





## European Network Remembrance and Solidarity



The ENRS is an international initiative whose aim is to **foster discourse on 20th-century history and remembrance.**

Network members include **Poland, Germany, Hungary, Romania, Slovakia and the Czech Republic.** Advisory assemblies additionally involve representatives of **Austria, Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, Albania and Georgia.**





# What we do

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## Areas of operation

We deliver our own projects as well as collaborate with research centres, public institutions and non-governmental organisations from across Europe.



We carry out our mission by disseminating historical knowledge and supporting research, and in particular:

- organising conferences, symposiums, seminars and workshops,
- delivering research, cultural and educational projects,
- publishing and translating works for academic as well as general audiences.

# Target groups

- Representatives of institutions dealing with the 20th-century European history
- Academics
- Students, young adults
- Teachers
- Politicians
- General public



# International cooperation



**Over 500 partner institutions from  
43 countries (including Japan and USA):**

- Research and academic institutions, institutes of national remembrance, think-tanks, archives,
- Museums, memorials, cultural centres,
- Educational institutions, schools,
- Government and self-government administration units,
- Diplomatic missions, consular offices and cultural institutes.



# Educational projects

**In Between?** – cycle of study visits for young professionals focused on conducting oral history research in the European borderlands

**Sound in the Silence** – intercultural and international remembrance project for youth; at historically challenging locations students work with artists representing different artistic fields in order to understand how the past is connected to their questions in the present

**Freedom of Speech Beyond Borders** – interdisciplinary educational project that aims to introduce young people to the history of the struggle against censorship during the Cold War and to facilitate critical reflection on current cases where freedom of expression is being violated and access to reliable sources of information is being limited.





# Educational projects



**B-SHAPES Summer School for Teachers and Educators** – an interdisciplinary project that introduces teachers and educators to modern, engaging methods of working with the themes of borders, landscape, and heritage, based on the experiences of local communities and creative didactic approaches.

**Hi-Story Lessons** – multilingual educational project with the aim of expanding an interactive on-line platform supporting the process of teaching and learning about the 20th-century European history.

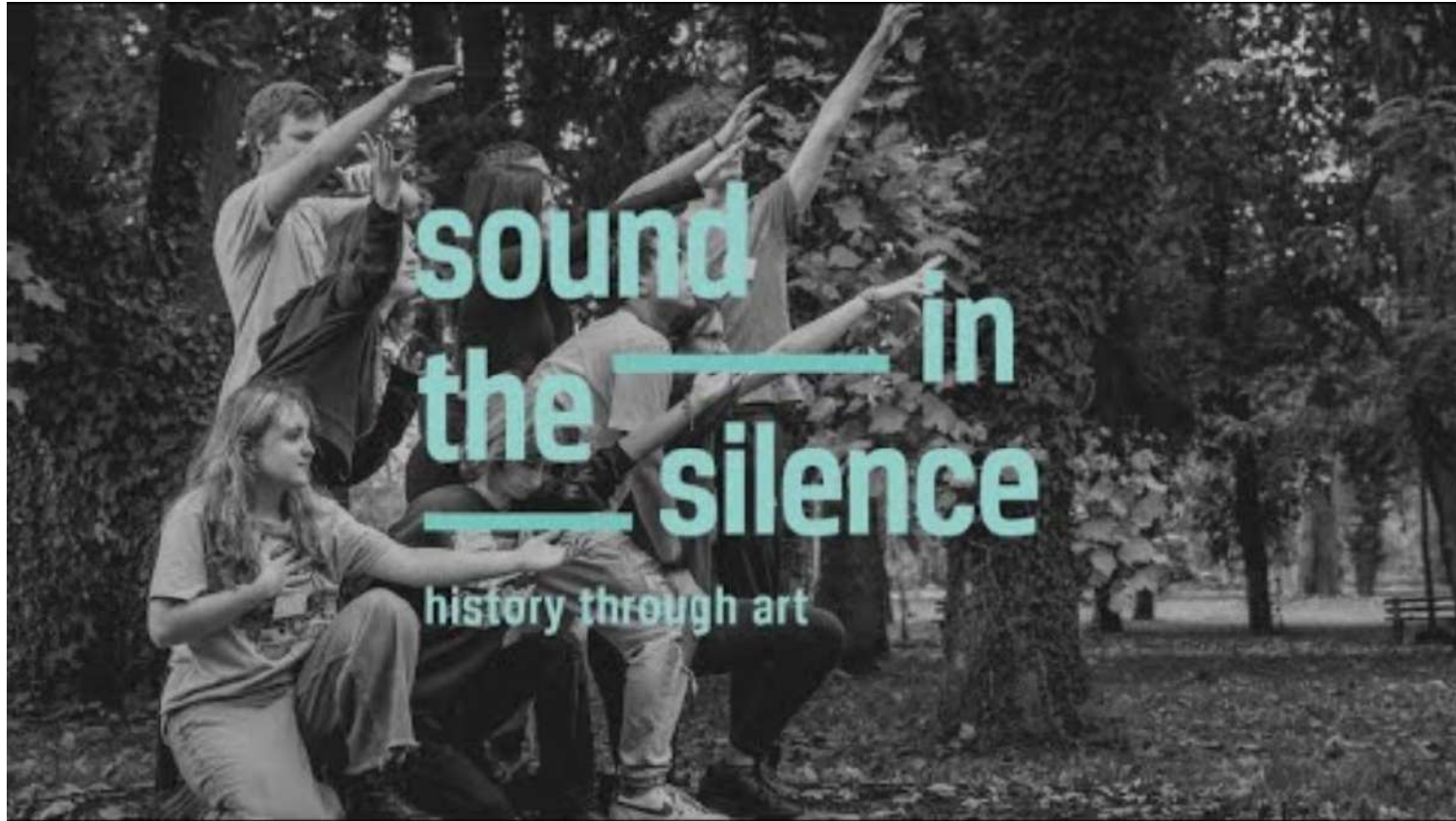


# sound \_\_\_\_\_ in the \_\_\_\_\_ silence



history through art









IN   
BETWEEN  
?







# Freedom of Speech Beyond Borders

Uncensored Literature  
in Cold War Europe

Free summer school for  
students and young professionals

1–10 September 2025  
Bremen, Prague, Paris





*b* — *shapes*

SUMMER SCHOOL FOR EDUCATORS

22.08. —  
24.08.2025

Zgorzelec, Poland  
Görlitz, Germany

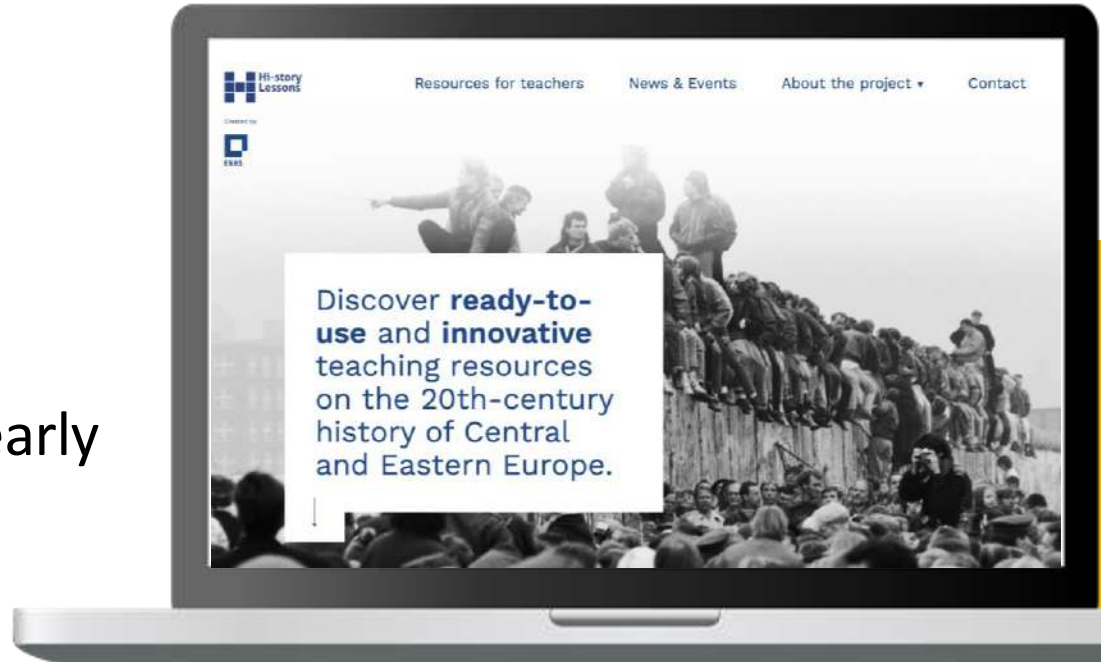




# Hi-story Lessons.

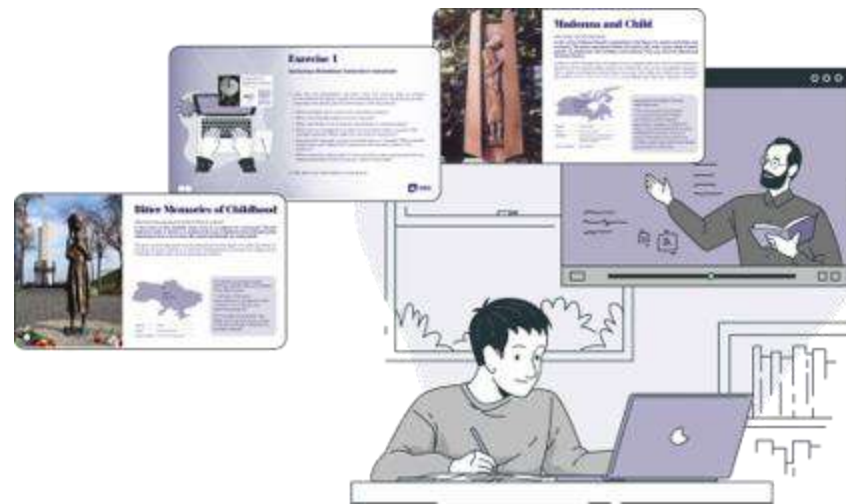
Teaching & Learning  
about 20th-century  
European History

Over 70 000 users yearly





**The webinars and workshops bring together around 550 teachers from across Europe annually.**



# Conferences and seminars

**European Remembrance Symposium** – annual event aimed at facilitating and creating new areas of cooperation between researchers, institutions and organisations concerned with the study of 20th-century European history and historical education

**Genealogies of Memory** – annual international conference on methodologies of memory studies, connecting researchers and different schools of studies from entire Europe and beyond

**Debates, seminars and workshops** on 20th-century European history.



# CONCILIATION: Long and Winding Path

Dublin | 1–3 June 2022

DR DARIUSZ KARŁOWICZ  
Pontifical University of Saint Thomas Aquinas

Gdańsk 2012  
Berlin 2013  
Prague 2014  
Vienna 2015  
Budapest 2016  
Brussels 2017  
Bucharest 2018  
Paris 2019  
Tallinn 2021  
**Dublin 2022**





# 12th EUROPEAN REMEMBRANCE SYMPOSIUM

Commemorating and narrating freedom



 2024, Warsaw





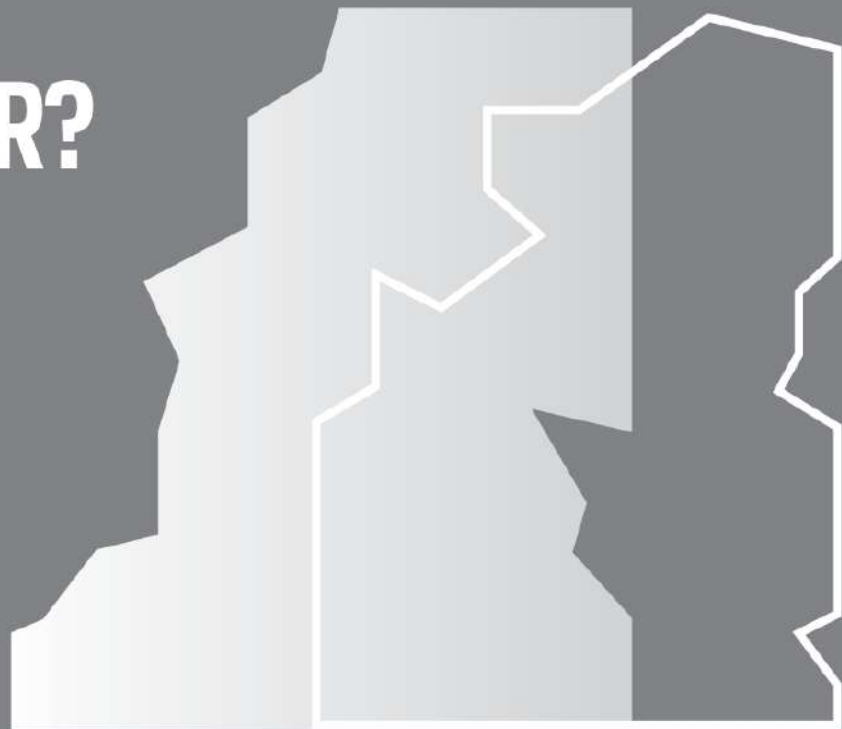
**13th European Remembrance Symposium  
and International Conference  
on the 50th Anniversary of the Helsinki Final Act**  
The Spirit of Helsinki Then and Now

15TH CONFERENCE OF THE 'GENEALOGIES OF MEMORY'

# WHAT REMAINS FROM THE SECOND WORLD WAR?

Remnants, Memories  
and Narratives Revisited

BERLIN 17-19 SEPTEMBER 2025





Genealogie  
Pamięci  
Genealogies  
of Memory



# Between Life and Death

Stories of Rescue During the Holocaust

[www.enrs.eu/between-life-and-death](http://www.enrs.eu/between-life-and-death)

## Between Life and Death. Stories of Rescue during the Holocaust

### Since 2018 the exhibition

- visited 27 cities w 13 European countries and Japan
- travelled over 27 000 km
- attracted over 80 000 visitors





Baby Elzbieta in the "Aryan side" of Warsaw 1942. The child was brought forward after the last Aktion in the ghetto by Stanislaw Bussold who hid her in his apartment. She was the 19th child in the ghetto and escaped the danger to Ghetto Warszawa into the woods. The last such commemorative photo taken in Ghetto Warszawa.



A child in a box with a silver spoon was smuggled out of the ghetto by Stanislaw Bussold's mother and kept in the ghetto. Children were to be hidden in a certain manner by Bussold's mother. Consequently, the child remained with Stanislaw.

Henia Koppel gave birth to a daughter in the Warsaw ghetto. Although there was no guarantee that the child would survive, she used her underground contacts in an attempt to save it. Using a medicine, the six-month-old baby was made to sleep and taken out of the ghetto to the "Aryan side" in a wooden box hidden among bricks. In the box was also a silver spoon bearing the girl's name and birth date: "Elzbieta, 5 I 1942".

Henia Koppel died in the Poniatow labour camp in November 1943. Jossel, Elzbieta's father, was shot dead during the liquidation of the Warsaw ghetto.

The child's removal from the ghetto was organised by Stanislaw Bussold, a 56-year-old midwife and member of

the underground who helped Jews out of the ghetto and assisted Jewish women in giving births in hiding. Her apartment served as temporary refuge for Jewish children.

Although it had not been planned, Elzbieta little Elzbieta stayed with Stanislaw for good. Given the time and circumstances, her childhood was spent in unusual comfort, far away from the realities of the Holocaust. During the war, she was hidden from Germans and again after the war from Jewish organisations seeking out surviving Jewish children. She found out she was Jewish only at the age of seventeen.

Stanislaw Bussold was honoured with the title of Righteous Among the Nations.



Stanislaw Bussold, Elzbieta's adopted mother, looked much after her and her on the 1940s. Out of concern for her, she stopped informing Elzbieta about her Jewish roots for a long time.



Elzbieta as a teenager, 1962. After a quarrel with her adoptive mother, the rebellious teenager ran away from home having decided to search out information about her Jewish family and her past. An anarchist dissatisfied her from the idea and she would only resume her search years later at the suggestion of her husband, the poet Jerzy Ficowski.



The four-year-old Elzbieta with Jerzy Ficowski, whom Stanislaw Bussold had also sheltered during the war. Elzbieta spent her whole life looking for her childhood friends, also in vain.

Poland



Elzbieta Ficowska





Tsuruga, Japan



Osaka, Japan



Yokohama, Japan





# AFTER THE GREAT WAR

A NEW EUROPE 1918–1923

PO WIELKIEJ WOJNIE  
NOWA EUROPA 1918–1923

In 2018-2024

**AFTER** was  
**THE GREAT** presented  
**WAR** in

A NEW EUROPE 1918–1923

and visited by

**135 000**  
viewers

**27** cities  
in **15** countries

Prague Sarajevo  
Bratislava Verdun  
Weimar Wrocław  
Kraków Warsaw Rijeka  
Poznań Lublin Vienna  
Kaunas Vilnius Tallinn  
Darmstadt Dublin Sibiu  
Trieste Szczecin Gdańsk  
Brussels Bremen Strasbourg  
Leper






Gdańsk, Poland

MIA



 Trieste, Italy



 Sibiu, Romania



On 28 June 1914, the heir to the throne of Austria-Hungary, Archduke Franz Ferdinand, was visiting Sarajevo, the capital of Bosnia-Herzegovina, then part of Austria-Hungary. He and his wife were shot dead by a member of a clandestine, Serbian-backed, nationalist organization fighting for the incorporation of Bosnia-Herzegovina into Serbia. This murder provided the spark for armed conflict between the Central Powers (without Italy) and the Triple Entente, which turned into a world war.

Le 28 juin 1914, l'héritier du trône d'Autriche-Hongrie, l'archiduc François-Ferdinand d'Autriche, visite Sarajevo, la capitale de Bosnie-Herzégovine, qui appartient alors à l'Autriche-Hongrie. Il est abattu avec son épouse par un terroriste serbe, membre d'une organisation nationale clandestine en faveur de l'incorporation de la Bosnie-Herzégovine à la Serbie. Cet assassinat est l'événement déclencheur du conflit armé entre les Empires centraux (à l'exception de l'Italie) et le Triple-Entente, qui devient une guerre mondiale.

02



Brussels, Belgium

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# Virtual exhibition



A black and white photograph of a wooden train car, likely a freight or passenger car, with a person crouching underneath it. The car is made of dark wood with vertical planks and diagonal bracing. The person is wearing a light-colored jacket and dark pants, and is crouching in the center of the frame. The background is a plain, light-colored wall. The overall mood is somber and reflective.

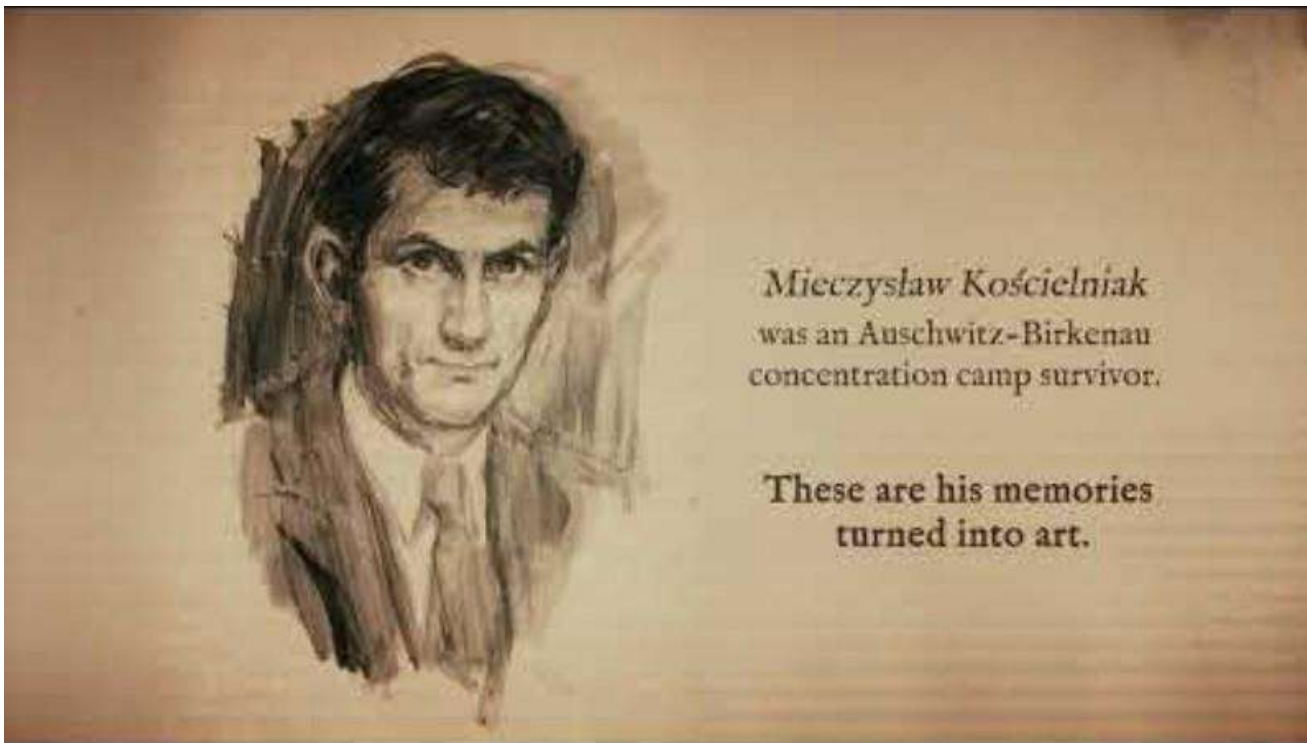
INTERNATIONAL  
**HOLOCAUST**

REMEMBRANCE DAY  
JANUARY 27



# 27 January – Holocaust Remembrance Day

60 500 views



**23**  
**August**

EUROPEAN DAY  
OF REMEMBRANCE  
FOR VICTIMS OF  
TOTALITARIAN REGIMES



## About the day

On 23 August, we observe the European Day of Remembrance for Victims of Totalitarian Regimes.

On that day in 1939, the **Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact** was signed. This agreement between Nazi Germany and the Soviet Union directly preceded the Second World War and unleashed various forms of **totalitarian violence**, including forced migration, slave labour, war crimes, and genocide, notably the Holocaust.

This day serves as a reminder of the millions who suffered under these regimes, including those incarcerated in concentration camps, gulags, and prisons. **We aim to honour their stories and prevent their experiences from being forgotten.**



#REMEMBERAUGUST23





# Outdoor campaign

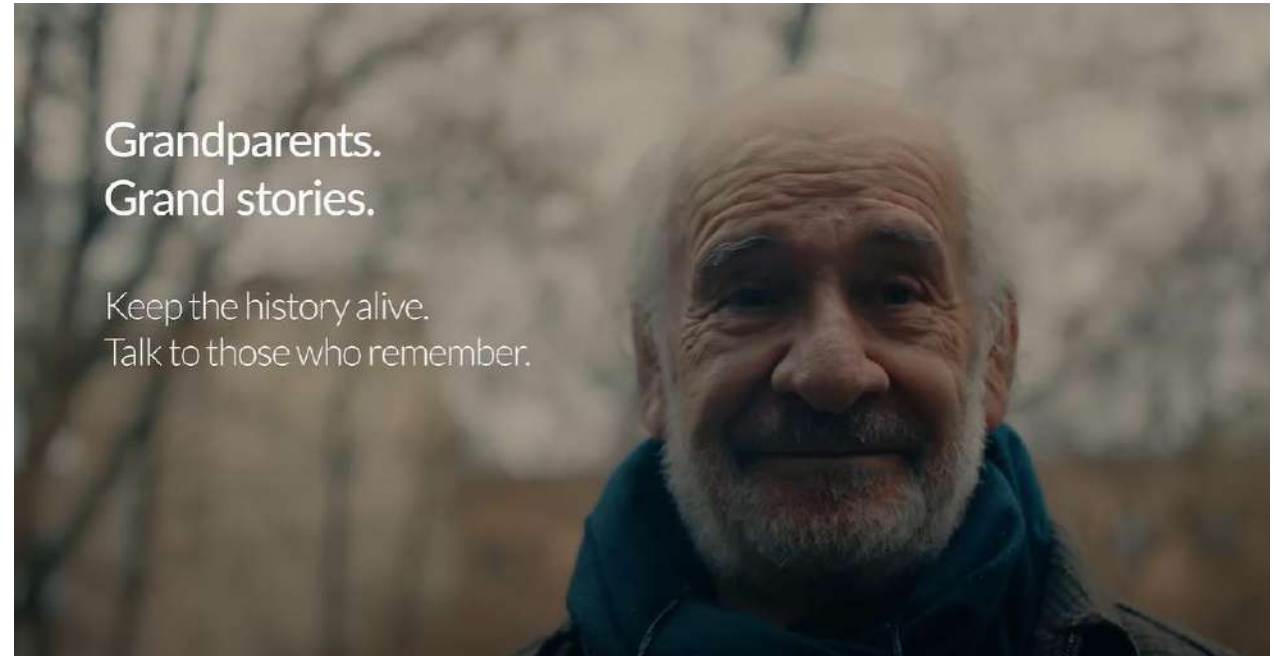


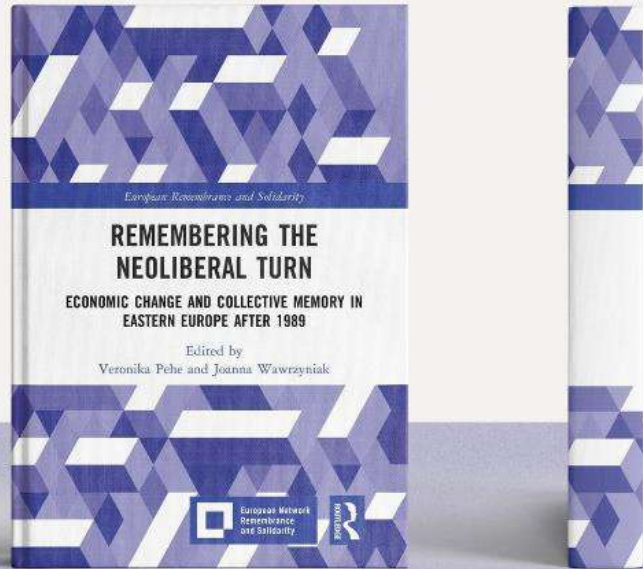




Over **100 entries** were submitted across four categories: written work, photography, audiovisual material, and lesson scripts, all exploring family and local histories related to the Second World War.

**86,000 views**





## ENRS Publishing series



01

Remembering the Neoliberal  
Turn Economic Change and  
Collective Memory in Eastern  
Europe after 1989

ed. V. Pehe, J. Wawrzyniak

02

Lectures in East European  
Memory Studies: Global and  
Comparative Perspectives

ed. M. Pakier, J. Wawrzyniak

**37 Zielna St, Warsaw, Poland**

[office@enrs.eu](mailto:office@enrs.eu)

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



**European Network  
Remembrance  
and Solidarity**