budapest, Hungary*

Council for the Protection of Struggle and Martyrdom Sites, *Warsaw, Poland*

## D

Deutsches Polen-Institut, *Darmstadt, Germany*

Diplomatic Academy of Vienna, *Austria*

## E

Estonian Institute of Historical Memory, *Tallin, Estonia*

European Commission – the Europe for Citizens Programme, *Brussels, Belgium*

Europeana Foundation, *the Hague, the Netherlands*

European Parliament, *Brussels, Belgium*

European Platform Memory and Conscience (PEMC), *Prague, Czech Republic*

European Solidarity Centre, *Gdańsk, Poland*

EUScreen

## F

Federation of Jewish Communities in the Czech Republic, *Prague, Czech Republic*

Federal Commissioner for Stasi Archives, *Berlin, Germany*

Federal Foundation for the Reappraisal of the SED Dictatorship, *Berlin, Germany*

Federal Government Commissioner for Culture and the Media, *Berlin, Germany*

Federal Institute for Culture and History of the Germans in Eastern Europe, *Oldenburg, Germany*

Forum for Civic Initiatives (FIQ), *Pristina, Kosovo*

Foundation Remembrance, Responsibility and Future, *Berlin, Germany*

Foundation History of Totalitarian Regimes and their Victims, *Wilnis, the Netherlands*

Friedrich-Alexander-Universität, *Erlangen-Nürnberg, Germany*

Fortepan, *Budapest, Hungary*

Forum 2000, *Prague, Czech Republic*

## G

German Historical Institute, *Warsaw, Poland*

German Historical Museum Foundation, *Berlin, Germany*

German War Graves Commission, *Kassel, Germany*

## H

Historical Archives of the Hungarian State Security, *Budapest, Hungary*

History Department, Nicolaus Copernicus University, *Torun, Poland*

History Meeting House, *Warsaw, Poland*

Hannah Arendt Center, *Sofia, Bulgaria*

Helsinki Committee for Human Rights in Serbia, *Belgrade, Serbia*

Holocaust Memorial Center, *Budapest, Hungary*

House of European History, *Brussels, Belgium*

Hussite Theological Faculty, Charles University, *Prague, Czech Republic*

## I

Imperial War Museums, *London, United Kingdom*

Imre Kertesz Kolleg, *Jena, Germany*

Institute for Contemporary History at the Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic, *Prague, Czech Republic*

Institute of Czech Literature of the Academy of Sciences, *Prague, Czech Republic*

Institute for East European Studies, Freie Universität Berlin, *Germany*

Institute of History at the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, *Budapest, Hungary*

Institute of History, National Academy of Science, *Minsk, Belarus*

Institute for Human Sciences, *Vienna, Austria*

Institute for the Investigation of Communist Crimes and the Memory of the Romanian Exile, *Bucharest, Romania*

Institute of National Remembrance, *Warsaw, Poland*

Institute of Political Sciences of the Pedagogical University, *Kraków, Poland*

Institute of Sociology, Freie Universität Berlin, *Germany*

Institute of Sociology of the University of Warsaw, *Poland*

Institute for the Study of Totalitarian Regimes, *Prague, Czech Republic*

## J

Jakab Gláser Memorial Foundation, *Budapest, Hungary*

## K

Karta Center, *Warsaw, Poland*

The 'Kids of Budapest' 1956 Foundation, *Budapest, Hungary*

Krzyżowa Foundation for Mutual Understanding in Europe, *Poland*

## L

Laznia Centre for Contemporary Art, *Gdańsk, Poland*

Living Zobor Region Civil Organization, *Nitra, Slovakia*

Ludwig Boltzmann Institute for Research on War Consequences, *Graz, Austria*

Lviv Regional Institute of Postgraduate Pedagogical Education, *Ukraine*

## M

Martin Luther University of Halle-Wittenberg, *Germany*

Memorial Museum of the 1989 Revolution in Timișoara, *Romania*

Ministries of Culture of Poland, *Slovakia, Romania*

Ministries of Foreign Affairs of Poland, *Slovakia, Czech Republic, Hungary, Germany, Romania, Bulgaria, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, and their Cultural Institutes and Embassies*

Ministry of Human Resources, *Budapest, Hungary*

Municipality of Ixelles, *Brussels, Belgium*

Museum of History and Jewish Resistance Museum, *Minsk, Belarus*

Museum of the Occupation of Latvia 1940–1991, *Riga, Latvia*

Museum of Polish History, *Warsaw, Poland*

Museum of Resistance and Deportation in Druskininkai, *Lithuania*

Museum of the Second World War, *Gdańsk, Poland*

MOTTE Cultural Center, *Hamburg, Germany*

## N

The National Archives of Hungary, *Budapest, Hungary*

National Center for Culture, *Warsaw, Poland*

The National Council for the Study of Securitate Archives, *Bucharest, Romania*

The National Institute for the Study of Totalitarianism, *Bucharest, Romania*

Nation's Memory Institute, *Bratislava, Slovakia*

Nordost-Institut, *Lüneburg, Germany*

## P

Pavol-Jozef Šafárik University, *Košice, Slovakia*

Post Bellum, *Prague, Czech Republic*

## R

'Remembrance and Future' Center, *Wrocław, Poland*

Research Institute and Archives for the History of the Hungarian Regime Change, *Budapest, Hungary*

Res Publica Nowa, *Warsaw, Poland*

## S

Selye J. University, *Komarno, Slovakia*

Slovak Academy of Sciences, *Bratislava, Slovakia*

## T

Terra Recognita Foundation, *Budapest, Hungary*

## W

Warsaw Rising Museum, *Warsaw, Poland*

Więź Society, *Warsaw, Poland*

Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, *Washington, DC, USA*

Wyspa Institute of Art, *Gdańsk, Poland*

## U

Ukrainian National Memory Institute, *Kiev, Ukraine*

Unitas Foundation, *Tallin, Estonia*

University of Bucharest, Political Science Department, *Romania*

University of Cambridge, Department of Politics and International Studies, *United Kingdom*

University of Pavol Jozef Šafárik in Košice, Department of History, *Slovakia*

University of Pecs, *Institute of History, Hungary*

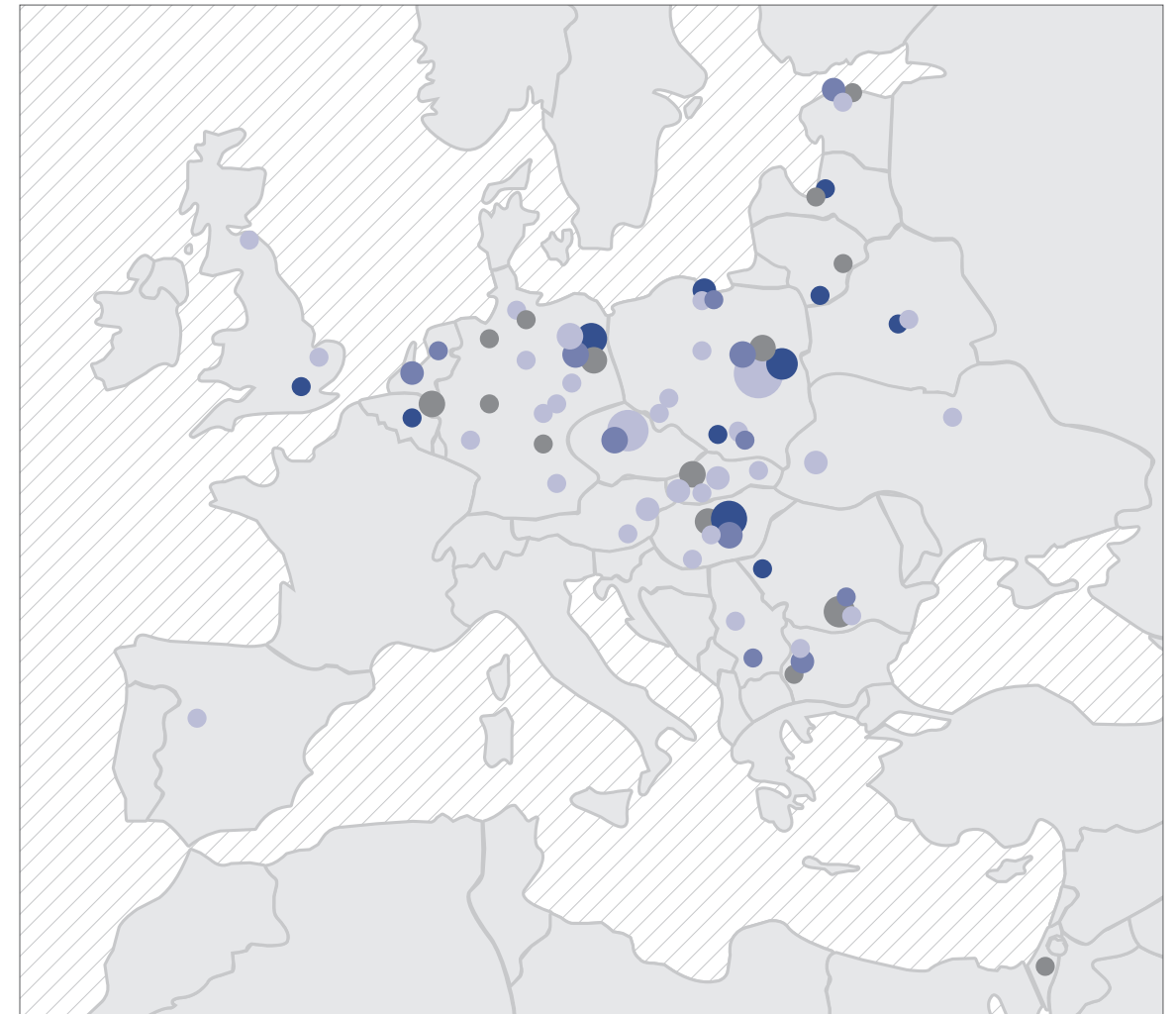
University of Prishtina, *Kosovo*

University of St Andrews, *Scotland*

Union of Victims' Associations of Communist Tyranny, *Berlin, Germany*

## V

Vačlav Havel Library, *Prague, Czech Republic*



● Archives and Museums ● NGOs ● Scientific and Educational Centers ● Institutions

Visegrad Fund, *Bratislava, Slovakia*

Visegrad Insight, *Warsaw, Poland*

## Y

Yad Vashem: The Holocaust Martyrs' and Heroes' Remembrance Authority, *Jerusalem, Israel*

## Z

Znak, *Kraków, Poland*

# assemblies

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Assemblies in April 2015

## 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.**



### **Professor Jan Rydel**

*Chairman of the ENRS Steering Committee*

POLAND

Historian, researcher concerned with 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* (first pub. 2000, German edition 2003). Until 2010, a researcher and professor at Jagiellonian University, currently professor at the Pedagogical University of Cracow. Between 2001 and 2005 he headed the Office of Culture, Science and Information of the Polish Embassy in Berlin. Since 2008, 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 Ondrej Krajňák**

SLOVAKIA

Film director; since 2013 chairman of the board of the Nation's Memory Institute. He obtained his doctorate in journalism from the John Paul II Catholic University in Lublin. Since 2004 he has been head of the History Department at the Nation's Memory Institute, where he has created an audiovisual archive. In communist times Dr Krajňák participated in the opposition activity of the underground church. He is a member of the Slovak Confederation of Political Prisoners and a member of the Council for Science, Education and Culture of the Conference of Slovak Bishops.



### Professor Attila Pók

HUNGARY

*Till February 2015; from March 2015 in the ENRS Advisory Board*

Deputy director in the Institute of History, Research Centre for the Humanities and member of the Executive Presidium of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. He has served as the deputy chairman of the Academy's History Commission. He teaches at the Institute of European Studies in Vienna and has been a visiting history professor at Columbia University. His scholarly interests include: European and Hungarian politics, the intellectual history of the 19th and 20th centuries, 19th- and 20th-century European historical writing, the theory and methodology of history, and the history of nationalism. Member of the ENRS Steering Committee till February 2015. From March 2015 member of the ENRS Advisory Board.



### Professor Matthias Weber

GERMANY

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 (BKGE) 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 have been 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 of the social and cultural history of Eastern Europe.



### Dr Florin Abraham

ROMANIA

Historian, member of the board of the National Council for the Study of Securitate Archives (CNSAS); senior researcher within the National Institute for the Study of Totalitarianism; lecturer in Political Science in the Faculty of Communication, National School of Political Science and Public Administration (NSPSPA). Florin Abraham was designated as the member of the ENRS Steering Committee after Romania joined the ENRS in 2014. He is the author of *Provocari epistemologice ale totalitarismului. O metodologie a studiului regimurilor comuniste (Epistemological challenges of totalitarianism. A methodology for studying communist regimes)*, Muzeul National al Literaturii Romane Publishing House, Bucharest, 2013.



### Dr Iván Bába

HUNGARY

*From March 2015*

Hungarian diplomat, journalist, political scientist and academic teacher. Dr Bába is a graduate in English Philology from the Comenius University in Bratislava and in Hungarian Philology from the Loránd Eötvös University in Budapest. He has worked as a journalist for the Madách Publishing House in Bratislava and the Hungarian Radio in Budapest. In the 1980s, Dr Bába collaborated with such periodicals as *Nagyvilág*, *Dátum* and *Magyarok* as well as the Polish monthly *Literatura na Świecie*. From 1990 to 1994, he was director and then deputy Secretary of State in the Hungarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. He was the Hungarian Ambassador in Poland (1998–2000) and Secretary of State in charge of Public Administration in the Hungarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (2010–14). Currently, Dr Ivan Bába is a lecturer at the Károli Gáspár University of the Reformed Church in Hungary. In March 2015 Dr Ivan Bába was appointed as a member of the ENRS Steering Committee.

**Its members are 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 principal responsibility of the Advisory Board is to comment on the general directions of ENRS medium- and long-term development and to represent the Network in its member countries and elsewhere.**



## **Dr Ján Čarnogurský**

*Chairman of the ENRS Advisory Board*

SLOVAKIA

Law graduate and politician, between 1970 and 1981 an active attorney-in-law defending persons in political trials. He was banned from legal practice by the communist regime. In the 1980s he supported the Czechoslovakian opposition movement with legal advice and was active in the secret life of the Slovak Church. From 1989 to 1990 he was First Deputy Prime Minister of Czechoslovakia, later co-founder and Chairman of the Christian Democratic Movement of Slovakia, Deputy Prime Minister of Slovakia and 1991–92 Prime Minister. From 1998 to 2002 he was Minister of Justice of Slovakia.



## **Professor Jerzy Buzek**

POLAND

Professor of technical sciences and politician. After graduating from the Silesian University of Technology, he worked as a scientist at the Polish Academy of Sciences. In the 1980s he was one of the leading activists of the Solidarity movement, later member of the Solidarity Electoral Action and in 1997–2001 Prime Minister of Poland. In 1998 he began accession negotiations with the European Union and in 1999 took Poland into NATO. Since 2004 he has been a member of the European Parliament, serving as president of the European Parliament in 2009–12. His current political affiliation is Civic Platform, which is a part of the European People's Party. He holds honorary doctorates from the universities in Dortmund and Seoul. In 2012 Professor Buzek was awarded with the Order of the White Eagle.



## **Dr Stephan Eisel**

GERMANY

Studied political science, history and music; from 1983 to 1992 he was a speech writer for Chancellor Helmut Kohl 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; from 2007 to 2009 he was a member of the Bundestag; since 2008 he has been a member of the board of the Jewish Museum in Berlin. Since 2010 he has been the director for the Projects 'Internet and Democracy' and 'Civil Participation' at the Konrad Adenauer Foundation. He is a member of several editorial boards and editor of internet blogs. His publications include books on democracy, the internet, politics, music and Helmut Kohl.



## **Professor Josef Höchtel**

AUSTRIA

Doctor of economics, social scientist, an Austrian politician (for about 40 years) and member of the övp (Christian Democratic Party). From 1971 he worked at the University of Economics of Vienna and from 1997 in the Ministry for Education, Science and Culture (as the Special Commissioner for Bilateral and Multilateral Matters). For nearly 25 years he was a member of the Austrian Parliament (as a övp deputy) and had various chairman functions. In the övp he was a spokesman for educational politics, human rights and sport. For many years he was a member of the Party's Executive Committee. He served as Vice President of the European Union of Christian Democratic Workers and President of the Austrian League for Human Rights. Professor Höchtel is the President of the Austrian Society for Better International Understanding.



## **Professor András Masát**

HUNGARY

*Till February 2015*

University professor of German and Scandinavian Literature, from 1970 until 1980 assistant professor at József Attila University and from 1980 at the Eötvös Loránd University, where he served as deputy dean, vice rector and head of the Scandinavian Department. Professor Masát is a rector of the Andrassy Gyula German-speaking University in Budapest and a professor of applied cultural sciences. He is a member of several associations and editorial boards. Member of the Academic Council till February 2015



### 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 ambassador to the UN, France and UNESCO. After serving as foreign minister of Latvia (2001–4), she was appointed the first Latvian commissioner of the European Union in 2004. Since 2009 she is a member of the European Parliament, where among other duties she is chair of the Reconciliation of European Histories Group. Sandra Kalniete has written several books including *With Dance shoes in Siberian Snows*, translated into many languages. The book was published in Polish in 2015. Sandra Kalniete joined the ENRS Advisory Board in January 2013.



### Markus Meckel

GERMANY

Theologian and politician. He was involved in the opposition in the German Democratic Republic and co-founded the Social Democratic Party in the GDR in 1989. In 1990, after free elections, he served as foreign minister of the GDR. As a member of the German Bundestag (1990–2009), he focused on European politics, security issues and German-Polish relations. He was vice-spokesman of the SPD for foreign policy until 2009, and spokesman of the SPD parliamentary group in two commissions dealing with the SED dictatorship and its consequences. He was a chairman of the German-Polish Parliamentary Group (1994–2009) and head of the German Parliamentary Delegation to NATO and its vice president. He is chairman of the Council of the Foundation for the Reappraisal of the SED Dictatorship (a body he initiated) and a member of the advisory board of the Federal Authority for the Processing of GDR State Intelligence Files/bstU. He is the German co-chairman of the Council of the Foundation for German-Polish Cooperation. In 2013 he was elected the President of the German War Graves Commission.



### Professor Krzysztof Pomian

POLAND

Philosopher and essayist. From 1952 he studied and worked at the University of Warsaw. After being dismissed in 1968 he emigrated to France, where since 1984 he has been a professor at the National Centre for Scientific Research (CNRS). Since 1999 he has been a professor of history at the University in Toruń and, since 2001 he has been academic director of the Museum of Europe in Brussels. He holds an honorary doctorate from UMCS University in Lublin (2003) and from the University of Geneva (2005).



### Professor László Szarka

HUNGARY

Historian. After studying philosophy at Comenius University in Bratislava, Professor Szarka worked at the Slovak Academy of Sciences, before moving to the Hungarian Academy of Sciences in Budapest in 1977, 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 was appointed Dean of the Faculty of Teacher Training of János Selye University in Komárno, Slovakia.



### Dr Zoltán Maruzsa

HUNGARY

From March 2015

Dr Maruzsa is a historian, political scientist, expert in German, and since 2012 Hungarian Deputy State Secretary for Higher Education in the Ministry of Human Capacities. He collaborated with such schools as Eötvös József College and Eötvös Loránd University. His research interests include the history of Germany and Austria during the Cold War and the general history of the 20th century. In March 2015 Dr Zoltán Maruzsa was appointed as a member of the ENRS Advisory Board.



# Academic Council

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



## Professor Csaba G. Kiss

Chairman of the Academic Council

HUNGARY

Political scientist, historian of culture and literature, and comparatist in Central European literatures and in myths and national symbols in literature, currently lecturer at the University of Warsaw (Department of Hungarian Studies). In 1987 he co-founded the Hungarian Democratic Forum, later becoming its vice-president (1990) and board member (1989-93). He is a member of joint Polish-Hungarian and Slovak-Hungarian commissions of historians, guest lecturer at the universities of Zagreb, Nitra, Prague, and Warsaw.



## Professor Marek Kornat

POLAND

Historian, since 2000 he has been employed at the Institute of History of the Polish Academy of Sciences, where from 2011 he has headed the Department of Totalitarian Systems and the History of the Second World War. He is currently a professor at the Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński University in Warsaw. Professor Kornat is editor of the volume of Polish diplomatic documents from 1938, the author of Polish Soviet studies and three monographs on Polish interwar foreign policy (*Poland of 1939 and the Ribbentrop-Molotov Pact*, 2002; *Policy of Equilibrium 1934-1939*, 2007; *Polen zwischen Hitler und Stalin. Studien zur polnischen Außenpolitik in der Zwischenkriegszeit*, 2012).



## Professor Róbert Letz

SLOVAKIA

Historian, professor at Comenius University in Bratislava specialising in the 20th-century history of culture, politics and religion of Slovakia. After graduation he initially worked for the Slovak Academy of Sciences (1991-92), but since 1992 has taught at Comenius University in Bratislava, where he is currently head of the History Department. He qualified for the Faculty of Arts, University of Trnava in 1997. He specialises in the cultural, political and religious history of Slovakia in the 20th century.



## Dr Ondrej Podolec

SLOVAKIA

Historian and lawyer. He is director of research at the Nation's Memory Institute, an assistant professor at the Faculty of Law, Comenius University in Bratislava, and a member of the Slovak National Committee of Historians. Between 1999 and 2007 he was a researcher at the Institute of History of the Slovak Academy of Sciences. Dr Podolec specialises in the history of Slovakia in the 20th century, focusing on the Second World War period, as well as persecution of various groups of citizens under the communist regime. His research interests also include the history of law and public administration.



## Professor Peter Haslinger

GERMANY

Historian, an expert of Slavic and Hungarian studies. Since 2007 he has worked as director of the Herder-Institute 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 Kolleg 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 bicentennial of Wrocław University. The most significant publications include: *Nation and Territory in Polish-Czech Discourse 1880-1938*, *Hundred Years of Neighbourhood. The Relations Between Austria and Hungary in 1895-1994*, *The Hungarian Revisionism and the Burgenland*.



### **Professor Dariusz Stola**

POLAND

Historian, professor at the Institute of Political Studies, Polish Academy of Sciences, and at Collegium Civitas, a fellow at the University of Warsaw Centre for Migration Research. He has served on the boards of several Polish and international institutions for education and research in contemporary history, including the Ludwig Boltzmann Institute for European History in Vienna, History Meeting House and Karta Foundation in Warsaw. Since March 2014 he has been the director of the Museum of the History of Polish Jews.



### **Professor Stefan Troebst**

GERMANY

Historian and Slavist. He was assistant and associate professor of history at the Free University in Berlin (1984–92), member of the OSCE missions to Macedonia and Moldova (1992–95), and founding director of the Danish-German European Centre for Minority Issues (ECMI) in Flensburg (1996–98). Since 1999 he has been the professor of East European Cultural Studies at the University of Leipzig and deputy director of the Leipzig Centre for the History and Culture of East Central Europe (GWZO).



### **Dr Oldřich Tůma**

THE CZECH REPUBLIC

Director of the Institute of Contemporary History at the Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic. Dr Tůma is 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 the mechanisms of their functioning. 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. Dr Oldřich Tůma joined the ENRS Academic Council in January 2013.

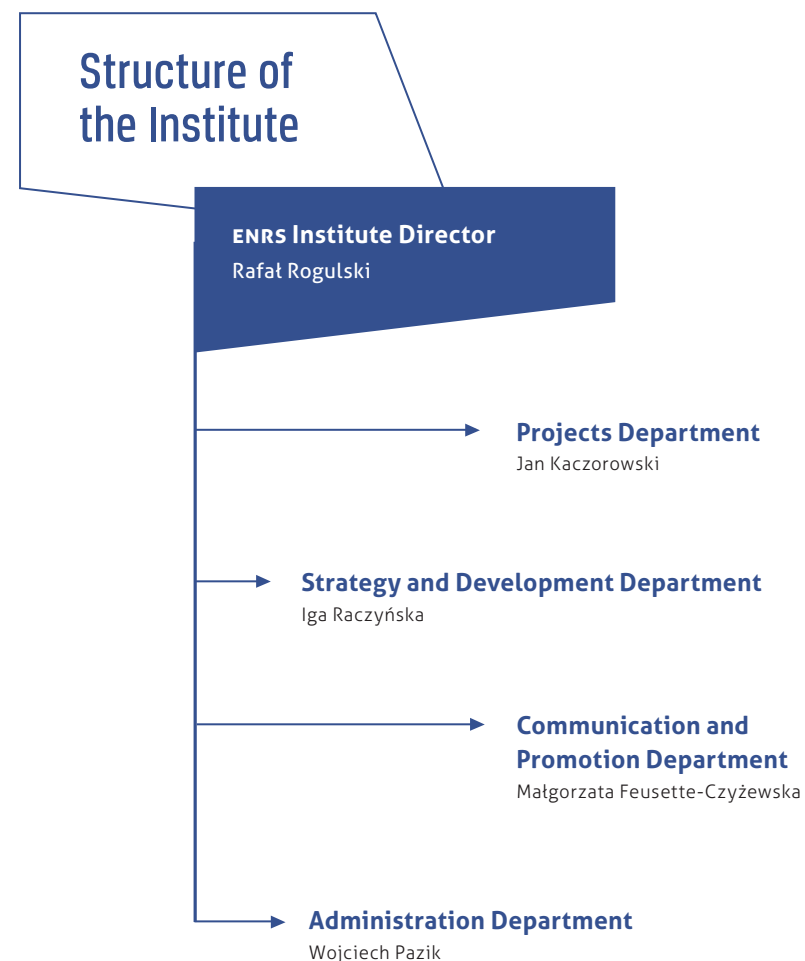
# European Network Remembrance and Solidarity

The office of the ENRS is based in Warsaw. It was created to coordinate ENRS activities and implement its projects. From 2010 to 2014, as Secretariat of the ENRS, it was affiliated with Poland's National Centre for Culture. In early 2015, the Polish Minister of Culture and National Heritage, Professor Małgorzata Omilanowska appointed a new independent cultural institution called the Institute of European Network Remembrance and Solidarity.



**Rafał Rogulski**  
*ENRS Institute Director*  
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Cultural and political scientist at the Universities of Wrocław and Marburg; Executive MBA programme, Polish Academy of Sciences in Warsaw. He was an assistant and then advisor to Professor Władysław Bartoszewski, first at the Polish Robert Schuman Foundation and at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (1998–2001), and later at the Chancellery of the Polish Prime Minister (2008–12). From 2001 to 2005 he was secretary of the Culture Department at the Polish Embassy in Berlin. In the late 1990s Rafał Rogulski worked as a journalist for the daily *Życie* and bimonthly *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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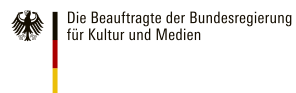
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Małgorzata Jurko

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