

# ENRS

EUROPEAN NETWORK  
REMEMBRANCE AND SOLIDARITY

Activities 2015/2016



EUROPEAN NETWORK  
REMEMBRANCE AND SOLIDARITY

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March 2016

**IN ORDER TO REMEMBER AND COMMEMORATE THE PAST** in the European spirit of reconciliation and solidarity between people all over the continent, we need to deal with our common history. This is why the European Network Remembrance and Solidarity (ENRS) was founded. As an initiative dedicated to analysis, documentation and dissemination of knowledge relating to the history of the 20th century in Europe, the ENRS has been active in the field of historical memory for more than ten years. It undertakes projects to promote cultural education, academic research and the use of art to shape history.

The 20th century was a tragic period in the world's history, a century in which people died, lost their homes and suffered under dictatorships; cities and cultural goods were destroyed, and borders between countries were redrawn. During the last decade, the number of people who remember this time, who have survived the Second World War, experienced the unprecedented crimes connected with the War and later with communist dictatorship has declined. This generation of witnesses will vanish in the near future. The younger generation is lucky to learn in retrospect – maybe in history lessons, in memorials or museums – about life under communism, and about the time of the division of Europe, or what the terms 'Cold War' or 'Iron Curtain' are about. Only the middle-aged and older generations still remember the terrible border that divided Europe until 1989, and the violence and the crimes connected with that period.

The memories of the generations are changing and consequently the work of the ENRS is developing too. Therefore we address our programmes to all people interested in history. We

focus on the dialogue between countries and nationalities and are especially engaged in reaching the younger generations. In 2016 we are supporting various projects and meetings of young people from different countries in order to link the history of Europe's nations and to contribute to the development of a European culture of remembrance.

The ENRS also takes advantage of anniversaries connected with the history of the 20th century to conduct relevant activities and projects. Anniversaries provide us with occasions to recall historic events and to explore their meaning for now and the future. In 2015 we remembered events that took place 70 years ago – the liberation of German Nazi concentration camps and the end of the Second World War. In 2016 we will commemorate the year 1956, the very serious attempt to overturn Soviet control of the eastern part of Central Europe.

However, the past also includes 20th-century experiences that gave us hope and confidence. The years 1945 and 1956 stand for the pursuance of freedom and democracy, both of which are also in a way the beginning of a long road to the liberation of Central and Eastern European countries. But even today values such as freedom and democracy are still not universal, and war is again a tragic experience in Europe. That is why these values still are worth advocating, while the history of the difficult past should be remembered, discussed and taught in order to avoid the repetition of mistakes – especially nowadays, when Europe faces complex questions connected with its identity and future as well as the conflicts around the EU borders. A confrontation with history can also provide a solid basis for discussing recent challenges brought about by the immigration of refugees to Europe.

The ENRS is organised by the Ministers of Culture from Germany, Hungary, Poland, Romania and Slovakia, who are 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 about the dreadful consequences of ideological blindness, intolerance and expansionist politics. Historical turning points clearly demonstrate how much we should prize the values of freedom-oriented societies. They should help us to realise how important it is to prevent conflicts based on issues related to history and to make Europe more united, cohesive and better prepared to meet new challenges.

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Rafat Rogulski  
ENRS Institute Director

March 2016

**IT IS MY HONOUR TO PRESENT** the latest edition of the ENRS catalogue, which describes our activities in 2015 and summarises our goals and the main projects undertaken in 2016.

The ENRS is guided by the statement that history and remembrance are the foundations of our heritage and identity. However, we are also aware that historical memory varies widely between nations, and will never be viewed and evaluated in the same way by everyone. That is why the Network creates opportunities for comparing and contrasting national images of history. On the basis of a difficult, sometimes painful dialogue, we strive to allow different outlooks and perspectives to complement each other in order to create a complex and – if possible – coherent picture.

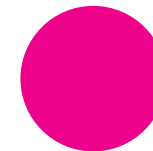
As the generation of early 20th-century history witnesses slowly diminishes, it is particularly important to pass on the knowledge and memory of the past to succeeding generations. We ask ourselves such questions as how can we foster a dialogue about history among the younger generations of Europeans? How can we engage those who are indifferent? How can we make sure that tragic events from the past do not ever happen again? And last, but not least, how can we learn from history and help solve both the problems, both new and old, that we face today and ensure the safety of our children and grandchildren?

Although the answers are not easy to find, we strongly believe that participants of our educational projects, which in 2015 and 2016 formed a particularly significant part of ENRS's activities, learn, remember and disseminate knowledge about history. The ENRS strives to find effective means to encourage Europeans to learn about the past through organising meetings, workshops

and internet activities. We believe that thanks to the experience and reflections gained during these projects, participants are in a better position to make crucial decisions relating to their present and future lives.

The ENRS would not exist without the support and help from the ministers responsible for culture in the member countries. I would like to express my gratitude for the guidance and commitment of Professor Piotr Gliński, Minister of Culture and National Heritage, Deputy Prime Minister of the Republic of Poland; Professor Monika Grütters, Federal Government Commissioner for Culture and the Media in Germany; Zoltán Balog, Minister of Human Resources in Hungary; Vlad Alexandrescu, Minister of Culture in Romania and Marek Maďarič, Minister of Culture in Slovakia. I would also like to extend my thanks to all the partner institutions that support the activities of the Network.





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# A brief history of the Network

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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 the 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, while Albania joined this group in September 2015. The interest of the observer countries is now growing and the ENRS has already organised a couple of projects with these states (e.g. the European Remembrance Symposium in Prague in 2014 and Vienna in 2015). 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 fall of communism in East-Central Europe swung open the doors for a new approach to 20th-century 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

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





Dr. Burkhard Olschowsky (ENRS) and Ljubica Spaskovska (University of Exeter) – *Genealogies of memory* 2014 *Voloreici occatio cum et deliquibus, inctem fuga. Porrumqui aut premo comnis aut elitatem*

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.

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



Gentjana Sula, Deputy Minister of Social Welfare and Youth of Albania, member of the ENRS Advisory Board and Prof. Attila Pók, Chairman of the ENRS Academic Council – ENRS Assemblies Meeting, December 2015

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 ministers of culture 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. In 2015 Romania joined the structure and today representatives of five countries as well as those of the Czech Republic, Austria, Latvia and Albania sit on the Assemblies – the ENRS Advisory Board and the Academic Council. The Steering Committee, composed of delegates of the ministers 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 (President of the Council for the Protection of Struggle and Martyrdom Sites) and in cooperation with the other members of the ENRS.

The first events included the international conference 'Sites of Memory in East-Central Europe. Experiences of the Past and Perspectives' held in the 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, south-western Poland) and in Berlin about 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 steps were made to establish the ENRS Secretariat. This was interrupted in April 2010 by the tragic deaths of Andrzej Przewoźnik and Polish Deputy Minister Tomasz Merta in an aeroplane crash near Smolensk. Both were inspirators and supporters of the Network. Having decided to continue their work, the Secretariat of the ENRS resumed its activities in Warsaw in late spring 2010. Since then it has implemented more than 100 academic, educational and promotional projects. In Bucharest, on 28 May 2014, the Ministers of Culture of Romania and Poland, Hunor Kelemen and Bogdan Zdrojewski, along with the representatives of Germany, Slovakia and Hungary, signed an appendix





Romania joins the ENRS in 2014, from the left: 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

to the founding declaration of the ENRS. With this document Romania became a fully pledged member of the ENRS. The accession of Romania is the first extension of the Network since its establishment. In 2016 the members of the Steering Committee are: Professor Jan Rydel (Chair; Poland), Dr Florin Abraham (Romania), Dr Ondrej Krajňák (Slovakia), Dr Réka Földváryné Kiss (Hungary) and Professor Matthias Weber (Germany).

# Thematic priorities

## 1. Remembrance and commemoration genealogies

In the 19th century and in the first half of the 20th century, the countries of Eastern Europe were very diverse in terms of ethnicity and religion. This meant the processes of modernisation and the creation of nation states took place later than in Western Europe, and in a sense 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.

## 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 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 the German Nazi concentration and extermination camp, Auschwitz-Birkenau, 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



Freedom Express. Roads to 1989. East-Central Europe 1939-1989, exhibition in Vienna

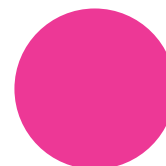
again.' A generation at the end of the War – the meagre number of survivors of the concentration camps, together with all those who can still remember the German Nazi reign of terror and the crimes committed in the name of National Socialism (Nazism) – is becoming steadily smaller. This generation will 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 and sees these as a main area 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



Soviet War Memorial in Vienna



crimes and the crimes of Stalinism are fundamentally different phenomena, which cannot be compared, they should all find an appropriate space within the memory of 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 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.

The background is a solid blue color. It features several thin, white, straight lines that intersect to form a geometric pattern. One line is vertical, another is horizontal, and several others are diagonal, creating a series of triangles and quadrilaterals across the frame.

projects

memory  
dialogue  
remembrance  
education  
commemoration  
academic  
research  
cooperation  
20th-century  
history  
historical  
awareness

# European Remembrance Symposium

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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 annually by the ENRS together with the European Solidarity Centre in Gdańsk and the Federal Foundation for the Reappraisal of the SED Dictatorship.

The symposium in 2015 was entitled 'Remembrance of the Second World War 70 Years After. Winners, Losers, Perpetrators, Victims, Bystanders' and took place from 11 to 13 May 2015 in the Diplomatic Academy in Vienna, where over 200 representatives of 120 worldwide talked about the memory of the Second World War and all those who took part in it. This symposium was organised in cooperation with the Ludwig Boltzmann Institute for Research on War Consequences, the Foundation for the Memorial to the Murdered Jews of Europe, the European Solidarity Centre and the Federal Foundation for the Reappraisal of the SED Dictatorship.

The fifth European Remembrance Symposium will take place from 24 to 26 May 2016 in Budapest and will be dedicated to the year 1956, to the context, impacts and remembrance of this special moment in European history. This time participants will be confronted with the questions of what Stalinism and de-Stalinisation in Eastern Europe was like and why it differed so much from country to country. Much attention will be given to the description of societies in Eastern Europe under communist rule and the techniques that communist regimes used for handling crises in their countries.







European Remembrance Symposium (Vienna 2015),  
Prof. Richard Overv, University of Exeter





European Remembrance Symposium (Vienna 2015), Monica Bohm-Duchen, Anda Rottenberg

European Remembrance Symposium (Vienna 2015), from the top left: Dr Karen S. Franklin, Prof. Jan Rydel, Dr Heinz Fisher, Federal President of the Republic of Austria

The symposium will allow participants to investigate the direct and indirect consequences of 1956, including retribution, emigration and various forms of repression.

Both short- and long-term impacts will be discussed, including 'refining' of communist dominance post-1956. This may encompass methods that dictators used to enforce power and to mobilise people for an apparently better future as well as to ensure popular obedience, such as using threats of Soviet invasion, law as a tool of subordination and keeping religious groups and institutions under surveillance.

The contemporary meaning and the legacy of 1956 will also be considered. Participants will analyse the influence of 1956 on present-day art, literature, film, political culture and historical memory. The fifth European Remembrance Symposium is organised in cooperation with the Hungarian Committee of National Remembrance, the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, the European Solidarity Centre and the Federal Foundation for the Re-appraisal 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
- **Remembrance of the Second World War 70 Years After. Winners, Losers, Perpetrators, Victims, Bystanders**  
Vienna, Austria, 11–13 May 2015

European Remembrance Symposium, Vienna 2015



# Genealogies of Memory in Central and Eastern Europe

'The Genealogies of Memory' project was initiated by the ENRS in 2011 as a result of the growing interest in social memory in Central and Eastern Europe and in other parts of the world. The project aims to facilitate academic exchange among Central and Eastern European scholars and to promote the study of memory among the international academic community.

International conferences organised within the project gather interdisciplinary memory scholars and offer them the opportunity to present to a broader audience the latest research on remembrance and oblivion in different societies.

In 2015 the ENRS invited authors to discuss their book that summarises the first years of the project, *Memory and Change in Europe. Eastern Perspectives* (Berghahn Books, New York and Oxford, 2015), as well as the current state of research on memory and the future development of the field. The meeting was opened by Professor Andrzej Nowak together with Professor Stefan Troebst. Among the participants were Professor Kaja Kaźmierska, Professor Joanna Michlic and Dr Tatiana Zhurzenko. The debate was also joined by memory practitioners who tried to answer the question of how academic research relates to social and political activities related to memory: Dr Łukasz Kamiński (Institute of National Remembrance, Poland), Dr Stephan Eisel (Konrad Adenauer Foundation, Germany), Professor Jan Rydel (Chair of the ENRS Steering Committee) and Dr Réka Földvárné Kiss (Hungarian Committee of National Remembrance). The second part of the meeting was a practical



Genealogies of Memory, December 2015

session in which participants considered possible future topics for memory studies and proposed ideas for common international projects and activities.

In 2016 the conference 'Regions of Memory II: Memory Regions as Discourse and Imagination' took place from 17 to 19 March. This conference aimed to revisit the way memory can be structured into regions, an issue that was discussed at an earlier conference within the series in 2012, with a view to gaining further insights into the construction of memory regions. As in the first installment of 'Regions of Memory', the 2016 meeting sought out points of comparison and contact between Eastern Europe with other regions of Europe, the Middle East, Asia, Africa and the Americas. 'Keynote lectures were given by Ann Rigney and Derek Sayer; Slawomir Kapralski, Jie-Hyun Lim, Kate McGregor, Magdalena Saryusz-Wolska and Aline Sierp were also among the invited speakers.



Prof. Jie-Hyun Lim (Sogang University), Genealogies of Memory, March 2016

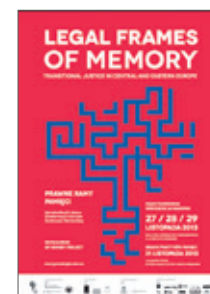
*The conference that we are taking part in is one of the best opportunities to discuss these old but sometimes still ongoing stereotypes and to present different perspectives and these should be discussed in order to understand each other better.*

**Professor Andrzej Nowak**, the ENRS Academic Council

*[. . .] the use of historical past, the use of memory – the use in a good sense – and to share our experience in that field is a very crucial question, especially nowadays, because memory is not only a question of history but also a question of identity.*

**Dr Reka Földvárné Kiss**, the ENRS Steering Committee

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



*I have come to realise that people mostly behave themselves in the context of memory and not in the context of historiography so what we professional historians can do is to contribute a little bit to the development of common memory.*

**Dr Oldřich Tůma**, the ENRS Academic Council

*The results of such meetings are books, publications, other conferences and research projects. Everything that we create later on has its beginning in meetings like this.*

**Dr Małgorzata Pakier**, a member of the Conference Committee of the Genealogies of Memory Project

## 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
- **2014** Collective vs. Collected Memories. 1989–91 from an Oral History Perspective
- **2015** Memory and Change in Europe. Eastern Perspectives

memory  
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# International Holocaust Remembrance Day, January 27

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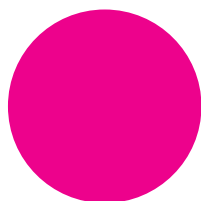
On 27 January, International Holocaust Remembrance Day is commemorated on the anniversary of the liberation of the Auschwitz-Birkenau German Nazi concentration camp. The day was designated as such by the United Nations General Assembly in 2005 in order to make future generations sensitive to the tragedy of the Holocaust and in such way to prevent any future acts of genocide. The Auschwitz-Birkenau German Nazi concentration camp witnessed the carnage of at least one million Hungarian, Polish, French, Czech, Slovak and Greek Jews as well as those from other countries, and approximately 120,000 other prisoners (Poles, Roma, Soviet captives and others). Numerous countries have introduced a day of remembrance as a solemn reminder of the Holocaust. The mode and content of the commemoration will probably vary from country to country, reflecting the fact that the experiences of liberation in 1945 varied across the continent.



In 2016, on this occasion, the ENRS and the House of the Wannsee Conference prepared a brief animated film entitled *Memento*, directed by the Hungarian author Zoltán Szilágyi Varga. The film was shown in January 2016 on European TV channels, websites and social media worldwide.

The 30-second film based on charcoal drawings recalls one of the most tragic events in human history.





As its director, Zoltán Szilágyi Varga, says when trying to grapple with the Holocaust 'we stand uncomprehending before human nature's distortion, despite all our research, the number of victims counted and an exact description of events'. The film evokes symbolism that is easily recognised by Europeans: cattle railway cars, railway tracks, paper snippets or abandoned flats. Yet it shows them from a child's perspective, thereby posing the question of whether it is possible to comprehend such a tragedy and stressing the need to uphold the memory of those days. The ENRS hopes that with its emotional message the film *Memento* will inspire our societies to reflect on history and its consequences.

More information on the International Holocaust Remembrance Day and the film *Memento* is available on [www.enrs.eu/january27](http://www.enrs.eu/january27)

[. . .] 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.

From the UN resolution

# 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 the 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 badge 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.

Each year the ENRS produces postcards embellished with different photographs of victims of Nazi concentration camps, death camps, the Soviet Gulag and Soviet prisons, each of them stigmatised with prisoner identification numbers.





European Day of Remembrance for Victims of Totalitarian Regimes, Warsaw, 23 August 2015

Witold Pilecki, Cardinal Iuliu Hossu and Count Gyula Batthyány are among them. 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 European Union. 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 2015 the event took place in Tallin, Estonia, while in 2016 it will be held in Bratislava.

*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.*

**Warsaw Declaration on the occasion of the European Day of Remembrance for Victims of Totalitarian Regimes,**  
23 August 2011

*On this pan-European day of remembrance for victims of totalitarian regimes, we commemorate all victims of those regimes. We must stand together against totalitarianism, no matter on what ideological basis and in whatever form it is expressed.*

*The education system's task is to promote historical justice and provide the younger generation with adequate knowledge about the ideologically motivated genocides and crimes against humanity committed in the past, as well as their causes. [ . . . ] Genocide and crimes against humanity are crimes that do not expire.*

**Joint statement of the Conference for the Day of Remembrance for Victims of Crimes Committed by Totalitarian Regimes,**  
23 August 2015, Tallin, Estonia



memory  
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# Sound in the Silence

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'Sound in the Silence' is an interdisciplinary remembrance project dedicated to school-aged teenagers from different countries. Each edition focuses on a specific location and the 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) and in 2015 the project focused on the Polish city Gdańsk and its surroundings.

The project reaches young people through using various artistic forms. Young participants visit memory sites, meet the witnesses of history and then transform the emotions evoked by these encounters into an artistic performance supervised and directed by coordinators – artists from different countries and experts on different genres of art.

**Being emotionally moved by the history,  
young people can express their feelings through  
music, dance, theatre or pieces of creative writing.**

The aim of the project is also to find new ways of looking at the history of Europe, different nations, states, regions and of transferring the past into our present lives. During the project young people are introduced to one another's culture, history and identity. Through creative workshops, they express how the tour and discussions have broadened their understanding not only of the past but also of the representatives of different nations, their foreign partners in the project.





Sound in the Silence. Gdańsk. September 2015



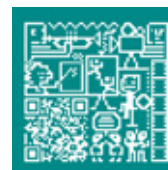


Sound in the  
Silence - Gdańsk,  
Westerplatte, Sztutowo,  
September 2015



**In September 2015 young people from three countries: Germany, Hungary and Poland met in Gdańsk, a city with a complex history, to engage in a dialogue with each other and with the past.** They concentrated on the multicultural history of the area, on the different regional diversities and the area's history. Participants visited and worked in Gdańsk and Stutthof, a former Nazi German concentration camp, while the final performance took place in Sopot, part of a Tri-city (along with Gdańsk and Gdynia) in Poland.

**In 2016 young students from Germany, Hungary, Poland and Slovakia will spend three days in Auschwitz,** the former Nazi German concentration camp, where they will take part in workshops, learn about the camp and find out about the stories of all the brave people who tried to escape – those who succeeded and those who failed. Among others, participants will hear the stories about the actor and film-maker August Kowalczyk; Witold Pilecki, a Polish soldier, wartime hero and the author of an Allied intelligence report on Auschwitz and the Holocaust; and Rudolf Vrba and Alfred Wetzler, Slovak Jews and the authors of the 32-page Vrba-Wetzler Report, which saved the lives of thousands of Jews from Budapest. During following days participants will travel to Slovakia and spend the rest of the project in the mountains concentrating on emotions, feelings and thoughts that the camp has evoked. They will experience the silence and peace of nature, recalling the escapes and reading excerpts from the accounts of prisoners, thereby commemorating all the prisoners of the camp and their fate. Participants will prepare the final project during the artistic workshops in the mountains and in Žilina in Slovakia at the Stanica cultural centre.



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



# In Between?

'In Between? Searching for local histories in European borderlands' is a new educational project that starts in April 2016. The spring part embraces four areas of Europe: Bukovina, spreading between Ukraine and Romania, multicultural Transylvania with a sizeable Hungarian minority, Hrušov and Veľký Krtíš on the border between Slovakia and Hungary and last but not least the Lubuskie Region, a borderland between Poland and Germany.

**'In Between?' aims at encouraging a new generation of Europeans to explore 20th-century history through talking to those who have experienced it.**

Following the project formula, groups of young people go to some of Europe's culturally most interesting border regions in order to meet local residents and help them systematise family archives and record their memories.

Before the start of the study visits, the participants, selected by a recruitment process, take part in workshops delivered by experts in recent history, oral history, cultural anthropology and archival studies. Young people learn the art of testimony collection, interviewing and digitisation as well as the history and specific features of the regions they visit. Later on, they are divided into groups of five and go to border towns and other localities to carry out the tasks.

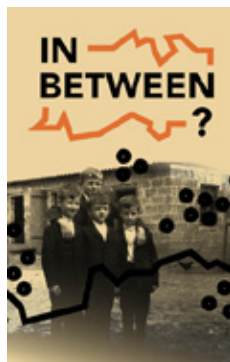
While searching for local personal stories that make up the multicultural landscape of the selected regions, the participants become familiar with the tools and methods for exploring



Dr. Burkhard Olschowsky (ENRS) and Ljubica Spaskovska (University of Exeter) –  
Genealogies of memory 2014 *Voloreici occatio cum et deliquibus, inctem fuga.*  
*Porrumqui aut premo comnis aut elitatem*

and documenting the past. By means of photography, material scanning, sound recording and video, they collect photographs, letters, documents and other pieces testifying to the daily life of the communities.

The project offers participants an opportunity not just to develop their competences in terms of historical and ethnographic field studies but also to improve their knowledge of historical processes in 20th-century Europe. Recorded in family photographs and as stories, the documentary material collected during the project will reflect the historically and culturally complex past of different European regions. This will become the theme of a closing conference. The event to be held in Warsaw in December 2016 will feature debates with cultural anthropologists, historians and oral history researchers and will sum up two parts of the project – the current one – and the second one, which is planned for this autumn on the following borders: German/Polish/Czech, Austrian/Slovenian, French/German, Hungary/Croatia and Slovak/Ukrainian.



# Hi-story lessons

Teaching and learning about  
20th-century European history

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'Hi-story lessons. Teaching and learning about 20th-century Europe' is a multilingual educational project dedicated to teachers, professors, pupils and educational specialists, interested in the history of Central European countries. The aim of the project is to create an e-space to help teach and develop learning processes of complex historical events and phenomena. It will offer not only basic information but also in-depth, detailed descriptions and materials. The project will:

- help teachers in preparing interesting lessons, which can be adjusted to the current educational programme in each of the countries involved in the project
- help pupils to understand 20th-century history better through the use of modern internet tools
- present history in an innovative and engaging way
- create new tools to teach history
- create open educational resources relating to 20th-century history in Europe.

The basic content of the website will depend on the core curriculum from a given country and will be presented with the help of infographics, historical sources, video footages, descriptions, cartoons and animated maps, which can help in the educational process of groups and individuals. The project starts in 2016 and will be continued and developed over the following years.



# Freedom Express exhibition

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The Freedom Express campaign started in September 2014 with 20 young Europeans going on a study trip. They visited six countries of the former Eastern bloc and commemorated the 25th anniversary of the fall of communism in Europe. Time was spent in meetings and workshops, discussing and exchanging opinions. Participants of the project had a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity to meet the witnesses of history and to experience the atmosphere of the late 1980s.

The exhibition entitled *Roads to 1989. East-Central Europe 1939–1989* was a continuation of the campaign. It 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 in Budapest, Vienna, Bucharest and Bratislava. In 2016 it will continue its journey through Europe with presentation in Cracow and Prague.



*Roads to 1989* explores the question of what connects and divides the way events that preceded the fall of communism in Central and Eastern Europe are remembered.





Freedom Express. Roads to 1989. East-Central Europe 1939-1989, exhibition in Vienna, August 2015





BUDAPEST

Freedom Express. Roads to 1989. East-Central Europe 1939-1989, exhibition in Budapest, June, July 2015

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 have managed to distill them in the concise but evocative language of the exhibition. 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 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.

## European tour of the exhibition 2016

— **Budapest**, Hungarian National Museum, 2 June – 9 July

*The duty of those who survived the dictatorship is to keep the memory of the difficult past and pass it on to the next generations. This is our moral obligation.*

**Zoltán Balog**, Hungarian Minister of Human Resources

*The fundamental objective of the Freedom Express campaign, initiated by the ENRS, is to create a common narrative of European history. This dialogue supports our identity, giving future generations the chance to avoid the mistakes of the past.*

**Roman Kowalski**, Ambassador of Poland in Hungary

*The idea of freedom and democracy must remain our compass.*

**Lieslore Cyrus**, Ambassador of the German Federal Republic in Hungary

— **Vienna**, Karlsplatz, 13 August – 4 September:

*The idea for this exhibition stems from the belief that reflection on the 1989 transition in individual states becomes fuller and deeper when viewed in a 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.*

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



VIENNA

Freedom Express. Roads to 1989. East-Central Europe 1939-1989, exhibition in Vienna, August 2015





BUCHAREST

Freedom Express. Roads to 1989. East-Central Europe 1939-1989, exhibition in Bucharest

#### — Bucharest, University Square, 14–31 October

*The exhibition shows pictures of the process through which a series of European countries regained their freedom and dignity from the communist regime. It aims at raising public awareness regarding the negative effects of the dictatorships before 1989 and to introduce the younger generation to the importance of freedom, so that we can appreciate its benefits. We need more examples like the exhibition we are opening today in order to show people what has happened in the past, so that everybody can learn and see the difference between good and bad, suffering and well-being, right and wrong.*

**Irina Cajal-Marin**, Secretary of State for the Ministry of Culture

*The organisers of the exhibition could not have chosen a better place in Bucharest to present this exhibition. University Square has been and still is a place with a special meaning in Romania's history – a symbol for freedom in Romania.*

**Werner Hans Lauk**, Ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany in Romania



BRATISLAVA

Freedom Express. Roads to 1989. East-Central Europe 1939-1989, exhibition opening in Bratislava, Branislav Borovský and Ján Figel', 9 November 2015

#### — Bratislava, Milan Rastislav Štefánik Square, 9–21 November

*Freedom is a special gift, which cannot be taken for granted. This exhibition commemorates times when there was no freedom. I am very thankful to the organisers for bringing the exhibition here to Bratislava. Where there is remembrance, there is respect, where there is respect, there is gratefulness, where there is gratefulness, there is responsibility. Responsibility is the response to this gift of freedom.*

**Ján Figel'**, Deputy Chairman of the National Council of the Slovak Republic

*The Danube River, which is just behind us, divided Europe in the same way as the Berlin Wall did for many years. This exhibition shows the faces of people who fought for the end of such divisions, for freedom. This is thanks to them, that the Wall and the Iron Curtain have disappeared. We are showing this exhibition in Bratislava in the hope that it will be visited by many young people who need to be reminded about those difficult times.*

**Dr Ondrej Krajčák**, Chair of the Board of Directors of the Slovak Nation's Memory Institute and a member of the ENRS Steering Committee



# Research

memory  
dialogue  
remembrance  
education  
commemoration  
academic  
research  
cooperation  
20th-century  
history  
historical  
awareness

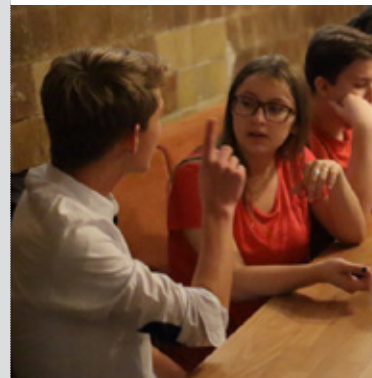
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## Young people and totalitarianism: an international study of young people's knowledge and attitudes

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?

Over 25 years after the fall of communism in Europe, research activities were commissioned by the ENRS aiming to define how totalitarianisms are perceived by contemporary young people from seven European countries (Austria, Czech Republic, Germany, Poland, Romania, Slovakia and Hungary). Four focus-group interviews were conducted in each of the countries involved in the project.

The first part of the research showed an evident lack of clarity in identifying the reasons for the birth of totalitarianisms as well as confusion with key terms and notions relating to this area.



- As regards historical knowledge, Polish young people achieved the top general score (70 per cent), followed by young Czechs (68.6 per cent) and Austrians (64.5 per cent). At the same time, young Hungarians and Germans had the lowest scores (45.2 and 50 per cent, respectively).
- Currently, young people tend to oppose totalitarianism (79 per cent). Still as many as nearly 10 per cent of young people have no specific opinion in that regard and 3 per cent would even be ready to support totalitarian power. Close observation is recommended in the case of Slovak and Romanian young people: as many as 8.6 per cent of Slovaks declare support for totalitarian authority, with half of this group wishing to support its political activities.
- The results of the research show that young people are quite pragmatic when indicating which potential manifestations of totalitarianism they would most willingly protest against, i.e. the ban on the freedom to travel (average score 4.36 per cent), taking away one's property (4.24 per cent) and restricting freedom of speech and expression (4.22 per cent).

In 2016 the ENRS assisted by a team of political scientists and sociologists from Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński University in Warsaw (headed by Rev. Professor Piotr Mazurkiewicz) are drafting a report from the pilot phase of that research effort.

# Publications

## Remembrance and Solidarity Studies in 20th-century European History

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 of Munich, Germany; Professor Róbert Letz, Department of History, Comenius University Bratislava, Slovakia; Dr Árpád Hornják, Faculty of Humanities, Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Institute of History, University

Promotional materials and publications of the ENRS



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:

- *Remembering 20th-century History*, December 2012
- *First World War Centenary*, March 2014
- *The Legacy of 1989*, June 2014
- *The Memory of Economic Crisis*, December 2015

The latest publication is devoted to the memory of economic crises in the 20th century. As they usually have no clear anniversary dates, these crises are less likely to be commemorated. However, recessions, famines or hyperinflation also have a hold on popular memory.

*Readers will note that for the most part, the authors in this volume consider quite proximate responses to or framing of a crisis. This is a necessary first step, to see crises as not simply an economic phenomenon or as a challenge to political leaders, but as events with powerful socio-cultural consequences. This raises the question, though, of how these crises work over longer periods of time, of a generation or more.*

**Professor Padraic Kenney**, Indiana University, Editor's Preface

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

All issues are available on [www.enrs.eu/studies](http://www.enrs.eu/studies)

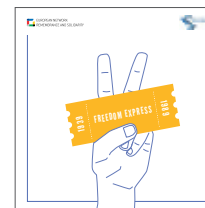


## With Dance Shoes in Siberian Snows

Sandra Kalniete

The book is a memoir of the author's family banishment from Latvia to Siberia. The author, a Latvian politician and diplomat, was born in Siberia, where her parents had been exiled. When she was five, the family could finally return to Latvia. The family history remained unknown, no questions were ever asked. Only in the 1980s did Kalniete start her journey into the past, searching for the truth hidden by fear, trauma and Soviet propaganda. The book was a best-seller in Latvia and has been translated into more than 13 languages, including French, German, Italian, Japanese and Arabic.

The Polish translation of the book was published in 2015 by Znak, a publishing house, in cooperation with the ENRS. Talks by Sandra Kalniete took place on 22 June in Warsaw and on 23 June in Kraków.



## With Dance Shoes in Siberian Snows

Sandra Kalniete

The publication describes the Freedom Express campaign which was the ENRS's major project of 2014, organised in order to commemorate the 25th anniversary of the fall of communism in Europe. It started with 20 young Europeans going on a study trip. The aim of the study trip was 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. The publication also describes the open-air exhibition *Roads to 1989. East-Central Europe 1939-1989*, which documents the complicated process through which our part of Europe regained its freedom from communist dictatorship.



memory  
dialogue  
remembrance  
education  
commemoration  
academic  
research  
cooperation  
20th-century  
history  
historical  
awareness

## Other projects

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### Festival of Freedom

Slovakia, November 2015

The Freedom Festival in Slovakia is an annual event that includes film screenings, discussions, stage performances and exhibitions. The main topic of the festival differs each year, but is always connected with the 20th-century history of our region. In recent years the event has gradually become an internationally recognised multi-genre one-week festival for the general public, concluding with a ceremony on the last day, during which outstanding personalities are rewarded for their achievements and moral stance. The festival programme ends with a discussion where opinions and views on the past can be exchanged. The festival is organised by the 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.

### Leaflets about totalitarianisms

The Nation's Memory Institute in cooperation with the ENRS publishes leaflets aimed to remind the younger generation about the consequences of totalitarian regimes. The target group for the project consists of students from primary and secondary schools; the leaflets are in Slovak and the English language.

## Vanished places – reception and memory of sites of totalitarian violence

Poland, March 2015

The 13th East–West European Memorial Meeting in Krzyżowa/Kreisau took place on 25–28 March 2015. The conference was focused on sites that were heavily affected by totalitarian systems and the First and Second World Wars. The organisers invited historians, professionals from museums and memorials to encourage interdisciplinary discussion.

## Smolensk Portraits

An exhibition in Piłsudski Square in Warsaw, Poland, April 2015

The ENRS supported the presentation of the temporary outdoor exhibition by the Polish History Museum commemorating the presidential jetliner crash at Smolensk in 2010. It was opened on 10 April 2015 in Warsaw. *Smolensk Portraits* presented images and brief biographies of the 96 persons who died in the crash.

## From the poison cabinets of communism

Methodological questions on working with surveillance files in South-eastern and Central Europe, Germany, April 2015

The conference took place on 28–30 April 2015 in Berlin and was organised by the Institute for German Literature at the Humboldt University of Berlin and the Institute for German Culture and History in South-east Europe associated with the Ludwig Maximilian University of Munich. It aimed to critically take stock of the research into questions on minorities based on the secret-service documents of the communist regime in South-eastern and Central Europe.

## Oral history in Central-Eastern Europe: current research areas, challenges and specificity

Poland, September 2015

The ENRS helped organise the conference that took place on 17–18 September 2015 in Łódź. It was focused on the specificity of oral history in Central and Eastern Europe. The scholars

considered whether oral history in Central and Eastern Europe required a particular and unique methodology and sensibility in comparison to its Western equivalent.

## Reconciliation in progress . . . the Roman Catholic Church and German-Polish relations after 1945 exhibition

Germany and Poland, November 2015

The exhibition – prepared by the Remembrance and Future Centre and the Maximilian Kolbe Foundation – was simultaneously presented from 18 November 2015 in Wrocław (Old Town Hall) and Berlin (Crown Prince's Palace), exactly 50 years after the famous pastoral letter was sent by Polish bishops of the Roman Catholic Church to their German counterparts ('We forgive and ask for forgiveness').

## Suits and Sweaters, the documentary film about the Freedom and Peace movement in Poland

*Suits and Sweaters* is a polyphonic story of a group of pacifists and anti-communists united 30 years ago by their opposition to military service and their love of freedom.

The film *Suits and Sweaters* is steeped in a climate of satire and the upcoming Solidarity carnival of 1989. Recollections of the movement's activists are illustrated by archival material, live performances of the Orange Alternative – an underground movement strongly influenced by Dadaism and surrealism – excerpts from the official newsreel and amateur recordings unpublished up until now. The film also shows links between the Freedom and Peace (Wolność i Pokój) movement with peace movements developing in the 1980s in other countries of the Eastern Bloc and Western Europe, invoking, among other things, words by activists from the former Czechoslovakia, Germany or the UK.

# ENRS websites



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

The main website of the ENRS provides the User with a number of interesting historical articles in different languages, video recordings, photographs and information about the institution and its activities in the field of 20th-century history and commemoration. It also has a dedicated space where you can sign up and become part of a networking platform which has a database of institutions, a project database and a calendar of the events organised by similar institutions.

## Social media

Follow ENRS on Facebook and Twitter to find out all about ENRS's activities, and keep up to date with important anniversaries and other events related to our areas of interest.

Visit [www.facebook.com/enrs.eu](https://www.facebook.com/enrs.eu),  
[www.facebook.com/genealogies.of.memory](https://www.facebook.com/genealogies.of.memory)  
and [twitter.com/enrs\\_eu](https://twitter.com/enrs_eu)





The background is a solid blue color. Overlaid on this are several thin, light blue lines that intersect to form a geometric pattern. There is a vertical line, a horizontal line, and several diagonal lines that create a series of triangles and quadrilaterals across the frame.

networking  
partnership

IF

20th-century  
history is your  
passion

you want to  
share **your**  
projects  
or experience  
with the world

you want to look  
for **partners** or  
new contacts

you want to  
**stay updated**

# JOIN THE NETWORK



## WE OFFER

**e-platform**  
for exchange of  
information about  
projects

**list of institutions**  
and organisations  
  
**newsletter**

**calendar of events**  
(anniversaries,  
conferences,  
workshops)

## List of institutions cooperating with the ENRS

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <p><b>A</b> Auschwitz-Birkenau Memorial and Museum<br/>Oświęcim, Poland</p> <p>Association of Creative Initiatives 'ę'<br/>Warsaw, Poland</p> <p>ARCUB – Romanian Culture Centre<br/>Bucharest, Romania</p>   | <p>Centre for Political Analysis of the University of Warsaw<br/>Poland</p> <p>Centre for Research on the Liberation Movement<br/>Lviv, Ukraine</p> <p>Citizens' Initiative for the Dismantling of the Soviet Army Monument in Sofia<br/>Bulgaria</p>  |
| <p><b>B</b> The Baltic Initiative and Network Babes-Bolyai University<br/>Cluj-Napoca, Romania</p> <p>Brücke/Most-Zentrum<br/>Dresden, Germany</p> <p>The Foundation for the Memorial to the Murdered Jews of Europe<br/>Berlin, Germany</p>  | <p>Civic Academy Foundation – Sighet Memorial to the Victims of Communism<br/>Bucharest, Romania</p> <p>College of Europe<br/>Warsaw, Poland</p> <p>Collegium Carolinum<br/>Munich, Germany</p>  |
| <p><b>C</b> Centre for Citizenship Education<br/>Warsaw, Poland</p> <p>Centro Documental de la Memoria Histórica<br/>Salamanca, Spain</p> <p>Centre for Advanced Study<br/>Sofia, Bulgaria</p> <p>Centre for the History and Culture of East Central Europe<br/>Leipzig, Germany</p> <p>Centre for Historical Research of the Polish Academy of Sciences<br/>Berlin, Germany</p> <p>Centre for Polish-Russian Dialogue and Understanding<br/>Warsaw, Poland</p> | <p>Committee of National Remembrance<br/>Budapest, Hungary</p> <p>Council for the Protection of Struggle and Martyrdom Sites<br/>Warsaw, Poland</p> <p><b>D</b> Deutsches Polen-Institut<br/>Darmstadt, Germany</p> <p>Diplomatic Academy of Vienna<br/>Austria</p> <p><b>E</b> Estonian Institute of Historical Memory<br/>Tallin, Estonia</p> <p>European Commission – the Europe for Citizens Programme<br/>Brussels, Belgium</p> |



**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

**Ukrainian- Polish Foundation 'Ukraińsko-Polska Fundacja im. Marty Wiekciej'**

**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**  
Toruń, Poland

**History Meeting House**  
Warsaw, Poland

**Poland Hannah Arendt Center**  
Sofia, Bulgaria

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

**Holocaust Memorial Center**  
Budapest, Hungary

**Hungarian National Museum**  
Budapest, Hungary

**House of European History**  
Brussels, Belgium

**The House of the Wannsee Conference**  
Berlin, Germany

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

**I Imperial War Museum**  
London, United Kingdom

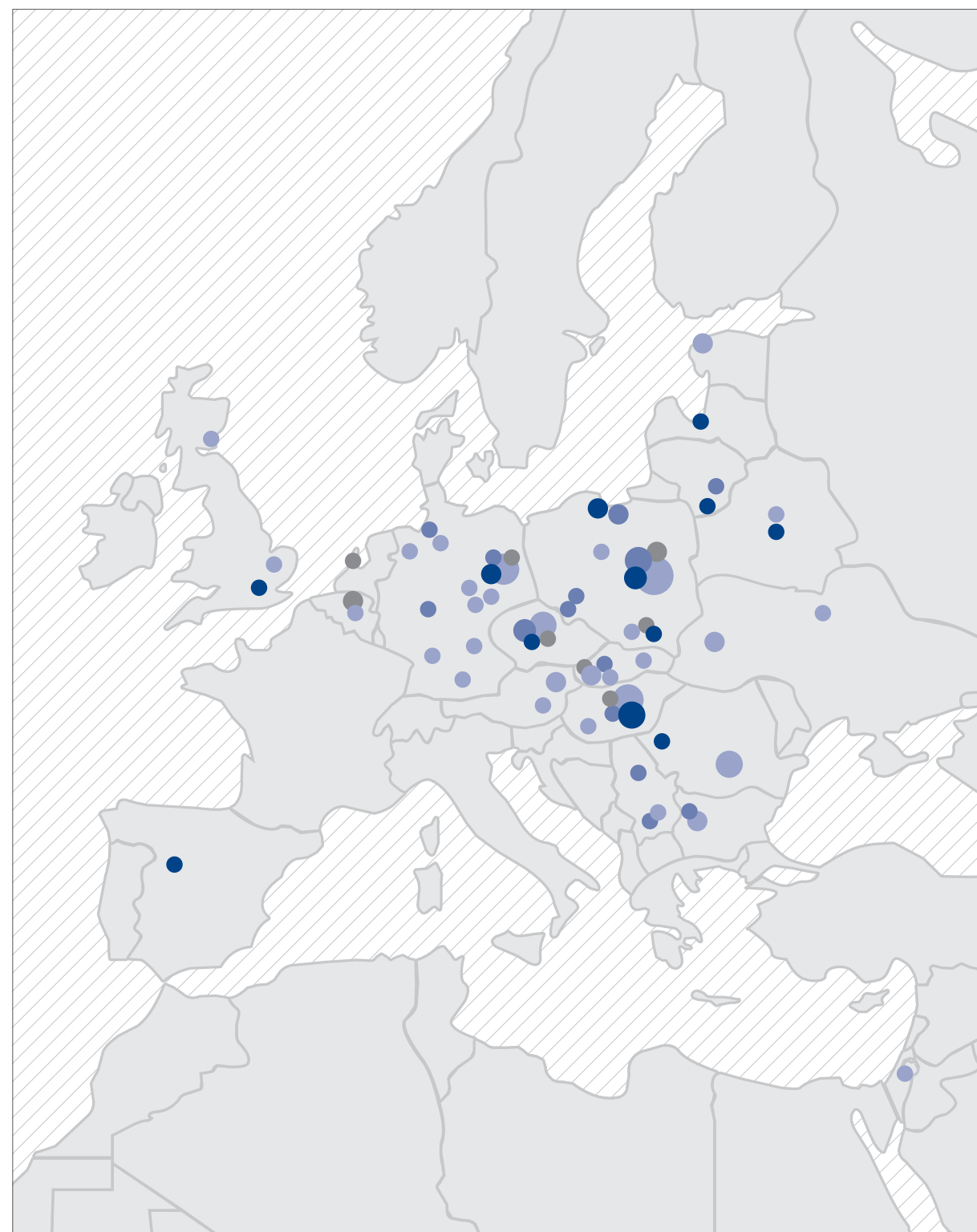
**Imre Kertesz College**  
Jena, Germany

**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



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

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** The Main Synagogue of Bukovyna named after Israel and Zelda Mayberg  
Chernivtsi, Ukraine

Martin Luther University of Halle-Wittenberg  
Germany

Memorial Museum of the 1989 Revolution in Timișoara  
Romania

Ministries of Culture of Poland Slovakia, Romania

Ministry of Human Capacities  
Budapest, Hungary

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

Matej Bel University  
Banská Bystrica, Slovakia

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

Museum Ziemi Lubuskiej in Zielona Góra  
Poland

MOTTE Cultural Center  
Hamburg, Germany

**N** National Audiovisual Institute  
Warsaw, Poland

National Archives of Hungary  
Budapest, Hungary

National Digital Archives  
Warsaw, Poland

National Center for Culture  
Warsaw, Poland

National Council for the Study of Securitate Archives  
Bucharest, Romania

National Institute for the Study of Totalitarianism  
Bucharest, Romania

National Museum of Art of Romania  
Bucharest

Nation's Memory Institute  
Bratislava, Slovakia

Nordost-Institut  
Lüneburg, Germany

**P** Pavol-Jozef Šafárik University  
Košice, Slovakia

Post Bellum  
Prague, Czech Republic

Polish Association in Storozhyniets  
Ukraine

Post Bellum Foundation in Prague  
Czech Republic

POLIN Museum of the History of Polish Jews  
Warsaw, Poland

**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

Romanian Cultural Centre

**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

University of Zielona Góra  
Poland

**V** Vaclav Havel Library  
Prague, Czech Republic

Visegrad Fund  
Bratislava, Slovakia

Visegrad Insight  
Warsaw, Poland

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

Yuriy Fedkovych Chernivtsi National University  
Chernivtsi, Ukraine

**Z** Znak  
Kraków, Poland

The background is a solid blue color. Overlaid on this are several thin, white, straight lines that intersect to form a geometric pattern. One line is vertical, extending from the top to the bottom of the frame. Another line is horizontal, extending from the left to the right. There are also several diagonal lines that cross the frame at various angles, creating a series of triangles and other geometric shapes. The word "assemblies" is written in a white, sans-serif font in the upper right quadrant of the image.

assemblies

# Steering Committee

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



## Professor Jan Rydel

CHAIRMAN OF THE ENRS STEERING COMMITTEE

POLAND

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



## Dr Réka Földváryné Kiss

HUNGARY

Réka Földváryné Kiss, PhD (2009), is a historian, the Chair of the Hungarian Committee of National Remembrance and the mother of two children. She studied in Hungary, Denmark and Scotland. Later, from 2000 to 2014, she worked for the Institute of Ethnology, Research Centre for the Humanities at the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, where she became senior research fellow in 2012. Földváryné Kiss was elected Chair of the Committee of National Remembrance by the National Assembly of Hungary on 3 February 2014. As guest lecturer, she took part in the Historical Anthropology Programme of the Department of Cultural History of the Faculty of Humanities at Eötvös Loránd University in Budapest. She has also worked for the Department of Contemporary History and at the PhD School of European Ethnology.

Földváryné Kiss's main research areas are relations between the Church and the Hungarian State during the communist period, retaliations and political trials after the Hungarian Revolution of 1956 and social history post 1945. She is author, co-author and editor of 10 books and some 80 scientific articles.

Földváryné Kiss is a member of the ENRS Steering Committee and coordinates the Hungarian party in the ENRS.



## Dr Ondrej Krajňák

SLOVAKIA

Ondrej Krajňák is a film director and since 2013 has chaired 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 Matthias Weber

GERMANY

Matthias Weber is a historian and German studies scholar. Since May 2004 he has served as the Director of the Federal Institute for Culture and History of the Germans in Eastern Europe in Oldenburg. He was awarded his *post-doctoral* degree in Contemporary and German Regional History by the University of Oldenburg. Since 1999 he has been an associate professor. His main areas of research have been in 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 the research of the social and cultural history of Eastern Europe.





### Dr Florin Abraham

ROMANIA

Florin Abraham is a historian, member of the board of the National Council for the Study of Securitate Archives; senior researcher within the National Institute for the Study of Totalitarianism and lecturer in Political Science in the Faculty of Communication, National School of Political Science and Public Administration. Florin Abraham was designated as a 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; National Museum of Romanian Literature Publishing House, Bucharest, 2013).

## Advisory Board



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



### Marcus Meckel

CHAIRMAN OF THE ADVISORY BOARD

GERMANY

Marcus Meckel was a theologian and politician. He was involved in the opposition in the German Democratic Republic (GDR, or Eastern Germany) and co-founded the Social Democratic Party in the GDR in 1989. In 1990, after democratic elections, he served as the 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 the 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 Chairman of the German-Polish Parliamentary Group (1994–2009) and head of the German Parliamentary Delegation to NATO and its Vice President (2000–2002). He is Chairman of the Council of the Foundation for the Reappraisal of the SED Dictatorship (a body that he initiated) and a member of the Advisory Board of the Federal Authority for the Processing of GDR State Intelligence Files. 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.



## Ján Budaj

SLOVAKIA

Ján Budaj is a politician, one of the founders of the Public against Violence movement in 1989. During communism he was an active member of the cultural and political opposition. From 1971 to 1989 he was interrogated and imprisoned many times; he was also expelled from university where he studied maths and physics and, from 1976 to 1989, he worked as a stoker. He was a co-author of the book *Bratislava/nahlas* (*Bratislava/aloud*), which was an important step against the regime in Slovakia. In November 1989 Ján Budaj became the Representative of the Public against Violence and later he was its first Chairman who led the movement to the victory in the 1990 elections.

In the years 1991–93 Ján Budaj was an independent publicist and publisher. In the 1990s he returned to politics. In 1997–98 he was one of the main organisers of the movement for Slovakia's admittance to NATO, the European Union and the defense of democracy and constitutionality. After his electoral victory in 1998 he became Chairman of the Committee for the Culture and Media (1998–2002). Later, he focused on environmental policy and, since 2006, he has worked in the municipality of Bratislava.



## Dr Stephan Eisel

GERMANY

Stephan Eisel studied political science, history and music; from 1983 to 1992 he was Chancellor Helmut Kohl's speech writer 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; from 2008 to 2014 he was a member of the board of the Jewish Museum in Berlin. Since 2010 he has been Director for the 'Internet and Democracy' and 'Civil Participation' projects 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

Josef Höchtel is a doctor of economics, social scientist, politician (for about 40 years) and member of the Christian Democratic Party (övp). 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 an 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 President of the Austrian Society for Better International Understanding.



## Sandra Kalniete

LATVIA

Sandra Kalniete was among the founders and leaders of the Popular Front of Latvia (LTF), the movement that restored Latvia's independence in 1990. Between 1993 and 2002 she served as an ambassador to the UN, France and UNESCO. After serving as Foreign Minister of Latvia (2002–4), she was appointed the first Latvian Commissioner of the European Union in 2004. Since 2009 she has been a Member of the European Parliament, where among other duties she is Chair of the Reconciliation of European Histories group. Sandra Kalniete has written several books including *With Dance Shoes in Siberian Snows* – the story of her family's exile in Siberia, which can be seen as a microcosm for the Soviet repressions endured by the Latvian people in the 20th century (see page 61).



## Robert Kostro

POLAND

Robert Kostro is a Polish historian, publicist and journalist. In the 1980s he joined the opposition movement Young Poland (*Ruch Młodej Polski*). In 1988 Kostro co-founded a conservative association called the Academic League. Between 1991 and 1994 he was a journalist for *Polish Politics*, as well as several other journals.

In 1997 Kostro was appointed Director of the Department of Foreign Relations in the Prime Minister's office. After the appointment of Kazimierz Michał Ujazdowski as Minister of Culture and National Heritage, Kostro became the head of his political cabinet. In 2001 he was appointed Deputy Director of the Adam Mickiewicz Institute. Since 2006 he has been the founding Director of the Polish History Museum.



## Dr Zoltán Maruzsa

HUNGARY

Zoltán Maruzsa is a historian, political scientist and expert in German history. From 2012 to 2015 he was the Hungarian Deputy State Secretary for Higher Education in the Ministry of Human Resources. He is now Ministerial Commissioner in the Ministry of Human Resources, responsible for higher education. Maruzsa collaborated with such schools as Eötvös József College, Baja, Hungary and Eötvös Loránd University, Budapest, Hungary. His research interests include the history of Germany and Austria during the Cold War and general 20th-century history.



## Professor László Szarka

HUNGARY

László Szarka is a historian. After studying philosophy at Comenius University in Bratislava he worked at the Slovak Academy of Sciences, before 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 has been appointed Dean of the Faculty of Teacher Training of the János Selye University in Komárno, Slovakia.



### Gentjana Sula

#### ALBANIA

Since October 2013, Gentjana Sula has been the Deputy Minister of Social Welfare and Youth of Albania. The main focus of her work is to advance policies and programmes for skills development and employment.

The government's aim is to modernise employment services, improve and increase employment activation programmes for young people, women and marginalised members of society, modernise technical and vocational education and training providers and to bring them closer to employers, as well as to improve the governance of qualifications' systems.

Sula worked as an international consultant (2013) and at the World Bank (2006–12) specialising in education-policy development and youth and gender in several countries. For UNICEF (1998–2006), she worked on child protection. Sula holds a MBA (2002) and MSc in Earth Sciences (1993) and is currently completing her doctorate in educational studies at Tirana University.



### Professor Kazimierz Michał Ujazdowski

#### POLAND

Kazimierz Michał Ujazdowski is a university professor and a conservative politician, serving as a MEP (Member of the European Parliament). He holds a PhD and a habilitation in law from the University of Łódź. He comes from a family with a long tradition in politics. Ujazdowski has taken an active role in public life from the early 1980s. He was arrested in 1982 and sentenced for the distribution of leaflets opposing Martial Law.

During his studies at the Law Faculty in Łódź, Ujazdowski joined the opposition movement Young Poland (*Ruch Młodej Polski*). He also edited a magazine *Prześwit* (Clearance) which was published and distributed secretly in the former Soviet Union. He was a MP in the I, III, IV, V, VI and VII parliamentary terms.

Between 2004 and 2005 Ujazdowski held the post of Deputy Speaker of the *Sejm* (Parliament). He was also the Minister of Culture and National Heritage twice (2000–2001 and 2005–7). While holding this office he restored State responsibility for conservation, collaborated on modern historical policy, and established the Polish History Museum and the Remembrance and Future Institute in Wrocław.

# Academic Council



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

### Professor Attila Pók

#### CHAIRMAN OF THE ENRS ACADEMIC COUNCIL

#### HUNGARY

Attila Pók is the Deputy Director of the Institute of History, the Research Centre for the Humanities at the Hungarian Academy of Sciences and a member of the Executive Presidium of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. He has served as the Deputy Chairman of the Academy's Historical Commission. Professor Pók teaches at the Institute of European Studies in Vienna and has been a visiting professor of history at Columbia University, New York. His scholarly interests include European and Hungarian politics, 19th- and 20th-century intellectual history, 19th- and 20th-century European historical writing, the theory and methodology of history and the history of nationalism.



### Professor Peter Haslinger

GERMANY

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



### Viliam Jablonický

SLOVAKIA

Viliam Jablonický is an editor, journalist, art critic and cultural historian. He graduated from the Faculty of Arts at Comenius University in Bratislava. He edited the section about culture and literature in the daily *Hlas ľudu* (The People's Voice; 1973–79), *Revue svetovej literatúry* (Review of World Literature; 1979), *Film a divadlo* (Film and theatre; 1979–91), *Slovenský denník* (Slovak diary; 1991), *Most* (The bridge; quarterly about Slovak culture, 1997–2000), *Verejná správa* (Public Report 2002–4). From 2009 to 2012 he was Secretary of the Slovak PEN Centre, long-time member of the editorial board of the journal *Svedectvo* (Testimony). He has taught the history of culture and film at schools and universities in Bratislava and Trnava. He is an author and co-author of more than forty other books about the history of cinema and art. He is the co-author of documentary films *Papierové hlavy* (Paper Heads; 1995) directed by Dušan Hanák, *Ľudia z Hauerlandu* (People of Hauerland; 1992) and *Prežili sme gulag* (We Have Survived the Gulag; 2008).



### Professor Csaba Gy. Kiss

HUNGARY

Csaba Gy. Kiss is a political scientist, cultural and literary historian and compares the literatures of Central European literatures examining the myths and national symbols in literature. He is currently a 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 a board member (1989–93). He is a member of joint Polish-Hungarian and Slovak-Hungarian Commissions of Historians and a guest lecturer at the Universities of Zagreb, Nitra, Prague and Warsaw.



### Professor Róbert Letz

SLOVAKIA

Róbert Letz is a historian and 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 he has taught at Comenius University in Bratislava, where he is currently head of the History Department. He specialises in the cultural, political and religious history of Slovakia in the 20th century.



### Professor Andrzej Nowak

POLAND

Andrzej Nowak is a Polish historian, publicist and a professor of the humanities. He is a professor at the Institute of History at Jagiellonian University and is the head of the History of Russia and USSR Section at the Institute of History at the Polish Academy of Sciences. He also heads the Section for Culture, National Identity and History Policy at the National Development Council, appointed by the Polish President Andrzej Duda.

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

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



### Professor Dariusz Stola

POLAND

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





### Professor Stefan Troebst

GERMANY

A historian and Slavist, Stefan Troebst was an assistant and associate professor of history at the Free University in Berlin (1984–92), a member of the missions of the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe to Macedonia and Moldova (1992–95), and founding Director of the **Danish-German** European Centre for Minority Issues in Flensburg (1996–98). Since 1999 he has been 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.



### Dr Oldřich Tůma

CZECH REPUBLIC

The 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 how they functioned. At the Institute of Contemporary History he has supervised numerous oral history projects that aim to reconstruct historical memory of the period after 1948 in Czechoslovakia.

# European Network Remembrance and Solidarity



### Rafał Rogulski

DIRECTOR OF THE INSTITUTE OF ENRS

POLAND

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

# Structure of the Institute

ENRS Institute Director

Rafał Rogulski

- Project and Communication  
Department  
Małgorzata Feusette-Czyżewska
- Strategy and Development  
Department  
Iga Raczyńska
- Administration Department  
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and National  
Heritage of  
the Republic  
of Poland



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