

# ENRS

EUROPEAN NETWORK  
REMEMBRANCE AND SOLIDARITY

Activities 2016/2017



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March 2017

Historical memory is a cornerstone of the identity and heritage of individuals and communities. It plays a fundamental role in shaping relationships between countries and peoples – a process even more vital in contemporary Europe undergoing social and political changes.

At the European Network Remembrance and Solidarity we believe that a joint multilateral and multi-perspective approach to our past can offer us advice on how to respond to present challenges we face as well as those yet to come. For more than ten years, the ENRS has aimed to facilitate dialogue between nations and societies by addressing its projects to all those interested in history while offering support to other research and cultural institutions dealing with the remembrance of the 20th century.

The fundamental aim of all ENRS activities is to foster knowledge of dictatorial regimes, war and oppression, and to reflect on resistance, pursuit of democracy and the respect for differences of opinion. In addressing vital and complex aspects of 20th-century European history, the ENRS seeks to be actively involved in developing a European culture of memory based on different points of view and sensitivities. We aspire to engage researchers, academics, policymakers, as well as artists, journalists and the younger generation in a quest for a better understanding of the past and present.

We hope that this catalogue inspires you to join us in this initiative.



**RAFAŁ ROGULSKI**

ENRS INSTITUTE DIRECTOR

March 2017

It is my honour to present the latest edition of the ENRS catalogue showcasing the Network's activities in 2016 and summarising plans for 2017.

Like in the previous years, our main goal remains to create an open platform for all those interested in 20th-century European history and remembrance. We continue to do so by organising annual academic and networking events, such as the European Remembrance Symposium or the 'Genealogies of Memory' conference, and by carrying out a diverse range of cultural initiatives, including the 'Sound in the Silence' educational project and the 'In Between?' study visits programme. On the basis of a difficult, sometimes painful dialogue, we strive to allow different outlooks and perspectives to complement each other to create a complex and – if possible – coherent picture.

Moreover, the ENRS seeks to further international and interdisciplinary cooperation in the field of history and memory studies. To achieve this aim, we rely on a wide variety of means, from implementing educational campaigns, disseminating information on networking and academic opportunities, to supporting scholarly research and providing help in publishing academic work.

I trust this catalogue will be an interesting read for all those wishing to learn more about our past and upcoming projects.

The ENRS would not exist without the support and help from the ministers responsible for culture in the member countries. We would like to express our 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; Ioan Vulpescu, Minister of Culture and National Identity in Romania and Marek Maďarič, Minister of Culture of the Slovak Republic. We would also like to extend our thanks to all the partner institutions that support the activities of the Network, including the International Visegrád Fund and the European Commission (Europe for Citizens Programme).

# 2017

## MAIN ACTIVITIES

International  
Holocaust  
Remembrance  
Day



See p. 16

JANUARY

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FEBRUARY

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# European Remembrance Symposium

JUNE



See p. 10

MAY

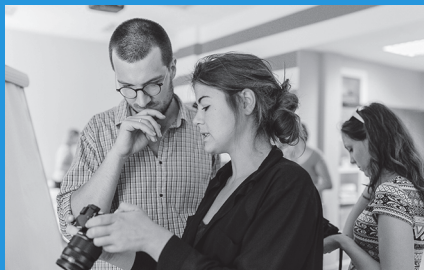
## Hi-Story Lessons – demo version



See p. 20

APRIL

MARCH



# In Between?

Summer edition

JULY

See p. 21

AUGUST

## European Day of Remembrance for the Victims of Totalitarian Regimes

See p. 16



# Sound in the Silence

See p. 17

## In Between?

Autumn edition

See p. 21



SEPTEMBER

OCTOBER

NOVEMBER

## Genealogies of Memory



See p. 24

DECEMBER

# STAY INFORMED FOLLOW US



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European Network  
Remembrance  
and Solidarity

# 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 that the processes of modernisation and the creation of nation states took place later than in Western Europe, and in a sense 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 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 steadily decreasing. As this generation will soon die out, it has become 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.

Exchanging ideas: participants of an interdisciplinary workshop on memory and remembrance





## 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 them. Although the Holocaust together with other Nazi crimes and the crimes of Stalinism are fundamentally different phenomena, which cannot be compared, they should all find an appropriate space 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.



Remembrance through experience: a tailored guided visit to the House of Terror in Budapest during the 2016 European Remembrance Symposium

## 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.







# PROJECTS

Creating a platform for understanding: Prof. Richard Overy (University of Exeter) introduces different ways to remember totalitarian regimes in Europe at the 2015 Symposium; in the background: Prof. Zdzisław Krasnodębski (University of Bremen)



## EUROPEAN REMEMBRANCE SYMPOSIUM

**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 fifth European Remembrance Symposium took place from 24 to 26 May 2016 in Budapest and was dedicated to the year 1956, to the context, impact and remembrance of this special moment in European history. The symposium allowed participants to investigate the direct and indirect consequences of 1956, including retribution, emigration and various forms of repression, as well as the influence of 1956 on present-day art, literature, film, political culture and historical memory. The event was 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 Reappraisal of the SED Dictatorship.





Reflecting on European cultures of remembrance:  
 Prof. Mark Kramer (Harvard University) discusses  
 Stalinism and de-Stalinisation in Eastern Europe at the  
 2016 Symposium; in the background: Prof. Andrzej Nowak  
 (Jagiellonian University), Norman Stone (Bilkent University)







1026  
participants  
over 5 editions

Memory on display:  
a visit to the main  
exhibition presenting  
fascist and communist  
regimes in 20th-century  
Hungary at the House  
of Terror in Budapest

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



## 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 1914–2014

Prague, the 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**

### 1956. Contexts – Impact – Remembrance

Budapest, Hungary, 24–26 May **2016**

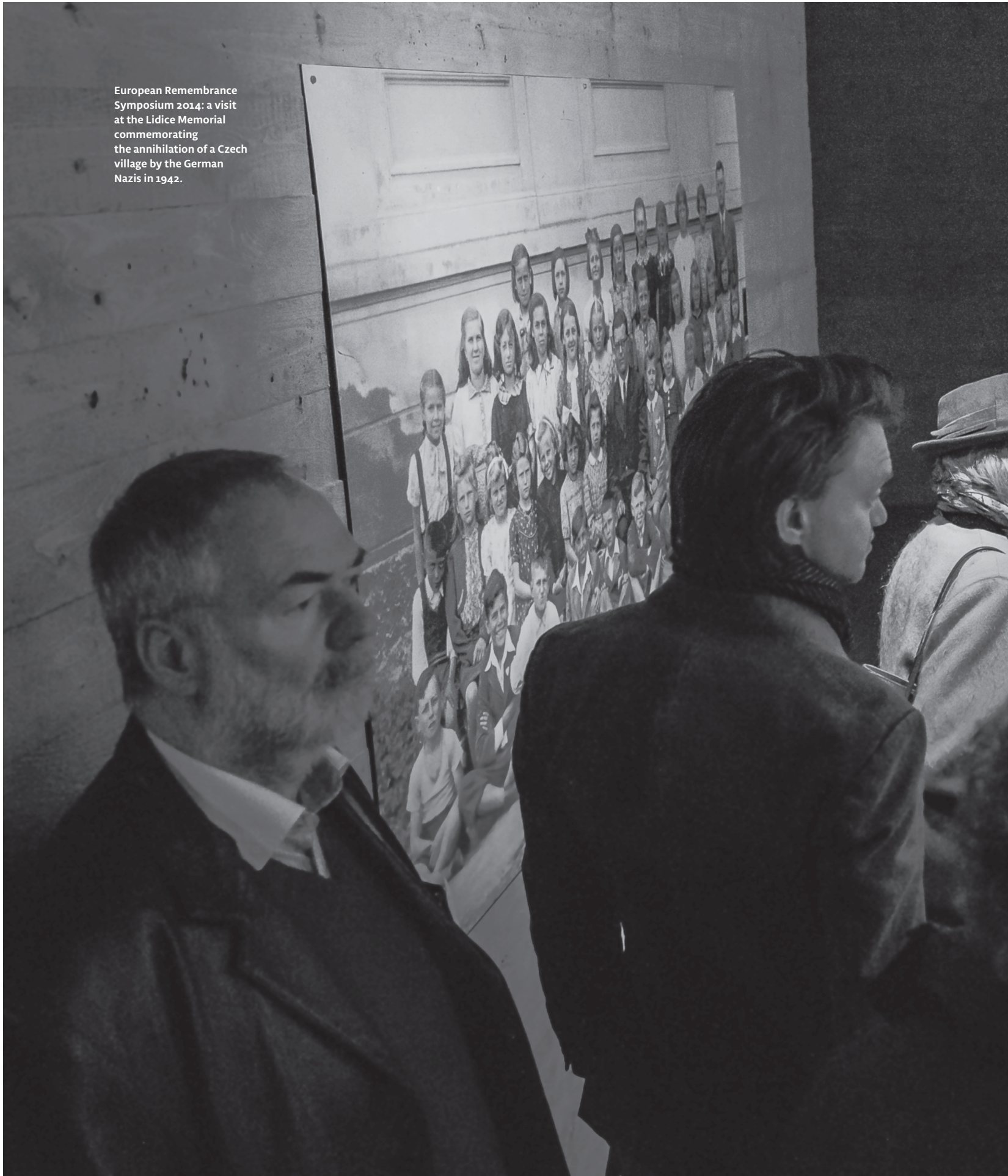
The sixth European Remembrance Symposium will take place from 6 to 8 June 2017 in Brussels. Its main theme will be violence in 20th-century European history.

The 20th century in Europe can rightly be called a 'century of violence' due to the exponential increase in the number of those who were killed, imprisoned, tortured or displaced in Europe during that century. Apart from numerous wars, including two world wars, which caused millions of deaths, modern states engaged in violence towards their own citizens. The increase of state violence weakened democracy, undermined human rights and eventually led to the creation of totalitarian regimes.

The conference will focus on the phenomenon of the involvement of states and ideologies in the widespread use of violence to enforce objectives. Within the 'facts-and-memory' approach, the ENRS would like to present the different experiences of violence within Central-Eastern and Western Europe, and ask what forms of violence are legitimate, as well as how they are remembered, taught and exhibited in both parts of Europe.



European Remembrance  
Symposium 2014: a visit  
at the Lidice Memorial  
commemorating  
the annihilation of a Czech  
village by the German  
Nazis in 1942.









## International Holocaust Remembrance Day, 27 January

**On 27 January International Holocaust Remembrance Day is commemorated on the anniversary of the liberation of the Auschwitz-Birkenau, the 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 a way to prevent any future acts of genocide. The Auschwitz-Birkenau German Nazi concentration camp witnessed the deaths 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.

For this occasion, the ENRS and the House of the Wannsee Conference in 2016 prepared a brief animated film entitled *Memento*, directed by the Hungarian author Zoltán Szilágyi Varga. The film was shown in January 2016 and 2017 on European TV channels,

websites and social media worldwide and in European cinemas and institutions.

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

History through art: Dan Wolf, the artistic director of the Sound in the Silence project, during an artistic workshop

## Remember. August 23

**The ENRS launched the 'Remember. August 23' initiative in 2013 as its contribution to the commemoration of the times of terror of Nazi and communist regimes. An important element of this campaign is a badge with a black ribbon as a symbol of remembrance. The ENRS encourages people to wear the 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.**

The European Day of Remembrance for Victims of Totalitarian Regimes 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. It called on the European Union to support, research and collect documents relating to the crimes committed by those regimes.

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. In 2016, black ribbon badges were handed out during the official 23 August commemoration, which took place in Bratislava, where the ministers of justice and representatives of institutions dealing with the memory of the history of the 20th century met. The Polish coordinator of ENRS, Professor Jan Rydel, also took part in the event. Symbolic stamps were also given to the participants of the March of Remembrance in Budapest, as well as to visitors of over thirty-four cultural institutions from ten European countries.

**If you want to join us in commemorating the victims of totalitarian regimes, please contact us at [office@enrs.eu](mailto:office@enrs.eu) to receive the black ribbon badge or download its online version at:**  
[www.enrs.eu/august23](http://www.enrs.eu/august23)








## SOUND IN THE SILENCE

**'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 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 of Gdańsk and its surroundings.**

The project reaches young people through using various artistic forms. 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, in different nations, states and regions, and of incorporating the past into our present lives.

In 2016 young students from Germany, Hungary, Poland and Slovakia spent three days in Auschwitz, the former Nazi German concentration camp, where they took part in workshops, learned about the camp and found out about the stories of all the brave people who tried to escape – those who succeeded and those





**'I found out that  
it's cool to  
work in pairs  
or in groups  
if people trust  
each other.'**

who failed. Then participants travelled to Slovakia and spent the rest of the project in the mountains exploring the emotions, feelings and thoughts that the camp had evoked. The project culminated with a final performance – in effect the work of five different artistic groups. 'This is a collaboration – of ideas, of cultures, of art forms. Collaboration occurs at different layers between the artists, students, locations, and history', explains Dan Wolf, the project's artistic director. Mixing various artistic genres (theatre, music, dance, film and visuals) participants interpreted their emotions to make a seamless presentation of their ideas and responses.


An important part of the project is to find new ways of connecting people through the shared experience of remembrance. This is why students perform in front of a live audience, inviting others to engage with the issues presented. In 2016 the final performance was held at the cultural centre of Stanica Žilina-Záriečie in Slovakia, and was followed by a discussion between the project's participants and viewers.

In 2017 the 'Sound in the Silence' will be held in Germany, in cooperation with the Ravensbrück Concentration Camp Memorial.



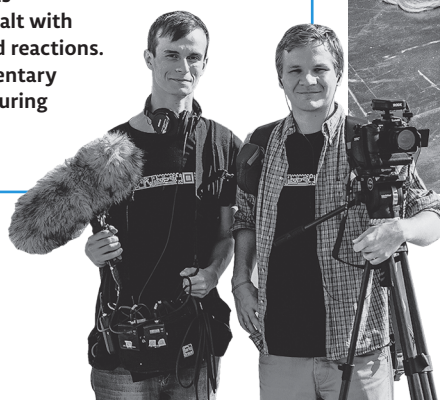


Inspiration through cooperation: preparations for the 'Sound in the Silence' final performance during artistic workshops in Terchová, Slovakia

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

## DOCUMENTARY

In 2016, by working with the Nation's Memory Institute in Slovakia, we produced a documentary about our project. We wanted to show the workshop process and how participants and workshop organisers dealt with their emotions, opinions and reactions. The premiere of the documentary took place on 8 November during the Freedom Festival.





## Hi-story lessons. Teaching and learning about 20th-century European history

'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 would 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
- show history from different perspectives
- 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.

A demo version of the platform will be available in April 2017. It will include interactive infographics relating to a timeline of each of the six countries involved (the Czech Republic, Germany, Hungary, Poland, Romania and Slovakia), a browser of the historical events adjusted for mobile devices, historical sources and descriptions that can help in the educational process of groups and individuals. The project languages are English, Czech, German, Hungarian, Polish, Romanian and Slovak.

**Engaging with young professionals: One of the 'In Between?' teams presents its findings during the conference in Warsaw**







Sharing experiences among peers: speed geeking panel on the organisation of interdisciplinary cultural projects during the 2016 'In Between?' conference

## IN BETWEEN?

**'In Between?'** is an educational project started in April 2016. Its participants are given a unique opportunity to learn how to collect and document oral stories. Gaining theoretical knowledge and interdisciplinary and practical skills, they collect audio-video recordings of individual historical narrations, as well as scans from private photographs in order to share them with museums and historical archives.

Participating students, selected in an international two-stage recruitment process, represent various fields of interests, including history, cultural anthropology, sociology, linguistics and arts, among others. First, they take part in interdisciplinary workshops, learning the basics of conducting interviews, digital video-camera operation, photography, digitalising visual materials, labelling collected materials with metadata and the necessary historical contexts. The workshops are co-organised with professionals representing the National Digital Archive and National Audiovisual Institute, among others.

After the four-day-long workshops and a split into smaller groups, they travel to borderland regions in order to speak with representatives of local communities. In 2016 the spring edition covered four areas of Europe, including Bukovina, Transylvania, Hrušov and Veľký Krtíš and the Lubuskie Region, a borderland between Poland and Germany. In the autumn edition the students visited four other locations: Uzhgorod and neighbouring villages in Transcarpathia, Pécs in the Hungarian-Croatian borderland, Graz and Bad Radkersburg in South Styria on the border between Austria and Slovenia, and Liberec, Wolimierz and Grosshennersdorf in the Czech-German-Polish borderland. In 2017 there will be eight visits to the following regions: Berlin, the Spanish-French borderland, the Polish-Lithuanian borderland, the Albanian-Greek-Macedonian borderland, the Albanian-Montenegrin borderland, Mostar in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Vojvodina in Serbia.

**Gaining new skills: interdisciplinary methodological workshops for 'In Between?' participants**







**In the field: an interview with Jan Suchaněk from Liberec, Czech Republic (above), digitisation of one of the family archives in Cluj-Napoca, Romania (below)**

**Learning together: 'In Between?' participants during interdisciplinary workshops in Warsaw (right)**







# While searching for local personal stories, the participants become familiar with methods for documenting the past.

While searching for personal local stories that make up the multicultural landscape of selected regions, participants become familiar with tools and methods for exploring and documenting the past. In each region there is a network of local historical institutions and organisations that support local coordinators and the ENRS in the development of programmes for the study visits.

During study visits participants speak to inhabitants of the selected regions who represent complex and often 'in-between' identities. Students document their memories, learning how great historical events, such as the Second World War, have influenced individual life stories, and discovering new layers of macro-historical narration. Moreover, participants take part in lectures and workshops organised by local universities, museums, historical and memorial sites. Consequently, they receive a complex, yet coherent picture of local history. While working in interdisciplinary and international teams, they learn elements of teamwork and acquire problem-solving skills as well.

After returning from study visits, participants organise collected data into folders including transcriptions of interviews, catalogues of video and audio files, pictures and scans with metadata. These catalogues are shared with historical archives and become available for educational use. Videos, edited by National Audiovisual Institute in Warsaw, are screened during the conference and then shared online with a wider audience.



# GENEALOGIES OF MEMORY IN CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE

The 'Genealogies of Memory' project was initiated by the ENRS in cooperation with Małgorzata Pakier and Joanna Wawrzyniak 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 assemble 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 2016 the conference 'Regions of Memory II: Memory Regions as Discourse and Imagination' took place from 17 to 19 March. It 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 construction of memory regions. As in the first instalment 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 invited to speak.

The theme of the sixth conference, to be held in 2017, will be memory, history and the image. The memory of different events is intensifying in the form of images, which are becoming icons of memory. Evocative images have such a power to create history and crystallise memory that they are becoming history themselves, especially when viewed by those who did not witness history directly, but are only heirs of specific postmemory. The relationship between images, history and memory is complex, and this complexity is important for anyone seeking to understand and describe the phenomenon of the individual and social memory and its participation in the process of forming an identity.

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



## 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
- 2016** Regions of Memory II. Memory Regions as Discourse and Imagination

Contributing to the field of memory studies: Prof. Ann Rigney (University of Utrecht) gives the keynote lecture during the 2016 conference (below); Dr Burkhard Olschowsky (right)







Enabling networking among academics: Prof. Jeffrey K. Olick (University of Virginia) during a break at the 'Genealogies of Memory' conference; Prof. Aline Sierp (Maastricht University) and Iga Kozłowska (Northwestern University) in the foreground



## PUBLICATIONS

### European Remembrance – lectures, discussions, commentaries, 2012–16

This publication features the most significant texts from the annual European Remembrance symposiums (2012–16) – one of the main events organised by the ENRS in Gdańsk, Berlin, Prague, Vienna and Budapest. The publication presents attempts to respond to the question whether a European remembrance community is possible, as well as a series of texts related to the downfall of communist regimes in Europe, the end of the Second World War and the events of 1956.

*The entirety constitutes a collection of reflections of outstanding intellectuals from many countries of Europe, namely persons with differing sensitivities and viewpoints on history and on the remembrance of nations in 20th-century Europe.*

Rafał Rogulski, ENRS Institute Director

*We feel that remembrance is a form of responsibility understood as a message relating to the past that helps us be more thoughtful as we build for the future.*

ENRS Steering Committee

### Europe on Trial, István Deák

In *Europe on Trial*, acclaimed historian István Deák presents the comparative history of collaboration, retribution and resistance during the Second World War. Deák explores these three themes through the Western and Eastern European countries that suffered at the hands of German military occupation. The occupied countries had to face the question of whether to cooperate with their German occupiers, try to survive the war without any political involvement or risk their lives by opposing the Nazis. The publication will be published in German in cooperation with Böhlau publishing house in the second half of 2017.

### Dictatura lui Nicolae Ceaușescu 1965–1989. Geniul Carpaților, Adam Burakowski

The overall picture of the Ceaușescu dictatorship in Romania offered by Adam Burakowski presents the brutal machinery of oppression and dictator's calculated relationships with the West in a broad historical-political framework. The Romanian translation of *Dictatura lui Nicolae Ceaușescu 1965–1989. Geniul Carpaților* [Dictatorship of Nicolae Ceaușescu, 1965–1989. The genius of the Carpathian Mountains] was published in 2016 by Polirom, a publishing house, in cooperation with the ENRS. It is the first book published in Romania to use original documents of the Embassy of the Republic of Poland in Bucharest.

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

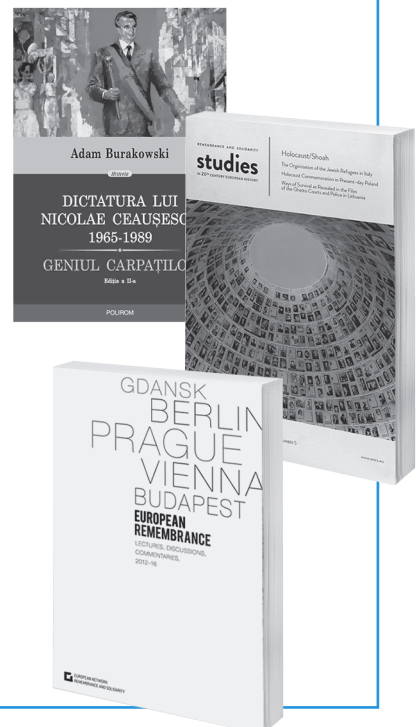
The ENRS online journal is a platform for the exchange of views between researchers dealing with Central European history. Its latest issue is devoted to the memory of Holocaust/Shoah – a turning point in history, which has aptly been called a crisis of civilisation. More than seven decades after the end of the Second World War, study and reflection on this unprecedented crime that affected not only the Jews but also the societies in which they had lived, is still a vital issue for historical learning in throughout Europe and the world.

The issue's expert editors included Dan Michman (Bar-Ilan University – the Finkler Institute of Holocaust Research, Ramat Gan, Israel; the International Institute for Holocaust Research, Yad Vashem, Jerusalem, Israel) and Matthias Weber (Federal Institute for Culture and History of the Germans in Eastern Europe, Oldenburg, Germany).

The upcoming edition of the journal will deal with violence in 20th-century European history – the main theme for the 2017 European Remembrance Symposium.

### Past issues of 'Remembrance and Solidarity Studies':

- *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
- *Holocaust/Shoah*, December 2016



# Other projects

## Guidelines for international discourse on history and memory

The ENRS, being actively involved in international discourse on history and remembrance, assumes much responsibility for structuring the debate in this field. This is why it is willing to contribute to developing a set of standards for responsible discussion of history. ENRS experts, members of the Steering Committee together with other ENRS assemblies' members, have developed 'Guidelines for international discourse on history and memory', defining rules that are worth considering when implementing historical projects. To read the guidelines and join its signatories visit: [www.enrs.eu/guidelines](http://www.enrs.eu/guidelines)



Creating a platform for understanding: the ENRS offers a range of publications on history and memory

## Suits and Sweaters 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 thirty years ago by their opposition to military service and their love of freedom. Recollections of the movement's activists are illustrated by archival material, with live performances by the Orange Alternative (an underground movement strongly influenced by dadaism and surrealism), excerpts from official newsreels 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.

## 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 English.

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

How can we protect young people from developing totalitarian ideas? In light of upcoming changes in the EU, the migration crisis and the growing sense of loss of moral values, these questions seem more important than ever. This is why the ENRS along with its partners from the Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński University in Warsaw, as well as several other European academic institutions, conducted an in-depth international study on the attitudes of young people towards totalitarian regimes. The study

focused on seven European countries: Austria, the Czech Republic, Germany, Poland, Romania, Slovakia and Hungary. The collected data clearly showed the importance and complexity of the subject matter, and how precise and cautious one must be in defining the terms and fields of research exploration. To see the theoretical framework of the research visit: [www.enrs.eu/research-youth-totalitarianisms](http://www.enrs.eu/research-youth-totalitarianisms)

## '1956 - 2016' poster exhibition

24-26 MAY 2016

On the occasion of the sixtieth anniversary of the 1956 Hungarian uprising, the ENRS invited artists from all ENRS member countries to create posters referring to events in Hungary that had a tremendous impact on the history of the entire Eastern Bloc. The exhibition was first presented within the programme of the fifth European Remembrance Symposium entitled '1956. Contexts, Impact, Remembrance' in Budapest. The artists involved were German Ralph Burkhardt, Slovakian František Guldan, Romanian Iosif Király, Hungarian Istvan Orosz and Polish Leszek Żebrowski.

## 'Poland - Hungary 1956. Context and memory' debate

13 OCTOBER 2016

The events of 1956 in Hungary and Poland showed how much people of Eastern Europe wanted to overthrow communist dictatorships. The ENRS, the History Meeting House and the Hungarian Cultural Institute in Warsaw organised a debate, which took place on 13 October 2016 in Warsaw. Guests included Dr János Latorcai, deputy speaker of the Hungarian National Assembly; Piotr Naimski, secretary of state at the Chancellery of the Prime Minister. Panelists included Dr János Tischler, director of the Hungarian Cultural Institute in Warsaw; Professor Wojciech Roszkowski, historian, Polish economist, politician and member of the European Parliament (MEP) and it was chaired by the journalist Andrzej Mietkowski.





Confronting different approaches to history in an accessible and comprehensible way: the 'Roads to 1989. East-Central Europe 1939-1989' open-air exhibition



## Freedom Festival

SLOVAKIA, 8-20 NOVEMBER 2016

The Freedom Festival in Slovakia is an annual event that includes film screenings, discussions, stage performances and exhibitions. Its main topic differs each year, but is always connected with the 20th-century history of our region. 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. In 2016 the festival took place on 8 to 20 November in Bratislava as well as in other Slovak cities, such as Púchov and Bardejov.

## Roads to 1989. East-Central Europe 1939-1989 exhibition

AUGUST, NOVEMBER, DECEMBER 2016

The exhibition entitled *Roads to 1989. East-Central Europe 1939-1989* documented the complicated process through which our part of Europe regained its freedom from communist dictatorship. It explored the question of what connects and divides the way events that preceded the fall of communism in Central and Eastern Europe are remembered. Individual parts of the exhibition were devoted to different facets of freedom: freedom of speech and expression, freedom of travel, freedom of religion and belief, economic freedom and other themes.

### European tour of the exhibition 2014-16

**Berlin**, Dorothea-Schlegel-Platz, 4-10 November 2014

**Brussels**, European Parliament, 18-22 November 2014

**Warsaw**, Krakowskie Przedmieście, 28 November - 29 December 2014

**Budapest**, Hungarian National Museum, 2 June - 9 July 2015

**Vienna**, Karlsplatz, 13 August - 4 September 2015

**Bucharest**, University Square, 14-31 October 2015

**Bratislava**, Milan Rastislav Štefánik Square, 9-21 November 2015

**Krakow**, Wolnica Square, 4-20 August 2016

**Prague**, Technická 2710/6, 26 October - 11 November 2016

**Wrocław**, Centrum Historii Zajezdnia, 16 November - 30 December 2016

**10** major European cities which hosted the 'Roads to 1989' exhibition

# A brief history of the ENRS

**At the start of the 21st century a controversy arose relating to the Second World War and its consequences. At its heart was the issue of forced migration. Much of the debate focused on how events are interpreted and remembered today, but the discussions often lost sight of the facts and were unscholarly in their approach.**

The controversy showed that despite the passage of more than fifty years and the efforts of politicians and scholars, the memory of 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 on the tragic events of the 20th century: the first step in creating an international network of 'remembrance workshops'. The workshops were designed to support and coordinate research into those difficult events as well as to commemorate them in a way that would not devalue facts but, at the same time, not hurt or discourage the dialogue's international participants.

In April 2004, after two years of discussion and consultation, official negotiations began between culture ministers and 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 the 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 2014 Romania joined the structure and today representatives of five countries as well as those of the Czech Republic, Austria, Latvia and Albania sit on the Assemblies – the ENRS Advisory Board and the Academic Council. The Steering Committee, composed of delegates of the ministers of culture (coordinators), was established as the decision-making body of the ENRS.

In 2008 the ENRS began its first activities under the guidance of the Polish coordinator, Andrzej Przewoźnik (secretary general of the Council for the Protection of Struggle and Martyrdom Sites), and in cooperation with other ENRS members.

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 (Kreissau, 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 launched 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 representatives of Germany, Slovakia and Hungary, signed an appendix to the founding declaration of the ENRS. With this document Romania became a fully fledged member of the ENRS. The accession of Romania is the first extension of the Network since its establishment.

## 2004

### START OF OFFICIAL NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN CULTURE MINISTERS AND HISTORY EXPERTS

Representatives of Austria, the Czech Republic, Germany, Hungary, Poland and Slovakia take part in the proceedings.

## MILESTONES IN THE ENRS H





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

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

Declaration of the creation of the European Network Remembrance and Solidarity

## 2005

### **SIGNING OF A DECLARATION ESTABLISHING THE ENRS**

Observer countries include the Czech Republic, Austria, Latvia and Albania.

## 2008

### **FIRST ACTIVITIES ARE BEING UNDERTAKEN BY THE ENRS**

The first events included the international conference 'Sites of Memory in East-Central Europe' and seminars in Krzyżowa and Berlin.

## 2010

### **THE FIRST ASSEMBLIES' MEETING IS HELD IN WARSAW**

The meeting leads to creation of the ENRS Warsaw Secretariat.

## 2014

### **ROMANIA BECOMES A MEMBER OF THE ENRS**

The accession of Romania is the first extension of the Network since its establishment.

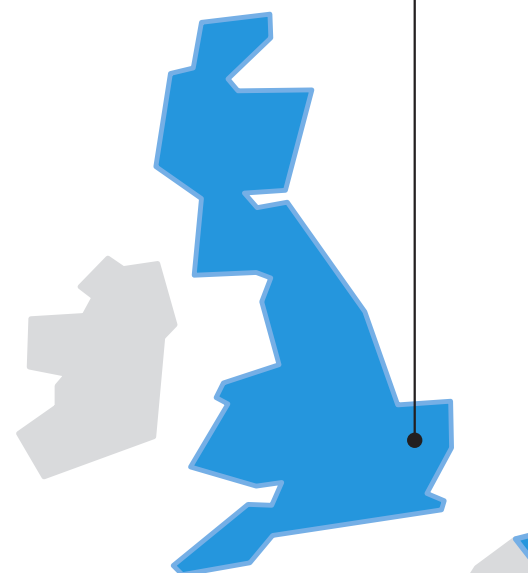
## S HISTORY

# Map of ENRS Partner Institutions

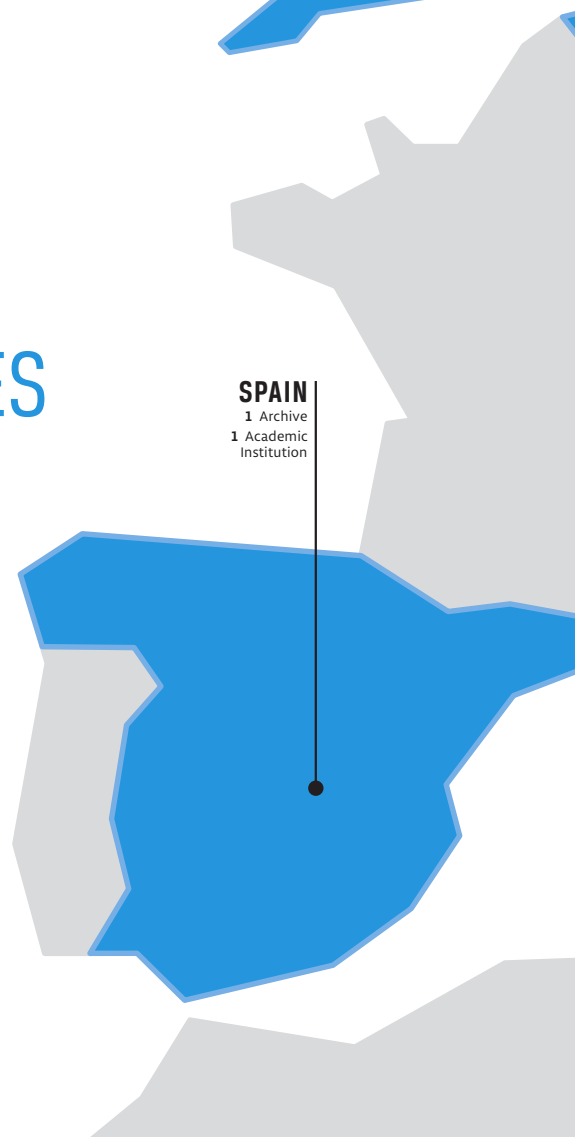
**Interested in becoming our partner?** If you would like to receive information about our initiatives or you work for an institution active in the field of history and memory of the 20th-century Europe, write to us at: **office@enrs.eu**.

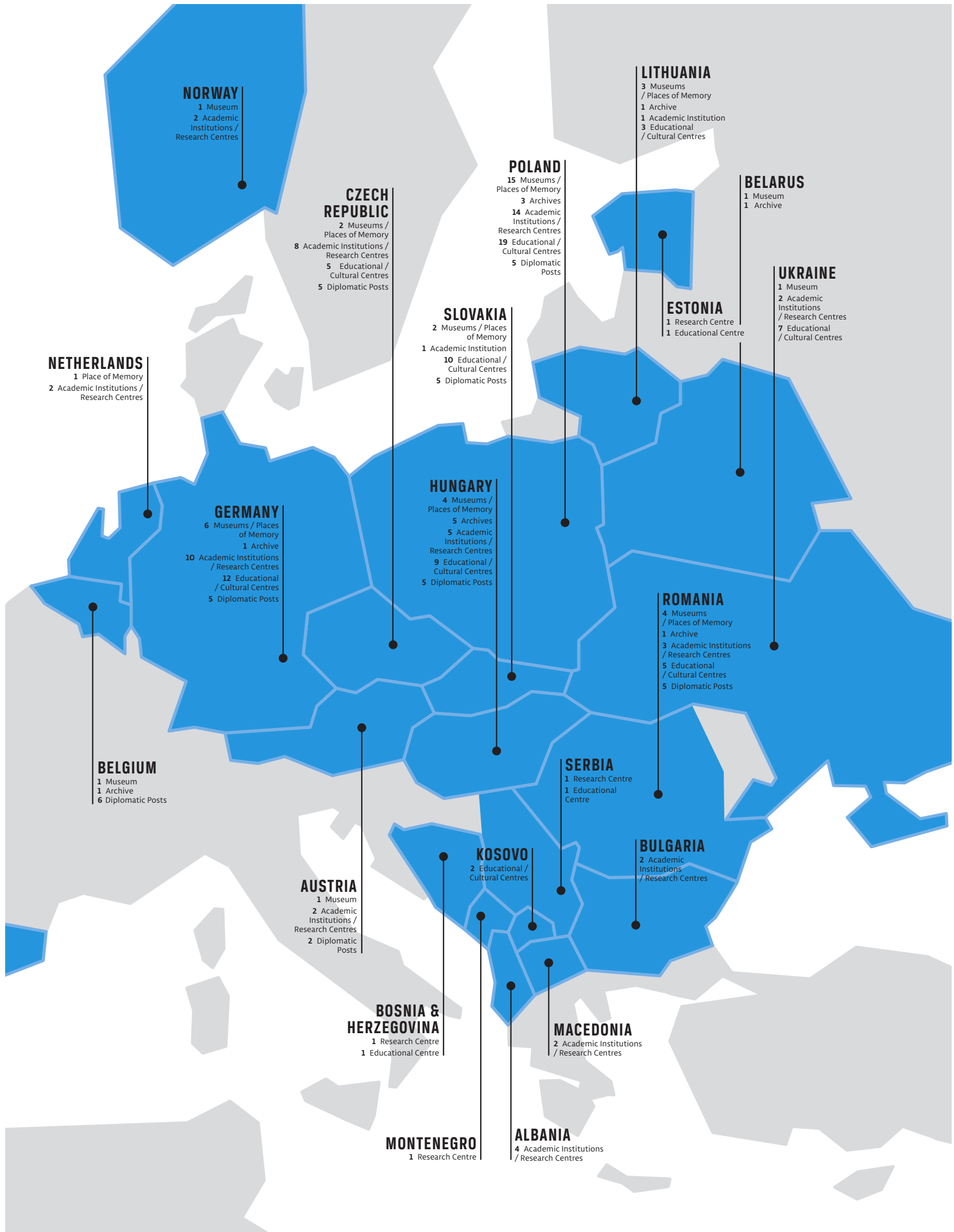
233  
INSTITUTIONS  
IN 23 COUNTRIES

**UNITED KINGDOM**  
1 Museum  
2 Academic Institutions / Research Centres



**SPAIN**  
1 Archive  
1 Academic Institution





## NORWAY

1 Museum  
2 Academic Institutions / Research Centres

## CZECH REPUBLIC

2 Museums / Places of Memory  
8 Academic Institutions / Research Centres  
5 Educational / Cultural Centres  
5 Diplomatic Posts

## POLAND

15 Museums / Places of Memory  
3 Archives  
14 Academic Institutions / Research Centres  
19 Educational / Cultural Centres  
5 Diplomatic Posts

## LITHUANIA

3 Museums / Places of Memory  
1 Archive  
1 Academic Institution  
3 Educational / Cultural Centres

## BELARUS

1 Museum  
1 Archive

## UKRAINE

1 Museum  
2 Academic Institutions / Research Centres  
7 Educational / Cultural Centres

## ESTONIA

1 Research Centre  
1 Educational Centre

## SLOVAKIA

2 Museums / Places of Memory  
1 Academic Institution  
10 Educational / Cultural Centres  
5 Diplomatic Posts

## HUNGARY

4 Museums / Places of Memory  
5 Archives  
5 Academic Institutions / Research Centres  
9 Educational / Cultural Centres  
5 Diplomatic Posts

## GERMANY

6 Museums / Places of Memory  
1 Archive  
10 Academic Institutions / Research Centres  
12 Educational / Cultural Centres  
5 Diplomatic Posts

## ROMANIA

4 Museums / Places of Memory  
1 Archive  
3 Academic Institutions / Research Centres  
5 Educational / Cultural Centres  
5 Diplomatic Posts

## BELGIUM

1 Museum  
1 Archive  
6 Diplomatic Posts

## SERBIA

1 Research Centre  
1 Educational Centre

## BULGARIA

2 Academic Institutions / Research Centres

## AUSTRIA

1 Museum  
2 Academic Institutions / Research Centres  
2 Diplomatic Posts

## KOSOVO

2 Educational / Cultural Centres

## BOSNIA & HERZEGOVINA

1 Research Centre  
1 Educational Centre

## MACEDONIA

2 Academic Institutions / Research Centres

## MONTENEGRO

1 Research Centre

## ALBANIA

4 Academic Institutions / Research Centres

# 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 the 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 Florin Abraham

ROMANIA



Florin Abraham is a historian, member of the board of the National Council for the Study of Securitate Archives and 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 *Provocări 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.

### 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 ten books and some eighty scientific articles.

### 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.

## ADVISORY BOARD

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

### Markus Meckel

Chairman of the Advisory Board  
GERMANY



Markus Meckel is a German politician (SPD) and was a member of the German Bundestag from 1990 to 2009. He grew up in East Germany

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

### 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. Between 1971 and 1989 Budaj was interrogated and imprisoned many times; he was also expelled from university where he studied maths and physics and, from 1976 to 1989, he worked as a stoker. He was a co-author of the book *Bratislava/nahlas* (Bratislava/aloud), 1987, which was an important step against the regime in Slovakia. In November 1989 Ján Budaj became the representative of the Public Against Violence (VNP) and later he was its first chairman, leading 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 defence 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 directed the 'Internet and Democracy' and 'Civil Participation' projects at the Konrad Adenauer Foundation. He is a member of several editorial boards and an editor of Internet blogs. His publications include books on democracy, the Internet, politics, music and Helmut Kohl.

### Professor Josef Höchtl

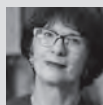
AUSTRIA



Josef Höchtl is a doctor of economics, social scientist, an Austrian politician (for about forty 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 twenty-five 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 Höchtl 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. The book has been translated into more than 13 languages.

### 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. Since August 2015 he has been the president of the Educational Authority and Ministerial Commissioner in the Ministry of Human Resources, responsible for higher education.

Maruzsa has worked at the Eötvös József College, Baja, Hungary, and today teaches at the Eötvös Loránd University, Budapest, Hungary. His research interests include the history of Germany and Austria during the Cold War and general 20th-century history.

### Gentjana Sula

ALBANIA



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



**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 the dean of the Faculty of Teacher Training of the János Selye University in Komárno, Slovakia.

**Professor Kazimierz Michał Ujazdowski**  
POLAND



Kazimierz Michał Ujazdowski is a university professor and a conservative politician, serving as a member of the European Parliament (MEP). 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 distributing leaflets opposing Martial Law.

During his studies at the Law Faculty in Łódź, Ujazdowski joined the opposition movement Young Poland (Ruch Młodej Polski). He also edited 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 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, executive vice president of the Hungarian Historical Association and Senior Researcher at the Institute of Advanced Study in Kőszeg. Professor Pók used to teach at the Institute of European Studies in Vienna and has been a recurring visiting professor of history at Columbia University, New York since 1999. His scholarly interests include 19th and 20th-century European and Hungarian political and intellectual history, 19th and 20th-century European historical writing, the theory and methodology of history and the history of nationalism.

**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* (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* (Revue of the literature worldwide), 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 Central European literatures examining myths and national symbols. 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 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 thirty 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 the 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 Slavacist, 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 History at Leipzig University and deputy director of the Leibniz Institute for the History and Culture of East-Central Europe.

**Dr Oldřich Tůma**  
CZECH REPUBLIC



Director of the Institute of Contemporary History, at the Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic, Dr Tůma is one of the most renowned Czech historians focusing on the post-war history of Czechoslovakia. His recent work deals with analysis of totalitarian regimes and 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.

## OFFICE OF THE ENRS

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Remembrance and Solidarity;  
Photos by: Botár Gergely,  
Marcin Oliva Soto, Jakub Ostałowski,  
In Between? Participants,  
Paweł Radzikowski,  
Courtesy of: Alexandru Tudor,  
S. Kalniete - photo by Kristaps Kalns

### LAYOUT DESIGN

Małgorzata Jurko

ISBN 978-83-942078-1-6

The European Network Remembrance  
and Solidarity is the project  
of the following ministries:

Ministry of  
**Culture**  
and National  
Heritage of  
the Republic  
of Poland



Federal Government Commissioner  
for Culture and the Media



MINISTRY  
OF HUMAN CAPACITIES



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