

Horizon 2020

Call: H2020-REFLECTIVE-SOCIETY-2015

Topic: REFLECTIVE-4-2015

Type of action: RIA

Proposal number: 692919

Proposal acronym: COURAGE

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How to fill in the forms

The administrative forms must be filled in for each proposal using the templates available in the submission system. Some data fields in the administrative forms are pre-filled based on the previous steps in the submission wizard.



Proposal ID **692919**

Acronym **COURAGE**

1 - General information

Topic REFLECTIVE-4-2015

Type of action RIA

Call identifier H2020-REFLECTIVE-SOCIETY-2015

Acronym

Proposal title*

Note that for technical reasons, the following characters are not accepted in the Proposal Title and will be removed: < > " &

Duration in months

Fixed keyword 1

Free keywords

Abstract

The project proposes both to create an electronic registry of representative online and offline, private and public collections of cultural opposition in all former socialist countries in Europe and to study the origins, uses and changing roles of these collections in their social, political and cultural contexts. We seek to further an understanding of how these (private and public, alternative and mainstream) collections work, what functions they serve in their respective societies, and how they represent their holdings to the public. The project will examine the legal and political circumstances that determined the collections before 1989 and the conditions that shape them in the post-socialist period. The analyses of the collections will identify various types of cultural opposition.

Objectives include: 1. an online registry and a transnational database of collections in the original languages and English that will be accessible to European archival platforms and networks; 2. descriptions of and guides to the collections to enhance the quality of research and provide guidance on the role of the EU in this respect; 3. country reports on the collections and proposals concerning methods of preserving cultural heritage, and a handbook on various types of cultural opposition represented by the collections; 4. online curriculum development and digital content for educational purposes; 5. a documentary film festival, traveling and online exhibitions and local media events based on selected collections; 6. a set of recommendations concerning how to exhibit the cultural opposition movements of former socialist countries for the House of European History.

This project will highlight the positive aspects of the former cultural opposition movements, such as democratic participation, autonomy and cultural plurality, and will remind us of an important pan-European truth: that civic courage can produce genuine cultural values even under authoritarian rule.

Remaining characters

12



Proposal ID **692919**

Acronym **COURAGE**

Has this proposal (or a very similar one) been submitted in the past 2 years in response to a call for proposals under the 7th Framework Programme, Horizon 2020 or any other EU programme(s)? Yes No



Proposal ID **692919**

Acronym **COURAGE**

Declarations

1) The coordinator declares to have the explicit consent of all applicants on their participation and on the content of this proposal.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2) The information contained in this proposal is correct and complete.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
3) This proposal complies with ethical principles (including the highest standards of research integrity — as set out, for instance, in the European Code of Conduct for Research Integrity — and including, in particular, avoiding fabrication, falsification, plagiarism or other research misconduct).	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
4) The coordinator confirms:	
- to have carried out the self-check of the financial capacity of the organisation on https://ec.europa.eu/research/participants/portal/desktop/en/organisations/lfv.html or to be covered by a financial viability check in an EU project for the last closed financial year. Where the result was “weak” or “insufficient”, the coordinator confirms being aware of the measures that may be imposed in accordance with the H2020 Grants Manual (Chapter on Financial capacity check); or	<input type="radio"/>
- is exempt from the financial capacity check being a public body including international organisations, higher or secondary education establishment or a legal entity, whose viability is guaranteed by a Member State or associated country, as defined in the H2020 Grants Manual (Chapter on Financial capacity check); or	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
- as sole participant in the proposal is exempt from the financial capacity check.	<input type="radio"/>
5) The coordinator hereby declares that each applicant has confirmed:	
- they are fully eligible in accordance with the criteria set out in the specific call for proposals; and	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
- they have the financial and operational capacity to carry out the proposed action.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
The coordinator is only responsible for the correctness of the information relating to his/her own organisation. Each applicant remains responsible for the correctness of the information related to him and declared above. Where the proposal to be retained for EU funding, the coordinator and each beneficiary applicant will be required to present a formal declaration in this respect.	

According to Article 131 of the Financial Regulation of 25 October 2012 on the financial rules applicable to the general budget of the Union (Official Journal L 298 of 26.10.2012, p. 1) and Article 145 of its Rules of Application (Official Journal L 362, 31.12.2012, p.1) applicants found guilty of misrepresentation may be subject to administrative and financial penalties under certain conditions.

Personal data protection

Your reply to the grant application will involve the recording and processing of personal data (such as your name, address and CV), which will be processed pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 45/2001 on the protection of individuals with regard to the processing of personal data by the Community institutions and bodies and on the free movement of such data. Unless indicated otherwise, your replies to the questions in this form and any personal data requested are required to assess your grant application in accordance with the specifications of the call for proposals and will be processed solely for that purpose. Details concerning the processing of your personal data are available on the [privacy statement](#). Applicants may lodge a complaint about the processing of their personal data with the European Data Protection Supervisor at any time.

Your personal data may be registered in the Early Warning System (EWS) only or both in the EWS and Central Exclusion Database (CED) by the Accounting Officer of the Commission, should you be in one of the situations mentioned in:

- the Commission Decision 2008/969 of 16.12.2008 on the Early Warning System (for more information see the [Privacy Statement](#)), or
- the Commission Regulation 2008/1302 of 17.12.2008 on the Central Exclusion Database (for more information see the [Privacy Statement](#)).



Proposal ID **692919**

Acronym **COURAGE**

List of participants

#	Participant Legal Name	Country
1	MAGYAR TUDOMANYOS AKADEMIA BOLCSESZETTUDOMANYI KUTATOKOZPONT	Hungary
2	INSTYTUT FILOZOFII I SOCJOLOGII POLSKIEJ AKADEMII NAUK	Poland
3	THE PROVOST, FELLOWS, FOUNDATION SCHOLARS & THE OTHER MEMBERS OF BOARD OF THE COLLEGE OF THE HOLY & UNDIVIDED TRINITY OF QUEEN ELIZABETH NEAR DUBLIN	Ireland
4	Stiftung zur erforschung von Ost-und Suedosteuroopa	Germany
5	MAGYAR TUDOMANYOS AKADEMIA TARSADALOMTUDOMANYI KUTATOKOZPONT	Hungary
6	LIETUVOS ISTORIJS INSTITUTAS	Lithuania
7	UNIVERZITA KARLOVA V PRAZE	Czech Republic
8	UNIVERSITATEA DIN BUCURESTI	Romania
9	Hrvatski institut za povijest	Croatia
10	UNIVERZITA KOMENSKEHO V BRATISLAVE	Slovakia
11	St Antony's College	United Kingdom
12	MAGYAR TUDOMANYOS AKADEMIA SZAMITASTECHNIKAI ES AUTOMATIZALASI KUTATOINTEZET	Hungary



Proposal ID **692919**

Acronym **COURAGE**

Short name **MTA BTK**

2 - Administrative data of participating organisations

PIC 954543924	Legal name MAGYAR TUDOMANYOS AKADEMIA BOLCSESZETTUDOMANYI KUTATOKOZPONT
-------------------------	---

Short name: MTA BTK

Address of the organisation

Street ORSZAGHAZ UTCA 30

Town Budapest

Postcode 1014

Country Hungary

Webpage

Legal Status of your organisation

Research and Innovation legal statuses

Public body yes

Legal person yes

Non-profit yes

International organisation no

International organisation of European interest no

Secondary or Higher education establishment no

Research organisation yes

Enterprise Data

SME self-declared status..... unknown

SME self-assesment unknown

SME validation sme..... unknown

Based on the above details of the Beneficiary Registry the organisation is not an SME (small- and medium-sized enterprise) for the call.

NACE code



Proposal ID **692919**

Acronym **COURAGE**

Short name **MTA BTK**

Department(s) carrying out the proposed work

Department 1

Department name

Same as organisation address

Street

Town

Postcode

Country

Dependencies with other proposal participants

Character of dependence	Participant	
--------------------------------	--------------------	--



Proposal ID **692919**

Acronym **COURAGE**

Short name **MTA BTK**

Person in charge of the proposal

The name and e-mail of contact persons are read-only in the administrative form, only additional details can be edited here. To give access rights and basic contact details of contact persons, please go back to Step 4 of the submission wizard and save the changes.

Title

Sex Male Female

First name **Sándor**

Last name **HORVÁTH**

E-Mail **sandor.horvath34@gmail.com**

Position in org.

Department

Same as organisation address

Street

Town

Post code

Country

Website

Phone

Phone 2

Fax

Other contact persons

First Name	Last Name	E-mail	Phone
Peter	Apor	apor.peter@btk.mta.hu	+3612246700/667
Robert	Balogh	balogh.robert@btk.mta.hu	+3612246700/669
Szilvia	Szulyovszky	szulyovszky.szilvia@btk.mta.hu	+3612246700/668



Proposal ID **692919**

Acronym **COURAGE**

Short name **IFIS PAN**

PIC

999483054

Legal name

INSTYTUT FILOZOFII I SOCJOLOGII POLSKIEJ AKADEMII NAUK

Short name: IFIS PAN

Address of the organisation

Street Nowy Swiat 72

Town WARSZAWA

Postcode 00 330

Country Poland

Webpage www.ifispan.waw.pl

Legal Status of your organisation

Research and Innovation legal statuses

Public body yes

Legal person yes

Non-profit yes

International organisation no

International organisation of European interest no

Secondary or Higher education establishment yes

Research organisation yes

Enterprise Data

SME self-declared status.....2010 - no

SME self-assessment unknown

SME validation sme..... unknown

Based on the above details of the Beneficiary Registry the organisation is not an SME (small- and medium-sized enterprise) for the call.

NACE code



Proposal ID **692919**

Acronym **COURAGE**

Short name **IFIS PAN**

Department(s) carrying out the proposed work

Department 1

Department name

Same as organisation address

Street

Town

Postcode

Country

Dependencies with other proposal participants

Character of dependence	Participant	
--------------------------------	--------------------	--



Proposal ID **692919**

Acronym **COURAGE**

Short name **IFIS PAN**

Person in charge of the proposal

The name and e-mail of contact persons are read-only in the administrative form, only additional details can be edited here. To give access rights and basic contact details of contact persons, please go back to Step 4 of the submission wizard and save the changes.

Title

Dr.

Sex



Male



Female

First name **Piotr**

Last name **Filipkowski**

E-Mail **pfilipkowski@ifispan.waw.pl**

Position in org.

lecturer

Department

Research Group on Sociology and Anthropology of Culture

Same as organisation address

Street

Nowy Swiat 72

Town

WARSZAWA

Post code

00 330

Country

Poland

Website

http://www.ifispan.waw.pl/index.php?lang=en&m=page&pg_id=154

Phone

+4822 6572898

Phone 2

+xxx xxxxxxxxx

Fax

+48228267823

Other contact persons

First Name	Last Name	E-mail	Phone
Maciej	Melon	maciej.melon@gmail.com	+48 22 657 28 98



Proposal ID **692919**

Acronym **COURAGE**

Short name **TRINITY COLLEGE DUBLIN**

PIC

999845446

Legal name

THE PROVOST, FELLOWS, FOUNDATION SCHOLARS & THE OTHER MEMBERS OF BOARD OF THE COLLEGE OF THE H

Short name: *TRINITY COLLEGE DUBLIN*

Address of the organisation

Street College Green

Town DUBLIN

Postcode 2

Country Ireland

Webpage www.tcd.ie

Legal Status of your organisation

Research and Innovation legal statuses

Public body yes

Legal person yes

Non-profit yes

International organisation no

International organisation of European interest no

Secondary or Higher education establishment yes

Research organisation no

Enterprise Data

SME self-declared status.....2007 - no

SME self-assesment unknown

SME validation sme.....2007 - no

Based on the above details of the Beneficiary Registry the organisation is not an SME (small- and medium-sized enterprise) for the call.

NACE code



Proposal ID **692919**

Acronym **COURAGE**

Short name **TRINITY COLLEGE DUBLIN**

Department(s) carrying out the proposed work

Department 1

Department name

Same as organisation address

Street

Town

Postcode

Country

Dependencies with other proposal participants

Character of dependence	Participant	
--------------------------------	--------------------	--



Proposal ID **692919**

Acronym **COURAGE**

Short name **TRINITY COLLEGE DUBLIN**

Person in charge of the proposal

The name and e-mail of contact persons are read-only in the administrative form, only additional details can be edited here. To give access rights and basic contact details of contact persons, please go back to Step 4 of the submission wizard and save the changes.

Title

Dr.

Sex

Male

Female

First name **Balazs**

Last name **Apor**

E-Mail **aporb@tcd.ie**

Position in org.

lecturer

Department

Department of Russian and Slavonic Studies

Same as organisation address

Street

College Green

Town

DUBLIN

Post code

2

Country

Ireland

Website

https://www.tcd.ie/Russian/

Phone

+35318963224

Phone 2

+xxx xxxxxxxxx

Fax

+xxx xxxxxxxxx

Other contact persons

First Name	Last Name	E-mail	Phone
Maureen	Burgess	burgessm@tcd.ie	+ 3531896 4277



Proposal ID **692919**

Acronym **COURAGE**

Short name **IOS REGENSBURG**

PIC	Legal name
953115696	Stiftung zur erforschung von Ost-und Suedosteuropa

Short name: IOS REGENSBURG

Address of the organisation

Street Landshuter Str. 4

Town REGENSBURG

Postcode 93047

Country Germany

Webpage www.ios-regensburg.de

Legal Status of your organisation

Research and Innovation legal statuses

Public body yes	Legal person yes
Non-profit yes	
International organisation no	
International organisation of European interest no	
Secondary or Higher education establishment no	
Research organisation yes	

Enterprise Data

SME self-declared status.....2013 - no
 SME self-assesment unknown
 SME validation sme..... unknown

Based on the above details of the Beneficiary Registry the organisation is not an SME (small- and medium-sized enterprise) for the call.

NACE code



Proposal ID **692919**

Acronym **COURAGE**

Short name **IOS REGENSBURG**

Department(s) carrying out the proposed work

Department 1

Department name

Same as organisation address

Street

Town

Postcode

Country

Dependencies with other proposal participants

Character of dependence	Participant	
--------------------------------	--------------------	--



Proposal ID **692919**

Acronym **COURAGE**

Short name **IOS REGENSBURG**

Person in charge of the proposal

The name and e-mail of contact persons are read-only in the administrative form, only additional details can be edited here. To give access rights and basic contact details of contact persons, please go back to Step 4 of the submission wizard and save the changes.

Title

Sex Male Female

First name **Ulf**

Last name **Brunnbauer**

E-Mail **brunnbauer@ios-regensburg.de**

Position in org.

Department

Same as organisation address

Street

Town

Post code

Country

Website

Phone

Phone 2

Fax



Proposal ID **692919**

Acronym **COURAGE**

Short name **MTA TK**

PIC

998288596

Legal name

MAGYAR TUDOMANYOS AKADEMIA TARSADALOMTUDOMANYI KUTATOKOZPONT

Short name: MTA TK

Address of the organisation

Street ORSZAGHAZ U 30

Town BUDAPEST

Postcode 1014

Country Hungary

Webpage www.mtapti.hu

Legal Status of your organisation

Research and Innovation legal statuses

Public body yes

Legal person yes

Non-profit yes

International organisation no

International organisation of European interest no

Secondary or Higher education establishment no

Research organisation yes

Enterprise Data

SME self-declared status.....2007 - no

SME self-assessment unknown

SME validation sme.....2007 - no

Based on the above details of the Beneficiary Registry the organisation is not an SME (small- and medium-sized enterprise) for the call.

NACE code



Proposal ID **692919**

Acronym **COURAGE**

Short name **MTA TK**

Department(s) carrying out the proposed work

Department 1

Department name

Same as organisation address

Street

Town

Postcode

Country

Dependencies with other proposal participants

Character of dependence	Participant	
--------------------------------	--------------------	--



Proposal ID **692919**

Acronym **COURAGE**

Short name **MTA TK**

Person in charge of the proposal

The name and e-mail of contact persons are read-only in the administrative form, only additional details can be edited here. To give access rights and basic contact details of contact persons, please go back to Step 4 of the submission wizard and save the changes.

Title

Dr.

Sex

Male

Female

First name **Eva Judit**

Last name **Kovacs**

E-Mail **kovacs.eva@tk.mta.hu**

Position in org.

Head of Departments

Department

Department for Methodology/Research Documentation Centre

Same as organisation address

Street

ORSZAGHAZ U 30

Town

BUDAPEST

Post code

1014

Country

Hungary

Website

<http://szociologia.tk.mta.hu/en/researcher/kovacs-eva-judit>

Phone

+3612246700 229

Phone 2

+xxx xxxxxxxxx

Fax

+3612246700200

Other contact persons

First Name	Last Name	E-mail	Phone
Beata	Bozso	bozso.beata@tk.mta.hu	+3612246720
Bernadett	Csurgó	csurgo.bernadett@tk.mta.hu	+3612246700 402



Proposal ID **692919**

Acronym **COURAGE**

Short name **LII**

PIC

951490364

Legal name

LIETUVOS ISTORIJOS INSTITUTAS

Short name: LII

Address of the organisation

Street KRAZIU 5

Town VILNIUS

Postcode 01108

Country Lithuania

Webpage www.istorija.lt

Legal Status of your organisation

Research and Innovation legal statuses

Public body yes

Legal person yes

Non-profit yes

International organisation no

International organisation of European interest no

Secondary or Higher education establishment no

Research organisation yes

Enterprise Data

SME self-declared status.....2013 - no

SME self-assessment unknown

SME validation sme..... unknown

Based on the above details of the Beneficiary Registry the organisation is not an SME (small- and medium-sized enterprise) for the call.

NACE code



Proposal ID **692919**

Acronym **COURAGE**

Short name **LII**

Department(s) carrying out the proposed work

Department 1

Department name

Same as organisation address

Street

Town

Postcode

Country

Dependencies with other proposal participants

Character of dependence	Participant	
--------------------------------	--------------------	--



Proposal ID **692919**

Acronym **COURAGE**

Short name **LII**

Person in charge of the proposal

The name and e-mail of contact persons are read-only in the administrative form, only additional details can be edited here. To give access rights and basic contact details of contact persons, please go back to Step 4 of the submission wizard and save the changes.

Title

Dr.

Sex



Male



Female

First name **Darius**

Last name **Staliunas**

E-Mail **staliunas@istorija.lt**

Position in org.

Deputy director

Department

Department of Twentieth-Century History

Same as organisation address

Street

KRAZIU 5

Town

VILNIUS

Post code

01108

Country

Lithuania

Website

<http://www.istorija.lt/about-us/about-the-institute/>

Phone

+370 5 261 44 36

Phone 2

+xxx xxxxxxxxx

Fax

+370 5 261 14 33

Other contact persons

First Name	Last Name	E-mail	Phone
Vladas	Sirutavicius	sirutavicius@yahoo.com	+370 5 261 44 36



Proposal ID **692919**

Acronym **COURAGE**

Short name **CUNI**

PIC

999923434

Legal name

UNIVERZITA KARLOVA V PRAZE

Short name: CUNI

Address of the organisation

Street Ovocny trh 5

Town PRAHA 1

Postcode 11636

Country Czech Republic

Webpage www.cuni.cz

Legal Status of your organisation

Research and Innovation legal statuses

Public body yes

Legal person yes

Non-profit yes

International organisation no

International organisation of European interest no

Secondary or Higher education establishment yes

Research organisation yes

Enterprise Data

SME self-declared status.....2011 - no

SME self-assessment unknown

SME validation sme..... unknown

Based on the above details of the Beneficiary Registry the organisation is not an SME (small- and medium-sized enterprise) for the call.

NACE code



Proposal ID **692919**

Acronym **COURAGE**

Short name **CUNI**

Department(s) carrying out the proposed work

Department 1

Department name

Same as organisation address

Street

Town

Postcode

Country

Dependencies with other proposal participants

Character of dependence	Participant	
--------------------------------	--------------------	--



Proposal ID **692919**

Acronym **COURAGE**

Short name **CUNI**

Person in charge of the proposal

The name and e-mail of contact persons are read-only in the administrative form, only additional details can be edited here. To give access rights and basic contact details of contact persons, please go back to Step 4 of the submission wizard and save the changes.

Title

Dr.

Sex

Male

Female

First name **Miroslav**

Last name **Michela**

E-Mail **miroslav.michela@ff.cuni.cz**

Position in org.

lecturer

Department

Institute of Czech History, Faculty of Arts

Same as organisation address

Street

Náměstí Jana Palacha 2

Town

Prague

Post code

11638

Country

Czech Republic

Website

<http://ucd.ff.cuni.cz/en/o-ustavu/pracovnici/mgr-miroslav-michela>

Phone

+420 221 619 204

Phone 2

+xxx xxxxxxxxx

Fax

+xxx xxxxxxxxx



Proposal ID **692919**

Acronym **COURAGE**

Short name **UB**

PIC

999603916

Legal name

UNIVERSITATEA DIN BUCURESTI

Short name: UB

Address of the organisation

Street MIHAIL KOGALNICEANU STREET 36-46 SECT

Town BUCURESTI

Postcode 050107

Country Romania

Webpage www.unibuc.ro

Legal Status of your organisation

Research and Innovation legal statuses

Public body yes

Legal person yes

Non-profit yes

International organisation no

International organisation of European interest no

Secondary or Higher education establishment yes

Research organisation yes

Enterprise Data

SME self-declared status.....2007 - no

SME self-assessment unknown

SME validation sme.....2007 - no

Based on the above details of the Beneficiary Registry the organisation is not an SME (small- and medium-sized enterprise) for the call.

NACE code



Proposal ID **692919**

Acronym **COURAGE**

Short name **UB**

Department(s) carrying out the proposed work

Department 1

Department name

Faculty of Political Science

Same as organisation address

Street

Negru Vodă 3

Town

Bucharest

Postcode

030774

Country

Romania

Dependencies with other proposal participants

Character of dependence	Participant	
--------------------------------	--------------------	--



Proposal ID **692919**

Acronym **COURAGE**

Short name **UB**

Person in charge of the proposal

The name and e-mail of contact persons are read-only in the administrative form, only additional details can be edited here. To give access rights and basic contact details of contact persons, please go back to Step 4 of the submission wizard and save the changes.

Title

Sex Male Female

First name **Cristina**

Last name **Petrescu**

E-Mail **crisrina.petrescu@fspub.unibuc.ro**

Position in org.

Department

Same as organisation address

Street

Town

Post code

Country

Website

Phone

Phone 2

Fax

Other contact persons

First Name	Last Name	E-mail	Phone
Claudiu	Tufis	claudiu.tufis@fspub.unibuc.ro	+40 728 942 341
Alexandru	Gussi	alexandru.gussi@fspub.unibuc.ro	+40 722 381 488



Proposal ID **692919**

Acronym **COURAGE**

Short name **HIP**

PIC

953291460

Legal name

Hrvatski institut za povijest

Short name: HIP

Address of the organisation

Street Opatička 10

Town Zagreb

Postcode 10000

Country Croatia

Webpage www.isp.hr

Legal Status of your organisation

Research and Innovation legal statuses

Public body yes

Legal person yes

Non-profit yes

International organisation no

International organisation of European interest no

Secondary or Higher education establishment no

Research organisation yes

Enterprise Data

SME self-declared status unknown

SME self-assessment unknown

SME validation sme unknown

Based on the above details of the Beneficiary Registry the organisation is not an SME (small- and medium-sized enterprise) for the call.

NACE code



Proposal ID **692919**

Acronym **COURAGE**

Short name **HIP**

Department(s) carrying out the proposed work

Department 1

Department name

Same as organisation address

Street

Town

Postcode

Country

Dependencies with other proposal participants

Character of dependence	Participant	
--------------------------------	--------------------	--



Proposal ID **692919**

Acronym **COURAGE**

Short name **HIP**

Person in charge of the proposal

The name and e-mail of contact persons are read-only in the administrative form, only additional details can be edited here. To give access rights and basic contact details of contact persons, please go back to Step 4 of the submission wizard and save the changes.

Title

Sex Male Female

First name **Josip**

Last name **Mihaljevic**

E-Mail **djibamihaljevic@gmail.com**

Position in org.

Department

Same as organisation address

Street

Town

Post code

Country

Website

Phone

Phone 2

Fax

Other contact persons

First Name	Last Name	E-mail	Phone
Teodora Shek	Brnardic	teashek@gmail.com	+38514851721



Proposal ID **692919**

Acronym **COURAGE**

Short name **UNIVERZITA KOMENSKEHO V BRATISLAV**

PIC

999841566

Legal name

UNIVERZITA KOMENSKEHO V BRATISLAVE

Short name: *UNIVERZITA KOMENSKEHO V BRATISLAVE*

Address of the organisation

Street SAFARIKOVO NAM 6

Town Bratislava 1

Postcode 81499

Country Slovakia

Webpage <http://www.uniba.sk>

Legal Status of your organisation

Research and Innovation legal statuses

Public body yes

Legal person yes

Non-profit yes

International organisation no

International organisation of European interest no

Secondary or Higher education establishment yes

Research organisation yes

Enterprise Data

SME self-declared status.....2007 - no

SME self-assessment unknown

SME validation sme.....2007 - no

Based on the above details of the Beneficiary Registry the organisation is not an SME (small- and medium-sized enterprise) for the call.

NACE code



Proposal ID **692919**

Acronym **COURAGE**

Short name **UNIVERZITA KOMENSKEHO V BRATISLAVA**

Department(s) carrying out the proposed work

Department 1

Department name

Same as organisation address

Street

Town

Postcode

Country

Dependencies with other proposal participants

Character of dependence	Participant	
--------------------------------	--------------------	--



Proposal ID **692919**

Acronym **COURAGE**

Short name **UNIVERZITA KOMENSKEHO V BRATISLAVA**

Person in charge of the proposal

The name and e-mail of contact persons are read-only in the administrative form, only additional details can be edited here. To give access rights and basic contact details of contact persons, please go back to Step 4 of the submission wizard and save the changes.

Title

Sex Male Female

First name **Vladimir**

Last name **Zvara**

E-Mail **vladimirzvara@yahoo.com**

Position in org.

Department

Same as organisation address

Street

Town

Post code

Country

Website

Phone

Phone 2

Fax



Proposal ID **692919**

Acronym **COURAGE**

Short name **St Antony's College**

PIC

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Legal name

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Short name: St Antony's College

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Town Oxford

Postcode OX2 6JF

Country United Kingdom

Webpage

Legal Status of your organisation

Research and Innovation legal statuses

Public body no

Legal person yes

Non-profit unknown

International organisation unknown

International organisation of European interest unknown

Secondary or Higher education establishment yes

Research organisation unknown

Enterprise Data

SME self-declared status unknown

SME self-assessment unknown

SME validation sme unknown

Based on the above details of the Beneficiary Registry the organisation is not an SME (small- and medium-sized enterprise) for the call.

NACE code



Proposal ID **692919**

Acronym **COURAGE**

Short name **St Antony's College**

Department(s) carrying out the proposed work

Department 1

Department name

Same as organisation address

Street

Town

Postcode

Country

Dependencies with other proposal participants

Character of dependence	Participant	
--------------------------------	--------------------	--



Proposal ID **692919**

Acronym **COURAGE**

Short name **St Antony's College**

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The name and e-mail of contact persons are read-only in the administrative form, only additional details can be edited here. To give access rights and basic contact details of contact persons, please go back to Step 4 of the submission wizard and save the changes.

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Legal Status of your organisation

Research and Innovation legal statuses

Public body yes

Legal person yes

Non-profit yes

International organisation no

International organisation of European interest no

Secondary or Higher education establishment no

Research organisation yes

Enterprise Data

SME self-declared status.....2011 - no

SME self-assessment unknown

SME validation sme..... unknown

Based on the above details of the Beneficiary Registry the organisation is not an SME (small- and medium-sized enterprise) for the call.

NACE code



Proposal ID **692919**

Acronym **COURAGE**

Short name **MTA SZTAKI**

Department(s) carrying out the proposed work

Department 1

Department name

Same as organisation address

Street

Town

Postcode

Country

Dependencies with other proposal participants

Character of dependence	Participant	
--------------------------------	--------------------	--



Proposal ID **692919**

Acronym **COURAGE**

Short name **MTA SZTAKI**

Person in charge of the proposal

The name and e-mail of contact persons are read-only in the administrative form, only additional details can be edited here. To give access rights and basic contact details of contact persons, please go back to Step 4 of the submission wizard and save the changes.

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Proposal ID **692919**

Acronym **COURAGE**

3 - Budget for the proposal

No	Participant short name	Country	(A) Direct personnel costs/€	(B) Other direct costs/€	(C) Direct costs of sub-contracting/€	(D) Direct costs of providing financial support to third parties/€	(E) Costs of inkind contributions not used on the beneficiary's premises/€	(F) Indirect Costs / € (=0.25(A+B-E))	(G) Special unit costs covering direct & indirect costs / €	(H) Total estimated eligible costs / € (=A+B+C+D+F+G)	(I) Reimbursement rate (%)	(J) Max. grant / € (=H*I)	(K) Requested grant / €
			?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
1	Mta Btk	HU	248 828	37 100	0	0	0	71482,00	0	357410,00	100	357410,00	357410,00
2	Ifis Pan	PL	136 264	19 880	0	0	0	39036,00	0	195180,00	100	195180,00	195180,00
3	Trinity Colleg	IE	122 340	18 260	0	0	0	35150,00	0	175750,00	100	175750,00	175750,00
4	los Regensbu	DE	331 600	29 800	0	0	0	90350,00	0	451750,00	100	451750,00	451750,00
5	Mta Tk	HU	174 522	26 080	0	0	0	50150,50	0	250752,50	100	250752,50	250752,50
6	Lii	LT	83 520	11 600	0	0	0	23780,00	0	118900,00	100	118900,00	118900,00
7	Cuni	CZ	89 400	12 320	0	0	0	25430,00	0	127150,00	100	127150,00	127150,00
8	Ub	RO	122 920	18 300	0	0	0	35305,00	0	176525,00	100	176525,00	176525,00
9	Hip	HR	100 200	14 960	0	0	0	28790,00	0	143950,00	100	143950,00	143950,00
10	Univerzita Ko	SK	96 360	14 100	0	0	0	27615,00	0	138075,00	100	138075,00	138075,00



Proposal ID **692919**

Acronym **COURAGE**

No	Participant short name	Country	(A) Direct personnel costs/€	(B) Other direct costs/€	(C) Direct costs of sub-contracting/€	(D) Direct costs of providing financial support to third parties/€	(E) Costs of inkind contributions not used on the beneficiary's premises/€	(F) Indirect Costs / € (=0.25(A+B-E))	(G) Special unit costs covering direct & indirect costs / €	(H) Total estimated eligible costs / € (=A+B+C+D+F+G)	(I) Reimbursement rate (%)	(J) Max. grant / € (=H*I)	(K) Requested grant / €
			?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
11	St Antony's C	UK	113 500	7 600	0	0	0	30275,00	0	151375,00	100	151375,00	151375,00
12	Mta Sztaki	HU	150 480	8 000	0	0	0	39620,00	0	198100,00	100	198100,00	198100,00
Total			1 769 934	218 000	0	0	0	496983,50	0	2484917,50		2484917,50	2484917,50



Proposal ID **692919**

Acronym **COURAGE**

4 - Ethics issues table

1. HUMAN EMBRYOS/FOETUSES		Page
Does your research involve Human Embryonic Stem Cells (hESCs) ?	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No	
Does your research involve the use of human embryos?	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No	
Does your research involve the use of human foetal tissues / cells?	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No	
2. HUMANS		Page
Does your research involve human participants?	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No	
Does your research involve physical interventions on the study participants?	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No	
3. HUMAN CELLS / TISSUES		Page
Does your research involve human cells or tissues (other than from Human Embryos/ Foetuses, i.e. section 1)?	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No	
4. PERSONAL DATA (ii)		Page
Does your research involve personal data collection and/or processing?	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No	
Does your research involve further processing of previously collected personal data (secondary use)?	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No	
5. ANIMALS (iii)		Page
Does your research involve animals?	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No	



Proposal ID **692919**

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6. THIRD COUNTRIES		Page
Does your research involve non-EU countries?	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No	
Do you plan to use local resources (e.g. animal and/or human tissue samples, genetic material, live animals, human remains, materials of historical value, endangered fauna or flora samples, etc.)? (v)	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No	
Do you plan to import any material from non-EU countries into the EU? <i>For data imports, please fill in also section 4.</i> <i>For imports concerning human cells or tissues, fill in also section 3.</i>	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No	
Do you plan to export any material from the EU to non-EU countries? <i>For data exports, please fill in also section 4.</i> <i>For exports concerning human cells or tissues, fill in also section 3.</i>	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No	
If your research involves low and/or lower middle income countries , are benefits-sharing measures foreseen? (vii)	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No	
Could the situation in the country put the individuals taking part in the research at risk?	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No	
7. ENVIRONMENT & HEALTH and SAFETY		Page
See legal references at the end of the section. (vi)		
Does your research involve the use of elements that may cause harm to the environment, to animals or plants? <i>For research involving animal experiments, please fill in also section 5.</i>	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No	
Does your research deal with endangered fauna and/or flora and/or protected areas?	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No	
Does your research involve the use of elements that may cause harm to humans, including research staff? <i>For research involving human participants, please fill in also section 2.</i>	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No	
8. DUAL USE (vii)		Page
Does your research have the potential for military applications?	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No	
9. MISUSE		Page
Does your research have the potential for malevolent/criminal/terrorist abuse?	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No	
10. OTHER ETHICS ISSUES		Page
Are there any other ethics issues that should be taken into consideration? Please specify	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No	



Proposal ID **692919**

Acronym **COURAGE**

I confirm that I have taken into account all ethics issues described above and that, if any ethics issues apply, I will complete the ethics self-assessment and attach the required documents.



[How to Complete your Ethics Self-Assessment](#)



Proposal ID **692919**

Acronym **COURAGE**

5 - Call specific questions

Open Research Data Pilot in Horizon 2020

If selected, all applicants will participate in the [Pilot on Open Research Data in Horizon 2020](#)¹, which aims to improve and maximise access to and re-use of research data generated by actions. Participating in the Pilot does not necessarily mean opening up all research data. Actions participating in the Pilot will be invited to formulate a Data Management Plan in which they will determine and explain which of the research data they generate will be made open.

Applicants have the possibility to opt out of this Pilot and must indicate a reason for this choice.

Participation in this Pilot does not constitute part of the evaluation process. Proposals will not be evaluated favourably because they are part of the Pilot and will not be penalised for opting out of the Pilot.

We wish to opt out of the Pilot on Open Research Data in Horizon 2020.

Yes

No

¹ According to article 43.2 of Regulation (EU) No 1290/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council, of 11 December 2013, laying down the rules for participation and dissemination in "Horizon 2020 - the Framework Programme for Research and Innovation (2014-2020)" and repealing Regulation (EC) No 1906/2006.

Data management activities

The use of a [Data Management Plan \(DMP\)](#) is required for projects participating in the [Open Research Data Pilot in Horizon 2020](#), in the form of a deliverable in the first 6 months of the project.

All other projects may deliver a DMP on a voluntary basis, if relevant for their research.

Are data management activities relevant for your proposed project?

Yes

No

A Data Management Plan will be delivered
(Please note: Projects participating in the Open Research Data Pilot **must** include a Data Management Plan as a deliverable in the first 6 months of the project).



Data Management is part of a Work Package.



Data Management will be integrated in another way.





Call:	Reflective Societies: Cultural Heritage and European Identities	(H2020-REFLECTIVE-SOCIETY-2015)
Topic:	Cultural opposition in the former socialist countries	(REFLECTIVE-4-2015)

Cultural Opposition: Understanding the Cultural Heritage of Dissent in the Former Socialist Countries

(COURAGE)

Technical Annex A (Sections 1–3)

Research and Innovation actions
Innovation actions



Participant No.	Participant organisation name	Country
1 (Coordinator)	MTA BTK (academy)–Research Centre for the Humanities, Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Budapest	HU
2	IFIS PAN (academy)–Institute of Philosophy and Sociology, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw	PL
3	Trinity College (university)–Trinity College, Dublin	IE
4	IOS Regensburg (university)–Institute for East and Southeast European Studies, University of Regensburg, Regensburg	DE
5	MTA TK (academy)–Centre for Social Sciences, Hungarian Academy of Sciences	HU
6	LII (academy)–Lithuanian Institute of History	LT
7	CUNI (university)–Charles University in Prague, Faculty of Arts, Institute of Czech History	CZ
8	UB (university)–University of Bucharest, Faculty of Political Science	RO
9	HIP (academy)–Croatian Institute of History	HR
10	UNIVERZITA KO (university)–Comenius University in Bratislava, Department of Musicology at the Faculty of Arts	SK
11	ST ANTONY (university)–Oxford University, St Antony’s College, POMP	UK
12	SZTAKI (academy)–Institute for Computer Science and Control	HU

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1 Excellence

1.1 Objectives

The project proposes to break significantly new ground, first, by creating an **electronic registry** of representative digital and offline, private and public collections on cultural opposition in former socialist countries, and second, by **historicizing and contextualizing the study of collections**, not simply within institutional histories, but also in their broader social, political and cultural settings, focusing on the following themes:

- 1) the **genesis and trajectories of the private and public collections** on the cultural opposition movements in **all** former socialist countries in Europe (including **all** current EU member states and potential EU member states, such as Serbia and the Ukraine), with particular consideration of how their transition from opposition to mainstream and private to public occurred;
- 2) the **political and social roles and uses** of the collections on or documents of the cultural opposition movements before 1989 and since, and the efforts that have been made by national governments to preserve, maintain or add to them;
- 3) the **role of the exile** in supporting, preserving and disseminating these collections beyond the Iron Curtain and back home, and the uses of the collections that were created by the exile community;
- 4) **material culture** represented by these documents, objects and audio-visual footage (what was and what was not regarded as worthy of collection and preservation, what objects were deemed important as potential historical sources or relics and what objects were omitted or discarded?);
- 5) **organization and the order of the collections** as they are represented, particularly in the dataset and reference systems (how is the material collected?);
- 6) the social background and life trajectories of the **working staff** (including age and gender);
- 7) the **sociology of institutions, stakeholders**, their legal frameworks, financial backgrounds, ownership and management, the social and cultural composition of their audiences and the uses to which they are put in historical studies and culture (where does collection occur?);
- 8) the **networking and cooperative capacity** of different types of collections. What are the existing and possible platforms and forms of cooperation and public presentation, and how can we contribute to the development of strategies with which to strengthen cooperation among the collections?

The most innovative aspect of our approach lies in the incorporation into our inquiry of the social and cultural practices generated by the collections, which themselves represent enactments of faith in the potential of the archive as a repository of the past. In other words, by interrogating the dynamics of their creation and operation, we adopt a fundamentally metahistorical perspective and examine the collections as agents and producers in the processes of the fashioning of histories. Thus, the project goes far beyond the mere creation of a registry of the collections on cultural opposition. It will further a more nuanced understanding of **how these collections work**, what **functions** they serve in their respective societies, and how they **represent** their holdings and findings to the national and international public. Furthermore, the project will provide us with a glimpse into the legal and political circumstances that at one point determined the operation of the collections and archives in the former socialist countries, as well as the conditions that continue to shape them in the post-socialist period. The general aim of this analysis is **to expand the outreach and increase the impact of these collections** by assessing the historical origins and legacies of the various forms of cultural opposition.

The project will yield

- 1) an **online registry** and a **transnational database in a standardized metadata scheme** of collections in both the original languages and in English;
- 2) descriptions of and **guides** to the collections analysed to enhance the quality of research and provide guidance on the role of the European Union in this respect;
- 3) **country reports** summarizing our findings regarding the collections in each country and proposals of methods for the preservation of cultural heritage in the future, as well as a **handbook** on the collections and how they represent various types of cultural opposition for scientific purposes;
- 4) carefully developed curricula, **pedagogical** recommendations and digital content for educational purposes available at the Portal of the project;
- 5) a series of **training days** for the stakeholders of the collections to promote the application of the findings and achievements of the project, facilitate the use of the electronic resources, and initiate communication with cultural policy makers, collection staff and teachers;
- 6) a **documentary film festival**, travelling and online **exhibitions** and local **media events** based on selected collections;

7) a **set of recommendations** concerning how a permanent exhibition on European history could include information on the collections in question and contribute to our understanding of cultural opposition as a highly important part of European history.

Our **analyses of the collections**, which afford insights into the nature of the different forms of cultural opposition, will enable us to identify various country-specific types of cultural opposition movements in the former socialist countries. The archives of the secret police and other “oppressive bodies” of the socialist state will also be explored in order to further a subtler understanding of the dynamically changing positions of the communist regimes in various periods and the shifting relationships between domestic cultural opposition and movements in exile.

The project will suggest possible ways of exhibiting the artefacts and records of the cultural opposition and culture in the former socialist countries in general for the House of European History. These suggestions will be based on the experiences of the regional exhibitions, which this project will help to set up.

This project will contribute to the creation of a common European heritage based on the collections on cultural dissent in the former socialist countries. Taking full advantage of the potentials of contemporary media technologies, we will encourage forms of active remembrance, calling on citizens to engage actively with the legacies of cultural opposition and formulate their own views in connection with these legacies. The project will highlight the positive aspects of the former cultural opposition movements, which include values to be nurtured, such as democratic participation, autonomy and cultural plurality. The legacy of cultural opposition in former socialist countries is part of a truly pan-European heritage, and it affirms an important pan-European truth. It reminds us that civic courage can produce genuine cultural values even under authoritarian rule.

Scope of the Call	COURAGE Action	Output Product
identify types of collections	to analyse and understand: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the genesis and trajectories of the collections social roles material culture organization 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> register country reports handbook
identify types of movements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> working staff and stakeholders networking capacity 	
promote knowledge of the cultural opposition	make the collections active partners in the organization of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> public events education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> guides film festival exhibition education material training days
proposal on the preservation of heritage	cooperation with collections, stakeholders, teachers and academics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> set of recommendations

1.2 Relation to the work programme

Call:	Reflective Societies: Cultural Heritage and European Identities	(H2020-REFLECTIVE-SOCIETY-2015)
Topic:	Cultural opposition in the former socialist countries	(REFLECTIVE-4-2015)

The heritage of the cultural opposition in the former socialist countries has clear pan-European significance. The collections that preserve and represent the documents, objects and oral history interviews of these movements are interdisciplinary and cross-national in character and point beyond academia, as they address the fundamental roles of citizens and civil societies. COURAGE contributes to all major aspects of the Work Programme, adopting an **interdisciplinary approach**. COURAGE encourages **cross-national** communication among the various collections in order to mobilize lessons learned from their socialist pasts. COURAGE examines the ways in which Eastern European societies have viewed and related to the values of **civic societies** and **democratic participation**. The project encourages academics and members of the public to reflect on the **heritage** of the cultural opposition and the achievements and careers of the leaders of the opposition movements, and also to envision new agendas that incorporate these legacies into **education, historical culture** and mainstream **public debates** all over Europe. COURAGE motivates collections to take part in the processes of shaping the identities of EU citizens by furthering knowledge and study of the documents, objects, and testimonies in question, which are essential records of a

heritage that played a pivotal role in the emergence of a unified Europe following the fall of socialism and will continue to shape Europe in the future.

COURAGE creates a **registry of collections** that relate to various forms of cultural opposition in a vast geographical area embracing **all** member and potential member states of the EU in the former socialist bloc at present. We produce **standardized** descriptions of the collections and tools that make the registry thus produced **reusable** and **researchable**. The registry will have a facility to export metadata in EAD or apeEAD formats to the Archives Portal Europe and, through that, to the Europeana. (www.archivesportaleurope.net, <http://www.apex-project.eu/index.php/en/>, <http://www.europeana.eu/portal/>)

Instead of focusing on the types of media created as part of the project (registries, databases, guides, country reports, a handbook, curricula, documentary film festivals, exhibitions, and recommendations), we suggest a more effective approach that establishes **well-defined** yet varied **target groups** through outputs and dissemination activities in the centre. By taking into consideration specifically the staff and stakeholders of the collections, particular European Union commissions and organs, and specific audience groups (teachers, students), this project is able to design activities that meet the **actual needs** of these target groups. By focusing on the need to shape **cultural policies**, install **exhibitions** and develop **curricula**, COURAGE aims to involve audiences personally in the issues at hand, which, in turn, significantly furthers the possibilities for **cooperation**.

Figure 1: Process and Goals



1.3 Concept and approach

1.3.1 Uses of the collections: genesis, trajectories and political roles

Since 1989, former socialist countries have been in the process of constructing and negotiating their relationships with their recent past, which includes the heritage of cultural opposition. Opposition is typically understood in a narrow sense as referring to open political resistance to communist governments. This project proposes a more **nuanced historical conception of cultural opposition, expanding the concept towards broader frameworks** of political participation in order to facilitate a better understanding of how dissent and criticism were possible in the former socialist regimes of Eastern Europe. Since the authorities tried to control public spheres and there were no opportunities for democratic public debates, several critical movements (democratic, **Church related or nationalist opposition**) decided to **establish underground public spheres and declared open opposition to the socialist state**. However, **several cultural groups with no open political programme** (e. g. punk groups, avant-garde art, alternative religious communities) were also regarded as forms of opposition and branded as such by the authorities, and, as a result, they were also forced underground. Until the mid-1960s, cultural opposition consisted predominantly part of the often clandestine and persecuted **preservation of pre-communist cultural heritage**, rather than initiatives to create novel critical cultural forms and genres. COURAGE will address the concept of cultural opposition as a consequence of and response to socialist state practices, and will reveal crucial aspects of state attempts to control societies and the effects of these efforts on citizens. **Drawing a chronological distinction between the preservation of pre-communist traditions and the creation of new cultural practices helps better understand the continuities and discontinuities in the cultural heritage of cultural opposition and identify different types of collections based on this (pre- and post-communist) heritage.**

COURAGE uses a new approach to address the concept of "cultural opposition." While emphasizing the role of the state in shaping the definitions of cultural opposition, COURAGE also seeks ways of reflecting on the agency of citizens of the former socialist countries who engaged in autonomous or non-conformist cultural activities, whether as a form of deliberate dissent or simply an exercise of cultural freedom. Rather than create a rigidly prescriptive definition of cultural opposition, COURAGE will work with a more **dynamic concept** that takes into consideration both the **diversity of its meanings** in various nation states and periods and also the fact that the concept of cultural opposition (and its definitions) is a **historical product** itself. COURAGE addresses **the role of the collections in defining what "cultural opposition" means. COURAGE analyses the types of collections that were produced in the former socialist countries and, in particular, how the collections created implicit or explicit understandings of the political system and what the role of the regime in the genesis of these collections was.** Thus, COURAGE will be able to emphasize **the role of private and public collecting activities in**

the cultural opposition and will also enable social scientists and historians from the region to use a dynamic definition of cultural opposition in studies of this heritage in their individual countries.

Collecting and creating collections on cultural opposition became a cultural activity in and of itself: a context that framed the everyday life of socialist citizens working outside or inside official institutions. **COURAGE proposes to investigate this culture.** COURAGE will analyse possible forms of opposition that manifested themselves in elite and popular culture, aspects of the culture of everyday life, tastes and lifestyles. Research will therefore be inherently **inter- and transdisciplinary** and will include historians, sociologists, art historians, ethnologists and scholars of music.

A typical approach of post-1989 governments of the region to this question was **to establish specialized archives, collections and institutes of memory charged with the task of clarifying the “recent past,” uncovering the “truth,” and furthering the “search for historical justice”** (Hayner 2001, Stan 2009, Nalepa 2009, Stan–Nedelsky 2013). The **genesis and trajectories** of the **private** and **public** collections on the cultural opposition movements have to be considered in this context. These collections began as parts of civil rights movements during the 1970s and 1980s, but their place in the public sphere only became a key issue after 1989 (Pollack–Wielgoths 2004, Killingsworth 2012). **The documents, objects and audio-visual footage of the cultural opposition became artefacts during the transition from dictatorship to democracy.** Furthermore, cultural opposition is most commonly conceptualized as an individual act carried out by individual actors or communities, rather than as a **historically shaped and socially contextualized movement**. “Cultural opposition” is most commonly understood as evidence of the totalitarian control of the state *over* society, rather than as evidence of the complexities of the relationship *between* state and society (Mark 2005).

In the former socialist countries a variety of approaches emerged to preserve the collections on cultural opposition (Light 2000a, 2000b, Young–Kaczmarek 2008). **Victims’ associations, often backed by pressure groups and public intellectuals, connected post-communist morality to questions of transparency and sincerity about the past:** if the “perpetrators” or the “victims” *could* now be discovered, on moral grounds they *had to be discovered*. These campaigns were also conceptualized as an important test of post-communist society’s moral strength to “face up” to its dictatorial past (Lo 1995, Ash 1999, Stan 2006). Thus the history of cultural opposition was determined by the ways in which the private collections on cultural opposition became open to the public and the ways in which they made, channelled or masked the history of the former opposition, which became mainstream after 1989.

COURAGE aims to understand this process focusing on **the role of the collections as historical agents** in this process. COURAGE seeks to interrogate the ways in which post-socialist cultures produce knowledge of cultural opposition, and also to **encourage the collections themselves to reflect on their own past(s).** The project will **examine the functions, social representation and history of the collections, secret police archives and institutes of national memory that played key roles in the production and promotion of the idea of cultural opposition.** In addition, by making **critical institutional histories the subject of inquiry, the project also explores how these institutions themselves contributed to the production, reproduction and shaping of the memory of cultural opposition.**

Examining the birth and uses of the collections on cultural opposition is an important means of **liberating their holdings** from the particular fetishisation of artefacts as the repository of truth, which was the product of regional understandings of the communist experience. First, the artefacts of these collections enjoyed a widespread faith in their authenticity among the general population in post-communist societies, in part because, before 1989, they had been hidden. Second, unlike third-wave transitions in which oral testimony was part of the work of state-sponsored efforts to salvage memory (in e.g. History Commissions), the written record was granted particular authority. In spite of several important research initiatives, oral history remained marginal in the construction of the public image of the pre-1989 period (Koleva 2000, Kovács 2008, 2010). This is true despite a number of important initiatives in both the late and post-socialist periods, such as the interview collections in the KARTA Centre in Warsaw or the 1956 Institute in Budapest. These mainly emerged from former dissident circles and sought to give a voice to other experiences under socialism. In a manner that at first glance may seem somewhat paradoxical, the collections that were originally created in order to safeguard the artefacts of cultural opposition **did not always facilitate research** into the documents or artefacts. COURAGE will create a register of these holdings **to foster the openness of these collections.** COURAGE will also organize national and regional **open training days** for the stakeholders of the collections, addressing the following themes:

- 1) how to use the COURAGE register by organizing international exhibitions;
- 2) how to use the collections in a more effective way for pedagogical purposes; and
- 3) how the stakeholders of the collections can represent their collections more effectively with the assistance of international and national cultural and scientific funds during fundraising activities.

Financing these collections is a crucial condition for the preservation of these holdings and the heritage they represent. So COURAGE will help the stakeholders of the collections **consolidate the financial background** of

their collections on cultural opposition by strengthening their role in representations of the collective past of the former socialist countries.

The relative **ignorance of these collections**, both among academics and in public debates, is linked to the **particular status** that most of these collections were given **following 1989**. The collections, which were founded in acts of elaborately symbolic political ritual that were broadly publicized by media, often with major political figures sitting on the boards of the institutions, were then required to grant the artefacts of the collections a particular status and protection, often **out of concerns for the protection of information or personal privacy**. In addition, they sometimes had very **vaguely defined missions**. Last but not least, these new institutions struggled with **financial difficulties** that left them **vulnerable to governmental influence**. COURAGE will **ask how different collections (institutions) reacted to similar problems (not simply in order to survey existing collections, but to make them comparable via a transnational database)**. By examining the operations of the collections, COURAGE aims to explore the ways in which these collections can be made **more accessible** to the public, researchers and policy makers as important testimony to this part of the past and also to facilitate the use of the documents and objects they contain in education and institutions of cultural heritage. The overall impact of this part of our endeavour is to **enhance the autonomy of the collections** and push them into a **chain of collections** in order to increase their capacity to preserve the cultural heritage of dissent.

In recent decades, these institutions have undergone a change in image. Increasingly distanced from the politicized moment of their founding and blessed with an array of resources, they have drawn some of the best professionals away from other academic and archival posts. Parallel with this, they have increasingly attempted to present themselves less as institutions of the state and more as specialized collections and professional research institutes. Nevertheless, historians and archivists have often encountered **professional conflicts** as their identities as state bureaucrats have been brought into conflict with their identities as scholars and historians. COURAGE seeks to find solutions to this problem in part by presenting the cultural and historical heritages of the institutions themselves and also by proposing manners of cooperation among the various collections in **order to promote broadly regional and transnational collaborative work** as a means of **overcoming the influence of local (national/domestic) political interests** and furthering our understanding of cultural opposition to political authoritarianism as part of a **pan-European cultural heritage**.

1.3.2 The role of the exile: cultural transfers and entanglements

Collections that were created by **members of exile communities were partly returned to the home** countries after the political transition and now are part of the mainstream historical literature and sources in national libraries and archives. These collections and archives were crucial in generating the idea of the “other Europe,” i.e. the anti-communist opposition. After 1989, as the storage site of authentic evidence of cultural opposition, they provided **templates for organizing similar domestic collections, and they shaped the understanding of cultural opposition both in Eastern and Western Europe.**

Exiles from the former socialist countries played very important roles in **shaping the modes, genres and institutions of cultural dissent**. Intellectuals and cultural figures left Eastern Europe in three major waves: following the communist takeover in 1948-49, after 1956, and after 1968, but emigration continued later in the 1970s and 1980s as well, when the emerging opposition movements began to be persecuted by the communist authorities (Major 2009, Raška 2012). These intellectuals and opposition members formed exile communities, mostly in France, the UK (such as POSK, Polish Socio-Cultural Centre and PUNO, Polish University Abroad in London), West-Germany and the USA, and they created important journals, publishing houses and cultural societies (Jaroszyńska-Kirchmann 2004, Olszewska 2007). These institutions were important both in **informing Western audiences about the other side of the Iron Curtain and transmitting critical ideas and expressions of dissent back home.** They regularly published the works of the domestic oppositions (in journals like *Párizsi Magyar Füzetek* or *KULTURA*, which was founded and edited by Jerzy Giedroyc, a resident of Maisons-Laffitte), supported them with technical equipment, and mobilised the foreign media to support their political actions (Neubauer-Török 2009, Stöcker 2010).

The exile networks had a particular interest in documenting all possible forms of criticism of and opposition to the communist governments of Eastern Europe. They therefore collected documents of domestic underground, dissent and non-conformist movements and intellectuals, while also keeping records of their own oppositional activities. These exile groups thus created sizable archives that documented the international circulation of oppositional ideas (Kind-Kovács – Labov 2012).

This project will explore how the exile collections were created, with a focus on the following questions: Who were the founders? What types of records were preserved? How were they able to support efforts to keep records in their home countries? What was their role in disseminating knowledge of cultural opposition? How is it possible to use the “collections in exile” in a more effective way to raise awareness and preserve memories and the heritage of cultural opposition as a part of a pan-European identity?

1.3.3 Methodology

1.3.3.1 Methodology 1: The preservation of material culture

The material culture of socialism went rapidly into **museums** or archives after the political transitions, in particular into **sculpture parks**, museums of communism, archives of the former state security bodies and archival collections of the communist parties (Troebst 2010, Brunnbauer–Troebst 2007). In a paradoxical way, the heritage of the opposition was not met with similar interest (neither in politics nor in the public sphere), in large part because it became an important political tool and thus “resisted” the transformation into a part of the “past” (Sarkisova–Apor 2008). The project considers the collections that preserve material concerning cultural opposition under communism more as neutral professional institutions concerned simply with the preservation of knowledge. Through processes of selection, processing, exhibiting and making public their holdings, the **archives and museums** in this field **take part in the production of knowledge**. The modalities of selection and presentation chosen by these institutions constitute statements on the possible forms of culture and cultural opposition the ideal role of culture in society, and the envisioned makeup of a culturally diverse society. **By producing representations, the archives and museums under examination produce concepts of the past and social identities** (Crane 2000).

Drawing on these insights, the project will **consider both the collections and their individual objects and documents as actors that participate in the production and negotiation of identities and knowledge**. Social and cultural practices occur in the context of material objects. Debates on the meanings of culture (or cultural opposition in our case) in society tend to centre on the interpretation of works of art, artefacts, audiovisual footage and material documents. **Ideas about culture are linked to and are associated with objects**, and the objects, in turn, trigger processes of interpretation (Latour 2005).

Instead of merely digitalizing a large number of documents or objects without pausing to acknowledge that these artefacts themselves have been historically shaped, COURAGE considers **the history of the collections as an important part of the heritage of cultural opposition which should be preserved**. One of the goals of the project is to encourage and provide the collections with **practical tools** to take part more actively in public discourses regarding the national and pan-European cultural heritage. COURAGE seeks to move the inquiry from theory to practice and to study how the definitions of different categories of documents, objects and media preserved in the collections have been shaped.

The project will seek, therefore, to examine which type of documents and records (written documents, oral material, objects, audio-visual footage) **were regarded as worthy of collection and preservation and which were not**. Who made these decisions, and on the basis of what criteria or, possibly, agenda? Were these collections actively seeking new acquisitions or did they tend to serve more often as repositories for other organizations? What did they identify as representative of cultural opposition?

The period of socialism and the expressions and forms of dissent during this era have been documented by many; probably most of the material has never made its way to any formal archive or organized personal collection, but remains rather in private hands, handed down by family members, kept in drawers and boxes. Through its digital public interface system, COURAGE will enable people to upload and annotate material that has never been public before.

1.3.3.2 Methodology 2: Preserving the order of the collections

The insight that European modernity was concerned with the rational (re)ordering of archival and museum collections is central to our inquiries (Foucault 1992, Bann 1984, Bennett 1995). COURAGE seeks to understand the **transnational interactions** that shaped the organization of the collections. The questions we raise with regards to this include:

- 1) do they organize their materials **according to national and/or international standards**;
- 2) what **patterns** did they and do they use to preserve the collected documents/objects/media;
- 3) how has this organization **influenced the typology** of cultural opposition movements in the historical scholarship and cultural studies in the former socialist countries.

The organization of the collections will be analysed in the historical context of “**entangled modernity**,” which helps us understand how the collections incorporated, adapted, or rejected “modern elements” of preservation (David-Fox 2006). COURAGE aims to understand how the collections reflected the power contests among the **actors** of the cultural opposition and the **stakeholders** of the collections.

Recently, archival studies have pointed out how inquiries into the methods and procedures according to which archives are created and maintained yield important epistemological, historical and cultural policy-related insights (Cook–Schwartz 2002; Yakel 2003). Instead of merely creating institutional histories or a planned digitalization process, COURAGE will study **collections as instruments** of power that are used to channel and shape cultural discourses accordingly. The project will also identify possible limits of these institutions. The **management** of the

collections will be analysed in order to make the collections more **self-reflective** and help produce greater **cooperation** among the stakeholders. The systems according to which the collections have been organized will be analysed in their social and cultural contexts, and we will consider how these organizational schemes relate to the ones used in the respective national archives and museums. **How do the collections reflect on the different target groups**, and what guides do they create in order to make the systems of organization that they use clear for

- 1) academics (e.g. historians, researchers from the field of cultural studies);
- 2) policy makers;
- 3) different types of educational institutions;
- 4) heritage industry;
- 5) tourists.

The order of the collections has been largely **shaped by** historical circumstances in late **socialism**, particularly by the relationships between state authorities and various dissent, non-conformist and opposition cultural groups. COURAGE seeks to understand how the organization of the collections on the cultural opposition in the former socialist countries reflects these social and political relationships. The state authorities and cultural groups developed three major types of relationships in the socialist period. Several artists and writers enjoyed privileges and belonged to the category of **supported persons**. Nonetheless, they were not all necessarily communists or supporters of the regime. Some enjoyed broad publicity and opportunities to earn income as a reward for declaring loyalty or in exchange for the political credibility that their popularity could give the authorities (Juraga and Booker 2002). The category of **prohibited** included chiefly non-conformist artists, who for ideological, political or aesthetic reasons did not accept the rules set by the authorities. As such, these individuals crossed the borders of tolerated activism, since de facto they intervened in areas that the authorities wanted to monopolize for themselves, such as working class culture or the infrastructure of cultural production. They were quickly persecuted or banned (Wasiak 2010). A **tolerated** third category in between the two clearly defined extremes of official and banned **reflected the liminal grey zone of culture and arts, where it remained possible to trespass on prohibited and semi-legal areas**.

During the last decade of the socialist period and then **after 1989, the role of cultural opposition changed significantly**, and this had a significant impact on the emerging collections. In the late 1970s, dissident intellectuals and artists could effectively subvert the system of cultural administration by creating their independent, although illegal, fora of publicity. This “second” or alternative public sphere discarded the rules of the official public sphere when they decided not to compete for opportunities within the institutional infrastructure and started to publish *samizdat* literature (Kind-Kovacs 2014). With the change of the political regime, the status of the collections also changed. The collections, which represented new political and cultural identities, became part of the **national and international mainstream**, while the majority of the cultural goods produced by small dissent communities remained **relics of various subcultures**.

1.3.3.3. Methodology 3: Focusing on the agents of cultural opposition

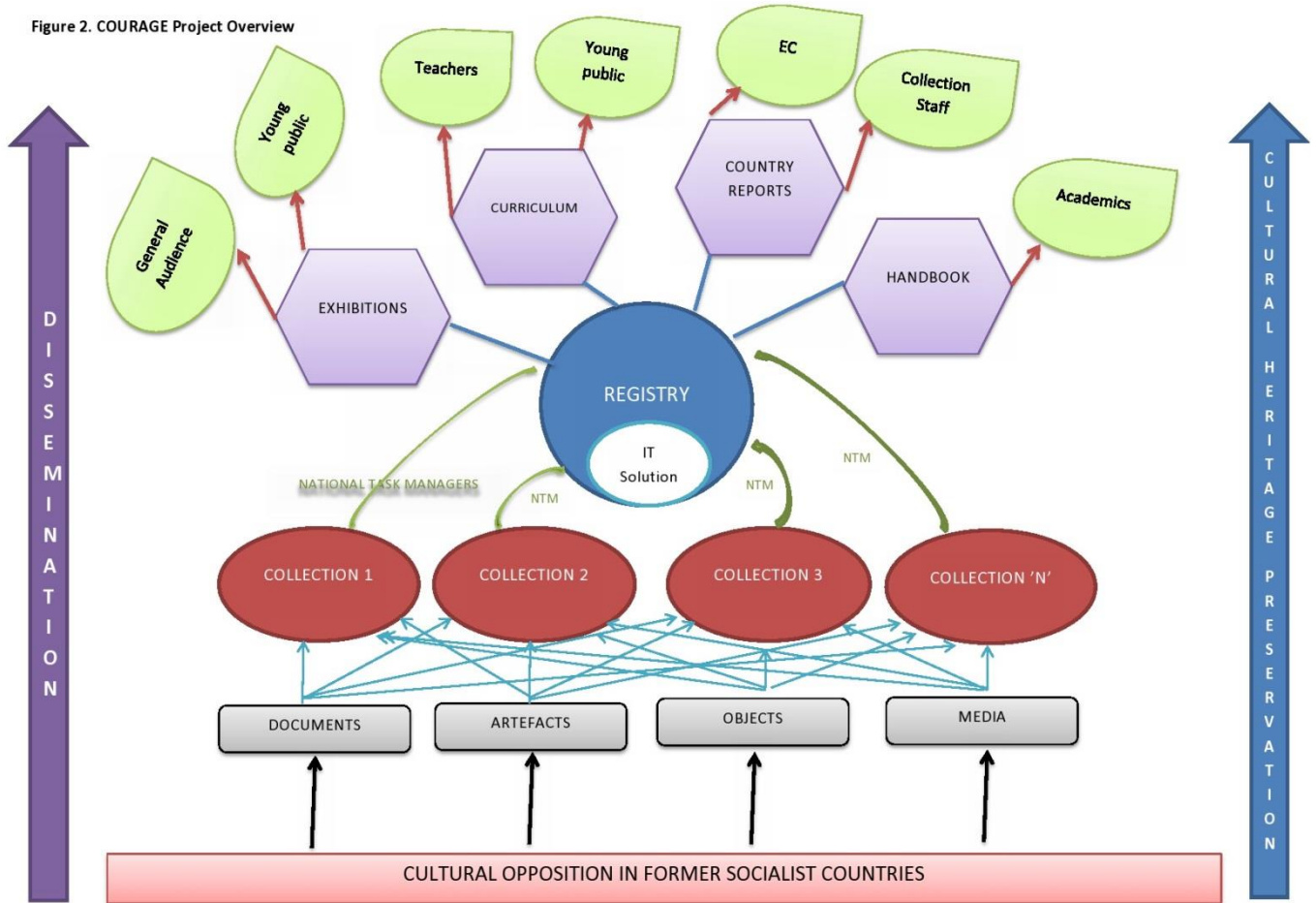
COURAGE identifies the various **agents** who took part in the production of cultural opposition and in the production of the relevant collections.

- 1) Members of the **“hard-core” democratic opposition**, who were banned during the socialist period (Pollack–Wielgosh 2004, Wasiak 2010). Their secret collections (*samizdat*, photo documentations of cultural and political performances, footages, art objects, flying university lectures, etc.) were archived only sporadically. Thus, one of the important goals of our research project is to discover and register these sources.
- 2) **Analyzing the activities and networks of elite and intellectual groups of cultural opposition**. Members of the democratic opposition became partly involved in socialist artistic and scientific production through their contact with intellectuals who were employed by various state institutions. This elastic but closed formation included both the *prohibited* non-conformist artists and scholars and intellectuals who sympathised with the democratic opposition in secret (e.g. Haraszti 1987, Neubert 1997, Cárneci 2000). In the late 1960s and early 1970s, Eastern European art began increasingly to draw on contemporary European and North American **avant-garde trends**, such as Fluxus and performance art. Alternative networks emerged, where artists developed new forms of social and cultural criticism addressing the repercussions of technological societies.
- 3) **Radical leftist and experimental theatre**. Late socialism offered opportunities for leftist groups to work within semi-official youth or theatrical environments; they were critical both of official socialism for having abandoned the cause of genuine working class or progressive avant-garde culture and of consumer society, which was identified with the petit bourgeois mentality, for cultivating mediocre popular culture. Several of these groups, such as Jerzy Grotowski’s *Laboratorium* or Péter Halász’s *Squat Theatre*, won international fame.
- 4) **Underground and non-conformist youth and popular culture**. From the late 1970s on, many new forms of alternative mass and popular culture emerged, such as rock bands, dance house and folklore movements,

hippies and youth culture figures who developed their own autonomous spheres of cultural activism and criticism of the regimes. Rock bands practiced a kind of criticism of the social and cultural repercussions of political repression and cultivated new models of individual autonomy and communities. Folklore cultural networks, the dance house movement, and even architects – who drew on peasant traditions and ideas of “organic architecture” – developed various critical alternatives to late socialist industrial societies (often in the context of semi-supported professional or leisure organizations). Members of these youth subcultures and consumers of rock music were often cast in state politics not as symbolic representatives of a possible way of life, but as enemies of the state, the family, youth, and socialism (Risch 2014).

- 5) **Various religious groups and institutions** also played an important role in the illegal political activism against the communist regimes, especially in the field of community building on the local level. The Church became a protective umbrella for cultural opposition in many cases (e.g. Poland, Romania, and Lithuania), and it played a seminal role in sustaining a sense of national identity, especially with regards to the preservation of national languages and rites of passage (Garbowski 2014, Luxmoore–Babiuch 1999). At the turn of the 1960s and 1970s, a range of non-conformist Catholic groupings began to develop forms of religious practice that were critical towards both the communist state and official Church authorities. Religious groups developed the idea of autonomous moral communities of everyday spiritual practice and called for a more active social presence of Catholics. These grew into nationwide movements at the end of the communist period. During late socialism, transnational religious ideas and practices, mainly the Taizé and Focolare movements, influenced Catholic activist networks and, after 1989, contributed to the formation of broader European networks of Christian value-based solidarity (Apor, Clifford and Townson 2013). COURAGE will identify and register the collections based on cultural opposition of religious groups and Church figures.
- 6) **Cultural and scientific institutions**, which implemented the research agenda of the opposition. Several topics and also disciplines (such as sociology, psychology and other fields of the social sciences) were prohibited from academic institutions in the former socialist countries during the Stalinist period. However, as a result of consolidation and modification of the socialist political system, some social science research was tolerated and given a place in academic institutions (Bock 2011, Haraszti 1987). Nevertheless, scientific discourse was limited and censored. The scientific community and institutions produced material of the cultural opposition movements, even in this censored and limited work atmosphere.
- 7) **Survivors of the Nazi and Stalinist persecutions** played a special role in cultural opposition under the socialist era. They were individuals who collected and protected material and nonmaterial memories of Nazism and Stalinism in a very secret and private way. These people did not participate in the activities of secret groups and movements, nor did they come into any direct confrontation with the Soviet regime. Rather, they kept the material heritage of victims with the hope that it would be meaningful and could be presented to the public once communism had fallen.
- 8) **The “observers”: secret police files on cultural opposition**. The institutions created with the purpose of maintaining the files of the former secret police services have had a seminal role in shaping the history of cultural opposition in the former socialist countries. The files they contain helped create very particular post-communist scholarly understandings of dissent and collaboration. The secret police files were treated as a privileged kind of document, i.e. one that offered more promise of objectivity than the usual historical source (Apor-Horváth-Mark 2015). COURAGE will consider the ways in which the archives for secret police services organize the files regarding cultural opposition movements, thus shedding light on the ways in which they influence historical scholarship and the popular understanding of cultural opposition. The project aims to encourage the archives of the former secret police services to communicate more effectively with various target audiences, in part by presenting their holdings. We will also prepare a set of recommendations for the EU Commission on this subject.

Figure 2. COURAGE Project Overview



1.3.3.4. Methodology 4: Types of country-specific cultural opposition

The question of **networking** is crucial to an understanding of the interactions among different actors of the cultural opposition and the collections under and after the socialist period. Several levels, forms and “fields” can be identified, including local, individual (secret), national, and transnational, as well as private and public. Studies on political transition prove that the interactions between different types of actors of opposition was of central importance to the chances and modes of democratic change (Bruszt-Stark 1998, Welsh 1994). Using a database building process, COURAGE will identify 1) the **networks** used in different countries **for creating collections** and 2) the types of **networks of the actors of cultural opposition behind these networks**. We seek to understand the **hierarchy and the organizational structure** of this double network, which created the representative collections across the former socialist countries. This will enhance the quality of research and facilitate **the innovative exploitation of the documents, objects and media** in the collections. By exploring the networking capacity of the collections, COURAGE will improve the public network(s) of collections and will propose effective means of international and national communication through the use of the existing networks.

Different types and forms of meetings and collaborative undertakings show how actors of cultural opposition were able to interact under socialism. **Personal networks were of crucial importance in the socialist social milieu.** Cultural opposition society is built around relationships among individuals, groups and organisations expressing themselves differently in different cultural settings. The private networks overwhelmed public institutions, with more specific objectives, target groups and communication activities (Konopasek–Andrews 2009).

Film fests, cultural fests, scientific conferences and international cultural scientific scholarships and summer camps were the main sites of meeting and the exchange of ideas, implicitly providing opportunities for cooperation and networking for figures of the cultural opposition (e. g. the Hungarian “counter cultural forum” organized parallel to the officially promoted ‘85 European Cultural Forum or the German Lutheran initiative of Aktion Sühnezeichen (AS) camps in the former socialist countries (Király 2010). As a result of the political transition in 1989, social **networks in the post-socialist societies changed** radically. Some of the cultural opposition groups disappeared, while others came out from hiding. Opposition members could get central positions in the new political systems, but they could also stay in their subcultures. However, the **knowledge and materials of the**

cultural opposition have emerged, and the memory and related identity construction **continue to exert an influence** on the local, national and transnational level in all post socialist countries.

1.3.3.5. Methodology 5: Multi and trans-disciplinary methodology

COURAGE will adopt an **innovative, multi and trans-disciplinary methodology**. In fact, the inter-disciplinary approach is the necessary outcome of **all phases** of the project, including data acquisition, data processing and the demonstration/dissemination stages. To ensure that we obtain comparable information, we will use a **standardised information sheet** to help researchers orient themselves during the data acquisition phase. Since the information to be obtained will serve as the basis for **full descriptions of the collections** on the cultural opposition in their social, political and historical contexts, questions on the information sheet will relate to a **profound range of social sciences and humanities**. Furthermore, as COURAGE aims to produce profound descriptions of the collections, the creation of the design of the information sheets and the formulation of the questions require the cooperation of a range of disciplines and the integration of perspectives from sociology, political science, art history, literary studies, cultural studies and history. The descriptions of individual collections, therefore, will represent **forms of knowledge that unify** and, thus, effectively **transgresses the borders of conventional disciplines**.

The questionnaire will record the name, location, legal entity (private or public institution), funder and financing background, number and composition of staff, related political networks, details concerning the given collection (size, area of interest, number of years since it was founded, type of records), type of visitors (number, frequency, types: researcher/visitor), and cooperative activities (typical partners e. g. public organs, schools, museums, other collections).

COURAGE will use a **variety of sources of information** to obtain a thorough overview of the genesis, trajectories and uses of the collections on cultural opposition. We will investigate the websites of the collections, printed descriptions, registers of their holdings, the professional literature dealing with the collections, media coverage about the collections and fieldwork interviews. In order for us to be able to produce in-depth descriptions of the collections, we must use a complex array of sources. No single type of source would provide an adequate foundation for the research we are proposing to undertake.

The simultaneous interpretation of this source material requires a **combination of multiple interpretative techniques**. COURAGE will adopt **iconographical, textual and statistical analysis**, and will focus on the **temporal sequence of these data** (the historical method). Since this project will interpret the range of source material simultaneously, representatives of the disciplines will necessarily work together and researchers will constantly need to cross the borders of their own fields in order to understand one another's perspectives. Researchers with different academic and disciplinary backgrounds will be urged to share their findings and insights with one another. Furthermore, they will be encouraged to work together on the various deliverables of the project, **co-authoring** reports, online material and visual representation, particularly the handbook, as well as country reports, teaching materials and exhibition transcripts.

1.3.4 Gender issues

The consortium will ensure equal treatment of the sexes in staff recruitment, training, and remuneration and will make sure both sexes are equally represented in the consortium and related committees. To support women pursuing research in the humanities, COURAGE will encourage national task managers to give preference by offering new employment opportunities (esp. to post-docs) for female employees.

Compared to traditional historical analyses, in which male-dominated institutes (e.g. military or political complexes) stood in the front-line of research, this project aims to emphasize and study collections and types of cultural opposition that were relevant to all members of society (e.g. collections created by feminist movements). Preference will be given to collections that are related to gender issues. In addition, COURAGE will provide a valuable data source for gender studies via the analyses of gender issues by the collections on cultural opposition.

1.4 Ambition

1.4.1 General ambitions

This project aims to create the **first all-European digital database** on the collections on cultural opposition in the former socialist countries. After millennia of analogue archiving, contemporary archives have increasingly turned to digital forms of record-keeping. This enables the users to access and research archives from a distance without coming into contact with the physical material (Delmas 2001). The mode to access, understand and interpret digital documents is largely dependent on the metadata and the contextual information about the digital collections. In order to produce this information, archives need resources, knowledge and technical know-how. In this regard, many **East-Central European archives are lagging behind**. With this project, we will **enable** researchers to **access these collections** by providing information on what is stored in the archives and how.

We will collect material from **all the former socialist countries** in Europe including the member states of the European Union (Poland, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Hungary, Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, Romania, Bulgaria, Slovenia, Croatia) and the candidate states (Serbia, Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro, Bosnia-Herzegovina), as well as ex-Soviet states (Ukraine, Moldova). This comprehensive database will provide a **hitherto lacking overview** of the collections on cultural opposition by describing contents, location, stakeholders and financing. Only **full coverage** of the former socialist countries can provide the **comparable data** necessary for an **adequate assessment** of the roles and uses of the collections. The database will serve as a highly **important gateway for further research**, and it will appeal to audiences who seek to learn about the legacy of cultural opposition.

In the field of social scientific qualitative archiving in Europe, there have been some advancements lately with the establishment of DARIAH-ERIC and the DASISH program, trying to build synergies and point out best practices in the field of social scientific, arts and humanities archiving. Still, and especially in the case of **Eastern Europe, collections are scattered**, smaller, and less well-equipped, and often very little is known about the documents they contain (the barriers of small languages) and even less about the context of the collection (Gárdos–Ivacs 2011: 65). For these complex problems, in the case of cultural opposition under socialism, **our project will provide an important remedy**.

1.4.2 Potentials for innovation

At the centre of this project are the **collections (archives, museums, private objects and documents) on the cultural opposition movements**. On one hand, we show how they have been used, by institutions such as Institutes of National Memory and museums devoted to the totalitarian past (such as the *House of Terror* in Budapest) (Rév 2005, Apor 2014), to produce reductionist ideas of opposition and state power that have more to do with the political exigencies of the present than the nuanced realities of the communist past. On the other, we wish to demonstrate how the stories these collections reveal can in fact **be used to demonstrate the remarkable complexity** of these regimes and the everyday embeddedness of cultural opposition, and also how they capture many important aspects of the ways in which these regimes were dismantled.

While debates over the role of opposition movements, persecution of these movements by the communist authorities and the nature of state oppression in general have fascinated both post-communist societies and the wider world, it is surprising how **little has been written** both on the nature of **communist-era cultural dissent** and on the processes through which post-communist societies have sought to make sense of what opposition and resistance were and how they should be dealt with in the present. Much attention has been paid to violent, political upheavals against Stalinist rule in 1953 or 1956 and to the generation of political reforms in 1968. Dissent has been typically approached as a path taken by intellectuals towards “politicization” in a normative sense and towards the creation of anti-communist politics (Falk 2011, Csizmadia 1995). The role of cultural networks, artists and intellectuals is usually explored in order to arrive at an understanding of their contribution to the crafting of novel forms of political thought. While this work is important in order to help us understand the emergence of democratic politics in the former socialist countries and recognize the existence of an “other Europe” (Rupnik 1989), recently the importance of various forms of non-political cultural activism has been recognized, particularly with regard to the roles they played in generating non-conformist, alternative and dissenting sub-cultures that challenged one-party rule in many ways.

Work focusing on political opposition was often **used to help establish the reality of the totalitarian model** of communist rule, a paradigm that, after 1989, exerted a pervasive influence on public opinion with regard to the past. Indeed, the very existence of material related to opposition and dissent was often taken as historical evidence of the totalitarian practices of the regime. Communist party files and collections of the opposition movements were used to prove the power that state security services were afforded in order to keep the “totalitarian state” in power and the capacity it had to keep every corner of society under close observation (Friedrich and Brzezinski 1956; Meuschel 1992; Tormey 1995; Siegel 1998; Priestland 2009).

Unlike more popular (and often lurid) accounts of opposition, which naturalize the concept as an obvious and incontestable characterization of communist-era dissent behaviour, this project instead **interrogates the ways in which post-socialist cultures produce the idea of and knowledge** of anti-communist “opposition” and “cultural opposition.” It addresses **the institutions** that produce the concept and examines the functions, social representations and histories of archives and institutes dealing with cultural dissent that create these histories of cultural opposition.

In our view, it is far more important that these documents, which are indeed of great significance and use in our study of the recent past, be regarded as problematic sources, with the full force of social science and historical methodologies of construction and reconstruction brought to bear on them. They are not merely sources that promise to “reveal” the truth of the past. Our primary goal, ultimately, is to foster scholarly **dialogues in which historians and social scientists** analyse the sources created by the state and the cultural opposition movements

themselves, the public discourses on these sources, and the histories of the institutions created in order to preserve these sources according to clearly defined scientific methodologies. We also wish to distance ourselves (and historical scholarship) from the “investigative” narrative mode (which rests on the renaissance of the totalitarian paradigm) and **create new, firmly established scientific frameworks for historical analyses**.

Furthermore, this project contends that the files and objects of the cultural opposition movements are used too frequently to provide a one-dimensional historical account of the “mechanisms of oppression”: here we will demonstrate, through case studies of individual collections, movements and works-of-art, how these documents **can be used to produce more subtle social and cultural histories** of the socialist dictatorships. By ranging across differing categories of cultural opposition and different social milieus across East Central Europe, this project will provide a **comparative account of cultural dissent with a range hitherto unavailable**.

1.4.3 Rendering the legacy of cultural opposition

The project will **render the legacy** of the cultural opposition in the former socialist countries as part of a **pan-European culture**. It compares cultural opposition movements not in the static national context, as is often the case with national and trans-national studies, but rather focused on the **circulation of ideas and cultural resources** (such as literature, works of art) among them, on the emerging **transnational linkages** among various groups of artists and intellectuals and the growing awareness of regional identities that were triggered by these processes. Drawing on the idea of *l’histoire croisée* (**entangled history**, see Werner-Zimmermann 2006, Ther 2003, David-Fox et al. 2012), the project analyses, among other questions, the different modalities of cultural opposition and the similar socio-cultural milieus they might have had in the various countries. From this perspective, there is a promising line for writing the history of East and Central Europe that is not reduced to the sum of the histories of the different states. In contrast to the dominant comparative focus on East-Central European states, this **project seeks to understand regional, cross-national processes that often transgressed the Cold War boundaries** of East and West.

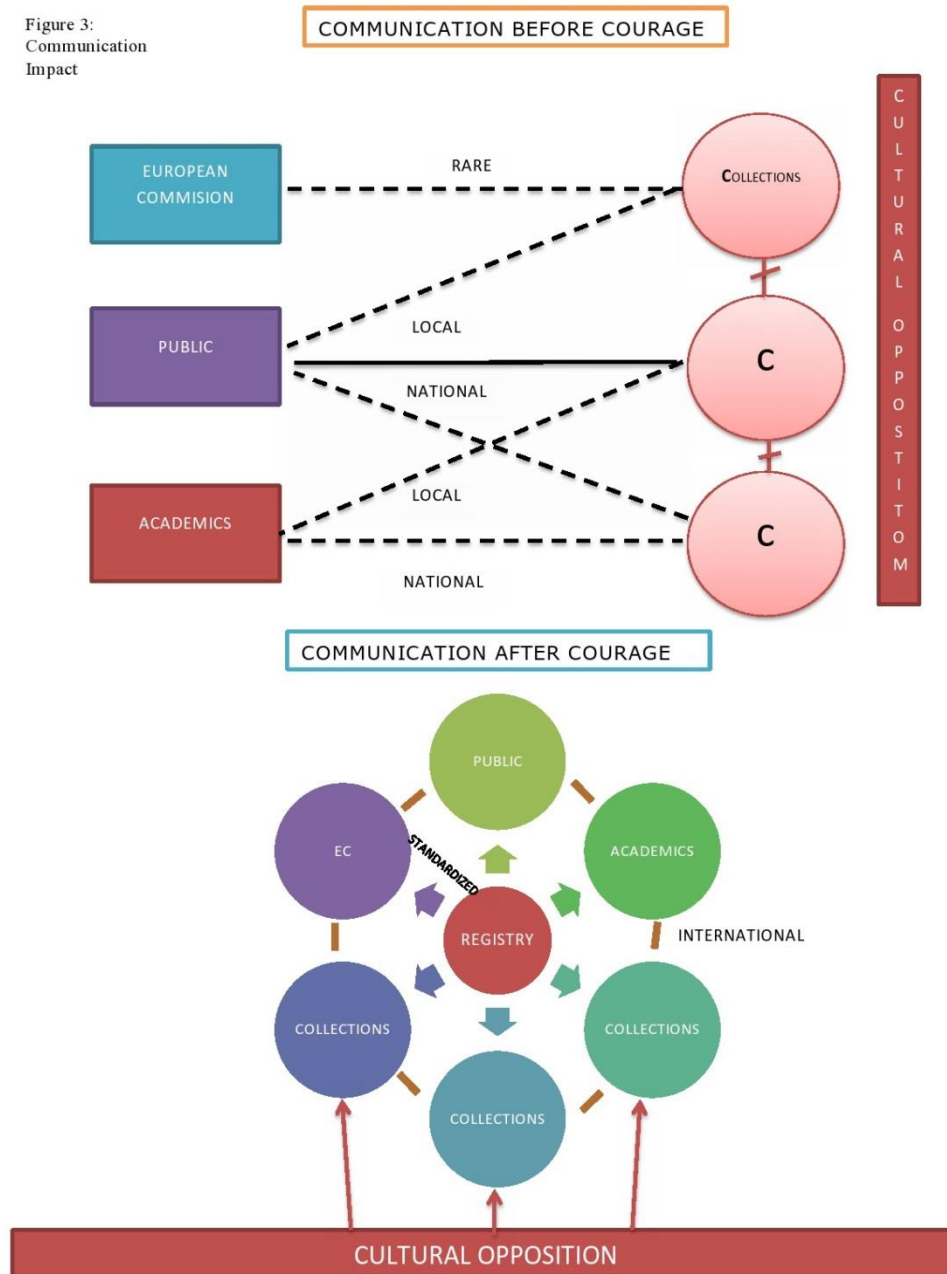
Furthermore, the project will **highlight the positive values of the cultural opposition** in the former socialist countries that affirm a **pan-European cultural legacy**: democratic participation, civic courage, solidarity with the oppressed and the poor, and the diversity of cultures. We will explore the **pedagogical uses** of the values of the cultural opposition by developing material for school education, teacher training sessions and documentary film events. These events, together with the planned travelling exhibitions, will turn the legacy of the cultural opposition into a source of cultural reflection and active remembrance by inviting audiences to engage with its values. This approach will break through the barriers that so far have hindered the discovery of the pan-European relevance of the cultural opposition. By focusing on its cultural values, we will detach the legacy of the cultural opposition from its conventional narrow political framings, which have confined cultural dissent to a specific political system: Communism.

1.4.4 Enhancing cooperation

The project seeks **enhance cooperation** among the various collections on cultural opposition. First, it seeks to frame **all activities in a collaborative fashion**. Partners will share resources and knowledge and will build networks actively. The construction of the database, including the necessary research, will encourage the cooperative use of the collections on cultural opposition. Second, the project will set up **collaborative exhibitions and film festivals**, as well as **online teaching resources** (curriculum development), which will require the **common use of the collections** of various individual institutions and will also require cooperation among the collections. **Digital technologies** have enabled researchers to connect small, local collections and form transnational networks of cooperating archives, making possible new forms of interaction between producers, archivists and users of archival documents (Huvila 2008) and constantly subjecting documents to reinterpretations (Duff – Harris 2002), making **ever-new scientific evidence** out of them (Brothman 2002). This has been made possible through the use of digital metadata standards, English as a *lingua franca*, and the internet.

Thus, this project will go well **beyond the current state of affairs**. So far, the heritage of the cultural opposition is not a subject of international discussion or even inquiry. On the contrary, it is largely confined to national borders. These collections remain known only to a few insiders. Many of them are not accessible only in the national language of the state in which they are held. This project will **make these collections widely and internationally accessible**. Detailed descriptions of collections, based on analyses of the holdings and on interviews, will make the nature and organization of the material accessible and will help establish **new links with possible users** and re-interpreters of the archival documents (Cook 2013). The collection of heritage material on contemporary history could already create networks among stakeholders and audiences (Gárdos – Ivacs 2011).

Figure 3:
Communication
Impact



1.4.5 Shifting the focus from the media produced to the target groups addressed

The project seeks to go beyond the typical method of collaborative undertakings that normally centre on the use of various types of media instead of focusing on possible target groups (see 2. Impact). We adopt a converse approach. COURAGE will **address the following major target groups**: relevant bodies of the European Union, professional staff and stakeholders, audiences of teachers and visitors, and members of the academia. Subsequently, we will identify the appropriate types of media (database/registry, guides, handbook, films and exhibitions) that adequately serve the special needs of potential impact groups.

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2 Impact

2.1 Expected impacts

The project will have an impact in three areas:

- **making** the heritage of the **cultural opposition** in the former socialist countries **part of pan-European public culture**;
- fostering **cooperation** among the individual collections and creating an international **chain of collections** to **enhance the autonomy of the collections**;
- opening up **new ways of appropriating and researching** the records of the cultural opposition.



COURAGE is the first attempt to create a comprehensive registry and database on collections of cultural opposition in the former socialist countries and articulate theoretical concepts and methodological tools. It aims to make the heritage of cultural opposition in the former socialist countries a common part of the pan-European heritage and a tool that will help users (stakeholders of the collections, policy makers, media workers, teachers) navigate a large amount of data, search for original sources and export and import datasets from and to digital archives across Europe. COURAGE will **foster the network of collections** on cultural opposition and create an international chain of collections to enhance the autonomy of the collections.

COURAGE is designed to meet **the needs of specific target groups**. The project, therefore, focuses **not on the planning of areas of impact**, which is an abstract and often insufficiently effective approach. Instead, the project outlines the possible needs and interests of target groups and addresses these needs and interests with **purposefully created impact actions**.

2.1.1 Impact on target groups

The actions are closely connected to the project objectives (see Chapter 1.1), and impact is expected in the following fields and target groups:

1. Professional staff and stakeholders of the collections (ST)

- By better integrating the collections into **networks**, helping better realize the possible **uses of their holdings** and better identify their possible **audiences**, COURAGE will make collections **active partners** in making **use of the heritage** of the cultural opposition, encouraging the use of the holdings for **research**, and suggesting applications of the collections for cultural **policy makers** and initiatives intended to shape **the identity of citizens**;
- by contributing to the promotion of the collections as an important testimony to the anti-communist opposition, the project intends to spark **debates** on the role of collections by providing narratives of the histories of cultural opposition and asking how collections reflected or blurred the boundaries between power and the opposition;
- by disseminating the outcomes of the project among the staff of the collections through **workshops** (one in each country that is part of the project), **national training days** (in each country that is part of the project) **and pedagogical recommendations** (for each country and for an international audience), the projects seeks to further collaborative efforts among professionals and broaden understandings of the applications and possible hazards of these kinds of collections;
- by fostering **cooperation** among the collections by creating exhibitions, documentary film festivals and curricula regarding the collections, the project will help place the collections themselves in a larger regional context, a precondition of the incorporation of this heritage into the larger pan-European cultural memory.

2. Policy makers of the European Commission (EC)

- the project will help the **European Commission** foster more effective use of the collections by creating **country reports** (one per country) and **policy recommendations** on ways to involve the collections under study in discussions of policies relating to European identity and heritage (one final **comprehensive recommendation** at the end of the project);
- COURAGE will **enhance communication** between the collections and EC;
- we will give **guidance** on the role of the European Union in methods for preserving the collections as part of our cultural heritage (one final comprehensive **guidance paper** at the end of the project).

3. Academics, researchers, experts and teachers (AR)

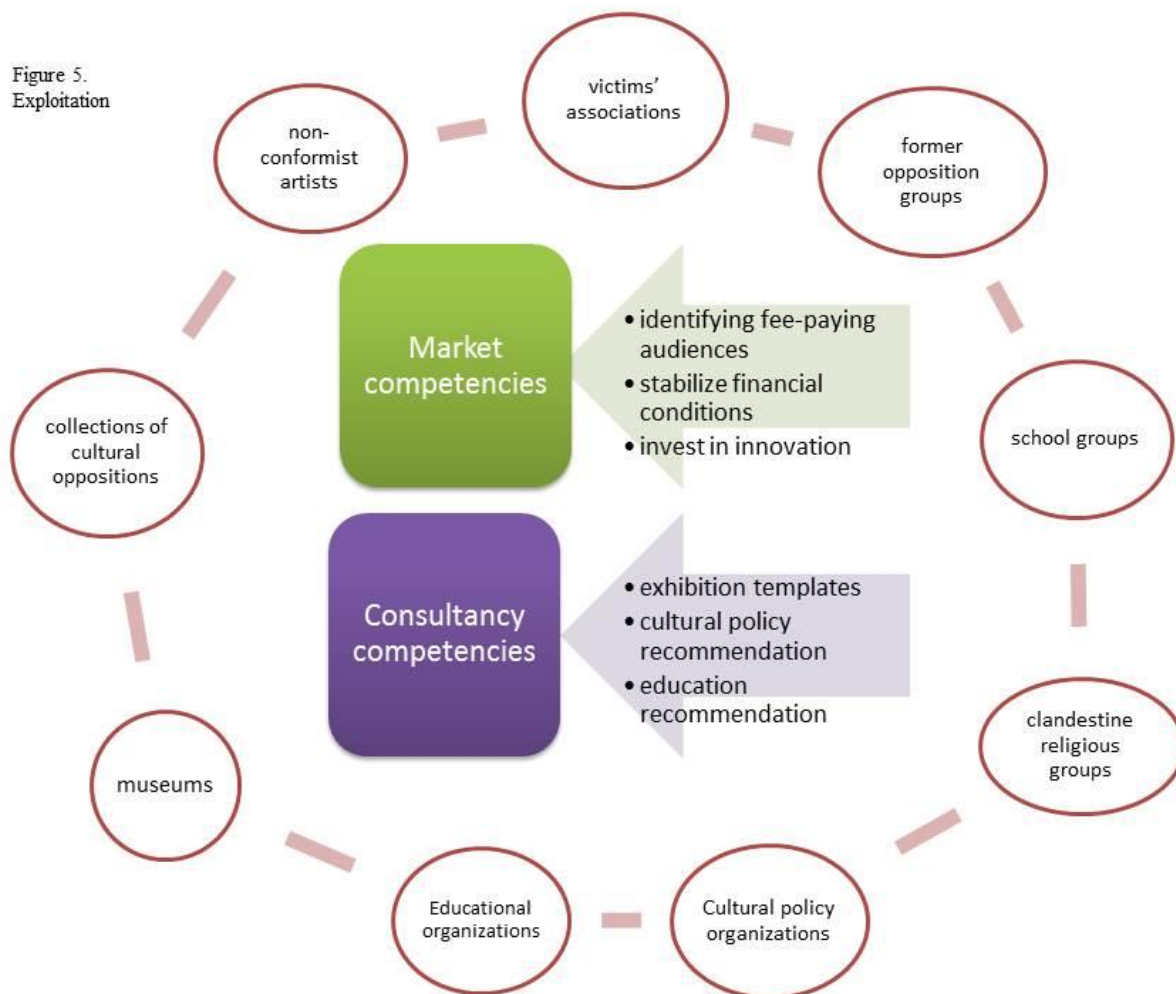
- the project provides different types of guides to institutions and groups of **professionals** involved in education or using archives in their daily routines and will also **introduce new research issues** through close **cooperation among representatives of various disciplines** (such as historians, art historians, sociologists, political scientists, musicologists, ethnologists, etc.);
- by transferring the metadata from the collections to the European National Archives, the **open access data** will be used as an **open database** for researchers in every European archive;
- in addition to the registry, a handbook of the collections to enable and encourage comparative methods (one **digital and one print handbook** in English, at the end of the project), which will certainly lead to significant **increases in research productivity**;
- the **curricula** developed will be used for pedagogical purposes and will **foster the public use of collections**.

4. The young generation (YG) (school classes, students, young professionals)

- COURAGE will make the young generation an active participant in the appropriation of the heritage of the cultural opposition by creating a bottom-up digital repository advertised and linked to **social media** where everybody (with proper moderation by the staff of COURAGE) can upload and comment on previously unknown, privately held documents
- by locating the collections, we engage with and involve members of the **young generation**, who encounter the problems of cultural heritage and political action in the course of their formal and non-formal training through **film festivals, virtual and travelling exhibitions**;
- by developing **curricula** for pedagogical purposes in informal education;
- focusing on the preservation of memories, the portal of the project will use the **media events, film festivals** and **social media** for to promote the heritage of cultural opposition (the bottom-up digital repository advertised and linked to social media).

2.1.2 Areas of exploitation

Figure 5.
Exploitation



By addressing target groups, COURAGE will have directly applicable impacts. The achievements of COURAGE will be able to be **exploited** in three major ways:

1. to enhance the **academic use** of the collections

- By creating a **researchable and online registry** of the collections, giving academics easy **access to the database** and list of records. Academics can **prepare effective research trips** in advance and can establish **comparable data and sets of information quickly**. These conditions **will increase the use of the records** of the collections on cultural opposition for **comparative research**.
- The fact that the registry will contain **all information in English** will make information available for **international research**. Comparable and easily available information will increase the **relevance of the records** of the collections on the cultural opposition for research on the writing of the history of cultural opposition in a **transnational, European framework** and, in turn, will contribute to the creation of **novel frameworks for our understandings of contemporary Europe**.

2. they will enhance the **marketing competence** of the collections

- One major impact of the project will be to enable collections to reflect actively on their collections: the contents, possible ways of promoting and displaying the holdings, possible ways of cultivating active relations with visitors and the public in general and possible ways of cooperating with similar institutions. **Actively acknowledging** these factors and the possible uses of their holdings will enable collections to seek ways of **exploiting possible markets** for their programmes. Thinking about their holdings as **products of a cultural heritage to be passed on** (and not only to be preserved professionally) will urge collections to **identify potential audiences and visitor groups and ways of advertising**.
- Better acknowledgment of marketing potentials will enable collections to **identify possible regular fee-paying visitor groups**. Targeting specific visitor groups, particularly those who seek to appropriate the heritage of cultural opposition (groups such as victims' associations, former opposition groups, non-conformist artists, clandestine religious groups and those who are interested in learning the values of the former cultural opposition, like school groups or foreign visitors), will help the collections enhance their regular income and,

thus, **stabilize their financial situations**. A more stable financial background will stimulate the collections to **invest in innovative projects** and improve their ways of preserving, making available and displaying their holdings.

3. They will help develop **consultancy competencies**.

- By actively using their records and artefacts for exhibitions and cooperating on the proposed exhibition transcript, the collections will acquire relevant **skills and know-how on how to design and install visual displays** on the heritage of the cultural opposition. This knowledge will be effectively exploited as know-how to be promoted and disseminated. Collections will develop into **important resources** for any future project that seeks to represent visually not only the history and legacy of the cultural opposition in the former socialist countries, but the socialist systems in general. National museums or major art and history museums can approach the collections on the cultural opposition for **consultation, advice and templates** for their own exhibitions in the field.
- The skills involved in the installation of audio-visual representations of socialism and the cultural opposition in the former socialist countries will produce **expertise on possible ways of shaping cultural policy and education** concerning the heritage of the cultural opposition. **National and European organizations** seeking ways of making the values of the cultural opposition available for **education and for shaping the identity of citizens** can turn to the **collections as experts** in these areas in the future. Collections will be able to provide **consultations, advice and recommendations for cultural policy measures** and concepts, as well as **material and ideas to be used in education** and curricula development.

Area of exploitation	Skills achieved	Target groups
academic use	using comparative data	comparable research on Eastern Europe and the communities in exile
academic use	understanding the European relevance of the cultural opposition	scholars on European contemporary history, art historians, sociologists, political scientists, ethnologists, musicologists
market competencies	identifying fee-paying audiences	victims' associations, former opposition groups, non-conformist artists, clandestine religious groups, school groups
market competencies	stabilizing financial conditions – investing in innovation	collections on the cultural opposition in the former socialist countries
consultancy competencies	exhibition templates	National/European art/history museums
consultancy competencies	cultural policy/education recommendation	National/EU organizations on education/cultural policy

2.1.3 Dissemination and exploitation of results

We will address each of the abovementioned groups by purpose-created means of communication and media.

- 1) **Professional staff and stakeholders of the collections (ST)** will be addressed, first, through the guides, the registry and the travelling and online exhibitions, which will be used to provide possible templates for other collaborative exhibitions. Second, a series of training days organized by the national partners will train staff on how to use the registry and the guides to obtain information and know-how for further cooperation, including exhibitions and public events. Third, the country reports will carry all the information relevant for enhancing networking and cooperative potential for the individual collections, such as institutional background, funding policies and organization.
- 2) **Policy makers of the European Commission (EC)**, which this project specifically targets, include the staff and curators of the House of European History, the cultural commission, etc. The project will address them, first, through the set of recommendations on exhibiting the cultural opposition, including an exhibition transcript proposal. Second, the guides and the registry prepared by the project will provide information on what types of collections exist and how to use them to shape cultural policies in Europe. Third, decision

makers and relevant commissions will obtain pertinent information on national cultural policies concerning the collections on the cultural opposition from the country reports.

- 3) **Academics, researchers, experts and teachers (AR)** will be addressed by the handbook, which will provide critical analysis of the collections on the cultural opposition. The registry, furthermore, which contains relevant information on the content and organization of the records kept in the various collections, will be a useful research tool for academics. Finally, interested social scientists, historians, and scholars of cultural history will obtain all information from the country reports that is necessary for effective research, including research conditions, the organization and content of the records, and the location of individual collections.
- 4) **The young generation (YG)** will be targeted primarily by the
 - online exhibition;
 - the repository page (connected to social media pages and thus reaching widespread and diverse audiences), which allows for the uploading and annotation of relevant documents;
 - national training days, which will introduce the applications and methods for using the registry in education;
 - the open access online curriculum material, which will also be introduced during the training days;
 - the film festival, which will create ways in which to use the heritage of the cultural opposition in pedagogy.

Target group	Media	Impact
Staff and stakeholders	guides/registry	templates for collaborative exhibitions
	training days	uses of the registry/guides
	country reports	relevant information for cooperation on other national and international initiatives
Policy makers	set of recommendations	exhibition House of European History
	guides/registry	shaping cultural policy
	country reports	relevant information on national cultural policies
Academics	Handbook	critical analysis
	Registry	research information
	country reports	location/research conditions in individual countries
General audiences, especially the young public	film festival	pedagogical applications
	to foster the cooperation among collections	reflective society
	exhibitions (online and travelling)	Testimony
	media events regarding the outcomes of the project	civic courage as part of European cultural heritage and identity
	bottom-up digital repository advertised and linked to social media	active remembrance

2.2 Measures to maximise impact

2.2.1 Draft plan for the exploitation and dissemination

The project will **generate** research data on existing but scattered collections on the forms and expressions of dissent under socialism. The result will consist primarily of textual data. The project will **collect** multimedia documents in various formats too (films, pictures, music, etc.). The project will also produce a digital multimedia exhibition and an exhibition of physical and digital objects, as well as online multimedia digital curricula.

The registry will provide data export through an OAI-PMH interface (the state-of-the-art method to provide digital metadata to third parties) and will be compliant with the current social scientific, humanities and archival metadata standards. It will be able to connect and export metadata to the infrastructures of already existing research and archival communities (re3Data, Europeana, Archives Portal Europe). The basic information of institutes will be exported in EAG format, information on holdings/collections and individual items will be available for export in EAD format. Compliance with EAD, METS and DDI standards will be implemented.

We will evaluate whether and how the pilot project, called the QUALITATIVE DATA EXCHANGE FORMAT (Qudex) metadata scheme, which was recently developed by the UK Data Archive to describe relationships between metadata about qualitative collections, can be applied to structure our descriptions of the European collections on dissent under socialism.

The exploitation, accessibility, curation and the preservation of the data are covered in chapter 2.2.5 (Project Sustainability)

The research findings will be included in the Registry and will be freely available on the internet. Deliverables, curricula, exhibitions, and film festivals will also be available to all. The COURAGE project encourages the project members to make their research papers freely available and thus will cover the costs to provide free online open access to scientific publications of the members.

2.2.2 Communication activities

Communication activities within COURAGE will occur in successive phases targeting all the identified impact groups and taking into consideration the results of each of the planned project outcomes.

Communication strategies will be carefully planned in a **Communication plan** in Month 6. They will focus on the innovative ways of imparting information regarding the collections on cultural opposition and their importance as a part of the pan-European cultural heritage. The main goal will be to involve the stakeholders of the collections, policy makers, academics, teachers, students and the public as closely and actively as possible in the study of cultural opposition in the former communist countries and its implications for the social challenges of the present and future.

A **Dissemination Manager** will be appointed to serve as member of the Executive Board responsible for communication strategies and operations.

The **web portal of the project** will be the main interface of communication and will be set up in Month 3 (alpha version). The project portal will be the main vehicle of communication. The **web domain** www.culturalopposition.org has already been registered by the coordinator (MTA BTK). All research results will be published under Open Access, with all relevant data linked either via the portal of COURAGE or directly to existing repositories and aggregation services curating Open Research Data. The consortium is capable of issuing publications directly through existing publishing facilities affiliated with its members' institutions, and the proposed budget includes potential payments for the publishing process.

Communication with partners will occur through regular correspondence, Steering Committee **meetings and workshops**.

Communication with archives, stakeholders of collections, professional staff, teachers and students will occur primarily during the **training days**. Training days provide opportunities for new network developments among stakeholders, experts and scientists. Communication with new networks of stakeholders will be undertaken through the extensive use of the website and the Facebook profile of the project. The outcomes of the curriculum development will be communicated through the web portal and **social media**.

The findings of the project that are relevant to social and policy issues will be communicated in various ways. **Social media tools** (Facebook, Twitter) will be used extensively. In Month 3, a Facebook group and page and a Twitter group will be set up, which will be used throughout the project to share findings, recommendations and events with the broader public and also to gain insights and collect relevant material on the opposition from private individuals. These fora will be also used to initiate dialogues with interested parties, since comment sections are basic components of these online media.

The overall findings of the project will be communicated through **public events**, and the public will be involved through the **bottom-up repository**, which will be open to all for uploads and annotations. The **travelling and online exhibitions, film festivals** and links to the social media provide diverse (direct, personal, mediated, online) means with which to communicate with the public, disseminate findings, and also glean new results. The documentary film festivals will be organized at four major sites: Budapest, Bucharest, Prague and Warsaw, together with a travelling exhibition. A digital exhibition promoting the results of the project will be presented too.

The **set of recommendations** (policy papers) will be sent directly to collections, EU commissions and national cultural ministries, and NGOs specialised on historical and opposition collections. Furthermore, the online tools (webportal, Facebook, Twitter) will also be used to share the policy recommendations.

2.2.3 Draft Communication Plan (proposed communication measures)

Date	Deliverable (number) Milestone (number)	Deliverable name Milestone name	Type	Dissemination level	Target group
1-6	D2.3.1	Data acquisition guide	R	CO	ST/AR
	D8.1	Communication plan	R	CO/PU	ST
	D 1.2.1	First Workshop meeting summary	R	PU	ST/AR
	D 1.2.2	COURAGE Work Manual	R	CO	ST
	D2.2.1	Template for initial data registry	OTHER	CO	ST
	D8.2	Opening website	DEC	PU	ST/AR/EU
	D 1.2.3	Second Workshop meeting summary	R	PU	ST/AR
	D2.2.2	Provisional list of hist. information sources	R	CO	ST
	D3.1	Data management and service plan	R	PU	ST/AR/EU
	D3.2.	System specification	R	CO	ST
	D8.3	Website advertisement plan	R	CO	ST
7-12	D2.2.3	User preferences survey	R	CO	ST
	D2.2.4	Final metadata structure	OTHER	PU	ST/AR/EU
	D 1.2.4	Third workshop meeting summary	R	PU	ST/AR
	D2.3.2	Test report of beta version	R	CO	ST
	D3.3.	Test of beta version of portal and registry	OTHER	CO	ST
	<i>M2.3</i>	<i>User manual</i>		<i>PU</i>	<i>ST/AR/EU</i>
	<i>M3.3</i>	<i>Beta version of portal and registry</i>		<i>PU</i>	<i>ST/AR/EU</i>
13-18	D8.4	Presenting alpha version of registry to the public	DEC	PU	ST/AR/EU
	D8.5	Plan for training days	R	PU	AR/EU/YP
	D2.3.3	Final version of data procedure	OTHER	PU	ST/AR/EU
	D7.1	List of contributors	OTHER	PU	AR/EU
	D3.4.	Interfaces for WP4 and WP6	OTHER	CO	ST
19-24	D 1.2.5	Fourth workshop meeting summary	R	PU	ST/AR
	D5.1	Workshop on categorizing collections	DEM	CO	ST/AR
25-	D3.5.	Final version of registry and portal	OTHER	PU	AR/EU/YP

30	M8.4	<i>Public presentation of registry</i>		PU	AR/EU
	D1.2.6	Fifth Workshop meeting summary	R	PU	ST/AR
	D5.2	Report on modes of exhibiting	R	PU	ST
	D6.1	Pedagogical methodology	R	PU	AR/YP
	D7.2	Chapter outline	R	PU	ST/AR
	D.2.3.4	Evaluation of progress delivered and information sources	OTHER	PU	ST
	D2.3.5	Evaluation of data acquisition	R	PU	ST
	D3.6.	Long-term data preservation plan	R	PU	AR/EU
	D.4.1	Concept of exhibition	R	PU	ST
	D6.2	Draft of curriculum	R	CO	AR/YP
	M8.5	<i>Film festival 1.</i>		PU	EU/YP
31-36	D6.3	Online educational material	DEC	PU	AR/EU/YP
	D2.3.6	Final analysis of information sources	R	PU	ST
	D1.2.7	Sixth workshop meeting summary	R	PU	ST/AR
	D5.3	Country reports	R	PU	AR
	D7.3	Publication of handbook	R	PU	AR
	M6.6	<i>National training days</i>		PU	AR/EU/YP
	D8.6	Report on training days	R	PU	EU/YP
	D4.2	Realisation of online exhibition	DEC	PU	EU/YP
	M4.3	<i>Realisation of travelling exhibition</i>		PU	YP
	M8.5-8	<i>Film festivals (2,3,4)</i>		PU	YP
	D5.4	Shorter version of country reports	R	PU	EU/YP
	D6.4	Final version of curriculum	R	PU	EU/AR/YP
	D7.4	Panels at closing conference	DEM	PU	AR
	D8.7.	Public presentation of finalized system	R	PU	EU/AR/YP
	D8.8	Report on closing Conference	R	PU	EU
D8.9.	Report on film festivals	R	PU	EU/YP	

KEY MESSAGES

The key messages of the project, grouped according to the major target groups of the project:

Target group	Key message
Professional staff and stakeholders of the collections (ST)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• How to contribute to pan-European knowledge of forms of cultural opposition under socialism• How to use standardized metadata in order to draw and reach wider audiences• Links to and knowledge of other collections on the topic in Europe
Policy makers of the European Commission (EC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Comprehensive, state-of-the-art knowledge, in a searchable online database, about all of the important collections, documents and trends in European scientific, archival and personal collections on all of the different forms of cultural opposition under socialism• Production of significant and well-documented samples of the available documents through the online and travelling exhibition
Academics, researchers, experts and teachers (AR)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• In-depth knowledge of the relevant European collections on this topic• Knowledge of the cultural, political, and scientific contexts and the emergence, usage and roles of the collections• An easily useable, multi-lingual search interface among all the collections and documents• Exportable metadata for different repository search portals• Easy-to use multi-lingual digital curricula for different age groups
The young generation (YG) (school classes, students, young professionals)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Age-appropriate material on the topic• Easy to identify personal stories about forms and expressions of cultural opposition under socialism• Personal involvement in the making of the history of Europe through the incorporation of personal documents of one's own family members and friends

2.2.4 Project sustainability

The registry on the forms and expressions of dissent under socialism (which will contain information on the collections, metadata and original documents) will remain on the webpage dedicated to it and will also be integrated into a collection of the Hungarian National Archive. It will thus be preserved for future generations. The registry will be based on international standardized metadata formats (as described above), which guarantees long-term preservation. The documents will be stored in formats that can be accessed with freely available software (pdf, rtf, jpeg, xml). The online exhibition will be available on the portal of COURAGE and will be integrated into the permanent portal of the MTA BTK too, both in order to ensure backup and to draw additional, potentially interested audiences. The curators' mission for the offline exhibition is to integrate it into the collections of one or more *permanent* museums. The curricula and all of the educational material will be available on the project partners' websites (in addition to the courage website) and will be advertised widely among interested groups all over Europe (see dissemination plan). They will thus be used widely long after the end of the project. They will be also available at the MTA TK's Research Documentation Centre's online repository in a collection dedicated to them. The project members permanently employed at the project coordinator institution (MTA BTK) will guarantee that the public online document uploading feature of the COURAGE portal will be maintained and moderated in the future as well. This enables a continuously growing collection on the topic, even after the end of the COURAGE project.

2.2.5 Draft Data Management Plan

Data management will be based on a lifecycle-focus, and attention will be paid to the preservation of the data created in the whole lifecycle of the project. There will be a software tool on the portal for internal data and project management. A detailed Data Management Plan will be written in the first 6 months of the project, after the first evaluation of the available collections and their diverse data formats and availability issues. The Plan will focus on the following points:

- **Selection and Preservation:** The project partners lead by the project coordinators will together define the range of data collection and the metadata selection criteria.
- **Responsibilities and Resources:** The national task managers will coordinate the data collection for every post-socialist country and lead the work of the national project groups. The methodological work group will coordinate the final metadata structure. The MTA BTK will curate the data and documents coming from private individuals. The secure export of the data will be the responsibility of the WP3 leader.
- **Data Sharing:** Data will be shared in a multiple ways and via diverse media, on the basis of our dissemination plan.
- **Documentation and metadata:** The portal features complex digital systems of storage and annotations about the relevant collections.
- **Copyright and ethical issues:** In the case of most of the collections, detailed metadata will be collected, but no original documents with possible copyright issues will be part of our Registry. Copyright issues in the case of the collections included will be resolved on a case-by-case basis. In the case of the uploaded documents by private individuals, the uploading parties will have to state that no copyright requests will be brought up by them and that they have the right to make their documents public in the Registry.
- **Data formats:** Data formats will be selected to be compatible with the open access principle (the aim is to store data mainly in xml). The data will be stored on a secure server/cloud environment with secure back-up functions.

2.2.6 Open Source software

All major software components will be based on open source and bespoke software solutions (responsible: WP3 leader).

2.2.7 Consortium agreement on sustainability

An official agreement concerning system sustainability for at least three years after the project finalisation (c. until the year 2021) will be delivered before the start of the project. The draft plan for this agreement has already been prepared according to the following stipulations:

- **MTA BTK**, the project coordinator, will be the system **owner**,
- **MTA TK**, the hardware provider will be its technical **operator**,
- **SZTAKI** will provide the database **software** and **user support** and will keep the system **updated and functional**. (see WP 3.9)
- The coordinator (MTA BTK) will be responsible for the **authorisation of data providers** and their methodological training (any consortium member can cooperate on this task).
- Consortium members will take all necessary steps to ensure the future development and financial sustainability of COURAGE by **addressing proper funding possibilities** (public, institutional, private sponsoring, etc.).

3 Implementation

3.1 Work plan — Work packages, deliverables and milestones

3.1.1. Overview of work packages

COURAGE is constructed of **successive phases** that build on one another. First, the project generates **comprehensive knowledge in the registry** and in the country reports, which feed all subsequent work packages.

The **first** step of COURAGE is to design the **structure of the registry**. The conceptualization of the registry will be followed by the development of the appropriate software and preparation of the necessary IT framework for the database (See Figure 6). Already in the first phase, the input of data concerning the relevant collections on the cultural opposition will be begun. Staff employed by the partners will continue to **collect and input data** during the next phases. Building on data obtained about individual collections, national task managers will take the responsibility to prepare the **country reports**, which will provide **systematic information on national policies in a standardized format**. **All content developed by the project becomes freely available**. This content will include film excerpts, documents, apps, etc. that make facilitate education.

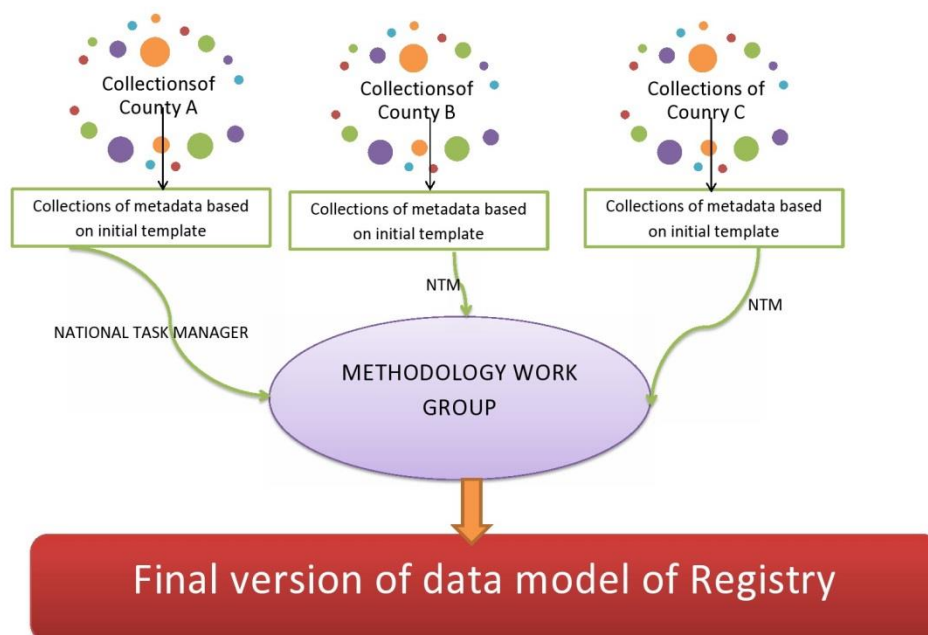
COURAGE will produce a set of **country reports**. Country reports will provide **nation-**

specific data in a European frame of reference to typify and compare the various **collections on cultural opposition** in the former socialist countries. Each former socialist country in Europe will be treated in one report. To produce **comparable data and categories for further analytical work** in the handbook, the country reports will answer **a standardised set of questions**. These questions are designed to produce comprehensive information on the collections. Questions will address how the concepts and institutions of collecting the records of the cultural opposition in the former socialist countries were established and how they have evolved from the late socialist period to the present day. Major actors, hopes and strategies are mapped, and major changes are put in the context of the political, legal, financial and cultural conditions of the collections.

The goal of the **second phase** is to develop specialized **output for the identified target groups**. COURAGE will develop **online accessible education material (curriculum)**, which will address **different age and interest groups**. The online curricula will develop ways of effectively **using historical collections in education**. Personal memories and documents play an increasingly important role in history education and shaping citizens' identities. COURAGE will make these materials publicly accessible and will thus promote documents that invite more **active interpretation and consideration**. Thus, this material will be particularly appropriate for uses in education and will foster the active participation of pupils and students in the collective memory-making of socialism. Through the COURAGE web portal and registry, these documents can be linked to one another and can be integrated in an effective way into already existing curricula material and modules.

COURAGE will reflect on recent developments in education, which increase the **relevance of informal learning and extracurricular activities** (learning by experience, learning via personal participation and learning by actively creating knowledge). Using the register and database of the collections on the cultural opposition in the former socialist countries, COURAGE will develop curricula that can be used effectively in various contexts,

Figure 6: Data Flow



including summer schools organized by NGOs, school classes, extra-curricular events and e-learning. The online curriculum will contain user-friendly applications both for formal (school) and informal (extracurricular) learning.

By making teachers and members of the younger generation active participants in educational activities, COURAGE will improve ways of effectively **appropriating the heritage of cultural opposition**, particularly by connecting the opposition movements' values and history to personal milieus, locations and social groups, thereby linking these to the **family and social history of contemporary youth**. Furthermore, by participating actively in learning processes, young people will appropriate more **effectively practices of social criticism and models of active political participation, civic courage and active remembrance**. The heritage of cultural opposition, thereby, will actively **shape identities and build communities** both on local and European levels.

COURAGE will produce both an **online and an offline (travelling) exhibition** in order to achieve the widest degree of outreach possible. There are several useful templates on exhibiting the history and heritage of the cultural opposition (focusing on samizdat, 1968, Solidarnost or punk subcultures). COURAGE will not simply reproduce their material and visual outlook, but will **develop innovative ways to improve and expand the impact capacity of exhibitions**. First, COURAGE will use its wide regional coverage and cooperation with consortium partners in Europe to **discover and exhibit collections that so far remain less widely known**. Second, we will **focus on hitherto less studied aspects** of the cultural opposition movements. COURAGE will highlight the "secret paths": transnational linkages, ways of East-West communication and entangled subcultures (punks, hippies, hobos, jazz tours and Church camps). Third, COURAGE will **focus on themes** that are likely to **appeal to the younger generations**. Therefore, we seek to depict the generation of dissidents as a generation of young revolutionaries, highlight radical social criticism and romantic leftist attitudes (Maoism, Che, Trotskyism) and new forms of religious practices (beat-masses), emphasize the cultural content and focus on music, the arts, alternative lifestyles and the origins of international peace and ecological movements. Fourth, COURAGE will **develop innovative methods to mobilize collections and collection holders**. We will encourage witnesses and contemporaries, local communities and private owners to bring their collections in and make them part of the exhibitions.

COURAGE will also develop innovative ways of using the travelling exhibitions as effective means of making impact. We will choose **sites that appeal to young people and will cooperate with centres** of young, politically engaged urban subcultures. Furthermore, COURAGE will integrate the exhibitions into the programmes of these centres, making the staff and members of the younger generation active participants. We will organize guided tours for the exhibitions with the participation of both professional museum experts and former figures of the cultural opposition, who will be available for discussion and debates afterwards. Guides to the exhibitions will make their material part of the living experience of the host city. They will integrate the narrative of the exhibition into the history of local cultural opposition and will offer thematic tours to the important sites of the former cultural opposition movements in the host city. COURAGE will focus on school classes and will cooperate with local and national teachers' associations to mobilize the younger generation. Furthermore, exhibitions will be advertised both via conventional and new social media. To maximize impact, travelling exhibitions will be organized in Budapest, Warsaw, Prague and Bucharest, parallel to film festivals.

We will encourage the incorporation of the exhibitions into the collections of permanent museums, and we will examine the potentials for doing this. The **online exhibition** of COURAGE will show the heritage of cultural opposition with the use of contemporary high-tech audio-visual web-based means. The online exhibition will focus on **representative sample collections** and will highlight **audio-visual source material** (e. g. contemporary covert footage, photo documentation, art reproductions). Furthermore, it will orientate visitors in the interpretation of material on exhibit by providing sufficient (but not overwhelming) **background information, chronologies, maps and individual biographies**. The information sections will contain **links to the register and the web portal** of COURAGE. Material will be organized into thematic sections with short introductions to the themes. The online exhibition will provide more than information about the cultural opposition. It will also contain an interface where visitors can share their **feedback and their own memories or knowledge** of the themes, which, in turn, will **expand the data that COURAGE collects in a progressive and interactive way**. The online exhibition will make collections and museums active partners. They can use the information, source material and network contacts available there to plan their own collection and research strategies. Thus, the online exhibition will make **an impact on current archiving and museum practices**.

COURAGE will produce a **comprehensive handbook** on the collections on the cultural opposition. The goal of the handbook is to create an **analytical set of chapters** that **compare the genesis, institutional framing and social uses of the collections** on the cultural opposition in the former socialist countries. The book will be based on the individual country reports to systematize data and knowledge on an extensive range of collections from all the former socialist countries in Europe. It will be comprehensive in terms of analytical categories and comparative descriptions, and it will include thematic chapters covering clusters of countries instead of providing detailed descriptions of individual countries, which is the purpose of the country reports. The chapters will describe both **differences and similarities between relevant cultural policies in Eastern Europe** and will demonstrate how

professionals, policy makers, professional organisations and public media are important actors and arenas for negotiating, developing and eventually changing the concepts and uses of the collections on the cultural opposition in contemporary Eastern Europe.

COURAGE will organize a series of thematic **documentary film festivals**. The festivals will have a double aim: a, **to promote the uses of records of the collections** of the cultural opposition and b, to use **audience feedback for preparing the recommendations** on cultural policy. The film festivals will show **films about the cultural opposition** in the various former socialist countries. The most important aim is to depict the activities, achievements and heritage of these movements and to relate them to contemporary audience interests. These documentary festivals will be held in **Budapest, Warsaw, Prague and Bucharest**. The festivals will promote knowledge about the cultural opposition in the former socialist countries and their values. The festivals will also promote the collections of the cultural opposition by adding **guest speakers** from these institutions who will be invited to comment upon how their holdings relate to the themes of the films. The festivals will further social dialogue and shape citizens' identity by organizing direct on-the-spot **exchanges and group discussions** with invited experts, staff of host cultural institutions and audiences. COURAGE will significantly **raise expected impacts by building on previous expertise**, particularly on the successful series of **PAREVO** film festivals. Parallel Revolutions in Eastern Europe (PAREVO) showed a series of documentary films in Budapest, Warsaw, Prague and Bratislava in 2012-2014, which focused on the experiences of opposition, dissent and post-communist transition (www.parevo.eu). The Parevo film festival focused on the preliminaries that led to democratic abolishment of the former socialist countries, and examined this series of events in the light of the last 25 years of democratic social phenomena. Parevo also examined why the political figures of the major opposition, took or took no further role in the political platforms of the oncoming democratic era. The documentary film festival will continue the way Parevo started and will be held in Budapest, Warszawa, Prague and Bratislava. The Parevo festivals were initiated and coordinated by the current staff of MTA BTK and organised by Miklós Mitrovits (MTA BTK), who will be responsible for organizing the film festivals of COURAGE.

On the basis of these findings, COURAGE will prepare a **set of recommendations** addressing crucial questions pertaining to **the future of the collections**. The recommendation document will suggest potential **uses of the heritage** of the cultural opposition, in particular an **exhibition in the House of European History**. Furthermore, the document will explore how the collections can be better used to **shape the identity of citizens**, both on a national and European level. It will focus in particular on how the collections can be used to produce **templates for commemorations, audio-visual material and online representations** that keep the heritage of the cultural opposition alive. The document will also recommend ways of **using the collections for educational purposes**: to produce future **European teaching resources** online and in printed format and to use the collections for **national education programmes** to foster understanding of the values of the cultural opposition.

3.1.2 Development and maintenance of IT infrastructure

3.1.2.1. System design and the development of the project registry and the portal

Implementation of the basic service infrastructure, system specification and sustainability

- The service and basic software infrastructure will be implemented in a fault tolerant cloud environment. The selection of the cloud provider and the development of the cloud services are led by partner SZTAKI. Cloud environment has the advantage of enabling us to avoid the purchase, installation and maintenance of a hardware environment. A long-term maintenance and preservation strategy could also be developed based on this cloud decision. Suitable cloud providers could be the SZTAKI itself (SZTAKI research cloud) and/or the Hungarian NIIFP (National Information Infrastructure Development Program) cloud service, while MTA is also planning to install a cloud-based service environment in the long run (MTA cloud).
- The sustainability of the developed system after the project will be guaranteed by the Research Centre for the Humanities at the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (MTA BTK), which is committed to continuing the research and the data collection after completion of the project.
- Requirements on the whole information system will be collected in the planning phase. Different kinds of user expectations, system integration and security policies, data management and access policies, etc. are to be evaluated. This work will be assisted by services of the project portal, which will be available to the project partners. The whole work will be organized through regular virtual meetings and face-to-face meetings, if necessary.

Tests of developed components of the system

- All developments and implementations will be accomplished in two main runs (beta and final system versions). The user acceptance tests will be performed during these runs after the functions to be tested will be available.
- In order to collect information about the usability of the services from a wider range of users, we plan to publish shorter questionnaires on the project portal. Analysis of the information collected with questionnaires not only

will enable us to find improper operations, but will also allow for improvements to the software functionalities according to the most common user behaviour.

- The usage and the traffic of the project portal and web interface of the registry will also be investigated and analysed during the project. We plan to use Google Analytics for this purpose.

3.1.2.2 Functionalities of the portal

The web portal will be developed in the first phase of the project to share information about the project publicly and to manage the work internally and allow easy communication among the project partners during the course of the project. The portal is developed in a freely available CMS system and intends to be a publication interface for every kind of information related to the project.

The portal will provide multiple functionalities:

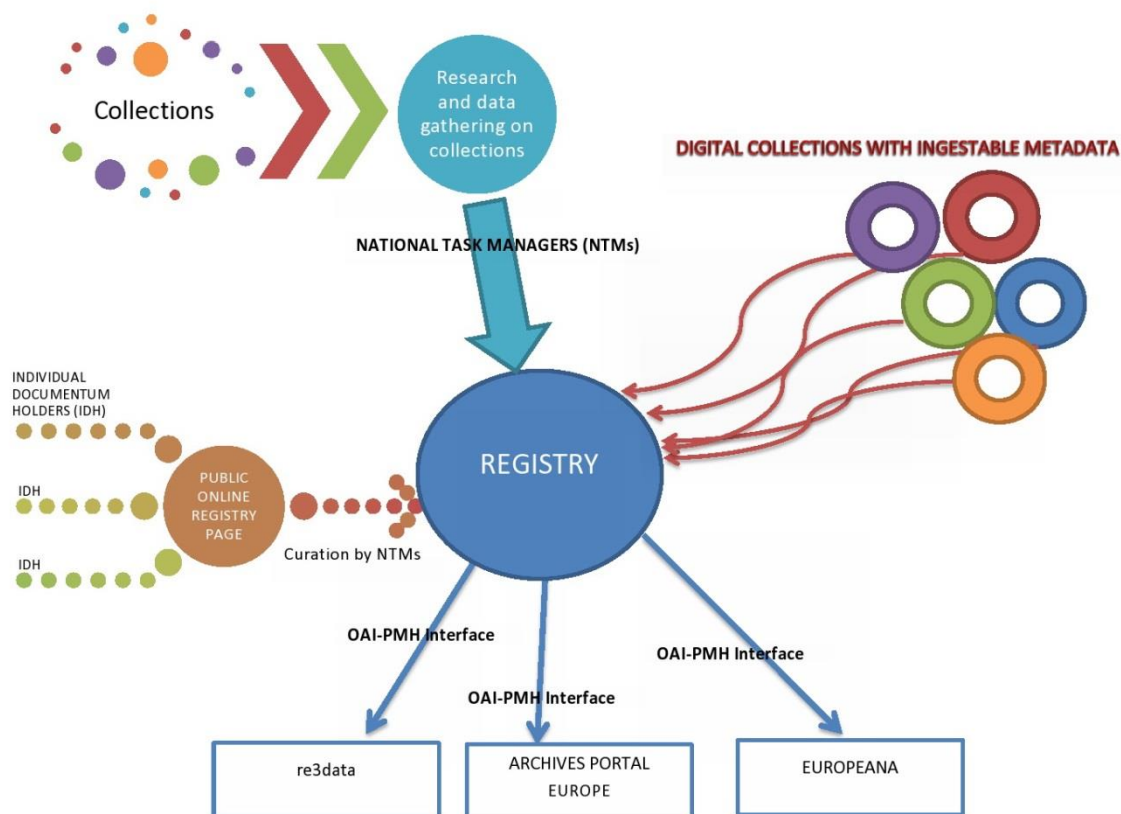
Function 1: Registry of collections and documents (Archival section)

The central component of the IT infrastructure will be a multilingual registry, a software tool to gather, store and make available and searchable all metadata about the collections (including their cultural, political etc. contexts) the institutions and the individual items.

In the first phase of the project we will identify the collections that are the objects of our research. Using a small sample, we will investigate how these collections and their assets can be described and what kinds of research data about them should be generated. The findings of the small sample will lead to metadata requirements setting the structure of the data that are to be gathered about every archival collection. The registry will store primarily extensive metadata about collections and their contexts, including research data about the collections. It is not a primary task of the project to collect and store detailed descriptions of all the *individual* items of the collections, but there will be a digital link to the actual documents of the collection if they are available.

On the basis of the requirements, a professional group led by SZTAKI will develop the system design and the implementation of the registry system. The database model of the registry will allow us to provide descriptions of all metadata in different languages.

Figure 7: DATA ACQUISITION



The registry will have a user authentication module providing different levels of access to the functionalities of the system and the data stored. In the case of sensitive data, we will work in cooperation with the individual archives to develop suitable access functionality.

There will be three ways to upload information into the Registry (see Figure 7):

1. An individual data entry option for the members of the research project after authentication through a web based user interface. Here participants in the project will collect and upload the metadata about the archival collections in the post-socialist countries.
2. A public service that includes a functionality where everybody (with proper moderation by the staff of COURAGE) can upload and comment on previously unknown, privately held documents on forms and expressions of dissent under socialism. This storage facility will be widely advertised on and linked to social media.
3. Automatic metadata incorporation into the Registry from suitable collections of digital European archives meeting the requirements for such automatic data import. We will investigate what kinds of information systems are used in the collections and what kinds of data export facilities they provide.

Function 2: Curriculum (Education)

The portal will contain a section dedicated to educational purposes (curriculum development). This will aim at promoting the reuse of the collected content/information, both in secondary schools and in high schools. The service will be a combination of the tools provided by the portal of the project and the user interface of the registry.

Function 3: Virtual exhibition

This will include digital copies of interesting documents about forms and expressions of dissent under socialism, visually connecting the data on the collections, the digitized original documents and our research results about the emergence and the social, artistic and political uses and functions of the material and the collections of which they are a part. It will provide (with proper moderation by the staff of COURAGE) a platform for comments. This will enable continuous reflection and discussion on the material by the public.

Function 4: Other dissemination documents (News, FAQ)

The portal will function as a website to make available other dissemination documents, such as news, information on the project and its members, handbooks, FAQ-sections, etc.

Function 5: Research management

Internal digital communication among all project partners, project and research management will be provided through a subsection of the portal.

3.1.2.3 Connectedness to European digital infrastructures

The registry will provide data export through an OAI-PMH interface (the state-of-the-art method to provide digital metadata to third parties) and will be compliant with the current social scientific, humanities and archival metadata standards. It will be able to connect and export metadata to the infrastructures of already existing research and archival communities (re3Data, Europeana, Archives Portal Europe); Basic information of institutes will be exported in EAG format, information on holdings/collections and individual items will be available for export in EAD format. Compliance with EAD, METS and DDI standards will be implemented.

The descriptions of the collections and of the institutions in which they are held will be stored in standardized metadata fields. They will be uploaded from the registry to the Archives Portal Europe in EAD (Encoded Archival Description) and EAG data exchange formats. Archives Portal Europe is a joint portal of the European national archives aiming to provide integrated access to their holdings and the holdings of all archival institutions. Available descriptions of individual items can also be uploaded in EAD format. The EAD files may contain direct links to holdings/collections or to the individual items of collections, partly available directly from the Archives Portal Europe. The system will be able to apply the metadata structure recommendation of leading European and worldwide digital social studies and humanities projects (e.g. DASISH, DARIAH/ERIC, CESSDA, IASSIST). We will evaluate whether and how the pilot project called the QUALITATIVE DATA EXCHANGE FORMAT (Qudex) metadata scheme, recently developed by the UK Data Archive to describe relationships between metadata about qualitative collections, can be applied to structure our descriptions of the European collections on cultural opposition under socialism. Some of the abovementioned humanities and social scientific digital repositories and institutions are already year-long partners of the members of the Voices of the 20th Century Archive at MTA TK.

Workflow is divided among 8 WPs, which we can classify as follows:

Table 3.1a: Work package description

WP 1 - Management and coordination

Work package number	1	Start Date or Starting Event					M1
Work package title	Management and coordination						
Participant number	1	2	3	4	5	6	
Short name of participant	MTA BTK	IFIS PAN	Trinity College	IOS Regensburg	MTA TK	LII	
Person/months per participant:	24	8	1	2	8	2	
Participant number	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Short name of participant	CUNI	UB	HIP	Univerzita Ko	St Antony's College	SZTAKI	
Person/months per participant:	2	4	2	2	2	1	

Objectives

- O1.1: Ensure that the project meets its objectives within budgetary and scheduled timescales.
- O1.2: Monitor project progress, track deliverables and report back to the consortium and to the EC.
- O1.3: Coordinate and manage aspects of COURAGE efficiently, such as the overall legal, contractual, financial and administrative issues of the project.
- O1.4: Manage the dialogue with the EC and to handle any deviations from the original plans.
- O1.5: Coordinate knowledge management and keep the project website updated.
- O1.6: Coordinate cooperation with collections, their staffs and stakeholders and monitor the flow of communication.
- O1.7: Promote networking with other relevant international projects, experts and organisations, and organise the dissemination of the project findings and results internationally; also ensure that the project outcomes are utilised by relevant end-user institutions, policy makers and the public.
- O1.8: Solve of administrative issues and issues pertaining to support for the partners.
- O1.9: Handle decision-making concerning overall project progress and confirmation of key decisions made in WPs.
- O1.10: Communicate with the Advisory Board, Academic Board and apply their suggestions.
- O1.11: Ensure the course of work regarding project objectives, methodology and theoretical background, as well as good administration and financial efficiency.

Description of work

The overall project management is provided by the coordinating contractor. The Steering Committee (SC) will have the overall responsibility for the technical, financial, administrative, legal, and dissemination aspects of the project. The SC will be composed of the Primary Coordinator Contact, the Coordinator Contact, the Dissemination Manager and the national Task Managers. The SC will be responsible for the overall planning and monitoring of the work of the consortium and will track deliverables and be responsible for the management and progress reports, cost statements and the final report. The SC will monitor the work to ensure that it is progressing according to the project plan and schedule. Management reports and cost statements will be made by the participants individually on the basis of templates agreed upon by partners and made available through the assistant coordinator. These reports will form the basis of the management, progress and cost reports. The project coordinator will organise management meetings for the SC to provide a forum for regular review of the project management by the participants. The assistant coordinator will be responsible for scheduling and organising meetings, producing agendas and minutes, and maintaining an online archive of project documents and information, which will be continuously accessible to the participants.

The **Steering Committee** and its **Advisory and Academic Board** are the main decision-making and responsibility-bearing bodies in the project structure. These roles require many individual activities, such as

(1) approving deliverables; (2) checking work-progress; (3) monitoring the effectiveness of capacity utilisation in every institution in the consortium; (4) operative redistribution of work capacity and financial resources; (5) maintaining formal communication with other legal bodies and representatives of higher or lower level infrastructures; (6) attending workshops and conferences focusing on the creation of the registry; and (7) the practical administration of these individual tasks (preparation of sessions and recording their results and decisions, the circulation of documents in the consortium, performing inspection and advisory visits, etc.).

Task 1.1: Project administration (leader: MTA BTK)

The **Executive Board (EB)** (consisting of the Primary Coordinator Contact, the Coordinator Contact, the Dissemination Manager, and the Assistant Coordinator, in collaboration with WP leaders) will ensure the smooth and valid preparation of financial and periodical reports and their submission to the European Commission on time and in the requested form. The EB has the right to request all required documents and collaboration from any consortium member. Its members will be responsible for announcing any problematic issues to the Steering Committee. The EB runs the project on the day-to-day basis.

Task 1.2: Annual plenary project meetings (leader: MTA BTK)

Every year, one of the **National Task Managers** (in cooperation with the **Dissemination Manager**) will organise a plenary project meeting. The meetings will be as follows:

- **First Workshop Meeting (M3)** in Budapest organised by MTA BTK to agree on registry structure; The launching workshop is of particular importance for the successful running of the project. It is crucial to arrive at a common platform among participants of activities to be undertaken, milestones to be reached and deliverables to be made. To guarantee the common platform and a shared understanding of tasks and objectives, the launching workshop will accept a Work Manual document that will list the main concepts, research objectives, impact target groups and means of dissemination.
- **Second Workshop Meeting (M6)** in Warsaw organised by IFIS PAN to finalize registry structure;
- **Third Workshop Meeting (M12)** in Prague organised by CUNI to give feedback on the working of the registry; risk management (including solving regional/national issues regarding the registry); preparations for the Handbook;
- **Fourth Workshop Meeting (M20)** in Budapest organised by MTA TK to prepare for country reports and dissemination events (exhibition, curriculum, open training days);
- **Fifth Workshop Meeting (M25)** in Bucharest organised by UB to have inputs for the curriculum;
- **Sixth Workshop Meeting (M34)** in Budapest organised by MTA BTK to discuss policy recommendations and country reports;

Task 1.3: Cross WP coordination (leader: MTA BTK)

Cross coordination between the various Work Packages, attendance at WP meetings, general project update at meetings and securing the flow of information (Months 1-36).

The development and establishment of an efficient and sustainable communication network between COURAGE participants and institutions and experts working on projects within relevant areas of research (M1-36).

Task 1.4: COURAGE Advisory Board (AdB) and Academic Board (AcB) (leader: MTA BTK)

Orient the Advisory Board (AdB) and Academic Board (AcB), prepare, organise and chair all AcB and AdB meetings and draft the meeting reports, and also follow up on the decisions made by the AcB and AdB (Months 1-36).

Deliverables (brief description and month of delivery)

- D1.2.1. First Workshop Meeting summary (M3);
- D1.2.2. COURAGE Work Manual document listing the main concepts, research objectives, impact target groups and means of dissemination (M3)
- D1.2.3. Second Workshop summary (M6);
- D1.2.4. Third Workshop summary (M12);
- D1.2.5. Fourth Workshop summary (M20);
- D1.2.6. Fifth Workshop summary (M25);
- D1.2.7. Sixth Workshop summary (M34).

Milestones

- M1.1. Forming the Executive Board (M1)
- M1.2.. The COURAGE first workshop (M3).

M1.3. Reaching a common platform on all project objectives, tasks, modes of communication and dissemination strategies among project participants, as well as impact target groups. Guidelines in Work Manual (M3).

M1.4.. Developing effective means of communication at all project levels, i.e. among project participants, WP leaders, Advisory Board and Academic Board members and local/regional impact target groups (M3).

M1.5. The development and establishment of an efficient and sustainable communications network between COURAGE participants and institutions and experts working on projects within relevant areas of research (M6).

M1.6. Regular reviews with the participation of all consortium participants (M3, M6, M12, M20, M25, M34).

WP 2 - Registry

Work package number	2		Start Date or Starting Event			M1
Work package title	Registry					
Participant number	1	2	3	4	5	6
Short name of participant	MTA BTK	IFIS PAN	Trinity College	IOS Regensburg	MTA TK	LII
Person/months per participant:	48	72	14	24	24	18.4
Participant number	7	8	9	10	11	12
Short name of participant	CUNI	UB	HIP	Univerzita Ko	St Antony's College	SZTAKI
Person/months per participant:	34.5	30	24	36	20	7

Objectives

- O2.1: Guarantee joint research activities.
O2.2: Prepare the methodology and structure of the registry
O2.3: Define a data model and system structure
O2.4: Establish definitions and terminology
O2.5: Collect and analyse data on the collections
O2.6: Further elaborate and deepen theoretical and methodical approaches
O2.7: Produce cases-studies, validate data and test application programming and user interfaces (proof-of concept).
O2.8: Design concepts for the application tools, utilities and extensions
O2.9: Cooperate on dissemination activities (cooperation with WP5, 7, 8).

Description of work

This WP will carry out the most demanding project task – data acquisition and data acquisition management. WP members are experts in the scientific issues of their professional fields and countries; therefore, they have the most competence to prepare a list of information sources relevant to the project objectives, subject it to internal debate, and submit it to the methodological work group (WP2 M1), project coordinators (WP1), and the Advisory Board in the first three months of the project.

In particular, they will take into account the following aspects: (1) relevance to the project objectives; (2) accessibility of a source; (3) availability of a source in the public digital repositories; (4) priorities of local, or other specific research groups; (5) exploitation demands of the specific sources.

The Methodological Work Group will supervise the metadata collection and finalize the metadata structure of the Registry.

Task 2.1 - Identification of user preferences and feedback (leader: MTA BTK with close cooperation of WP3 leader, SZTAKI)

Surveys on potential user preferences will target two topics:

- preferences in information sources to be included into the system;
- preferences in system functionalities which should be developed and provided ; Feedback will be collected from users of all the system versions, with a gradually growing audience. It will focus on all of the key VRE features and tools. For the system alpha-version, only invited users with special authorisation will be able to enter, and they will be obliged to provide feedback to maintain their access.

For the beta and final releases, there will be no restrictions for users to interact with system, and feedback will be obtained on a voluntary basis. All the surveying will be planned and promoted well to cover all the possible stakeholders and audiences, provide independent real-world reflection and discover potential innovative ideas.

Task 2.2 – Methods and work flow: standardizing the registry (leader: MTA BTK, participant: MTA TK, SZTAKI)

The workgroup will set:

- a definition of the database for the topics under study (based on the information provided by regional participants), which will reflect recent prevailing scientific approaches, including the national or regional connotations and interferences. This will lead to a common typology for the project workflow, with a

- perspective to be widely applied in the case of all collections;
- proper English terminology for the description of collections and their possible linguistic, national or regional variants;
- relevant, internationally used standardized metadata about the relationships between the registered entities of the collections (sources, events, periods, places, persons, objects, names, time, geo-space, etc.);
- The precise structure of the additional information that will be collected about each collection: (1) personal accounts and oral history sources on collections; (2) legal framework of the operation of collections;
- the finalisation of the data model and input procedures.

Task 2.3: Making the registry reusable and researchable (leader: MTA BTK, participant: MTA TK, SZTAKI)

- data acquisition guide for partners;
- the design of data acquisition tools, input forms and support utilities to maximise work flow;
- testing of the system with selected small-scale pilot data (proof of concept);
- members will carry out internal testing and provide feedback;
- collecting data on collections in all relevant countries based on the data model.

Deliverables (brief description and month of delivery)

- D2.2.1: Template for initial data registry (basis of final metadata structure) (M3);
 D2.2.2: Provisional list of historical information sources (M6);
 D2.2.3: User preferences survey (information sources; system functionalities) (M7);
 D2.2.4: Final metadata structure based on all country reports and based on small-scale pilot (M8);
 D2.3.1: Data acquisition guide to best practices (M2);
 D2.3.2: Test report of beta version (M12);
 D2.3.3: Final version of data model and input procedure (M15);
 D2.3.4: Evaluation of progress delivered for each post-socialist country to be covered and information sources coverage analysis (M20, M29);
 D2.3.5: Historical data acquisition evaluation report (M29)
 D2.3.6: Information sources final analysis (M32).

Milestones:

- M2.1: Methodology: finishing the structure and template of the registry, alpha version (M8);
 M2.2: Methodology: finishing the structure and template of the registry, final version (M12);
 M2.3: User manual for final system (M12);
 M2.4: Evaluation1 of data acquisition procedures in all countries (M20);
 M2.5: Evaluation 2 of data acquisition procedures in all countries (M29);
 M2.6: Finishing of data input: uploading data relevant for individual collections (M32).

WP 3 - Development and maintenance of IT infrastructure

Work package number	3		Start Date or Starting Event	M1	
Work package title	Development and maintenance of IT infrastructure				
Participant number	1	4	5	9	12
Short name of participant	MTA BTK	IOS Regensburg	MTA TK	HIP	SZTAKI
Person/months per participant:	2	1	14	3	18

Objectives

O3.1: Develop and maintain the central repository and the portal of the project, including the user management and administration.

O3.2: Build data handling infrastructure and management policies for data handling (storage, data management plan, internal distribution and external communication about the data).

O3.3: Link the registry and the portal with external digital resources (digital repositories and external databases). OAI-PMH interface development.

O3.4: Build and maintain cloud-based service environment to run all required system functionalities and components.

O3.5: Develop data upload interfaces. Develop the social media interface for uploading and meta-dating documents.

O3.6 Create portal interface for curriculum and the online exhibition developments.

O3.7: Install and manage issue tracker for handling requests, comments.

O3.8: Provide technical training for project staff.

O3.9. Develop of long-term preservation plan and strategy for digital data (esp. multimedia material).

Description of work

The purpose of the WP is to prepare both the service and software infrastructure for the COURAGE project: to prepare servers, interfaces, protocol connections, background environment, applications, and develop required software and service components.

The project's system is planned as a cloud-based software environment. End users will access the system through a standard web browser. There will be practically no limitations on the number of users or the amount of data, the costs of the cloud-based services will limit these parameters. The user interface (UI) for end-users will be in English and in the national languages of the partners; the UI of system administration will be in English.

Data acquired for the registry will be available to the public through a portal environment.

The infrastructure of the system will be built in four stages:

- service and data management plan
- system development
- testing (beta-version and final version)
- production service maintenance (system operation, and backup facilities)

An analysis of the requirements will be prepared in close cooperation with the project team – especially closely with WP 2 members, which will provide the necessary conceptual ideas, requirements, and feedback on designs.

All requests, digital content and data, even in the specification phase, will be handled by an issue tracker and will be available for global team review before they are confirmed for further management.

All tasks are led by SZTAKI.

Task 3.1: Development of data management and service plans, including the long-term preservation strategy of digital content.

A detailed data management plan will be developed for the total lifecycle of data handling, including data acquisition, provenance, quality management, import-export, etc. A service plan will provide a structured description of the functions of the system. A strategy for the preservation of digital content will be developed.

Task 3.2: Building and maintenance the repository and data acquisition tools

System specification will be defined. The core functions of the repository and the portal will be developed, including the data acquisition interface.

Task 3.3: Building and maintenance of the cloud-based service environment

Cloud-based service environment will be built, including the virtualised service components and structures.

Task 3.4: Development and maintenance of interfaces and protocol connections

The OAI-PMH interface will be developed to harvest metadata records and content objects from other data services. Interfaces for the export of data to other systems will be defined and developed/installed.

Task 3.5: Installation and maintenance of an issue tracker service

A ticketing system will be installed for internal project purposes.

Task 3.6: Training the project staff.

Online and face-to-face training sessions will be provided for project partners for the introduction of the system functions and UIs.

Deliverables (brief description and month of delivery)

D3.1: Data management and service plans (M6) (report);

D3.2: System specification, including the data model (M6) (report);

D3.3: Test report of repository and the portal beta versions including the issue tracker service (M12) (software and report);

D3.4: Interfaces for curriculum and online exhibitions (M18) (software);

D3.5: Final version of the registry system and the portal (M24) (software);

D3.6: Final version of long-term data preservation plan (M30) (report).

Milestones:

M3.1: Requirement collection is finished (M3);

M3.2: Data management plan, data model of the central registry and global system specification are finished (M 6);

M3.3: Beta version of portal and central registry are available (M12);

M3.4: Interfaces for the curriculum and online exhibition are finalized (M18);

M3.6: Final version of the Central Registry and the portal are introduced (M24).

WP 4 - Exhibition

Work package number	4	Start Date or Starting Event				M19
Work package title	Exhibition					
Participant number	1	2	3	4	5	6
Short name of participant	MTA BTK	IFIS PAN	Trinity College	IOS Regensburg	MTA TK	LII
Person/months per participant:	8	8	1	3	18	3
Participant number	7	8	9	10	11	12
Short name of participant	CUNI	UB	HIP	Univerzita Ko	St Antony's College	SZTAKI
Person/months per participant:	3	5	3	3.6	1	2

Objectives

O4.1: On the basis of our database, we will curate an online and a travelling exhibition based on a selection of the collections we have identified (leader MTA TK).

Description of work

The dissemination of results will be carried out in three blocks: exhibitions (WP4), curriculum development (WP6) and other multilevel and multi-site forms of dissemination (WP8).

The WP 4 starts in month 19 and will conclude in month 36. The WP will focus on disseminating the collections we have registered in the project. The WP will design a travelling and an online exhibition, which will present material (photographs, audio-visual footage, documents, objects and their historical, cultural, political etc. contexts). It will visualize the transnational heritage of the dissent. The WP task will be led by MTA TK and all partners will participate in the process of evaluation and selection of materials for the exhibitions. The concept for the exhibitions will be developed by MTA TK, and both travelling and online exhibition will be produced by MTA TK. Partners such as host institutes will be co-curators in the travelling exhibition.

All WP partners will take part in the evaluation and selection of the exhibition material. Direct electronic communication with the use of a digital project management tool will be the main medium for discussing questions and experiences relating to this WP. The dissemination of the project's result is a main goal of this WP. The project portal with its applications and the connected social media will be used to present the results of the project to the public in a manner suitable for all kinds of audiences—both those who use the Internet (online exhibition) and those who prefer more traditional media (offline exhibition). Univerzita Ko and MTA BTK will be responsible for the representation of musical collections. The other participants will collect materials from the registry and from their countries of study for the exhibition.

Task 4.1: evaluating, and selecting materials for the exhibitions on the basis of the recommendation of partners (M19-22);

Task 4.2: preparing (if necessary, preserving) materials (M23-26);

Task 4.3: formulating the concept of the exhibitions (M27-30);

Task 4.4: curating and producing the physical material of the travelling exhibition (M31-34);

Task 4.5: Opening the travelling exhibition (M35-36), which will be held in 3-4 selected post socialist countries;

Task 4.6: Producing and opening the website of the online exhibition (M35-36).

Deliverables (brief description and month of delivery)

D4.1: Concept of the online and the travelling exhibitions (M30)

D4.2: Realisation of the online exhibition (M35)

Milestones

M4.1: Creating methods for selecting materials (M30)

M4.2: Concept of the exhibitions (M30)

M4.3: Realisation of travelling exhibition (M35)

M4.4: Realisation of online exhibition (M35)

WP 5 - Country reports and set of recommendations

Work package number	5		Start Date or Starting Event		M19	
Work package title	Country reports and set of recommendations					
Participant number	1	2	3	4	5	6
Short name of participant	MTA BTK	IFIS PAN	Trinity College	IOS Regensburg	MTA TK	LII
Person/months per participant:	1	2	1	17.4	1	3
Participant number	7	8	9	10	11	
Short name of participant	CUNI	UB	HIP	Univerzita Ko	St Antony's College	
Person/months per participant:	2	2	2	1	1	

Objectives

O5.1 Establish the typology and historical definition of the collections (national and transnational versions) of the cultural opposition.

O2.2 Set up a comparative framework for the study of the collections on the cultural opposition.

O2.3: Collect data for a pan-European comparison in order to further an understanding of the country-specific development of the collections.

O2.4: Ground comparative analysis of the various national agencies behind and uses of the collections.

O2.5: Make these findings available for WP6-8.

Description of work

The WP provides nation-specific data in a European frame of reference to typify and compare the various collections on cultural opposition in the former socialist countries. Based on these findings, the WP will prepare a set of recommendations for the possible uses of the heritage of the cultural opposition, particularly, for an exhibition in the House of European History. The national case studies will ground the comparative work to be done in the handbook as well as the design of the exhibition transcript and educational material. Basic questions to be answered from each country under investigation will be developed for the fourth workshop (M20). IOS Regensburg will be responsible for collecting the country reports from the national task managers and editing them, and for designing the final set of recommendations on cultural policy and exhibition based on the recommendations of the national task managers. The other participants will prepare the country reports on the countries of study based on the registry and their local research experiences; and they will prepare recommendations for the final set of recommendations.

Task 5.1: Fourth workshop: establish and communicate the frames for the categorization of the collections, establish regional groups that will cooperate in the analytical work up. (M20)

Task 5.2: Answer questions regarding when the collections were set up, by whom and in what settings. (M19-25)

Task 5.3: Establish the major turning points and explanations for changes in the institutional system. (M19-25)

Task 5.4: Study the major actors, social pressure groups, political interests groups, civic society and professional groups that shape the collections. (M19-25)

Task 5.5: Analyse the financial background, funding and legal framework in which the collections operate (M19-25).

Task 5.6: Establish which groups (visitors, professionals, politicians) use the collections and for what purposes (leisure, networking, research, community building). (M19-25)

Deliverables (brief description and month of delivery)

D5.1 Workshop categorizing and framing the collections on the cultural opposition. (M20)

D5.2 Report on recommendations about modes of exhibiting. (M26)

D5.3 16 country reports of approximately 20 pages on each former socialist country in Europe. (M34)

D5.4 Shorter versions of the reports and the concluding theses will be made into a manuscript for circulation and later publication online. (M35)

Milestones

M5.1: Formulate the terms with which to categorize the collections on the cultural opposition. (M20)
M5.2: Prepare the first all-inclusive set of reports on the collections in each relevant country and establish the first comprehensive set of data about the collections. (M34)
M5.3: Prepare recommendation report. (M35)

WP 6 - Curriculum development

Work package number	6		Start Date or Starting Event		M25	
Work package title	Curriculum development					
Participant number	1	2	3	4	5	6
Short name of participant	MTA BTK	IFIS PAN	Trinity College	IOS Regensburg	MTA TK	LII
Person/months per participant:	6	8.6	1	2	12	3
Participant number	7	8	9	10	11	12
Short name of participant	CUNI	UB	HIP	Univerzita Ko	St Antony's College	SZTAKI
Person/months per participant:	3	4.2	3	3	1	2

Objectives

- O6.1: Ensure that the project will be used for education and training.
O6.2: Prepare clear recommendations on how to use material for education.
O6.3: Reach teachers and students with information on the resources.
O6.4: Prepare teaching material (shared objective with WP 3).

Description of work

The dissemination of results will be carried out in three blocks: exhibitions (WP4), curriculum development (WP6) and other multilevel and multi-site forms of dissemination (WP8).

WP6 will start in M25 and will produce the final digital curriculum in M34. WP6 proposes to prepare teaching materials for different age and interest groups. WP6 will be led by MTA TK, and based on the media collected of the WP6 participants from their countries of study. An online curriculum will be developed (IT solution: SZTAKI) and disseminated during national training days (responsible: national task managers). Based on both MTA TK's EACEA project and the experiences of different NGOs in informal education (e.g. associations of history teachers, civil right foundations conducting educational programs regularly), we will prepare a curriculum for pedagogical use. The online curriculum contributes to the use of historical collections in education. Methodology for pedagogical uses of collections and online curriculum will be developed by the WP leader. All partners will participate in the elaboration of common historical narratives and the terminology of cultural opposition in the former socialist countries. The curriculum will be disseminated during national training days and will be organised by partners with the leading and coordinating role of the WP leader.

WP6 will be based on an active communication among partners and stakeholders. Online consultations will be organised with the participation of WP leaders and partners. Methodological concepts and curricula will also be discussed with experts of educational and pedagogical programs of historical collections. The project website will be used to present findings of the WP to the wider society of stakeholders. An online forum will be open for discussion and evaluation of our WP achievements.

Tasks

- Task 6.1. Develop methodologies for pedagogical uses of collections (M25-26)
Task 6.2. Draft common historical narratives of the cultural opposition in former socialist countries (M25-26)
Task 6.3: Consult with all partners (M27-28)
Task 6.4: Select the pedagogically relevant materials (M29-31)
Task 6.5: Design the curriculum (M31)
Task 6.6: Digital realisation (M32-34)
Task 6.7: Prepare descriptions of curriculum for the national training days (M32-34)

Deliverables (brief description and month of delivery)

- D 6.1. Pedagogical methodology and guide of the history on cultural opposition in the former socialist countries (M26)
D 6.2. Draft of the curriculum (M30)
D 6.3. Design of online educational material (M31)
D 6.4. Final version of the curriculum (M35)

Milestones:

M6.1: Agree on the methodology of the curriculum (M26)
M6.2. Receive inputs from partners (M28)
M6.3. Draft of the curriculum (M30)
M6.4: Web-designing the curriculum (Month 31)
M6.5: Partner translations (M35)
M6.6. Use during the national training days (M35)

WP 7 - Handbook

Work package number	7		Start Date or Starting Event		M13	
Work package title	Handbook					
Participant number	1	2	3	4	5	6
Short name of participant	MTA BTK	IFIS PAN	Trinity College	IOS Regensburg	MTA TK	LII
Person/months per participant:	8	2	10.2	2	1	3
Participant number	7	8	9	10	11	
Short name of participant	CUNI	UB	HIP	Univerzita Ko	St Antony's College	
Person/months per participant:	1	2	2	1	1	

Objectives

O7.1: Provide analytical and comparative understandings of how collections on the cultural opposition have been generated, institutionalized and used (in close cooperation with WP4).

O7.2: Identify how policy makers in different regions of Eastern Europe approach the collections on the cultural opposition.

O7.3 Identify how collections in different regions of Eastern Europe formulate their position as political and cultural institutions.

O7.4: Explore the forms, narrative contents and political implications of communities constructed within and around the collections.

O7.5: Identify different types of cultural opposition via the analysis of collections.

Description of work

The goal of WP 7 is to create an analytical set of chapters that compare the genesis, institutional framing and social uses of the collections on the cultural opposition in the former socialist countries. Chapters in the handbook will identify major trends in the establishment of the collections. Chapters will compare their typical institutional settings. The handbook will analyse regional variations in the social and political uses and cultural understandings of the collections. The chapters (coordinated by national task managers) will describe both diversities and similarities between relevant cultural policies in Eastern Europe and demonstrate how both professionals, policy makers, professional organisations and public media are important actors and arenas for negotiating, developing and eventually changing the concepts and uses of the collections on the cultural opposition in contemporary Eastern Europe.

The coordination and editing of the handbook will be supervised by **Trinity College Dublin (WP7 leader)**. TCD has a long track record of research and education in Slavic studies and useful experiences of cooperative work with European studies. The experiences and skills of the staff guarantee the quality of the work, which situates the analytical chapters on cultural opposition in Eastern European in its **broader European framework**. The handbook will be published by **MTA BTK**, which owns a publishing house that is one of the major scholarly publishers in the region, offering more than 100 new titles a year in many disciplines.

Tasks

Task 7.1: Select the contributors to the handbook in close cooperation with the national task managers (M13-15);

Task 7.2: Evaluate abstracts that contributors have sent to define main problems considered in the chapters (M15-16);

Task 7.3. Write the chapters of the handbook by the selected contributors (M16-26);

Task 7.3.1: Identify the typical ways of creating collections that document cultural opposition (M16-26);

Task 7.3.2: Investigate the roles of the state and civic society (M16-26);

Task 7.3.3: Explore the main narrative types and genres in which the collections negotiate and shape

understandings of cultural opposition (M16-26);

Task 7.3.4: Determine which media and which public debates on the role of the collections shaped types of cultural opposition;

Task 7.3.5: Identify the extent to which and ways in which the collections in these countries articulate their political and cultural roles;

Task 7.3.6: Investigate which kinds of political, rhetorical and practical strategies are used by policy makers and professional staff in the collections in order to negotiate and (re)cast relevant cultural policies.

Task 7.4: Production and publication of Handbook (M27-35)

Deliverables

D7.1: List of contributors to the handbook (M16);

D7.2: Chapter outline of the handbook to be published on the COURAGE portal (M26);

D7.3: Publication of the handbook (published by MTA BTK) (M35)

D7.4: Dissemination and discussion of the chapters by a special panel at the final conference (M35).

Milestones

M7.1: Selection of contributors to the handbook (M15);

M7.2: Receipt of abstracts (M16);

M7.3: Arriving at chapter outline (M26);

M7.4: Editing of the handbook (M30);

M7.5: Proofreading, copyediting and design of the handbook (M32);

M7.6: Print (M34);

M7.7: Panel at the final conference on the handbook (M35).

WP 8 - Complex multilevel dissemination

Work package number	8		Start Date or Starting Event			M1
Work package title	Complex Multilevel Dissemination					
Participant number	1	2	3	4	5	6
Short name of participant	MTA BTK	IFIS PAN	Trinity College	IOS Regensburg	MTA TK	LII
Person/months per participant:	55	29	3	7.4	12	6
Participant number	7	8	9	10	11	12
Short name of participant	CUNI	UB	HIP	Univerzita Ko	St Antony's College	SZTAKI
Person/months per participant:	7.4	13	6.3	6	4.8	3

Objectives

- O8.1: Application: enhance the capacity of the collections on cultural opposition;
O8.1.1. to attract more visitors;
O8.1.2. to stabilize their financial circumstances and networking capacities;
O8.1.3. to foster the capacity of the collections to communicate with the EC on pan-European cultural policy;
- O8.2. Capacity building: to foster the advisory competence of the collections;
- O8.3. Articulate research findings in an accessible language reflecting the interests of various target groups.
- O8.4: Communicate with the collections to make them reflect on their past and their roles in creating a European heritage of the cultural opposition.
- O8.5. Provide a forum for meetings and the exchange of knowledge between representatives of various disciplines, stakeholders, politicians and citizens.
- O8.6: Portal of the project; development of basic communication strategy and establishment of project graphic identity (responsible: SZTAKI)
- O8.7: Press, media, new media and professional public presentation of the system.
- O8.8: User recruiting campaign for young professionals (university courses) and senior research staff (participation in conferences, creation and distribution of project overviews, etc.).
- O8.9: Final Conference
- O8.10: Establish new opportunities for presentation and dissemination (e. g. social media, Facebook, Twitter, film festival)
- O8.11: Licensing and legal issues concerning data sharing and administration.

Description of work

The dissemination of results will be carried out in three blocks: exhibitions (WP4), curriculum development (WP6) and other forms of multilevel and multi-site dissemination (WP8). WP8 consists of a complex system of multilevel and multi-site activities, in addition to the online and offline exhibitions and the curriculum documents, aiming at communicating the results of the project. WP 8 will be carried out in close cooperation with the project management to ensure compliance with overall workflow. Therefore, the Dissemination Manager will organise whole process, which is of high importance for the success of the project. The Dissemination Manager will keep balanced communication and dissemination targeting:

- all partner countries;
- all relevant stakeholders and audiences;
- all related projects, networks and communities;
- important public representatives;
- press and media;
- and especially, all relevant European (or abroad) institutions, initiatives and users.

Tasks

Task 8.1 – Digital communication activities (leader: MTA BTK, partner: SZTAKI)

Major communication measures will be as follows:

- providing content for the project website that is structured to reflect the expectations of various audiences and is continuously updated;
- interlinking social media and the portal to disseminate results widely;
- public presentations of system releases on the occasion of milestones and meetings;
- guide to the collections;
- managing profiles at specialised social networks, such as Academia.edu;
- publishing research results of individual consortium members based on COURAGE;
- supervising public profiles of the consortium members and stimulating them to utilise their natural communication networks to promote the project;
- support exploitation of COURAGE for tourism and other commercial purposes, with particular focus on education and local administration.

Task 8.2 – In-person dissemination activities (leader: MTA TK)

Means of general dissemination will ensure the long-term sustainability, high level of use and proper professional public awareness of the project. Particular attention will be given to:

- training days on released system versions;
- the preparation of manuals and documents to promote the COURAGE registry, database and other outcomes;
- support for the professional presentations of project members at regional and international forums and conferences.

Special activities mentioned in the Draft plan for dissemination (see Chapter 2.2.1) will be an innovative addition to the WP activities. Where needed, cooperation with external partners will be sought to stress every aspect of COURAGE. Specific competences of all consortium members and their influence in particular domains and disciplines will be a basis for effective dissemination.

Task 8.3 – Search for new stakeholders, audiences and users (leader: MTA TK, IOS)

WP members will search intensively for new ways to communicate and disseminate information in order to promote the project among professionals and the general public. The Communication plan will be continually revised to meet optimally the changing expectations of the public and members of the academia. The WP will use the expertise and resources of IOS, which has a long track record of successful dissemination strategies via its journals, newsletter, and blog.

The guides will orient researchers and policy makers (particularly EU commissions) with regards to the future uses of these collections for cultural policies: exhibitions, online resources, commemorations, funding. Furthermore, the guides will promote the collections for visitors and provide them with an overview of their holdings.

Task 8.4 – International conference (leader: MTA BTK)

- **COURAGE Kick-off meeting (2M)** organised by MTA BTK, Budapest
- **COURAGE Final Conference (35M)** will gather stakeholders and professional staff from collections, academics concerned with research on cultural opposition, policy makers, the media and prominent members of the former cultural opposition. The conference will present the major findings of the project, showcase its web portal, registry and database and provide a summary of the travelling exhibition and the film festival. The final conference will also include participants from outside the project in order to share experiences and contribute to the accessibility of project results to a wider audience.

Deliverables (brief description and month of delivery)

D8.1 Opening the COURAGE website (M3)

D8.2: Communication plan, including website advertisement plan (M6)
D8.3: Website advertisement plan (M6)
D8.4: System alpha-version of the registry public presentation (M13)
D8.5: Plan for training days (M13)
D8.6: Report on training days (M34)
D8.7: System final release public presentation (M35) (report)
D8.8: International conference (M36) (report)
D8.9: Report on film festivals (M36) (report)

Milestones

M8.1: The development of an operational project website (M3)
M8.2: Communication plan (M6)
M8.3: The development and establishment of an efficient and sustainable communication network between COURAGE participants and institutions and experts working on projects in relevant areas of research (M6)
M8.4: Public presentation of the Registry (M29)
M8.5: Film festival 1 (M29)
M8.6: Film festival 2 (M31)
M8.7: Film festival 3 (M33)
M8.8: Film festival 4 (M35)
M8.9: Completion of the training days (M34)
M8.10: Final conference (M35)

Table 3.1b: List of work packages

Work package No	Work Package Title	Lead Participant No	Lead Participant Short Name	Person-Months	Start Month	End month
1	Management and coordination	1	MTA BTK	58	1	36
2	Registry	1	MTA BTK	351.9	1	36
3	Development and maintenance of IT infrastructure	12	SZTAKI	38	1	36
4	Exhibition	5	MTA TK	58.6	19	36
5	Country report and set of recommendations	4	IOS Regensburg	33.4	19	36
6	Curriculum development	5	MTA TK	48.8	25	36
7	Handbook	3	Trinity College	33.2	13	36
8	Complex multilevel dissemination	1	MTA BTK	152.9	1	36
				Total months: 774.8		

Table 3.1c: List of deliverables

Deliverable (number)	Deliverable name	Work package number	Short name of lead participant	Type	Dissemination level	Delivery date (month)
D2.3.1	Data acquisition guide	2	MTA BTK	R	CO	2
D 1.2.1	First Workshop meeting summary	1	MTA BTK	R	PU	3
D 1.2.2	COURAGE Work Manual	1	MTA BTK	R	CO	3
D2.2.1	Template for initial data registry	2	MTA BTK	OTHER	CO	3
D8.2	Opening website	8	MTA BTK	DEC	PU	3
D8.1	Communication plan	8	MTA BTK	R	CO/PU	6
D2.2.2	Provisional list of historical information sources	2	MTA BTK	R	CO	6
D3.1	Data management and service plan	3	SZTAKI	R	PU	6
D3.2.	System specification	3	SZTAKI	R	CO	6
D8.3	Website advertisement plan	8	MTA BTK	R	PU	6
D2.2.3	User preferences survey	2	MTA BTK	R	CO	7
D2.2.4	Final metadata structure	2	MTA BTK	OTHER	PU	8
D 1.2.4	Third workshop meeting summary	1	MTA BTK	R	PU	12
D2.3.2	Test report of beta version	2	MTA BTK	R	CO	12
D3.3.	Test of beta version of portal and registry	3	SZTAKI	R and OTHER	CO	12
D8.4	Presenting alpha version of registry to the public	8	MTA BTK	DEC	PU	13
D8.5	Plan for training days	8	MTA BTK	R	PU	13
D2.3.3	Final version of data procedure	2	MTA BTK	OTHER	PU	15
D7.1	List of contributors	7	TCD	OTHER	PU	16

D3.4.	Interfaces for WP4 and WP6	3	SZTAKI	OTHER	CO	18
D 1.2.5	Fourth workshop meeting summary	1	MTA BTK	R	PU	20
D5.1	Workshop on categorizing collections	5	IOS Reg	DEM	CO	20
D3.5.	Final version of registry and portal	3	SZTAKI	OTHER	PU	24
D1.2.6	Fifth Workshop meeting summary	1	MTA BTK	R	PU	25
D5.2	Report on modes of exhibiting	5	IOS Reg	R	PU	26
D6.1	Pedagogical methodology	6	MTA TK	R	PU	26
D7.2	Chapter outline	7	TCD	R	PU	26
D.2.3.4	Evaluation of progress delivered and information sources	2	MTA BTK	OTHER	PU	29
D2.3.5	Evaluation of data acquisition	2	MTA BTK	R	PU	29
D3.6.	Long-term data preservation plan	3	SZTAKI	R	PU	30
D.4.1	Concept of exhibition	4	MTA TK	R	PU	30
D6.2	Draft of curriculum	6	MTA TK	R	CO	30
D6.3	Online educational material	6	MTA TK	DEC	PU	31
D2.3.6	Final analysis of information sources	2	MTA BTK	R	PU	32
D1.2.7	Sixth workshop meeting summary	1	MTA BTK	R	PU	34
D5.3	Country reports	5	IOS Reg	R	PU	34
D7.3	Publication of handbook	7	TCD	R	PU	34
D8.6	Report on training days	8	MTA BTK	R	PU	34
D4.2.	Realization of online exhibition	4	MTA TK	DEC	PU	35
D5.4	Shorter version of country reports	5	IOS Reg	R	PU	35
D6.4	Final version of curriculum	6	MTA TK	R	PU	35
D7.4	Panels at closing conference	7	TCD	DEM	PU	35
D8.7.	Public presentation of finalized system	8	MTA BTK	R	PU	35
D8.8	Report on closing Conference	8	MTA BTK	R	PU	36
D8.9.	Report on film festivals	8	MTA BTK	R	PU	36

Figure 9: Gantt chart of overall workflow. Timing of tasks and deliverables.

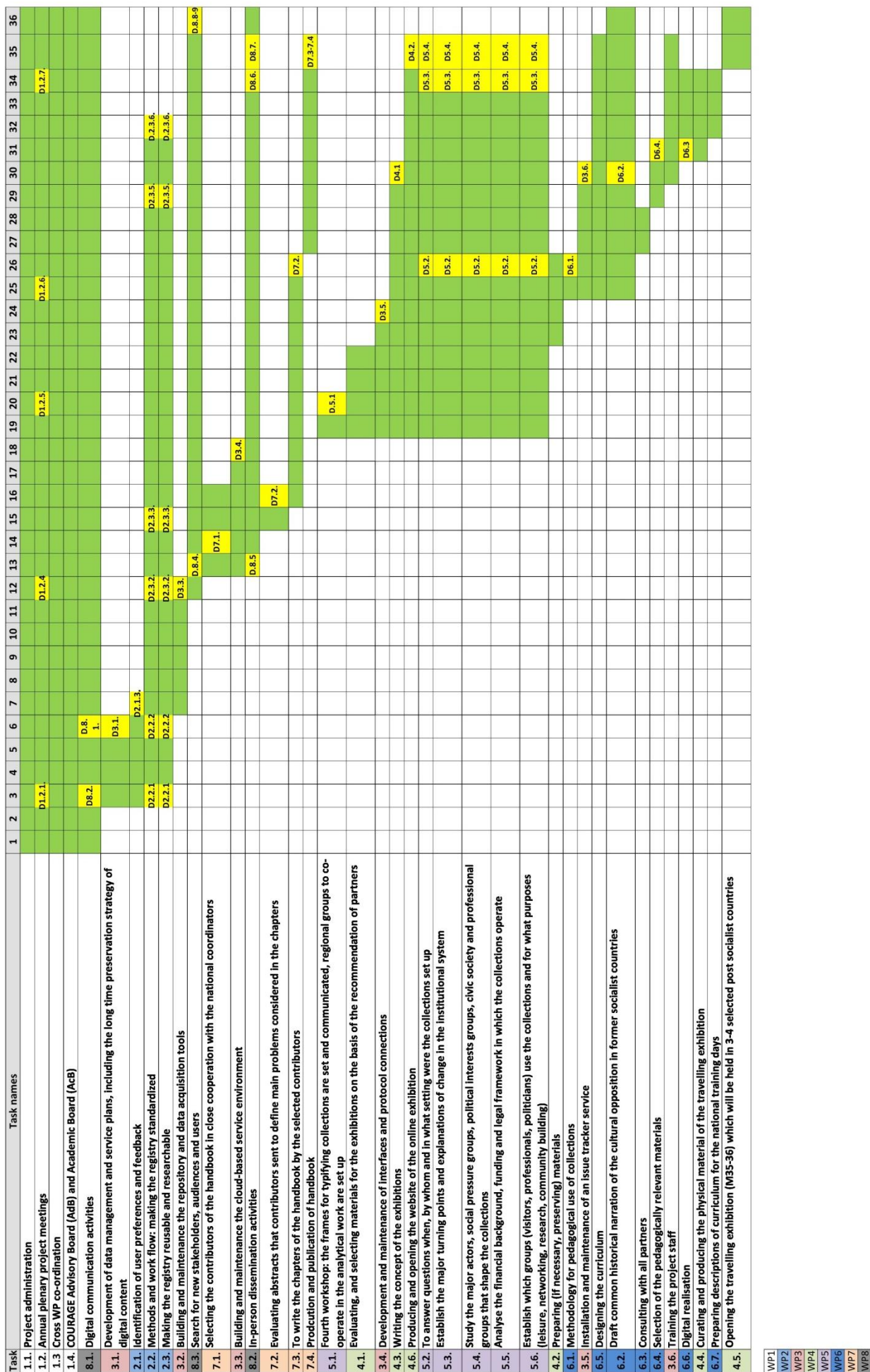
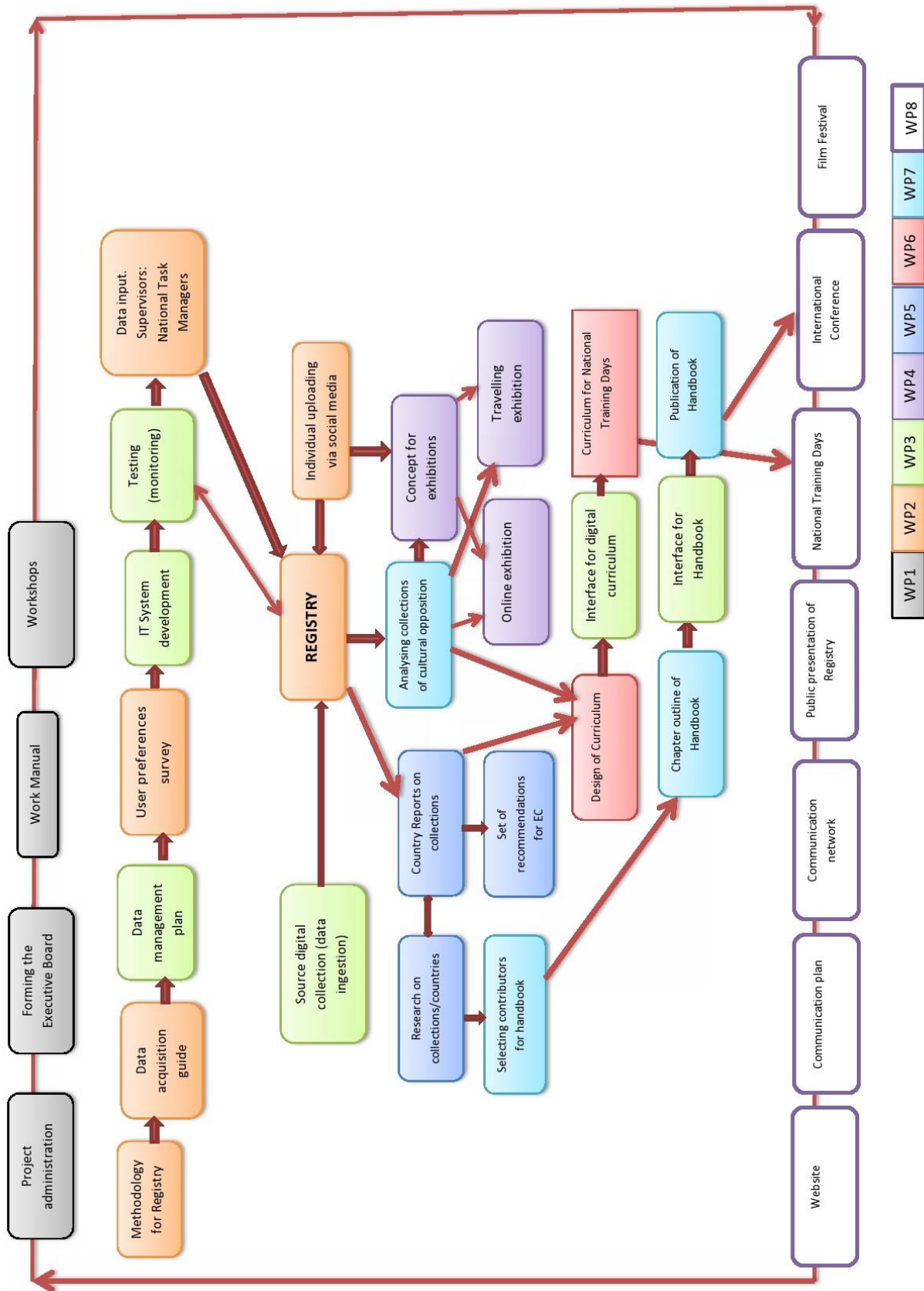


Figure 10: The Pert chart of overall workflow



3.2 Management structure and procedures

The consortium of COURAGE consists of **12 partners** (6 research institutes, 6 universities) representing **10 countries**. The project is focused on **European cooperation** and will last for **three years**. It will enrich our knowledge of the cultural opposition in the former socialist countries and will take significant and measurable steps to turn the collections on cultural opposition into part of the pan-European cultural heritage. COURAGE will be based on a **combination of research, education and communication** activities in order to enhance cooperation among the collections and create policy-relevant materials for EU commissions and stakeholders.

The coordination among partners and activities will be organized by a team of project leaders (**Executive Board**, EB consisting of the **Primary Coordinator Contact, the Coordinator Contact, the Dissemination Manager and the Assistant Coordinator** in cooperation with the WP leaders) based at the coordinator institution, the Research Centre for the Humanities of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. The Primary Coordinator Contact will be responsible for the general management of the project, including monitoring progress, allocation tasks and resources and coordinating reporting. The Coordinator Contact will supervise the methodologically appropriate execution of the project and will help the Primary Coordinator Contact in organizing national training days, workshops and the final conference. The Assistant Coordinator will be responsible for scheduling and organising meetings, for producing agendas and minutes, and for maintaining an online archive of project documents and information, which will be continuously accessible to the participants. A Dissemination Manager will complete the Executive Board and will be responsible for coordinating dissemination activities, maintaining regular communication with partners and the National Task Managers and monitoring the Communication Plan. The EB has the right to request all required documents and any necessary collaborative work from any consortium member. Its members will be responsible for announcing any problematic issues to the Steering Committee.

The **Steering Committee** (SC) will have the overall responsibility for the technical, financial, administrative, legal, and dissemination aspects of the project. The SC will be composed of the **Primary Coordinator Contact, the Coordinator Contact, the Dissemination Manager and the National Task Managers**. The SC will be responsible for the overall planning and monitoring of the work of the consortium and will track deliverables and be responsible for the management and progress reports, cost statements and the final report. The SC will monitor that work is progressing according to the project plan and schedule. Management reports and cost statements will be made by the participants individually on the basis of templates agreed on by partners and made available through the assistant coordinator. These reports will form the basis of the management, progress and cost reports. The project coordinator will organise management meetings for the SC to provide a forum for regular review of the project management by the participants.

The flow of information and communication will be guaranteed by a network of **National Task Managers**. They will be responsible for coordinating research activities, keeping contact with relevant collections and organizing the training days in their respective countries. An **Academic Board** (AcB) will oversee the activities and advise on improving research and teaching activities. An **Advisory Board** (AdB) will consist of prominent intellectuals linked to the cultural opposition. This Board will advise on policy-relevant matters and modes of dissemination.

To guarantee a common platform and understanding of tasks and objectives, the launching workshop will accept a **Work Manual** document that will list the main concepts, research objectives, impact target groups and means of dissemination. The Work Manual will be prepared by the Executive Board and will contain assigned responsibilities, meeting and reporting requirements, conflict resolution strategies, communication strategies, financial requirements, a quality plan, and consortium partners' names, e-mail addresses and phone numbers.

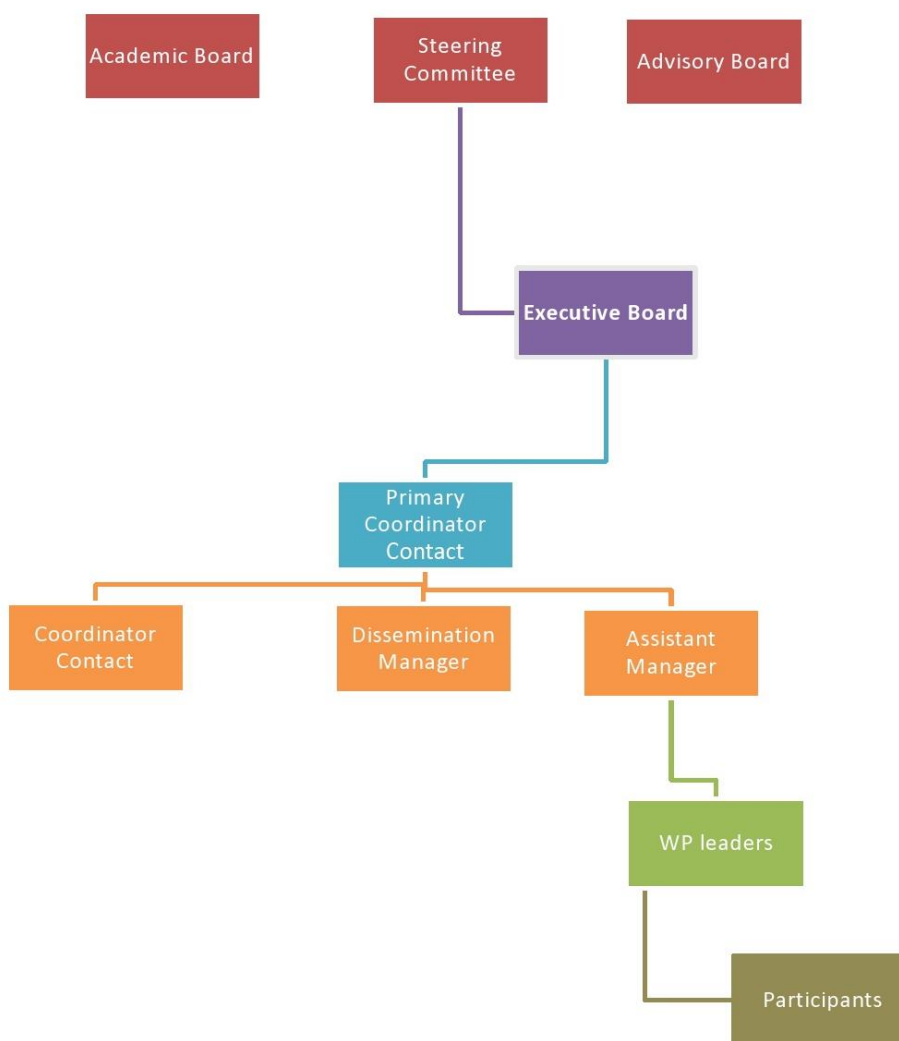
Management Organisation

The Primary Coordinator Contact will lead the **Steering Committee** (SC), which will consist of one representative from each Partner (National Task Manager), the Coordinator Contact and the Dissemination Manager. The SC will meet every 6 months, and will, in particular:

- Be the decision-making body of the Project
- Review the academic progress of the Project
- Review the IT components of the Project;
- Review the overall progress of the Project;
- Consider risk analysis;
- Decide on appropriate changes in budget;
- Review the policy and strategy for dissemination and publicity for the Project;

- Assess the impact of any change to the contract suggested by the European Commission and respond accordingly;
- Resolve any conflicts, be they managerial, legal or financial, which may arise amongst the Partners (see section Conflict Resolution below);
- Review the Project development and expansion strategy;
- Oversee and review the administration arrangements for the Coordinator;
- Coordinate the overall contractual, financial and administrative aspects, including the reporting of the Project financial and budgetary status to the Commission;
- Collect and submit cost statements for the Project;
- Coordinate communication between the Project and the European Commission and any external organisations and events;
- Organise meetings of the Project Executive Board every 6 months, and when required (Coordinator Contact);
- Organise the project reviews with the European Commission;
- Monitor the activities of the Project;
- Coordinate the overall operational activities of the Project.

Figure 8: Management Structure



The **Academic Board (AcB)** will consist of senior academics appointed by the Partners. The Academic Board will be headed by the coordinator. The Academic Board will be responsible for the assessment of the progress of the project and will give advice on corrective measures when needed. The Academic Board will meet annually. Participation on the **Academic Board (AcB)** has been accepted by

- Prof. Joachim von Puttkamer (Director of the Imre Kertész Kolleg, Friedrich Schiller Universität, Jena)

- Prof. James Mark (University of Exeter, Department of History)
- Prof. Dennis Deletant (Georgetown University)
- Prof. Pavel Kolář (European University Institute)
- Prof. Włodzimierz Borodziej (Institute of History, University of Warsaw)
- Prof. Gábor Gyáni (Research Centre for the Humanities, Hungarian Academy of Sciences)
- Prof. Hanna Palska (Institute of Philosophy and Sociology, Polish Academy of Sciences)
- Piotr Rypson (Polish National Museum, Deputy Director, art critic, art historian)
- Prof. Philipp Ther (University Vienna)

The **Advisory Board (AdB)** will consist of prominent intellectuals and former cultural dissidents. The Advisory Board will monitor the impact objectives and communication strategies and give advice for corrective measures when necessary. The Advisory Board will meet annually.

Invitation to the **Advisory Board (AdB)** has been accepted by

- **Ana Blandiana**, Romanian poet, essayist, and political figure; Chairman of the Romanian PEN Club following its re-establishment in 1990. Founder and leader of the Civic Alliance Foundation (1994-), a Romanian non-party movement the aim of which is to alleviate the consequences of more than fifty years of communism in Romania.
- **György Dalos**, Hungarian novelist, essayist, historian, former member of the Hungarian political opposition. He was accused of “Maoist activities” and was sentenced to serve seven months in prison in 1968. His was banned from publishing until 1983. From 1995 to 1999, he was head of the Institute for Hungarian Culture in Berlin. He won the Leipzig Book Award for European Understanding in 2010.
- **Gabriel Andreescu**, Romanian human rights activist and political scientist, one of the few Romanian dissidents who openly opposed Ceaușescu and the communist regime in Romania. He was arrested for his anti-communist activities in 1987. After 1989 he became a member of the Council of the National Salvation Front. He was co-president of the Association for the Defence of Human Rights in Romania and president of the Group for Social Dialogue, as well as founding member and vice-president of the Civic Alliance.
- **Reinhard Weißhuhn**, German architect and urbanist, representative of civil rights in the former GDR. He played an important role in the creating connections between cultural and political opposition groups in different countries. Since 2009, he has served as president of Robert-Havemann-Gesellschaft.
- **Anne Applebaum**, Journalist, Pulitzer Prize winner. Her writings on Communism and the development of civil society in Eastern and Central Europe have had a significant impact the world over. She has served as an editor at *The Economist* and as a member of the editorial board of *The Washington Post* (2002–2006).
- **György Konrád**, Hungarian novelist, essayist, participated in the 1956 Hungarian uprising and became one of the leading personalities of the Hungarian political opposition after 1973. Between 1990 and 1993, he was the president of PEN International, and between 1997 and 2003 he served as president of Berlin’s Akademie der Künste. He won the Herder Prize (1983), the Friedenpreis des Deutschen Buchhandels (1991) and the Goethe Medal (2000).
- **Marta Simeckova**, journalist, interpreter, member of the “Czechoslovak dissidence”, follower of the alternative lifestyle and social life of the 1970s. In 2005, she received the Milena Jesenská Scholarship, offered by the Vienna Institute for Human Sciences, to conduct interviews on Europe.
- **Igor Zidić**, Croatian art historian, critic, poet and essayist. He became the editor of *Hrvatski tjednik* in 1971, but lost his job after the magazine was shut down in a government crackdown on the Croatian Spring movement. He served as director of the Modern Gallery in Zagreb from 1989 to 2008.

Reporting procedures and sequences

Each **National Task Manager** will submit a formal **written report** to the Coordinator Contact about the progress of work **every 6 months**. The report will include information on progress and results and will assess the level of conformity to the work programme. The status of the tasks will also be reported in terms of percentage completed, estimated time to completion, person-months spent and estimated person-months to completion.

In addition, the Coordinator Contact will assess the overall programme status and submit a formal written report to the Academic Board and the Executive Board every 6 months. This report will detail all associated activities as well as the status of the work carried out. It is also the responsibility of the Coordinator Contact to organise the preparation of the project reports and take care of their proper distribution.

Every 12 months, the Executive Board will prepare a consolidated review of the state of the budget, on the basis of the cost statements received from the partners, for submission to the Commission. At the same time, the

Executive Board and the Academic Board will review the budget, assessing the spending profiles of individual participant, and these assessments will be accepted at the first meeting of the project.

Work Package leaders have been appointed to each of the Work Packages in the Project. The Work Package leader will be responsible for the detailed coordination, planning, execution, monitoring and reporting of the WP (including contributions to progress reports) and for the detailed coordination of the WP with other WPs in the project. WP groups will meet according to the specific needs of each WP. Milestone reviews will be done at each Steering Committee meeting to assess the progress of the Project and critically review the work done by partners. Modifications to the work program may be proposed depending on the progress and the results.

Conflict Resolution

If any conflict, whether managerial or financial, should occur, it will be resolved by the SC, either at its next meeting or by other means of communication. This procedure will be detailed in the Work Manual and endorsed by the SC. These dispositions will be in line with the current recommendations of the European Commission policy and the standard Contract.

Table 3.2a: List of milestones

Milestone number	Milestone name	Related work package(s)	Estimated date (MONTH)	Means of verification
M1.1	Forming the executive board	1	1	Receipt of acceptance letters
M8.1.	Communication plan	8	2	Communication guideline sent to partners
M1.2.	First workshop	1	3	Submission of first workshop summary
M1.3	Agreeing on project objectives	1	3	Workshop summary contains project objectives
M1.4	Developing effective communication within the partnership	1	3	Any team member knows how to reach any other team member and receive a response within four hours
M3.1	Requirement collection done	3	3	Submission of list of requirements
M8.2	Operational project website	8	3	Project website can be sent as reference
M.1.5	Developing effective communication between partners and experts	1	6	Researchers have appointments with several collections within scope
M3.2	Data management plan and global specification	3	6	WP leader and Project coordinator can present data management plan to partners
M8.3.	Communication network between partnership and institutions and experts	8	6	see M1.5
M2.1	Alpha version of structure and template of registry	2	8	Template can be presented to partners
M2.2.	Final version of the structure and template of registry	2	12	Registry can receive input from partners
M2.3.	User manual	2	12	User manual delivered
M3.3	Beta version of portal and registry	3	12	see M2.2.
M7.1.	Selecting contributors	7	15	Submission of list of contributors
M7.2	Receipt of abstracts	7	16	Submission of list of abstracts
M3.4.	Interfaces for curriculum	3	18	Curriculum section of project portal appears
M2.4	Evaluation of data acquisition procedures	2	20	Submission of list of suggestions for improving

				procedures
M5.1	Categorizing collections	5	20	Submission of visual representation of typology of collection
M3.5.	Final version of portal and registry introduced	3	24	Partners see input they send in
M6.1	Methodology of curriculum	6	26	Submission of report on methodology of curriculum
M7.3	Defining chapter outline	7	26	Submission of chapter outline
M6.2	Inputs from partners	6	28	WP leader starts working with input
M8.5	Film festival 1	8	29	Reports on films and screenings appear on project portal
M2.5.	Evaluation of data acquisition procedures 2	2	29	Submission of list of suggestions for improving procedures
M8.4.	Public presentation of registry	8	29	Google search shows news about COURAGE's registry on various portals and websites
M4.1.	Creating methods for selecting material	4	30	Submission of guidelines for selection criteria
M4.2.	Concept of the exhibition	4	30	Submission of report of concept
M6.3.	Draft curriculum	6	30	Submission of draft curriculum
M7.4.	Editing	7	30	Handbook sent for copyediting
M8.6	Film festival 2	8	31	Reports on films and screenings appear on project portal
M6.4.	Web design of curriculum	6	31	Curriculum appears on project portal
M2.6	Finishing data input	2	32	
M7.5.	Proofreading, copyediting and design	7	32	Handbook digital version sent to printing house
M8.7	Film festival 3	8	33	see M8.6.
M5.2	All inclusive country reports on collections	5	34	Submission of country reports to WP leader
M7.6	Printing	7	34	Book is ready for distribution
M8.9	Completing training days	8	34	Submission of summary report on training days
M4.3	Realisation of travelling exhibition	4	35	Exhibition is open to the public
M4.4	Realisation of online exhibition	4	35	Exhibition may be viewed on project portal
M5.3	Final country reports	5	35	Submission of country report
M6.5	Partner translations	6	35	Translated content appears of project portal
M6.6	Use at national training days	6	35	It appears in summary report submitted on training days
M7.7	Panel at the final conference	7	35	It appears in summary report submitted on closing conference
M8.8	Film festival 4	8	35	See M8.6
M8.10	Closing conference	8	35	Submission of summary report on closing conference

Table 3.2b: Critical risks for implementation

Description of risk	Work package(s) involved	Proposed risk-mitigation measures
Methodological diversity generated by the diversity of academic traditions represented by the partners	WP2	The kick-off workshop will create a common platform for methodological frameworks, the Work Manual will provide clear guidelines to be commonly used and the Contact Coordinator will be responsible for monitoring methodological unity
Difficult access to collections may delay data acquisition	WP2, WP4, WP5, WP6	If difficulties are caused by travel hardships, travel support will be reallocated and travel will be rescheduled If difficulties are caused by uncooperative collections, appeals will be made to the competence of National Task Managers to reach out to local museum professionals and networks
Hostility towards the project at the political level in certain countries	WP2 and WP8	Ask relevant diplomatic missions to step in as mediators
Data loss due to cybercrime or cyber attack	WP2 and WP3	Enhanced protection measures built into WP3 activities, closely monitoring the data protections during the project (responsible WP3 leader)
Natural disaster affecting infrastructure of partners	WP2	Cloud based data storage (responsible WP3 leader)
Reaching a common platform among participants of activities to be undertaken	WP1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early and frequent communication with partners regarding the common platform, the database structure, and the work manual; • Consulting the work manual. • Reaching the Academic Board; • Special workshop dedicated to making communication more efficient, covered by the costs secured for travel to meetings
Problems identifying the most representative private and public collections	WP2	Drawing on the expertise of the network of participants and the Advisory Board
Difficulties with data upload by the staff	WP2, WP3	COURAGE (WP3 leader) provides face-to-face offline and online trainings for the project staff
Failure uploading the data to the registry	WP2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • closely monitoring the work of the local post docs • National task managers will supervise the planned schedule of the upload • reports on the uploading process for the Executive Board • Consulting the Steering Committee
Obstructions in the communication channels with the National Task Managers	WP2, WP4, WP6, WP8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Close monitoring of the work of the National Task Managers by the EB and SC • Consulting directly the local staff about their problems with data

		<p>acquisition</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consulting the Academic and Advisory Board members and their network to get information about the reasons for problems with communication • Consulting the regional network of WP1 leaders, which has contacts with special experts on the countries under investigation
Delay of financial support from the EC for the project in the first months	WP1-WP8	WP1 leader (MTA BTK) has a well-established financial background in order to ensure financial support in advance for the project
Delays in the submission of data that slow the progress of the project as a whole	WP1-WP2; WP4-7	Regular communication with participants in the project and strict oversight by the Steering Committee of submissions; regular submission of progress reports.
Not enough documents uploaded by private individuals	WP2	Intensification of online and offline communication tools to reach the public with personal documents on dissent.
Very little automatically ingestible collection metadata	WP2	Counselling for collection holders on how to handle metadata in order later to ingest parts of their metadata.
Input for the exhibition and collection of materials is insufficient and unbalanced among the different types of media	WP4	Counselling national task managers and advisory board on how to get more input for the travelling and online exhibition
Difficulty finding public places to show the travelling exhibition, esp. for the young generations as a primary target group	WP4	Using the network of COURAGE participants, especially the universities (half of them are universities), which have many suitable public spaces where the target group can be reached
Major political groups trying to avoid reflecting on the key messages of COURAGE (see 2.2.3)	WP4-WP8	Counselling the network of policy makers closely connected to the advisory and academic board of COURAGE
Not enough country reports coming in	WP5	Monitoring the workflow of national task managers; Contacting the national task managers in order to get the country reports.
Disagreement among partners on the set of recommendations for the EC policy makers	WP5	Regular communication and involvement of political scientists in the process of creating the recommendations based on a common platform; regional variations of recommendations will be developed that are suitable individually to the countries in question
Passive communication among partners and stakeholders regarding the online curriculum.	WP6	Online consultations will be organised with the participation of WP leaders and partners to reach a common platform on the curriculum
Conflicts between the collections	WP2, WP4, WP6-8	Developing arenas for negotiations at the

<p>regarding funding opportunities, and problems involving the admittance of the staff of COURAGE into the collections</p>		<p>portal of COURAGE (www.culturalopposition.org has been registered already), at national training days and at dissemination events; The researchers of COURAGE have a well-developed network based on the stakeholders of the collections; Involving the stakeholders of the collections in the planning of the curricula, handbook, national training days and other dissemination events.</p>
<p>Insufficient recommendations for the collections in searching for new stakeholders, audiences and users</p>	<p>WP8</p>	<p>Monitoring the needs of the collections during WP2-WP8 activities; Counselling the AdB and AcB; asking for recommendations from the national task managers; intensification of online communication and online marketing campaign, including the use of new social media.</p>

3.3 Consortium as a whole

The consortium consists of **12 partners**. The consortium is designed to meet the requirements of the interdisciplinary and regional character of the project. COURAGE also pays particular attention to ensuring the diversity of professional expertise and intellectual cultures in countries that had experience with socialism and those that did not. **Members of a generation that had personal ties to the work of the democratic opposition** (people in their 50s and 60s) will also take part in the research, **alongside members of younger generations**, for whom the fall of socialism in Central and Eastern Europe is at most part of childhood memories. This will significantly add to the **synergy** of the research group.

Since the **interdisciplinary approach** is crucial to framing all phases and components of the research, coordination and project management will occur in close cooperation between the **MTA BTK** (the coordinator institution representing the disciplines of historical studies, art history, literature, ethnography and the history of music) and its partner, **MTA TK** (representing sociology and political science). The coordination and implementation of IT work related to database management and registry development will be done by the **Sztaki**, which has a long track record of building electronic registries and databases of historical source material and making these available in the framework of European cooperative projects financed by ERC (see Annex, Partner profile).

Partners from the former socialist countries have been selected to **guarantee the full coverage** of the region. They are **all leading research institutions** in the field of humanities and social sciences in their national academia. These institutions will be responsible for coordinating research and dissemination activities in their home countries: **Institute of History – Croatia, Charles University – the Czech Republic, Institute of Sociology of the Polish Academy of Sciences – Poland, University of Bucharest – Romania, Comenius University – Slovakia**, while **Trinity College Dublin** will cover Ukraine and **Oxford University, St Antony's College, Programme on Modern Poland** will cover the Polish exile, which was one of the biggest cultural exile groups of the former socialist countries. Furthermore, two partners will be responsible for sub-areas in the region: the Lithuanian Institute of History–Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and the University of Regensburg, IOS as a highly acknowledged expert on South-eastern Europe, including Bulgaria, Slovenia, Serbia, Macedonia, Montenegro, and Bosnia-Herzegovina.

National expertise will be balanced by regional perspectives offered by **Trinity College Dublin (TCD), Oxford University St Antony's College** and the **University of Regensburg Institute for East and South East European Studies**. TCD is one of the top universities that offer training and pursue research on Slavic studies in English. This qualifies the institution to lead WP, coordinating and preparing the handbook on collections on the cultural opposition. The University of Regensburg is one of the leading research institutes in Southeast European studies, incorporating history, literary studies, sociology, political science and economics. Their long track record of comparative regional expertise makes them ideal institution to serve as WP leaders, who will be responsible for designing the final set of recommendations on cultural policy and exhibition. St Antony's College is the **centre for area studies** at Oxford, and it is also home to a **Russian and Eurasian research centre**. St Antony's faculty has published widely on the history, sociology and politics of modern Eastern Europe and includes influential scholars like Timothy Garton Ash, Paul Betts and Jan Zielonka.

The production of country reports and sets of recommendations will be coordinated by the University of Regensburg. The **Institute for East and South East European Studies (IOS)**, led by Dr. Ulf Brunnbauer, is one of the **largest centres** specializing on Southeast European studies **globally**. It has a long track record of **comparative multi-country research** and successful **coordination of international cooperation**. Staff expertise covers virtually **all areas** of the history, culture and society of South-eastern Europe and **all the languages** of the region. IOS publishes leading peer-reviewed interdisciplinary journals in the field of Southeast European studies, which focus on **policy-related social science and humanities research**.

The coordination and editing of the handbook will be supervised by **Trinity College Dublin**. TCD has a long track record of research and education in Slavic studies and useful experiences of cooperative work with European studies. TCD staff is interested in **Slavic culture and literature**, particularly **modern trends and émigré societies**. The experiences and skills of the staff guarantee the quality of the work, which situates the analytical chapters on cultural opposition in Eastern European in its **broader European framework**.

The handbook will be published by **MTA BTK**, which owns a publishing house that is one of the major scholarly publishers in the region, offering more than 100 new titles a year in many disciplines, including history, literary studies and theory, ethnology, art history, cultural studies, medieval studies, Eastern European comparative studies, philosophy, politics and international relations, Balkan Studies, Slavic and Eurasian studies, social research, and urban studies in English, German, and the languages spoken in East-Central Europe. MTA BTK has a long tradition devoted to study the **contemporary cultures of East-Central Europe, including multi-disciplinary approaches**.

Consortium overview

Partner	Country of study and other tasks	Leading experts (historians, sociologists, art historians, political scientists, data management experts, musicologist, ethnologists)
1/ MTA BTK–Research Centre for the Humanities, Hungarian Academy of Sciences (coordinator)	Hungary, Hungarian exile, coordination, registry, dissemination	Péter Apor, Sándor Horváth, Edit András, Anna Dalos, Stefano Bottoni
2/ IFIS PAN–Institute of Philosophy and Sociology, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw	Poland	Piotr Filipowski, Maciej Melon, Justyna Straczuk, Danuta Życzyńska-Ciołek
3/ Trinity College (universtiy), Dublin	Ukraine, Soviet exile, handbook	Justin Doherty, Sarah Smyth
4/ IOS Regensburg–Institute for East and Southeast European Studies, University of Regensburg, Regensburg	GDR and German exile; Bulgaria, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Macedonia, Montenegro, Slovenia, ex-Yugoslav exile; country reports, set of recommendations	Ulf Brunnbauer, Edvin Pezo, Natali Stegmann, Albert Weber, Julia Kling
5/ MTA TK–Centre for Social Sciences, Hungarian Academy of Sciences	Curriculum development, exhibition; Hungary, Hungarian exile	Éva Kovács, Bernadett Csurgó, Judit Gárdos
6/ LII (academy)–Lithuanian Institute of History	Lithuania, Estonia, Latvia	Vladas Siuratvicius, Darius Staliūnas, Saulius Grybkauskas, Vilius Ivanauskas, Regina Laukaitytė, Daina Bleiere
7/ CUNI–Charles University in Prague, Faculty of Arts, Institute of Czech History	Czech Republic, Czechoslovak exile	Miroslav Michela, Michal Stehlík
8/ UB–University of Bucharest, Faculty of Political Science	Romania, Moldova	Cristina Petrescu, Alexandru Gussi, Claudiu Tufiş
9/ HIP (academy)–Croatian Institute of History	Croatia, Serbia	Josip Mihaljević, Teodora Šek Brnardić, Albert Bing, Lidija Bencetić, Stipe Kljaić
10/ UNIVERZITA KO–Comenius University in Bratislava, Department of Musicology at the Faculty of Arts	Slovakia	Yvetta Kajanová, Vladimír Zvara, Marcus Zagorski, Branko Ladič
11/ ST ANTONY–Oxford University, St Antony's College	Polish exile	Mikolaj Kunicki
12/ SZTAKI (academy)–Institute for Computer Science and Control	Development and maintenance of IT infrastructure, data management	Laszlo Kovacs, Andras Micsik, Balazs Pataki

Table 3.4a: Summary of staff effort

	WP1	WP2	W P3	WP4	WP5	WP6	WP7	WP8	Total Person/ Months per Participant
1/ MTA BTK	24	48	2	8	1	6	8	55	152
2/IFIS PAN	8	72	0	8	2	8.6	2	29	129.6
3/Trinity College	1	14	0	1	1	1	10.2	3	31.2
4/IOS Regensburg	2	24	1	3	17.4	2	2	7.4	58.8
5/MTA TK	8	24	14	18	1	12	1	12	90
6/LII	2	18.4	0	3	3	3	3	6	38.4
7/CUNI	2	34.5	0	3	2	3	1	7.4	52.9
8/UB	4	30	0	5	2	4.2	2	13	60.2
9/HIP	2	24	3	3	2	3	2	6.3	45.3
10/Univerzita Ko	2	36	0	3.6	1	3	1	6	52.6
11/St Antony's College	2	20	0	1	1	1	1	4.8	30.8
12/SZTAKI	1	7	18	2	0	2	0	3	33
Total Person/Months	58	351.9	38	58.6	33.4	48.8	33.2	152.9	774.8

Table 3.4b: 'Other direct cost' items (travel, equipment, other goods and services, large research infrastructure)

1/ MTA BTK	Cost (€)	Justification
Travel	3600	Two components: A: Field work - Research within Hungary: 4 research weeks/ year, where costs are 200 EUR/week for 2 years, 1600 EUR is allocated here. B: attending consortium meetings and dissemination events: 2000 EUR allocated to cover this type of travel.
Equipment	1000	For interviews and digital recording of interviews and documents during field work.
Other goods and services	32500	A. providing lodging and food during kick off and closing conference and 1 workshop 7000+6000+2000 EUR B. costs of open training days (4000) C. Film festivals (5000) D. printing handbook and other material (4000) E. Cost of audits for reports (4500 EUR), F: intellectual property rights.
Total	37100	
2/ IFIS PAN	Cost (€)	Justification
Travel	5880	Component A. Field work - Research within Poland 10 research week, costs are 200 Euros/week for 2 years, 4000 EUR is allocated here. B. attending consortium meetings and dissemination events: 1880 EUR allocated to cover this type of travel.
Equipment	2000	For interviews and digital recording of interviews and documents during field work.
Other goods and services	12000	A. lodging and food during workshop 3000 EUR B: open training days EUR 6000 C. Intellectual property rights 2000 EUR D. Other dissemination costs and conference fees: 1000 EUR
Total	19880	
3/ Trinity College	Cost (€)	Justification
Travel	16400	A. 16 research weeks/year, costs are 300 EUR/week, 4x travel at 400 euros/roundtrip/year 6400 EUR, for two years 12800 EUR allocated B. attending consortium meetings and workshops 3600 EUR.
Equipment	1000	For interviews and digital recording of interviews and documents during field work.

Other goods and services	860	A: Consumables: 860 EUR.
Total	18260	

4/ IOS Regensburg	Cost (€)	Justification
Travel	17800	A. Field work – Research in Bulgaria, Yugoslavia: 20 research weeks/year, 150 euros/week plus 6X travel at 200 euros/roundtrip: for two years: 8400 EUR; Research in Germany: 6000 EUR B. attending consortium workshops and dissemination events: 3400 EUR.
Equipment	1000	For interviews and digital recording of interviews and documents during field work.
Other goods and services	11000	A. Open training days B. Conference fees C: intellectual property rights
Total	29800	

5/ MTA TK	MTa Cost (€)	Justification
Travel	8800	A. 8 research weeks/year, 200 EUR/week/person: 4800 EUR, B: travel to consortium meetings and dissemination events, national training days also in other countries: 4000 EUR.
Equipment	1500	Beamer, video camera for representing e.g. the curriculum at national training days.
Other goods and services	15700	A: workshop 3700 EUR, B open training days 2000 EUR, C exhibition 4000 EUR D. intellectual property rights 6000 EUR.
Total	26080	

6/ LII	Cost (€)	Justification
Travel	6100	A: 9 research weeks/year, one week costs 200 euros, for two years: 3600 EUR B: attending consortium workshop and dissemination events: 2500 EUR.
Equipment	1000	For interviews and digital recording of interviews and documents during field work.
Other goods and services	4500	A: open training days: 3000 EUR B: intellectual property rights: 1500 EUR.
Total	16500	

7/ CUNI	Cost (€)	Justification
Travel	4520	A: 8 research weeks/year, one week costs 170 euros, for two years 2720 EUR allocated B: travel to consortium meetings and workshops: 1800 EUR.
Equipment	800	For interviews and digital recording of interviews and documents during field work.
Other goods and services	7000	A: workshop in Prague: 3000 EUR B: Open training days: 3000 EUR C: intellectual property rights 1000 EUR
Total	12320	

8/ UB	Cost (€)	Justification
Travel	4600	A: 10 research weeks outside Bucharest (140 euros for one week), 2800 EUR for two years; B: attending consortium workshops (2 people) and dissemination events 1800 EUR
Equipment	1000	For interviews and digital recording of interviews and documents during field work
Other goods and	12700	A: Open training days 3000 EUR B workshop and film festival in

services		Bucharest 5000 EUR C . Intellectual property rights: 3600 EUR D . Consumables: 1100 EUR.
Total	18300	

9/ HIP	Cost (€)	Justification
Travel	6160	A field work in Croatia: 4 research weeks/year, one week costs 200 euros, for two years 1600 EUR allocated; field work in Serbia: one week costs 250 euros, 5 research weeks/year, for two years 2500 EUR B : attending consortium meetings: 2060 EUR
Equipment	1000	For interviews and digital recording of interviews and documents during field work
Other goods and services	7800	A open training days 2600 EUR, B Intellectual property rights: 4000 EUR C . translation costs: 900 EUR, consumables: 300 EUR
Total	14960	

10/ Univerzita Ko	Cost (€)	Justification
Travel	5500	A : research in Slovakia 10 research weeks, one week costs 200 EUR, 4000 EUR allocated for two years B : attending consortium meetings: 1500 EUR .
Equipment	1000	For interviews and digital recording of interviews and documents during field work.
Other goods and services	7600	A open training days (2x2600 EUR) B : intellectual property rights: 1200 C consumables: 600 D . CFS:600
Total	14100	

11/ St Antony's College	Cost (€)	Justification
Travel	4600	A . 5 air travel tickets/year, rountrip 200 EUR, for two years 2000 EUR allocated B . Attending consortium meetings: 2600 EUR
Equipment	1000	For interviews and digital recording of interviews and documents during field work.
Other goods and services	2000	Intellectual property rights.
Total	7600	

12/ SZTAKI	Cost (€)	Justification
Travel	8000	Attending consortium meetings, workshops and open training days.
Equipment	0	
Other goods and services	0	
Total	8000	

**Cultural Opposition:
Understanding the Cultural Heritage of
Dissent in the Former Socialist Countries**

(COURAGE)

Technical Annex B (Sections 4–5)

Research and Innovation actions
Innovation actions



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4 Members of the consortium

4.1 Participants (applicants)

4.1.1 MTA BTK– Research Centre for the Humanities, Hungarian Academy of Sciences

(Magyar Tudományos Akadémia, Bölcsészettudományi Kutatóközpont)

Participant No	Participant organisation name	Country
1 (Coordinator)	Research Centre for the Humanities, Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Budapest	HU

Participant Profile

The **Research Centre for the Humanities, Hungarian Academy of Sciences**, Budapest (MTA BTK) is the leading research centre in the humanities in Hungary and in East-Central Europe, with more than 400 full-time employees. MTA BTK has been long committed to international cooperation and has traditionally been an important centre of **comparative and European social science and history in Eastern Europe**. The Centre's researchers follow the intellectual tradition of studying regional cultures, area studies and cultural history. The researchers adopt multi and trans-disciplinary methodologies. MTA BTK includes the following institutes of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences: the Institute of History, the Institute of Literary Studies, the Institute of Art History, the Institute of Ethnology, the Institute of Musicology, the Institute of Philosophy, the Institute of Archaeology, and the Research Centre for Social Research. (<http://www.btk.mta.hu/en/>)

MTA BTK regularly hosts **international and interdisciplinary conferences** on the history of communism and the modern period, focusing on dissent, non-conformist cultural activities and cultural transfer. The Research Centre is well integrated into the broader **professional network of archivists, art historians and contemporary historians**, including strong links with university departments and archives relevant to the field. The researchers of the MTA BTK consider their most important task the pursuit of internationally significant basic research in the interdisciplinary topics represented by the member institutes. They communicate with key actors in Hungarian and international scientific life and make their research results available to the public by means of modern media. MTA BTK includes a scientific **publishing house**, which is one of the major publishers of scholarly works in the region, offering **more than 100 new titles a year in many disciplines**, including history, literary studies and theory, ethnology, art history, cultural studies, medieval studies, Eastern European comparative studies, philosophy, politics and international relations, Balkan Studies, Slavic and Eurasian studies, social research, and urban studies in English, German, and the languages spoken in East-Central Europe. MTA BTK has a long tradition devoted to the study of the contemporary culture of East-Central Europe, including **multi-disciplinary approaches**. MTA BTK has considerable **experience in the coordination** of multi-country research projects that draw on the network of national Academies of Sciences in the region and the leading universities across Europe and in the United States in the field of humanities. MTA BTK publishes more than a dozen **peer-reviewed journals**, including *The Hungarian Historical Review* (www.hunghist.org), a peer-reviewed international journal of the social sciences and humanities with a geographical scope extending to East-Central Europe. MTA BTK aims to stimulate dialogue on Hungarian and East-Central European humanities in a transnational context. MTA BTK has the necessary infrastructure, including an **experienced administrative staff** (<http://www.btk.mta.hu/en/directorate.html>), to coordinate the innovative and broadly international work involved in the Horizon2020 programmes.

Researchers Profiles (F=female, M=male)

Sándor Horváth (M), PhD, the Primary Coordinator Contact is a senior research fellow and the Head of Department for Contemporary History at the Institute of History, Research Centre for the Humanities, Hungarian Academy of Sciences (PhD 2003; ELTE University of Budapest). He also serves as the founder editor of *The Hungarian Historical Review* (www.hunghist.org), a peer-reviewed international quarterly of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. He has been the coordinator of several research projects, including “Memory of Everyday Collaboration with the Communist Regimes in Eastern Europe” (funded by the European Network Remembrance and Solidarity, 2013-14) based on the cooperation of research institutes from eight countries, and “Collaboration during the Communist Regime” (funded by the Hungarian Scientific Research Fund (2012-). Horváth has been the recipient of several prizes and fellowships, including the Péter Hanák Prize (2001); a fellowship at Columbia University, New York (2007); a Mellon fellowship at the Institute for Human Sciences (IWM), Vienna (2009); a fellowship at the Centre for Advanced Studies, Ludwig Maximilian University Munich (LMU) (2011) at the Institute for East European Studies at the Free University, Berlin (2012), and at Imre Kertész Kolleg, Friedrich Schiller University, Jena (2014). His research interests include the social and cultural history of the twentieth-century, everyday life, social identities, youth history, socialist cities, social policy and everyday resistance and collaboration with the communist regimes. His latest articles in peer-reviewed international journals were published in *Journal of Social History* and *Journal of East Central Europe*. His list of publications includes more than twenty articles and chapters in international journals and collections of studies; eight edited volumes and special issues of journals (in English and Hungarian), and four monographs, with the forthcoming “Stalinism Reloaded: Everyday Stalinity in Hungary, 1950-1960” by Indiana University Press. <http://www.tti.hu/en/munkatarsak/410-horvathsandor.html>

Péter Apor (M), PhD, the Coordinator Contact is a research fellow at the Institute of History, Research Centre for the Humanities, Hungarian Academy of Sciences (PhD 2002; European University Institute). Apor is a specialist on the social and cultural history of East-Central European countries after World War II. He is an editor of *The Hungarian Historical Review* and steering committee member of EURHISTXX, the network for contemporary history in Europe (including Trinity College Dublin, University of Oxford, IHTP Paris, Zentrum für Zeithistorische Forschung Potsdam, Université Libre Brussels, Institute for Political Science Warsaw, Institute for Contemporary History Prague). Apor is the author of *Fabricating Authenticity in Soviet Hungary: The Afterlife of the First Hungarian Soviet Republic in the Age of State Socialism* (London & New York: Anthem Press, 2014). Apor has coordinated numerous international collaborative research projects, particularly on the representations of communism in museums and cinema, historical studies on post-Communism, comparative historical studies in Eastern Europe and the Sovietization of Eastern Europe. He has co-edited collections in the following areas: with Oksana Sarkisova *Past for the Eyes* (New York – Budapest: CEU Press, 2008), with Balázs Trencsényi and Sorin Antohi *Narratives Unbound* (New York – Budapest: CEU Press, 2007), with Balázs Apor and Arfon Rees *The Sovietization of Eastern Europe* (Washington: New Academia, 2008). Between 2010 and 2012 Apor was a partner in the FP7 research project on European National Museums (Eunamus), based on the cooperation of eight European universities: Linköping, Oslo, Bologna, Leicester, Paris-Sorbonne, Tartu, University of the Aegean (Greece) and Central European University (Budapest). Between 2012-2014, Apor was a partner of the international research programme “Physical Violence and State Legitimacy in Late Socialism”, led by the Zentrum für Zeithistorische Forschung Potsdam. <http://tti.btk.mta.hu/tagok/userprofile/papor.html>

Edit András (F), PhD researcher is a senior research fellow, and Head of Department for “Critical Theories” in the Institute of Art History, Research Centre for the Humanities, Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Budapest (<http://www.arthist.mta.hu/index.php/en/kutatocsoportok-2>). András was Fulbright Scholar, Department of Fine Arts at New York University, New York (Consultant: Robert Rosenblum) in 1997–98. Her research fields include Modern and Contemporary Art and Theory in the United States and in Central and Eastern Europe and Russia including topics such as Art under Socialism; Transition in the Post-Socialist Countries; Critical Theories, Art Criticism.; Conceptual Art; Gender Issues; Public Monuments, Public Art; Video Art in the Region; Art and Politics, Nationalism. She is lecturer of many international conferences, member of the Advisory Board of Artmargins, MIT, Boston, core-member of the seminar series

Thinking Art History in East-Central Europe organized by The Research and Academic Program at the Clark Art Institute, Williamstown, Massachusetts, USA. Her list of publications includes three monographs, and more than 40 articles and studies in international catalogues and peer-reviewed journals. <http://www.arthist.mta.hu/index.php/en/munkatarsak-2/userprofile/andrase>

Anna Dalos (F), PhD, researcher is currently working as a senior researcher at the Musicological Institute of the Research Centre for the Humanities of Hungarian Academy of Sciences. In 2012, she won the prestigious “Lendület” grant of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, which funded the foundation of the Archives and Research Group on 20th and 21st-Century Hungarian Music at the Musicological Institute of the Research Centre for the Humanities. She has served as a lecturer at the DLA Program of the Franz Liszt Academy of Music since 2007 and also as visiting lecturer at the International Zoltán Kodály Pedagogical Institute of Music, Kecskemét since 2010. She spent a year at the Humboldt University, Berlin (1999-2000). Her research focuses on 20th- century Hungarian music and the history of composition and musicology in Hungary. Her book on the poetics of Zoltán Kodály was published in 2007 in Budapest. She has participated in several international research and database building projects. At present she is working on a monograph on Hungarian music behind the Iron Curtain (1956–1989). http://zti.hu/mza/index_en.htm?e080101.htm

Stefano Bottoni (M), PhD, researcher is a senior research fellow at the Institute of History, Research Centre for the Humanities, Hungarian Academy of Sciences and a visiting fellow at the Imre Kertész Kolleg, Jena (March-November 2015). Between 2005 and 2013, he held lectures on the history of contemporary Eastern Europe at the University of Bologna. His main fields of interest include the social history of Eastern Europe under the socialist regimes (especially Romania), with a special focus on the Hungarian minority of Transylvania. He has taken part in several international research projects, including “*Schleichwege*”: *Inoffizielle Begegnungen und Kontakte sozialistischer Staatsbürger 1956 – 1989* (Volkswagen Stiftung), and *Physical Violence in State Socialism* (Zentrum für Zeithistorische Forschung). His list of publications include five monographs including *The History of Eastern Europe from 1944 until Recent Days*, (Roma 2011, Budapest 2014), and the forthcoming *Stalin's Hungarian Greenhouse. Territorial Autonomy and State-Building Practices in Romania, 1952-1960* by Indiana University Press, two edited volumes, and several articles in international peer-reviewed journals.

Relevant Publications

- *The Faces of the Agent. Memory of Everyday Collaboration with the Communist Regimes*. Eds. Péter Apor, Sándor Horváth and James Mark. (London&New York: Berghahn Books, 2015, forthcoming)
- *Past for the Eyes: East European Representations of Communism in Cinema and Museums after 1989*. Eds. Péter Apor and Oksana Sarkisova. Budapest: CEU Press, 2008.
- Edit András ed. *Transitland. Video Art from Central and Eastern Europe 1989–2009*. Budapest: Ludwig Museum of Contemporary Art, 2009.
- Péter Apor, *Fabricating Authenticity in Soviet Hungary*. London – New York – Delhi: Anthem Press, 2014.
- *Narratives Unbound: Historical Studies in Post-Communist Eastern Europe*. Eds. Sorin Antohi, Péter Apor and Balázs Trencsényi. Budapest: CEU Press, 2007

Relevant Previous Projects

- Memory of Everyday Collaboration in Eastern Europe, financed by the European Network Remembrance and Solidarity (ENRS), institutes represented by participants: the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, the RCH (coordinator: Sándor Horváth), the Czech Academy of Sciences, the Polish Academy of Sciences, the Slovak Academy of Sciences, the Croatian Institute of History, the University of Bucharest, the Wilson Center, the University of Exeter, the Russian Academy of Sciences, CNSAS (Bucharest), Jagiellonian University, Comenius University, the Institute of National Remembrance (Poland).
- “Around 1968: Activism, Networks, Trajectories”, 2008-2009 participation (Arts&Humanities Research Council, UK) funded project, Hungarian coordinator: Péter Apor.

- Physical Violence and State Legitimacy in Late Socialism – An International Research Network coordinated by the Zentrum für Zeithistorische Forschung. Participants: the European University Institute Florence, Jagiellonian University, Charles University Prague, Vytautas Magnus University Vilnius, the University of Belgrade, Babeş-Bolyai University Cluj, IOS University of Regensburg, the Institute of Contemporary History Prague and the Institute of History Budapest (Péter Apor and Stefano Bottoni).
- The Long Sixties. International collaborative research project on the re-conceptualization of the visual arts of the 1960s in Central-Eastern Europe, 2011-13. Research Centre for the Humanities, Hungarian Academy of Sciences (coordinator), Budapest, Ludwig Museum of Contemporary Art, Budapest, Moravská Galerie, Brno, Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznan, Slovak National Gallery, Bratislava. (International Visegrad Fund)
- 2012–2017 “Momentum” (Lendület) Program of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (Establishment of the Archives and Research Group for 20th and 21st-Century Hungarian Music at the Institute of Musicology of the Research Centre for the Humanities of HAS). International research project. Coordinator: Anna Dalos.

Important infrastructure and equipment:

MTA BTK's main IT infrastructure: 25 physical servers and one IBM Blade centre H system with six blade servers. We run 20 virtualised servers in the VMware virtualisation environment. MTA BTK has 150TB digital data storage in the main storage system available for the researchers and is now building a 450TB capacity HSM storage system for the digital archival research data. Our IT network is connected to a high capacity NIIF network (National Research and Education Network) with a 1Gbps optical connection.

4.1.2 IFIS PAN – Institute of Philosophy and Sociology, Polish Academy of Sciences

(INSTYTUT FILOZOFII I SOCJOLOGII POLSKIEJ AKADEMII NAUK)

Participant No	Participant organisation name	Country
2	Institute of Philosophy and Sociology, Polish Academy of Sciences	PL

Participant Profile

The **Institute of Philosophy and Sociology**, established in 1956, is one of the research centres of the **Polish Academy of Sciences**. The Institute's primary objective is to carry out advanced research in philosophy and **sociology** and also in cognitive and **communication fields**. In addition to research, the Institute is engaged in education, publishing and the popularisation of the sciences. In 2004, the Institute of Philosophy and Sociology gained the status of the Centre of perfection granted by the Ministry of Science and Informatization as the first institute in the First Department (of Social Sciences) of PAN.

This **high rank** was confirmed in 2013, when the Institute was given an A+ rating by the Ministry. After deep reform in the beginning of the 1990s, the Institute was transformed into a modern centre of **advanced research** and education. A profound systemic transformation involving the construction of the foundations of democracy and a free market economy created a unique opportunity for immediate research and analysis of large-scale social processes for the sociologists linked with the Institute. To this end, the Sociological Research Centre was opened at the Institute in 1991. Apart from its purely scholarly value, the research contributed to the creation of a new social order. The research of the philosophers in the recent years has been **focused on history and theoretical issues**, primarily involving the philosophy of science, **culture** and language. The meta-philosophical issues were also addressed in research on the transformation of traditional philosophical categories in contemporary times. Numerous comprehensive studies were written on the accomplishments of 20th century philosophy in Poland and abroad.

Graduate School for Social Research (GSSR) is a part of the Institute. The School's position within the Institute allows for the integration of teaching and research in its MA and PhD programmes and academically oriented and applied research in its post-doctoral programmes, all enriched by the presence of an international community of scholars. The GSSR does not seek to replace the existing PhD programmes in other Polish institutions, but at the same time it offers what is intended to be a more efficient and a more **interdisciplinary** educational approach.

Researchers Profiles (F=female, M=male)

Piotr Filipkowski (M), PhD, research coordinator, National Task Manager, PhD

Sociologist, his field of interest includes studies on social identity and individual and collective memory (autobiographical memory, narrative identity and their social contexts). His research focuses on interdisciplinary studies of oral history in the area of experience and memory of World War II. In 2008, he completed his PhD studies at the Graduate School for Social Research at the Institute for Philosophy and Sociology of the Polish Academy of Sciences in Warsaw with a dissertation on autobiographical narratives of concentration camp survivors (published in 2010 as a monograph entitled *Oral History and War. Concentration camp experience in the biographical narratives perspective*).

http://www.ifispan.waw.pl/index.php?lang=pl&m=page&pg_id=207

Justyna Straczuk (F) researcher, PhD

Anthropologist of culture, interested in different borders and borderlines, especially between West and East (her research is located on the borderline between Poland, Belarus and Lithuania). Her field of interest also includes studies of emotions in their cultural and sociological context, as well as qualitative methodology. Her latest book, *Emotion in Culture* (ed.), was published in 2012.

http://www.ifispan.waw.pl/index.php?lang=pl&m=page&pg_id=206

Danuta Życzyńska-Ciolek (F) researcher

Sociologist and psychologist, currently working in the Research Team on Comparative Analysis of Social Inequality (CASIN), Institute of Philosophy and Sociology. She is deeply involved in the Polish Panel Survey (POLPAN), both in quantitative and qualitative parts of the project. She is a PhD candidate in the Graduate School for Social Research.

<http://www.ifispan.waw.pl/socnierowno/people/danuta/index.html>

Maciej Melon (M) researcher

Sociologist and philosopher, working in the Qualitative Data Archive at the Institute of Philosophy and Sociology. For several years he was involved in various *oral history* projects at KARTA Center in Warsaw. Since 2010, he has taught at the University of Łódź. He is interested primarily in social changes in Poland after 1945. He is a PhD candidate in the Graduate School for Social Research.

Relevant Publications

- Filipkowski Piotr, Wawrzyniak Joanna, *Opozycja jako forma życia. Biograficzne studium pewnego pokoleniowego przypadku*. W: *Opozycja i opór społeczny w Polsce po 1956 r.* Red. Kozłowski Tomasz, Olaszek Jan (T. 2). Instytut Pamięci Narodowej, Warszawa 2014 str. 10-60 [*Opposition as a way of life. Biographical study of the generation*. In: *Opposition and social resistance in Poland after 1956*, ed. by Kozłowski Tomasz, Olaszek Jan (T. 2), The Institute of the National Remembrance, Warsaw 2014, pp. 10 – 60]
- Archive of Social Data, <http://www.ads.org.pl/> and Qualitative Data Archive, <http://adj.ifispan.pl/>
- Filipkowski Piotr, Straczuk Justyna, *Archiwizacja danych jakościowych. Wprowadzenie*, “Studia Socjologiczne” 2014 nr 3(214) s. 161-167 [*Archiving of Qualitative Data. An Introduction*, “Sociological Studies” 2014, no 3(214), pp. 161 – 167]
- Filipkowski Piotr, Po co archiwizować dane jakościowe i jak robią to inni, ASK 2005, nr 14, str. 31 – 52 [*Reasons for archiving qualitative data and how others are doing it*, ASK 2005, no 14, pp. 31 – 52]

Relevant Previous Projects

- Qualitative Data Archive at the Institute of Philosophy and Sociology, 2012 – 2017 - financed by the National Programme for the Development of Humanities, grant number 0027/NPRH/H11/81/2012.
- Polish lifestyle research in the 1970s. The first collection of Qualitative Data Archive. 2012 – 2014 – financed by the National Programme for the Development of Humanities, grant number 0072/FNiTP/H11/80/2011.
- International Conference “Sociological Qualitative Data as Testimonies of their Time and Documents of the Discipline”, Warsaw, Institute of Philosophy and Sociology, December 5 - 6, 2013.
- Polish Survey Panel POLPAN - Social Structure in Poland, 1988-2013. Dynamic Analysis in International Context, supported by the National Science Centre 2011/02/A/HS6/00238
- Cross-National Studies: Interdisciplinary Research and Training Program – CONSIRT, Ohio State University (OSU) and the Institute of Philosophy and Sociology.

4.1.3 Trinity College Dublin

(THE PROVOST, FELLOWS, FOUNDATION SCHOLARS & THE OTHER MEMBERS OF BOARD OF THE COLLEGE OF THE HOLY & UNDIVIDED TRINITY OF QUEEN ELIZABETH NEAR DUBLIN)

Participant No	Participant organisation name	Country
3	THE PROVOST, FELLOWS, FOUNDATION SCHOLARS & THE OTHER MEMBERS OF BOARD OF THE COLLEGE OF THE HOLY & UNDIVIDED TRINITY OF QUEEN ELIZABETH NEAR DUBLIN	IE

Participant Profile

Trinity College Dublin is recognised internationally as Ireland's premier university and is ranked in **71st position in the top 100 world universities and 25th in Europe** in the 2014/2015 QS World University Rankings. The **Arts and Humanities enjoy a particularly strong reputation** within these. In the QS World University Rankings by Subject 2015, TCD was ranked 39th in the world in **History (14th in Europe)**, 32nd in the world in English (9th in Europe), and it has made the top 50 in Modern Languages (49th, 16th in Europe). TCD is also highly successful at securing research funding, especially from EU-funded programmes, with annual Research expenditures in 2014 of €87.2m.

TCD has **the world's oldest tradition of modern language studies**, with chairs dating back to 1776. Today, the School of Languages, Literatures and Cultural Studies combines the strengths of this tradition in a group of established departments which, between them, teach almost a dozen languages at the undergraduate and postgraduate level. Students take languages with Trinity's distinctive two-subject degree or in single-honor courses, such as Early & Modern Irish, Irish Studies or the European Studies degree, which is run through the Centre for European Studies. Students may also combine the study of a language with Law, Business Studies or Computer Science and Linguistics. A cluster of innovatively taught postgraduate degrees (Comparative Literature, European Studies, Textual and Visual Studies, etc.) offers a broad range of possibilities, leading to research or to professional practice in areas of language, literature and cultural life. The School's research in literature, language and cultural studies ranges from the medieval to the contemporary. The School of Languages, Literatures and Cultures is also a member school of the **Trinity Long Room Hub, the college's research institute for the Arts and Humanities**, which operates across nine schools and the library. Not only is the institute dedicated to advancing globally prominent **interdisciplinary** research in the Arts and Humanities, it is also committed to positioning itself as an international leader in the translation of this research into usable outcomes for the benefit of society. Current research themes, which have also been adopted as research priorities by the university, include Digital Humanities, Identities in Transformation and Creative Arts Practice.

The **Department of Russian and Slavonic Studies** in the School of Languages, Literatures and Cultural Studies is the only academic centre of East European Studies in Ireland. Due to its unique position, it functions as the hub of activities and initiatives related to the field in this country. It is also the home of the Irish Association for Russian, Central and Eastern European Studies—Ireland's only academic association of Eastern European Studies. The Department's teaching and research interests **include Slavic—mostly Russian and Polish—languages, literatures, history, cultural history and contemporary society**. The staff of the Department currently consists of a Senior Lecturer and four Lecturers, Russian and Polish language assistants and part-time teaching assistants. There are about 100 students in the Department, taking undergraduate programmes or studying for research degrees on a postgraduate level. There are also over 100 students enrolled in evening courses in Russian, Polish, Czech, Bulgarian and Croatian.

Researchers Profiles

Justin Doherty (M), PhD, is currently Head of the Department of Russian. He contributes actively to the School's undergraduate degrees with a Russian component (European Studies, Russian TSM), but he is also involved in the School's innovative postgraduate degrees (Literary Translation, Comparative Literature, European Studies). His teaching and research interests cover various areas of modern Russian literature and

culture, in particular early 20th-century Russian poetry; Russian avant-garde movements; Russian cinema; and literature of the Russian emigration. Within this broad field of interest, his work has centered on Russian Modernism, particularly on the Acmeist school of poets; and on the literary culture of the Russian emigration. He has published a number of articles in these areas. Justin is also an active translator, and he has recently become interested in Czech literature and culture.

Balázs Apor (M), PhD, **national task manager**, WP leader, has taught courses on the cultural history of modern Eastern Europe in the School of Languages, Literatures and Cultural Studies since 2008. His teaching portfolio includes courses on the history of Communism, as well as courses on the intellectual history of modern Europe. Apor's general research interests are related to the history of Central and Eastern Europe in the 20th century, with a focus on the history of communism. More specifically, his research activity involves analysing the symbolic dimensions of Sovietisation in Eastern Europe after the Second World War, including the techniques of constructing and transmitting socialist myths, the cult of political leaders, the role of cultural products (paintings, poems, novels, etc.) in the propagandist promotion of officially professed values, and popular attitudes (opposition, collaboration, indifference, etc.) towards Communist regimes in the respective societies. He has been actively involved in the organisation of academic events in the past. He has organised three conferences, two lecture series, and numerous public lectures since 2008, and also served as president of the Irish Association for Russian, Central and East European Studies in 2012-2015.

Sarah Smyth (F), PhD, researcher, is associate professor in the Department of Russian. She is also Director of the Centre for Literary Translation in the School and Director of the Two-Subject Moderatorship at TCD. She held several equally prestigious college functions in the past: she was Director of European Studies, Head of the Russian Department (several times), Director of the Comparative Literature Mphil, and Head of the School of Languages, Literatures and Cultural Studies. Her teaching profile consists of various courses on the Russian language, Russian cultural studies and translation studies. Her research interests include the cultural and intellectual history of modern Russia, the teaching of Russian as a foreign language, and the cultural/linguistic practices of Russian diasporas. Her contribution to the promotion of Russian culture abroad was recognized with the award of the prestigious Pushkin Medal in November 2010. She was also granted the Honorary Doctorate of Literature by the Gorky Literary Institute in 2002.

Relevant Publications

- Justin Doherty, *The Acmeist Movement in Russian Poetry* (Oxford, OUP, 1995).
- Balázs Apor, Jan C. Behrends, Polly Jones and E. A. Rees (eds.), *The Leader Cult in Communist Dictatorships: Stalin and the Eastern Bloc* (Basingstoke: Palgrave, 2004).
- Balázs Apor, Péter Apor and E. A. Rees (eds.), *The Sovietization of Eastern Europe: New Perspectives on the Postwar Period* (Washington DC, New Academia Publishing, 2008).
- Balázs Apor, “‘Ignorance is bliss’: Cult-reception and Popular Indifference in Communist Hungary (1947-1956)”, in Benno Ennker and Heidi Hein-Kirchner (eds.): *Der Führer im Europa des 20. Jahrhunderts* (Marburg, Herder-Institut, 2010), pp. 90-107.
- Sarah Smyth and Conny Opitz, *Negotiating Linguistic, Cultural and Social Identities in the Russian World* (Bern, Peter Lang, 2013).

Relevant Previous Projects

- Principal investigator: Balázs Apor. Project title: The Leader Cult in Communist Hungary. Funding body: Trinity College Dublin. Funding scheme: Arts, Humanities and Social Sciences Benefactions Fund. Funding period: 2009-2012.
- Principal investigator: Sarah Smyth. Project title: ‘Russian speakers in the Republic of Ireland: Who are they? a sociolinguistic study of hybrid identities’. Funding body: Irish Research Council for the Humanities and the Social Sciences. Funding period: 2008 and 2011.

- Principal investigator: Balázs Apor. Project title: ‘Memories and Identities in Central and Eastern Europe’. Funding body: Trinity College Dublin. Funding scheme: Trinity Long Room Hub, Research Incentives Scheme. Funding period: 2014-2015.
- Principal investigator: Balázs Apor. Project title: ‘Communist Leader Cults in 20th Century Europe’. Funding body: Irish Research Council. Funding scheme: Government of Ireland ‘New Foundations’ Scheme. Funding period: 2015.

4.1.4 IOS Regensburg–Institute for East and Southeast European Studies, University of Regensburg

(Stiftung zur Erforschung von Ost- und Suedosteuropa)

Participant No	Participant organisation name	Country
4	Institute for East and Southeast European Studies, Regensburg/Germany (IOS)	DE

Participant Profile

The Institute for East and Southeast European Studies (IOS), located in Regensburg (Germany), is an independent research facility, organized as a public foundation. It was founded on January 1, 2012, through the merger of the *Südost-Institut* (est. 1930) and the *Osteuropa-Institut* (est. 1952). IOS was founded primarily by the Free State of Bavaria. It is subject to the legal oversight of the government of the district of Oberpfalz. IOS closely cooperates with the **University of Regensburg**, enjoying the status of an **affiliated institute** (“*An-Institut*”). The president of the University of Regensburg is head of the executive council of the IOS. The two directors of IOS are professors at the University of Regensburg. The IOS is part of the University’s Graduate School for East and Southeast European Studies, run jointly with LMU Munich and funded by Germany’s Excellence Initiative. IOS has a distinctively international profile. It invites at least twelve research fellows annually and regularly hosts Humboldt and DAAD fellows. It organizes a variety of **international academic events**.

As of December 31, 2014, the Institute had 30 employees (FTE), among them 21.5 FTE in research. Its operative budget in 2014 was 2.94 million euro.

The IOS is organized in **two research departments** (Dept. of History, Dept. of Economic) and a department for library and electronic research infrastructure. Accordingly, research deals with the historical and economic development of **Eastern and Southeastern Europe**, with a focus on the Balkans and the countries for the former Soviet Union, including countries in Central Asia. Historical research focuses mostly on the 19th and 20th centuries. IOS has added a focus on state socialism to its research profile. The institute’s interdisciplinary research is organized in three focus areas:

1. Governance between personal and institutional rule
2. Dynamics of transfer (migration, trade and knowledge)
3. Patterns and relations of labour in transition

One of the strengths of IOS is its **library**, which contains more than 320,000 media units and is considered a leading institution of its kind in East and Southeast European Studies. A particular focus of the library is digitization (e.g. of newspapers, travelogues and maps) and the creation of virtual research platforms as well as digital repositories for documents and data. **IOS participates in virtual library projects**, such as VifaOst (www.vifaost.de) and OstDok (www.ostdok.de).

IOS edits **four international journals** on history, politics, and economics; all of them are peer-reviewed: *Südost-Forschungen*, *Jahrbücher für Geschichte Osteuropas*, *Südosteuropa: Journal of Politics and Societies*, and *Economic Systems*. IOS also edits two historical book series: *Südosteuropäische Arbeiten* and the digital series *digiOST*. Furthermore, the Institute publishes two working papers and electronic policy papers.

IOS has extensive experience in running third-party funded projects, including projects funded by the European Union. Third party funding amounts to about 25% of its annual funding on average for the last three years.

Researchers Profiles

The following IOS members will be primarily responsible for carrying out the proposed research activities:

PROF. DR. ULF BRUNNBAUER (M), National Task Manager, WP leader, is Managing Director of the Institute for East and Southeast European Studies (IOS) and holds the Chair for Southeast and East European History at the University of Regensburg (since 2008). He was awarded a Habilitation in Eastern, Southeastern, and Modern History by the Free University of Berlin (2006) and a PhD in History by the University of Graz (1999). Ulf Brunnbauer is one of two coordinators of the Graduate School for East and Southeast European Studies. He held visiting professorships at EHESS, Paris (2013) and the University of Uppsala (2015). One of his main research areas is the social and cultural history of state socialism in Southeastern Europe. He has published 2 monographs, 18 edited volumes, 150 articles in journals (among them 21 peer reviewed) and several chapters in books; he is coeditor of four book series and one journal, and also a member of the editorial board of four international journals.

PD Dr. Natali STEGMANN (F) PhD, researcher is Assistant Professor at the University of Regensburg, Chair for Southeast and East European History and coordinator of research on Eastern Europe. She is an associate researcher of IOS. She has held positions as a researcher at the University of Tübingen, the Technical University of Berlin, and the University of Frankfurt/Main. She graduated with a PhD in history from the University of Tübingen (1999) and a Habilitation in East European History from the same university in 2007. In 2012, she was a research fellow at the Aleksanteri Institute of the University of Helsinki. Her main research interests include the social and cultural history of East Central Europe in the 20th century, with a particular focus on gender issues. Recently, she has been concentrating on the history of late socialism. Among her publications are two monographs.

DR. EDVIN PEZO (M), researcher has an M.A. in history from the LMU Munich (2001) and a PhD in history from the University in Jena (2013). At the IOS, he works as coordinator and managing editor of the six-volume Handbook of the History of Southeastern Europe. Before joining IOS, he worked as a research assistant at the Südost-Institut and the Centre for Applied Policy Research in Munich. From 2008 to 2010, he was a lecturer at the University of Regensburg. Edvin Pezo is a specialist in the the history of Yugoslavia, with a particular focus on the political history, the situation of Muslim minorities, and migration. Currently, he is working on a project on the structures of power and patterns of legitimation in 1960s Yugoslavia. He is author of a monograph and coeditor of an edited volume.

ALBERT WEBER, M.A. (M) researcher, studied the history of East and Southeast Europe, Romanian Philology and Byzantine Studies at the LMU Munich, earning a M.A. degree in 2009. He was employed as a graduate assistant at the Institute for German Culture and History in Southeast Europe, IKGS, where he archived original and digitized materials concerning German-language writers (among others Nobel Prize-winner Herta Müller) in socialist and post-socialist countries. Since 2011, he has been working at the IOS on the digitization of German-language periodicals from Eastern Europe in collaboration with several national libraries in Central and Eastern Europe. As part of the international coordination of this activity he composed an extensive online-bibliography of more than 5,200 periodicals, which can serve as a guide for future digitization projects (<http://d-nb.info/1046799096>, <http://d-nb.info/1046799363>, <http://d-nb.info/1046799576>).

JULIA KLING, M.A. (f) researcher, is PhD student in the Graduate School for East and Southeast European Studies, under the supervision of Ulf Brunnbauer. She is an associated researcher of the IOS. For her PhD dissertation, she is working on “The European Dimension of Yugoslav Collective Memory: Transnational Discourses and their Impact on the Memory Practices of Yugoslav World War Two Veteran and Victim Associations”. Julia Kling completed an M.A. degree in 2012 at the University of Regensburg, after having finished the “East-West Studies” program. She has a B.A. in English Studies and European History from the

Universities of Bayreuth and Chester (U.K.). She has published on the memory of Yugoslav concentration camp inmates, as well as on the oral history of World War Two and the Cold War in the Bavarian-Czech border region. She is a specialist in oral history and has excellent knowledge of the history of socialist Yugoslavia.

Relevant Publications

- Ulf Brunnbauer: “The End of Communist Rule in Bulgaria: The Crisis of Legitimacy and Political Change,” in Wolfgang Müller, Michael Gehler, Arnold Suppan (eds.): *The Revolutions of 1989: A Handbook*. Vienna: Verlag der Österreichischen Akademie der Wissenschaften, 2015, 177-199.
- Ulf Brunnbauer: “Die sozialistische Lebensweise.” *Ideologie, Gesellschaft, Familie und Politik in Bulgarien, 1944–1989* [The “Socialist Way of Life”. *Ideology, Society, Family, and Politics in Bulgaria, 1944-1989*]. Vienna: Böhlau, 2007. Bulgarian translation 2011.
- Ulf Brunnbauer, Claudia Kraft, Martin Schulze Wessel (eds.): *Sociology and Ethnography in East-Central and South-East Europe: Scientific Self-Description in State Socialist Countries*. Munich: Oldenbourg, 2011.
- Ulf Brunnbauer, Stefan Troebst (eds.): *Zwischen Amnesie und Nostalgie. Die Erinnerung an den Kommunismus in Südosteuropa* [Between Amnesia and Nostalgia. *The Memory of Communism in Southeastern Europe*]. Cologne, Weimar, Vienna: Böhlau, 2007.
- Natali Stegmann: “Zwischen europäischem Menschenrecht und tschechoslowakischer Verfassung: Welches Rechtsverständnis die Charta 77 motivierte” (“Between European Human Rights and the Czechoslovak Constitution: Which Concept of Law Motivated Charta 77?”, in: *Rechtskultur - European Journal of Legal History - Journal européenne d'histoire du droit* 2, 2013, 23–30.

Relevant Previous Projects

- “GeoPortOst”. Establishment of a portal with GIS referenced hidden maps on East and Southeast Europe, funded by the German Research Foundation (DFG), 2014-2017
- Graduate School for East and Southeast European Studies, funded by the German Research Foundation (DFG), 2012-2017
- “OstDok”. Documents about Eastern Europe Online, funded by the German Research Foundation (DFG), 2009-2015, in cooperation with Bavarian State Library, Collegium Carolinum (Munich) and Herder-Institut (Marburg)
- VifaOst (Virtual Library Eastern Europe), funded by the German Research Foundation (DFG), 2009-2015, in cooperation with Bavarian State Library, Collegium Carolinum (Munich) and Herder-Institut (Marburg)
- Digitization of German-Language Periodicals from Eastern Europe and the Virtual Completion of Funds, 2011-2014, funded by the Federal Commissioner of Culture and Media (BKM).

4.1.5 MTA TK– Centre for Social Sciences, Hungarian Academy of Sciences

(Magyar Tudományos Akadémia, Társadalomtudományi Kutatóközpont)

Participant No	Participant organisation name	Country
5	Centre for Social Sciences, Hungarian Academy of Sciences	HU

Participant Profile

The Centre for Social Sciences was founded in 2012, with the union of four institutions of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences: the Institute for Legal Studies, the Institute for Minority Studies, the Institute for Political Sciences, and the Institute for Sociology.

The primary objective of the Centre for Social Sciences is to **conduct basic research** in the social sciences. Researchers at the Centre conduct both theoretical and empirical research, and the results are disseminated both to the academic and general public at scientific and professional events. In addition to nurturing research, the Centre provides a forum for social science discussions through the organisation of conferences and the provision of infrastructural support for both the associations of social sciences and their most important social science journals in Hungary. Our researchers also disseminate scientific knowledge by organising international conferences for the wider public and by publishing scientific essays and books.

The CSS has two **digital repositories**, both led by Éva Kovács, the main contact person of this project at the CSS HAS: the Research Documentation Centre (RDC, <http://kdk.tk.mta.hu/en>) and the Voices of the 20th Century Archive (“Voices”, www.voicesofthe20century.hu). RDC is a digital repository of the CSS that archives the data of research projects conducted at the Centre for the Social Sciences (Hungarian Academy of Sciences). “Voices” explores the heritage of Hungarian qualitative sociological knowledge, documents the history of Hungarian qualitative research, fosters research on the history of the discipline on the basis of its collections and provides both reflection and professional self-reflection upon the **methodological and epistemological challenges** in interview sources and the potentials of secondary analyses of the qualitative sources. It also promotes the development of a network among researchers applying qualitative methods as well as cooperation between individuals and institutions involved in research and education.

Researchers Profiles

Éva Judit Kovács (F) habil PhD., WP leader, research coordinator is Head of Department of Methodology and History of Sociology at the Institute of Sociology at the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. Her research fields are memory politics and social remembrance in East European countries and qualitative methods in the social sciences. Since 1986, she has taught at Hungarian universities and as part of the faculty at three doctoral programmes at the ELTE University and the University of Pécs. She has authored five monographs, edited eight volumes and published numerous articles in peer-reviewed journals. She founded the digital social science audio-visual archive “Voices of the 20th Century Archive” (member of “EQUALAN”, the European Network of Qualitative and Qualitative Longitudinal Archives) and co-founded the digital social science “Research Documentation Centre” at CSS/HAS.

Judit Gárdos (F), researcher, sociologist and German philologist, has been a member in the digital social science archives “Voices of the 20th Century Archive” and “Research Documentation Centre” at CSS/HAS since their establishment. She was also a member of the RESCAPE project. She has implemented international archiving and metadata standards in both Archives and has introduced a data management pilot at CSS/HAS. She was trained at the UK Data Archive (<http://www.data-archive.ac.uk/>). She is currently finishing her PhD on the theory of quantitative social scientific practices and is publishing articles on the critical theory of digital archiving, among other topics.

Bernadett Csurgó (F) researcher, PhD is sociologist and historian and has served as a research fellow at the Centre for Social Sciences of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences for 13 years. She completed her PhD in 2011. She has worked as part of various European research projects (EU FP 5 RURBAN, EU FP 6 CORASON, EU FP7 GILDED). She has also participated in several social-history research projects,

including a study on victims of Stalinism in Hungary. She conducts research on cultural heritage. She focuses in her research on rural cultural heritage and social integration, rural idyll and traditionalism and the social history of Hungary in the 20th Century. In her work, she adopts an array of qualitative and quantitative research methods.

Relevant Publications

- Judit Gárdos and Éva Kovács: Das Projekt RESCAPE in Ungarn. In Nicolas Apostolopoulos, Cord Pagenstecher (Hg.) *Erinnern an Zwangsarbeit: ZeitzeugenInterviews in der digitalen Welt*. Berlin: Metropol Verlag, 2013. pp. 199-203.
- Judit Gárdos – Gabriella Ivacs: “Qualitative Longitudinal Research and Qualitative Resources: The Hungarian Case. IASSIST QUARTERLY 2010-2011: pp. 64–67. (2011) http://www.iassistdata.org/downloads/iqvol34_35_ivacs.pdf
- Éva Kovács: Mirror Splinters. On the Collective Memory of Socialism. In: Heinrich Best and Agnieszka Wenninger (Eds.): *Landmark 1989. Central and Eastern European Societies Twenty Years after the System Change*, Münster et al.: LIT Verlag Reihe: Soziologie: Forschung und Wissenschaft, 2010. pp 37-44.
- Éva Kovács: Das Zynische und das Ironische. Zum Gedächtnis des Kommunismus in Ungarn. (Cynical and ironical. On the memory of communism in Hungary). *TRANSIT* 30 (2006). pp. 88-105.
- Éva Kovács: “Hütchenspiel” – Der ungarische Diskurs über die Restitution der Gerechtigkeit (“Shell game”): The Hungarian discourse on the restitution of justice), in: Krisztina Mánicke-Gyöngyösi (Hg.): *Öffentliche Konfliktdiskurse um Restitution von Gerechtigkeit, politische Verantwortung und nationale Identität*. Peter Lang Verlags, Band 9, Frankfurt am Main, 1996: 119-134.

Relevant Previous Projects

- RESCAPE (<http://www.20szazadhangja.hu/rescape>). “Return and Escape”, funded by the programme “Active Remembrance” of the European Commission; Digital educational project on the preservation and processing of material on emigration from and return to Hungary around World War II, providing perspectives for historical and political research projects and offering methodological tools for analysis and means of contributing to the dissemination of information on and teaching about these historical periods. 511952-EFC-1-2010-1-HU-EFC-REM (2010-2011).
- The Genocide of Roma and Sinti in Europe - Teaching Materials (<http://www.romasintigenocide.eu/en/home>), funded by the Austrian Bundesministerium für Bildung und Frauen and the Fondation pour la Memoire de le Shoah, Paris, and the International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance (2012-2014)
- FEMAGE (Needs for Female Immigrants and their Integration in Ageing Societies) (http://www.bib-demografie.de/EN/Research/Project_Archive/FEMAGE/femage_node.html) SSP4-CT-2005-022355 (2006-2007)
- FORCED LABOUR 1939-1945, Fernuni Hagen, “Documentation of Life Story Interviews with Former Slave and Forced Laborers” (<http://www.zwangsarbeit-archiv.de/projekt/experteninterviews/kovacs/index.html>) (2005-2006)
- DIOSCURI (Eastern Enlargement - Western Enlargement. Cultural Encounters in the European Economy and Society After the Accession) (http://www.dioscuriproject.net/index.php?option=com_frontpage&Itemid=1) CIT2-CT-2004-506024 (2004-2007)

4.1.6 LIH– Lithuanian Institute of History

(Lietuvos istorijos institutas)

Participant No	Participant organisation name	Country
6	Lithuanian Institute of History	LT

Participant Profile

The Lithuanian Institute of History is a state-funded research institution and Lithuania's main historical research centre, concentrating largely on the history of Lithuania and its historic neighbours. The Institute has seven research departments, a library, and a manuscript division. The manuscript room contains a collection of archaeological, ethnographic and historical materials, from which it publishes original sources. The Library holds more than 154,000 volumes, dating from the 17th century to the present day. The Lithuanian Institute of History is expanding to include the study of archaeology, ethnology (and social anthropology), heraldry, sigillography, numismatics, palaeography and genealogy. The total number of employees at the Institute is 128.

The findings of the research work of scholars at the LIH are published in: 1) scientific monographs, published in Lithuania and abroad; from 2009 to 2013 8-9 monographs were published on average each year. The largest collective work of recent years is the 12-volume "History of Lithuania", of which nine books have already been published; 2) scholarly articles in peer-reviewed, serial and one-time publications – about 190 articles each year; 3) publications (books) of historical sources – 8-9 publications each year; 4) collections of articles and proceedings of conferences – about 3 publications each year; 5) informational publications (encyclopaedias, bibliographies), abstracts of dissertations – an average of 5-6 publications every year; 7) reports of conferences – every year the Institute organizes from 3 to 10 international scholarly conferences, and the scholars at the institute present an average of about 110 papers at international conferences (in Lithuania and abroad). The Institute has substantial experience in **international research projects** organized on the basis of the strong links it has formed with scholars at European universities and research institutes. The Institute's extensive links with foreign partners, including the MTA BTK, with which it has worked closely on a number of projects, and its experience organizing an array of international conferences (for instance the annual Vilnius Symposium on Late Soviet and Post-Soviet Issues) and joint publications make it an invaluable participant in this undertaking.

Researchers Profiles

Saulius Grybkauskas is a senior research fellow at the Lithuanian Institute of History. He has 16 years of experience in research on Soviet history, focusing on national conflicts in a centralized command economy and multi-national state. His PhD dissertation (defended in 2007) was given honourable mention for Lithuania's prize for best dissertation of the year. His PhD research resulted in a book on the management of Soviet industry, in which he analysed conflicts over ideology and power among various groups of Soviet society. He has continued to work on centre-periphery problems in the Soviet empire in a book project (to be completed by the end of 2015) on the "second" secretaries of communist parties in the Soviet republics, appointed from the Kremlin to ensure the enforcement of Moscow's will on the periphery. In a recent research project on nationalism in soviet Lithuania, Grybkauskas used evidence from a number of Soviet republics to show that increases in anti-regime activities in a Soviet republic caused local party officials to show increased willingness to deviate from Moscow's instructions on national grounds. Grybkauskas' research findings have been published in prominent academic journals (for example, "The Role of the Second Party Secretary in the 'Election' of the First. The Political Mechanism for the Appointment of the Head of Soviet Lithuania in 1974", *Kritika. Explorations in Russian and Eurasian History*, Vol.14, Num. 2, Spring 2013, pp. 343-367; "Imperialising the Soviet Federation? The Institution of the Second Secretary in the Soviet Republics", *Ab Imperio*, 2014 November, No. 3 pp. 267-292) as well as in Lithuanian and Russian journals. Since 2010, Grybkauskas served as founder and organizer of the annual "Vilnius Symposium on Late Soviet and Post-Soviet Issues", which brings together leading European and American scholars and

promising young researchers from all over Europe in history, the social sciences, and economics. As a Fulbright scholar, he spent seven months of the 2012/13 academic year at Stanford University.

Vilius Ivanauskas (M), PhD is a senior research fellow at the Lithuanian Institute of History. His areas of interest are soviet intellectuals, nationalism in soviet peripheries (Baltic states, the Caucasus) and the politics of history. From November 2012 to June, 2013 he was a Fulbright scholar at UC Berkeley. In 2009-2011, he was a postdoctoral research fellow and lecturer at the Institute of International relations and political science at Vilnius University.

His recent article, “‘Engineers of the human spirit’ During Late Socialism: the Lithuanian union of writers between soviet duties and local interests”, was published in *Europe-Asia studies* 2014 (Vol.66, 4, 2014). In 2011, he published a monograph entitled “Lithuanian nomenklatura in the bureaucratic system: between stagnation and dynamics (1968-1988)”. He has also authored over 20 other articles and serves as a member of Association of Slavic, Eastern Europe and Eurasian studies (ASEEES). In April, 2009, he became a laureate (1 of 3 best dissertations in the social sciences and humanities) in the contest “Best Doctoral Dissertations of 2008 in Lithuania”, organized by Lithuanian Society of Young scientists.

Vladas Sirutavičius (M) born in 1959, Šiauliai, Lithuanian. Ph. D. (History) at Vytautas Magnus University, Kaunas 1993. Senior scientific researcher at the Institute of Lithuanian History from 1995 to the present. From 1998, he taught as assistant professor at the Institute of International Relations and Political Science at the University of Vilnius. He specializes in the modern history of Lithuania and Lithuanian–Jewish and Lithuanian–Polish relations. His publications include *Lietuvos istorija. Sąjūdis: nuo persitvarkymo iki Kovo 11 d. (History of Lithuania. Sąjūdis from Perestrojka to Independence.)* Vilnius, 2008. With Č. Laurinavičius, he has published dozens of articles on Lithuanian–Polish relations from 1988 to 1994 and on Lithuanian Anti-Semitism during the interwar period. Most recently, with D. Staliūnas he edited a collection of articles on Lithuanian–Jewish relations entitled *A Pragmatic Alliance. Jewish–Lithuanian Political Cooperation at the Beginning of the 20th century*, Budapest-New York: CEU Press, 2011. He is also an author and editor (with D. Staliūnas, J. Šiaučiūnaitė – Verbickienė) of *Lietuvos žydai. Istorinė studija (Lithuanian Jews. Historical Study)*, Vilnius: Baltos lankos, 2012. At the moment, his main focus is on national communism and the national question in Soviet Lithuania. He has also taught as visiting professor at Creighton University, Omaha, Nebraska and visiting professor at the University of Illinois, in Chicago. He is a member of editorial board of the *Lithuanian Historical Yearbook and Etniškumo studijos/Ethnicity Studies* and served as a member of the Advisory Committee of the Council of Europe Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities (2002–2006).

Regina Laukaitytė (F) holds the position of Senior Research Fellow in the Department of 20th-Century History of the Lithuanian Institute of History. She received her PhD from Vilnius University in 1988. Her research interests include Catholicism, Orthodoxy and religious minorities in Lithuania and the Lithuanian Diaspora, as well as the history of the Stalinist period. She has authored many scholarly articles and 4 monographs, including *Lietuvos vienuolijų: XX a. istorijos bruožai* [Monastic Institutions in Lithuania: Features of their History in the 20th Century], Vilnius: Lietuvos istorijos institutas, 1997; *Stačiatikių Bažnyčia Lietuvoje XX amžiuje* [The Orthodox Church in Lithuania in the 20th Century], Vilnius: Lietuvos istorijos institutas, 2003; *Lietuvos Bažnyčios vokiečių okupacijos metais (1941-1944)* [Lithuanian Churches under German Occupation (1941-1944)], Vilnius: Lietuvos istorijos institutas, 2010.

Relevant Publications

- Grybkauskas S., The Role of the Second Party Secretary in the “Election” of the First: The Political Mechanism for the Appointment of the Head of Soviet Lithuania in 1974 // *Kritika: Explorations in Russian and Eurasian History*, Volume 14, Number 2, Spring 2013 (New Series), pp. 343-366. ISSN 1531-023X
- Nikžentaitis A., Erinnerungs- und Gedächtniskultur: Die Bedeutung von Vergangenheitsvorstellungen der Zwischenkriegszeit für die heutige Außenpolitik in Ostmitteleuropa [Culture of Memory: The Significance of Past Interpretations in the Inter-War Period to the contemporary Foreign Policy in Central and Eastern Europe], In *Bianka Pietrow-*

Ennker (Ed.), *Russlands imperiale Macht. Integrationsstrategien in transnationaler Perspektive* [Russian Imperial Power. Strategies of Integration in the International Perspective], Wien Köln Weimar, Böhlau Verlag, 2012, S. 383-397 (ISBN 978-3-412-20949-0)

- Ivanauskas V., The power of networks and the autonomy of Soviet intellectuals (The case of Lithuanian writers, painters and composers), *The Baltic states in the Soviet Union. From Post-Stalinism to perestroika 1953-1990*, Riga, 2014. p.130-143
- Vilius Ivanauskas. Engineers of the Human Spirit' During Late Socialism: The Lithuanian Union of Writers Between Soviet Duties and Local Interests, *Europe-Asia Studies*, Vol. 67, 2014, pp. 645-665.
- Laukaitytė R., The Orthodox Church in Lithuania, *Eastern Christianity and Politics in the Twenty-First Century*, edited by Lucian N. Leustean, London: Routledge, 2014, p. 357-369. ISBN: 978-0-415-68490-3; *Routledge Studies in the History of Russia and Eastern Europe* (Aston University, Birmingham)

Relevant Previous Projects

Research projects funded by the Lithuanian Science Foundation, where LIH was the leader or participant of the project

- 2009-2011: “The Phenomena of Sąjūdis: the network analysis of civic movement”
- 2009-2011: “The characteristics of Lithuanian cultural elites during late socialism”
- 2011-2013: Nationalism Connecting Epochs: the (de)Construction of Nation in Interwar, Soviet and Post-soviet Lithuania (No LIT-4-9);
- 2012-2014: “Soviet intellectuals, system and search for identity (case of writers)”
- 2012-2015 Invisible Society of Soviet-era Lithuania: the Revision of Distinction between Systemic and Non-systemic Social Networks (funded by the European Social Fund under the Global Grant measure No. VP1-3.1- ŠMM-07-K-02-053).

4.1.7 CUNI-Charles University in Prague

UNIVERZITA KARLOVA V PRAZE (CUNI)

Participant No	Participant organisation name	Country
7	Charles University in Prague, Faculty of Arts, Institute of Czech History	CZ

Participant Profile

The Faculty of Arts of the Charles University is currently one of the largest and most important scientific and educational institutions in the humanities in the Czech Republic, with close to one-thousand employees (including 57 professors). As one of the original four faculties of the university, which was founded in 1348 by Charles IV, it has been the intellectual centre of the kingdom of Bohemia and it retains this role to the present. Students and researchers come to the Faculty of Arts to pursue studies and research in one of more than seventy subjects, thus making the array of offerings larger number than the majority of comparable institutions in the world (the university ranks among the upper 2% in the world measured on the basis of the available subjects of study). In a number of disciplines, the faculty itself ranks among the top 100 in the world. The scientific output of the faculty, measured in the number of scientific monographs and articles, is larger than that of any other institution in the humanities. This reflects both the quality of the scientific research of the faculty and the level of tutoring offered to the students: both these factors are reflected in the steady number of applicants for the bachelor, master and doctoral programmes of study. The faculty attracts the most talented students from the Czech Republic. Every year, the Faculty hosts a number of scientific conferences and events of cultural significance (exhibitions, concerts, international meetings, etc.). The FA publishing house has doubled its output in recent years, earning awards for the quality of the work, and it is now competing with the largest academic publishers in the country, publishing original research in several languages.

The Institute of Czech History specializes in Czech history in the context of Europe and Central Europe, from the beginnings of Czech history to the present day, analysing the different state systems to which the Czech Lands have belonged in different periods of history. The Contemporary History Seminar has recently shifted focus to the transformation of Czech society following the fall of communism in 1989. Members of the faculty of the Institute are involved in numerous regional and international research projects, including the contemporary history research project entitled Czechoslovakia's Federal Assembly 1989–1992: the Emancipation of Legislative Power, analysing the history of Czechoslovakia's parliamentary system during the country's transition from communism to democracy.

Researchers Profiles

Miroslav Michela, PhD. (M) national task manager, lecturer at the Institute of Czech History, Faculty of Arts at the Charles University and a senior research fellow at the Institute of History, Slovak Academy of Sciences. Miroslav is a co-founder and former editor-in-chief of journal www.forumhistoriae.sk (2007-2013). His main fields of academic interest include 20th-century history, popular culture and nationalism studies, and politics of memory, with a focus on Czechoslovakia and East-Central Europe. He has taught courses on popular culture and subcultures in the bachelor's and master's programmes, and in 2015 he began to establish an ambitious project involving Czech and Slovak subcultures archives. He is one of the main researchers in two smaller projects funded by the university with the aim of developing a digital database of subcultural production.

His list of publications includes four monographs and edited volumes and more than forty studies in journals and yearbooks.

<http://ucd.ff.cuni.cz/en/o-ustavu/pracovnici/mgr-miroslav-michela-phd/>

Doc. Michal Stehlík, PhD. (M) is former dean of the Faculty of Arts (2006 - 2014) and at present a docent at the Institute of Czech History, Faculty of Arts Charles University and Deputy Director General of the National Museum in Prague. His research focuses on modern Czech and Slovak history, the history of central Europe in the 20th century, ethnic issues, and political processes of the 1950s related to collectivization and the development of the Church and its relationship to the state after 1945. His list of publications includes seven monographs and edited volumes and number of other studies published in journals and yearbooks.

<http://ucd.ff.cuni.cz/o-ustavu/pracovnici/doc-phdr-michal-stehlik-ph-d>

<http://www.michalstehlik.cz/>

Relevant Publications

- STEHLÍK, M., DENČENOVÁ, I., STÁREK, F.: Tváře undergroundu (Faces of underground), Praha 2012.
- STEHLÍK, M., DENČENOVÁ, I. a kol.: Fenomén Karel Kryl (Fenomenon Karel Kryl), Praha 2014.
- MICHELA, Miroslav. Functions of the Myth of “National Oppression” in the Slovak master narrative, 1918-1945. In A Multiethnic Region and Nation-State in East-Central Europe: studies in the History of Upper Hungary and Slovakia from the 1600s to the Present. Edited by László Szarka. Budapest; Colorado; New Jersey: Balassi Institute, Budapest: Social Science Monographs, Boulder, Colorado: Atlantic Research and Publications, Inc. Highland Lakes, New Jersey, 2011, 253-268.
- MICHELA, Miroslav. Maďari v Bratislave 1918-1948. In NIŽŇANSKÝ, Eduard - BÚTORA, Ivan. Stratené mesto : Bratislava - Pozsony - Pressburg. - Bratislava : Vydavateľstvo Marenčin PT, spol. s.r.o., 2011, s. 193-210.
- MICHELA, Miroslav. Strážcovia strateného času. Diskusie o dejinách a historici na Slovensku. In Historický časopis, 2011, roč. 59, č. 4, s. 617-637.

Relevant Previous Projects

- 2012 EVZ Stiftung/Institute for Applied History, Frankfurt an der Oder: Ritualization of Remembrance of the Anti-Nazi Uprisings in Central Europe (1945 – 1960)
- http://www.geschichtswerkstatt-europa.org/project-details/items/anti_nazi_uprisings.html
- 2015 Hudební subkultury mládeže v Československu 80. a 90. let. (Subcultures of the Youth in Czechoslovakia in the 1980s and 1990s; the aim of the project is to establish a digital archive on subcultures)
- 2015-2016 GA UK Navzdory autoritám; proměny českých a slovenských subkulturních scén 80. - 90. let 20. Století (Despite the authorities: The transformation of Czech and Slovak Subcultural Scenes in the 1980s and 1990s)
- The Institute is a partner of NISE: National movements and Intermediary Structures in Europe. <http://nise.eu/>
- The Institute is coordinating a vast research program at the University: VVZ Programu rozvoje vědních oborů UK P 12 Historie v interdisciplinární perspektivě. (History in an interdisciplinary perspective)

4.1.8 UB–University of Bucharest

UNIVERSITATEA DIN BUCURESTI (UB)

Participant No	Participant organisation name	Country
8	University of Bucharest, Faculty of Political Science	RO

Participant Profile

The Faculty of Political Science, University of Bucharest (FSPUB) emerged as the first faculty of political sciences based on western university curricula in post-communist Romania. FSPUB was founded with the support of a French academic consortium with the goal of emancipating the study of politics from the ideological tutelage of the communist party. In addition to the initial undergraduate curriculum in French, similar programs in Romanian and English were established in 1995 and 1997, respectively.

Relying on a body of 48 professors with diverse backgrounds in the humanities and social sciences, many of whom have studied abroad or lectured at top universities the world over, today FSPUB is the only faculty in Romania which offers undergraduate programs entirely taught in three languages (Romanian, English and French). In addition, there are several master programs in which instruction is in these three languages and a doctoral program, which since its foundation in 1999 has developed into the largest and most important graduate school in political science in Romania. From the outset, the FSPUB professors have been committed to the reformation of higher education in the context of the transition to democracy and Romania's integration into the European Union. Accordingly, in 1996 FSPUB was the first faculty in Romania to adopt the system of transferable credits (ECTS), which allowed the international recognition of diplomas and a high degree of academic mobility and exchange. This contributed not only to the prestige of this faculty in Romania, but also to its global integration. Currently, FSPUB emerged as the most internationally-connected institution of higher education in political and social science research in Romania. To this date, FSPUB has established more than 100 institutional accords and collaborative projects with universities in Europe, the United States, Latin America, Africa and Asia, as well as common master's programs in cooperation with other European universities. Consequently, each year FSPUB hosts dozens of guest lectures held by foreign scholars and professional experts, as well as the largest body of foreign students in Romania, while around 10% of the Romanian students benefit from international exchanges at some of the best European universities.

The FSPUB professors integrate scientific research and academic teaching with civic responsibility and public involvement. FSPUB collaborates or is a partner in projects not only with numerous institutions of higher education and research, but also with think tanks, cultural centres, embassies, ministries, governmental agencies, representations of international organizations and non-governmental organizations from Romania and abroad. Some FSPUB professors hold important public offices in Romanian institutions (ministers, advisors to the President of Romania or other influential positions in key institutions of the transition to democracy, such as the Constitutional Court or the National Council for the Study of the Securitate Archives) and in EU structures (the European Parliament or the European Court of Human Rights). However, the FSPUB professors remain fully dedicated to their academic careers and their task of educating younger generations in the spirit of intellectual freedom and democratic values. By contributing to the advancement of knowledge regarding societies in transition through transdisciplinary research and by stimulating social changes through innovative teaching, FSPUB has been instrumental in the process of democratic consolidation in Romania.

Researchers Profiles

Cristina Petrescu (F), PhD, **national task manager**, is Associate Professor at the Faculty of Political Science, University of Bucharest (MA in comparative history 1998 and PhD in history 2004, Central European University, Budapest, Hungary). Her research interests are related to the post-war history of East-Central Europe, the memory of the recent past in the region and the related process of coming to terms with this past. Petrescu worked as an expert consultant for the Presidential Commission for the Study of the Communist Dictatorship in Romania. She authored *From Robin Hood to Don Quixote: Resistance and*

Dissent in Communist Romania (Bucharest: Editura Enciclopedică, 2013), as well as numerous studies that have been published in international volumes and peer-reviewed journals on the communist period and its legacy in Romania and the other former Soviet satellite countries, which have been published in the United States, Great Britain, Spain, Germany, Poland, and Hungary.

Claudiu Tufiş (M), PhD, **researcher** is Assistant Professor (lecturer) at the Faculty of Political Science, University of Bucharest (MA in sociology 2001, Central European University, Warsaw; PhD in political science 2007; Pennsylvania State University, Philadelphia, USA). His research interests are related to the post-communist transition to democracy in East-Central Europe, in particular to the transformation of societal values, the implementation of civic education and the consolidation of institutional trust, on which he coordinated several research projects financed by the National Council of Scientific Research in Higher Education (CNCSIS). Tufiş has authored numerous studies and several books, including for instance *Learning Democracy and Market Economy in Post-Communist Romania*. (Iaşi: Editura Institutul European, 2012). <http://tufis.ro>

Alexandru Gussi (M), PhD, **researcher**, Assistant Professor (lecturer) at the Faculty of Political Science, University of Bucharest (MA in political science 2000 and PhD in political science 2007, Institut d'Etudes Politiques de Paris). His research interests are related to political culture, memory and transitional justice in post-communist East-Central Europe. Gussi worked as advisor to the President of Romania between 2006 and 2011. He is a columnist for *Review 22*, a weekly published by the dissident-founded Group for Social Dialogue in Romania, and the author of *La Roumanie face à son passé communiste: Mémoires et cultures politiques* (Paris: l'Harmattan, 2011).

Relevant Publications

- Petrescu, Cristina. *From Robin hood to Don Quixote: Resistance and Dissent in Communist Romania*. Bucharest: Editura Enciclopedică, 2013.
- Pârnu, Camil and Tatiana Cărăuş, eds. *Cosmopolitanism and the Legacies of Dissent*. London: Routledge, 2014.
- Gussi, Alexandru. *La Roumanie face à son passé communiste: Mémoires et cultures politiques*. Paris: L'Harmattan, 2011.
- Petrescu, Dragoş. *Entangled Revolutions: The Breakdown of the Communist Regimes in East-Central Europe*. Bucharest: Editura Enciclopedică, 2014.
- Alexandrescu, Raluca. *La Révolution mélancolique: Sur la construction et l'évolution du concept de démocratie dans la pensée politique roumaine moderne*. Bucharest: Editura Universităţii din Bucureşti, 2011.

Relevant Previous Projects

- Alexandru GUSSI (coord.), *Conflicting Memories of the Communist Past in Romanian State Institutions: The Impact on the Democratization Process*, UEFISCDI-CNCSIS grant PN-II-RU-PD-2012-3-0399, 2013—2015.
- Cristina Petrescu and Dragoş Petrescu (coords. of the Romanian team), *Remembering Communism: Methodological and Practical Issues of Approaching the Recent Past in Eastern Europe*, Project 1432-014, financed by Volkswagen Stiftung, implemented through Universität Leipzig, internationally coordinated by Maria Todorova and Stefan Troebst, 2006-2010.
- Claudiu Tufiş (coord.), *The Transformation of Political Culture in Romania, 1990–2010: Still comrades or already citizens, twenty years after?*, UEFISCDI-CNCSIS grant PN-II-RU 172/2010, contract number PD-66/2010, 2010 – 2012.

4.1.9 HIP–Croatian Institute of History

Hrvatski institut za povijest (HIP)

Participant No	Participant organisation name	Country
9	Croatian Institute of History	HR

Participant Profile

The **Croatian Institute of History (CIH)** is a public, non-profit scientific research organization which is regarded as the leading research institute in the field of history in Croatia. It was originally founded in 1961 as the Institute for History of the Labour Movement, but in 1990, shortly after the first Croatian parliamentary elections, it was renamed and reorganized into the Croatian Institute for Contemporary History. Due to the steady expansion of the scope of research, in 1995 it was transformed into the Croatian Institute of History, containing five different departments: the Department of Medieval History, the Department of Latin Historiography, the Department of Early Modern History, the Department of 19th-Century History and the Department of Contemporary History. Today it has some 89 employees, together with its regional Unit for History of Slavonia, Strymia and Baranya.

The main goal of CIH's scientific work program is to represent all periods of Croatian history in a regional and wider international context and to apply comparative, interdisciplinary and transdisciplinary approaches through cooperation with researchers from other institutes and institutions in the humanities and social studies by increasing the potential for international scientific cooperation within the given subjects.

The main fields of CIH's projects, tasks and activities are: a) modern and contemporary Croatian history in the context of democratic, autocratic and totalitarian regimes and transition; b) fundamental research on periods ranging from medieval to contemporary history; c) recent historical scholarship and the economic and social transition of post-Yugoslav countries; d) economic and social history, historical demography, cultural history and memory studies; e) comparative history of institutions, history of elites; f) digitalisation of historical sources and the compiling of databases; g) translation services; h) distribution of research findings through traditional publications and new digital media.

From its establishment onwards, the bulwark of Institute's projects and activities were primarily focused on contemporary history, first and foremost the history of communism and the socialist revolution in Croatia within Yugoslavia, and after the democratic changes in 1990 to more recent history, including the Croatian War of Independence (1991-1995). With their historical expertise in the communist heritage of former Yugoslavia, the Institute's staff will make substantial contributions to the main tasks of the project.

CIH publishes four scholarly journals: *Časopis za suvremenu povijest* [*Journal of Contemporary History*] (Cro), *Povijesni prilozi* [*Historical Contributions*] (Cro), *Scrinia Slavonica* (Cro), *Review of Croatian History* (Eng).

Researchers Profiles

Josip Mihaljević (M), PhD, national task manager is a senior researcher at the Department of 20th-Century History (PhD History; University of Zagreb). His main research interests include social history and the history of everyday life under socialism, the history of communism, human rights and totalitarianism. He was vice-president of the Zagreb branch of the International Students of History Association (ISHA) and research associate of the Croatian State Archives in Zagreb, and he currently serves as the secretary of the journal *Časopis za suvremenu povijest* [*Journal of Contemporary History*]. He participated in several international workshops and at present is preparing a co-authored book entitled *Half a Century of Totalitarianism in Croatia 1941-1991: Comparative Analysis of Croatian Fascism and Communism*.
<http://bib.irb.hr/lista-radova?autor=317355>

Teodora Shek Brnardić (F), PhD, project and research assistant, is a senior research fellow at the Early Modern Department (BA Classics; MA History; PhD History at Central European University, Budapest). Her main research interests include the history of political thought, early modern and modern intellectual and cultural history, linguistics, 20th-century historiography, and digital humanities. She has participated in

several international projects funded by the Austrian Federal Ministry of Science and Central European University, Budapest, as well as workshops related to the digital humanities, and her articles have been published in the *European Review of History*, among other journals, with forthcoming contributions for the international publishing house Brill.

<http://bib.irb.hr/lista-radova?autor=225794>

Albert Bing (M), PhD, researcher, is a senior research fellow at the Department of 20th-Century History (BA History and Philosophy; MA History; PhD History 2005; University of Zagreb). He focuses on the economic and social history of 20th-century Europe, media and transition studies, and international relationships and he has published widely on issues of human rights and political culture, as well as political opposition in the former Yugoslavia. He wrote as a journalist for many Croatian journals and newspapers and served as head of the Croatian branch of the International Society for Human Rights (ISHR). Currently he is contributing editor for the *Journal of American History*, and he has established scientific cooperation with the Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS).

<http://bib.irb.hr/lista-radova?autor=244703>

Lidija Bencetić (F), PhD, researcher, is a senior research assistant at the Department of 20th-Century History (PhD History 2014; University of Zagreb). She focuses on contemporary Croatian history after World War II, specialising in media and propaganda studies and issues of cultural and social life in socialist Yugoslavia as well as in exile. She was visiting research fellow at the University of Kent and is currently preparing an art exhibition on cartoons in the Yugoslav media.

<http://bib.irb.hr/lista-radova?autor=314060>

Stipe Kljaić (M), PhD, researcher is a senior research assistant at the Department of 20th-Century History (PhD History 2015; University of Zagreb). His research interests include the history of intellectuals, the history of political thought in 20th-Croatia and Yugoslavia in the 20th-century. He attended summer courses of philosophy at the Universities of Complutense and Navarra, and he has served as an associate of the Croatian State Archives and the Lexicographical Institute in Zagreb.

<http://bib.irb.hr/lista-radova?autor=320281>

Relevant Publications

- JOSIP MIHALJEVIĆ, “Deal with the Devil: Intellectuals and their Support for Tito's Rule in Yugoslavia (1945-1980)”, in: Péter Apor, Sándor Horvath and James Mark (eds.), *Faces of the Agent: Secret Agents and the Memory of Everyday Collaboration with the Communist Regimes*, (New York/ Oxford: Berghan books, 2015) (forthcoming)
- JOSIP MIHALJEVIĆ, “Comrade Tito, Help! Letters of Prisoners and in Favor of Prisoners Addressed to Authorities of Communist Yugoslavia as a Historical Source”, in: Gordana Ravančić (ed.), *Our Daily Crime: Collection of Studies* (Zagreb: Hrvatski institut za povijest, 2014), pp. 295-346.
- ALBERT BING, “Hrvatsko proljeće (Miko Tripalo i Ivan Supek) i vrijeme promjena: kontinuitet demokratske evolucije hrvatske politike na prijelazu osamdesetih u devedesete godine 20. stoljeća [The Croatian Spring (Miko Tripalo and Ivan Supek) and the Time of Change: Continuity of Democratic Evolution of Croatian Politics at the End of the 1980s and throughout the 1990s]”, in: Tvrtko Jakovina (ed.), *Hrvatsko proljeće 40 godina poslije [The Croatian Spring 40 Years Later]* (Zagreb: Centar za demokraciju i pravo Miko Tripalo, 2012), pp. 353-385.
- ALBERT BING, “Disidenti/divergenti’, ljudska prava i osamostaljivanje Hrvatske [Dissidents/”Divergents”, Human Rights and the Independence of Croatia],” in: Nada Kisić Kolanović, Zdenko Radelić, Katarina Spehnyak (ed.), *Disidentstvo u suvremenoj povijesti [Dissidence in Recent History]* (Zagreb: Hrvatski institut za povijest, 2010.), pp. 401-428.
- STIPE KLJAIĆ, “Apostles, Saints’ Day and Mass Mobilization: The Ustasha Regime and Politics of Sacralization”, in: Rory Yoemans (ed.), *Utopia of Terror: Life, Death and Everyday Culture in the Ustasha State, 1941-1945* (New York: Rochester University, 2015). (forthcoming)

Relevant Previous Projects

- 2014 - : Hrvatska u 20. stoljeću: Modernizacija u uvjetima pluralizma i monizma [Croatia in the 20th Century: Modernization in the Circumstances of Pluralism and Monism], funded by the Croatian Science Foundation
- 2014-2015: Gospodarsko-socijalni aspekti tranzicije Slovenije i Hrvatske 1985.-1995. godine [Economic and Social Aspects of the Transition of Slovenia and Croatia, 1985-1995], a bilateral project funded by the Croatian Government and Slovenian Government
- 2009-2010: Politika i društvo u Hrvatskoj i Srbiji 1918.-1990.: Komparativni primjer [Politics and Society in Croatia and Serbia 1918-1990: A Comparative Example], a bilateral project funded by the Croatian Ministry of Science and the Serbian Ministry of Science and Technological Development)
- 2007-2013: Vlast i društvo: komunistički sustav u Hrvatskoj 1945. – 1990. [Power and society: the communist system in Croatia 1945-1990], funded by the Croatian Ministry of Science
- 1996-2000: Društveni razvoj Hrvatske od 1929. do 1971. [The Social Development of Croatia 1929-1972], funded by the Croatian Ministry of Science

4.1.10 Univerzita Ko–Comenius University in Bratislava

UNIVERZITA KOMENSKEHO V BRATISLAVE (Univerzita Ko)

Participant No	Participant organisation name	Country
10	Comenius University in Bratislava, Department of Musicology at the Faculty of Arts	SK

Participant Profile

Comenius University in Bratislava is the oldest, largest and most well-reputed university in Slovakia. It has thirteen faculties and it offers BA, MA and PhD programs in all major disciplines. It has some 25,000 students and boasts extensive research capacity. The university has a tradition in international research programs and it has a well-developed network in the fields of the humanities in East-Central Europe. Last year, Comenius University had more than 30,000 students and 2,000 faculty members.

The Department of Musicology at Comenius University was established in 1921 and is one of the oldest musicological research centres in the region. The programme is influenced by its geographical and cultural context, as it finds itself in the very heart of Central Europe, where musicology developed as a university discipline. The institute maintains important connections with partner institutions in Vienna, Prague, and Budapest.

The department was founded by the Czech theologian and hymnologist Dobroslav Orel. After World War II, the department was shaped in particular by Jozef Kresánek, a composer, music theoretician, and a pioneer in the field of Slovak ethnomusicology.

Today, the department has seven full-time teaching staff and researchers: Marta Hulková and Jana Bartová are involved primarily with research on music history of early periods; Yveta Kajanová is an expert on the history of jazz and popular music; Marcus Zagorski, a graduate of Stanford University, focuses on 20th-century music; the research activities of Marek Žabka centre on systematic musicology and mathematical music theory; Vladimír Zvara is concerned with the history of opera and the aesthetics of music; and Branko Ladič, conductor and pianist, is devoted primarily to music theory and 20th-century music. These staff members also either lead or are participants in significant research projects. Additionally, they are conducting a joint project focusing on the history of music in Bratislava.

The Department offers programmes of study at the bachelor's, master's and doctoral levels. Instruction is in Slovak and English. The number of students is intentionally limited, as this allows for a more beneficial exchange between students and teachers. Graduates from the Department of Musicology at Comenius University have successful careers both in Slovakia and abroad, and they are highly respected professionals not only in musicology, but also in the fields of music and cultural management, programming, and journalism.

Researchers Profile

Vladimír Zvara, PhD, (M) **national task manager**, has studied in Prague, Basel, Bayreuth and Vienna. He is Associate Professor at the Musicology Department of Comenius University in Bratislava (since 2007 its head), where he gives lectures on the history of music and opera and the aesthetics of music. He also acted as dramaturge for opera productions in the Slovak National Theatre, the Zurich Opera, the Vienna State Opera and the Graz Opera. He has lectured at Universities in Bayreuth and Prague and has published two books and more than twenty articles in international peer-reviewed journals and books, among them the chapter “Komische Oper nach der Jahrhundertwende” in the reference book *Handbuch der musikalischen Gattungen – Musiktheater im 20. Jahrhundert* (Siegfried Mauser, ed., Laaber Verlag 2002).

Yveta Kajanová, PhD, (F) **researcher** is professor at the Musicology Department of Comenius University in Bratislava, where she gives lectures in jazz and rock history, musical criticism, and the sociology and management of music. She served as Vice President of the Slovak Jazz Society from 1995 to 1999. She is the author of nine monographs on the aesthetics and sociology of music, jazz, rock, pop and gospel music, including the most recently published *On the History of Rock Music* (Peter Lang Verlag, 2014). She has also

authored more than twenty articles in international journals and books. Recently, she published several articles on the history of jazz and pop music in Eastern Europe under communist rule.

Marcus Zagorski, PhD (M) researcher is a musicologist and composer. His research interests include 20th-century music (especially music since 1945), philosophical aesthetics, and the history of music theory. His list of publications includes eight articles in international peer-reviewed journals and books, including entries in *Oxford Bibliographies* by Oxford University Press, and the book *A Companion to 20th-Century Music History* (Bratislava 2014). He studied musicology at Stanford University (PhD, 2006) and composition at McGill University (M.Mus., 1998). Before joining Comenius University, he taught at Bowling Green State University (USA) and University College Cork (Ireland).

Branko Ladič, PhD, (M) researcher, studied musicology at Comenius University and conducting at the Academy for Music and the Performing Arts in Bratislava. Since 2012, he has taught as Assistant Professor at Comenius University, Department of Musicology, where he holds courses on music theory and music analysis. He publishes papers on the history of music in the 19th and 20th centuries and on the problems of orchestration.

Relevant Publications

- Vladimír Zvara: *Ján Cikker: „Auferstehung“. Entstehung, Wirkung und Interpretation der Oper* [Ján Cikker's opera "Resurrection": its genesis, reception and interpretation] (Veda, Bratislava 2000, 342 pp.).
- Marcus Zagorski: "'Nach dem Weltuntergang': Adorno's Engagement with Postwar Music," *Journal of Musicology* 22/4 (2005), 680-701.
- Yvetta Kajanová: *On the History of Rock Music* (Peter Lang Verlag, Frankfurt am Main 2014, 161 pp.)
- Yvetta Kajanová: "Denotative components of jazz during the period of communism as exemplified in Czech and Slovak jazz," *Jazz Behind the Iron Curtain* (Gertrud Pickhan, Rüdiger Ritter, eds.) (Peter Lang Verlag, Frankfurt am Main 2010, 65-82).
- Yvetta Kajanová: "Communism and the emergence of the Central European jazz school," *Journal of Literature and Art Studies* 2/6 (2012), 622-640.

Relevant Previous Projects

- Yvetta Kajanová was a member of the international research team "Jazz im 'Ostblock' – Widerständigkeit durch Kulturtransfer" ["Jazz in the 'Eastern Bloc' – Opposition through Cultural Transfer"]. Freie Universität Berlin, 2008-2010, supported by VolkswagenStiftung
- Vladimír Zvara was a member of the international research team "Musiktheater in Deutschland 1900-1950" ["Music Theatre in Germany 1900-1950"]. Universities in Bayreuth and Utrecht, 2000-2004, supported by Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (Germany) and NWO (The Netherlands)
- Yvetta Kajanová and Vladimír Zvara were members of the national research team "Slovak Music in the 20th Century – Its Origin, Personalities, Genesis". Comenius University in Bratislava, 2009-2011, supported by the Slovak research agency VEGA
- Participation in "Nationalism in music in the totalitarian state, 1945-1989", (organized by the Archives and Research Group for 20th-21st-Century Hungarian Music, and the Hungarian Academy of Sciences)

4.1.11 ST ANTONY–Oxford University, St Antony’s College

Participant No	Participant organisation name	Country
11	Oxford University, St Antony’s College, POMP	UK

Participant Profile

Oxford is a collegiate university, consisting of the central University and colleges. The central University is composed of academic departments and research centres, administrative departments, libraries and museums. The 38 colleges are self-governing and financially independent institutions, which are related to the central University in a federal system.

St Antony's College is one of the constituent colleges of the University of Oxford in England. St Antony's was founded in 1950 as the result of the gift of Antonin Besse of Aden, a merchant of French descent. Its role was “to be a centre of advanced study and research in the fields of modern international history, philosophy, economics and politics and to provide an international centre within the University.” St Antony’s is one of the most cosmopolitan of the University of Oxford’s colleges, and it is considered a centre of excellence for study and research in the fields of international relations, economics, politics, and area studies. The college’s areas of specialist study include Europe, Russia and the former Soviet states.

The Programme on Modern Poland (POMP) was launched in July 2013, following the 2012 agreement with Dr. Leszek Czarnecki’s Getin Noble Bank and the Oxford Noble Foundation. Its goals are to correct Western European bias in the British academia and public sphere, and to direct and coordinate study and discussion of modern Poland with research and academic exchanges, seminar series, invited lectures, conferences and academic publications. POMP’s founders from Oxford include professors Timothy Garton Ash, Norman Davies, Jan Zielonka and Margaret MacMillan (Warden of St Antony’s College). The Director of the Programme is Dr. Mikolaj Kunicki, historian of 20th-century Poland and Eastern Europe.

His curriculum will focus on modern Poland, i.e. changes that took place in the 1980s and the post-1989 transformation. On the conceptual level the programme is based on fields in the social sciences and humanities that cover political, economic, sociological, historical and cultural aspects, along with analysis of regional relationships. POMP is an interdisciplinary initiative that highlights the merit of studying the country in the relationship to the continent, its neighbours in the region, and European and global institutions.

Researcher Profile

Mikolaj Kunicki (M), PhD, **national task manager (supervising the research of Polish exile)**, joined St Antony’s College as Senior Research Fellow in Polish Studies and Director of the Programme on Modern Poland in July 2013. Before coming to Oxford, he taught history at the University of Notre Dame (2006-2013) and the University of California at Berkeley (2005). He received his PhD in History from Stanford University in 2004 and holds MA degrees in History from the University of Warsaw, Central European University in Budapest, and the University of London. His book, *Between the Brown and the Red: Nationalism, Catholicism and Communism in Twentieth Century Poland*, was published by Ohio University Press in 2012. He has also authored articles on 20th-century Polish history and cinema and published in *Contemporary European History*, *European Review of History*, *East European Politics and Societies* and *Transit*. He is currently researching a book on national communism in Polish and East European cinema.

Relevant Publications

- Mikolaj Kunicki, *Between the Brown and the Red: Nationalism, Catholicism and Communism in 20th- Century Poland—The Politics of Boleslaw Piasecki*. Ohio University Press, 2012.
- Mikolaj Kunicki, “Heroism, Raison d’état, and National Communism: Red Nationalism in the Cinema of People’s Poland”, *Contemporary European History* 21:2 (2012): 235-256.
- Mikolaj Kunicki, “The Red and the Brown: Boleslaw Piasecki, the Polish Communists, and the anti-

- Zionist Campaign in Poland, 1967-1968”, *East European Politics and Society (EEPS)* 19:2 (2005): 185-225.
- Mikołaj Kunicki, “Poland’s Wild West and East: Polish Westerns of the 1960s”, *Popular Cinemas in Central Europe: Film Cultures and Histories*, ed. By Dorota Ostrowska, Zsuzsanna Varga, and Francesco Pitassio (I.B. Tauris, 2016)
 - Mikołaj Kunicki, “Between Accommodation, Resistance, and Dialogue: Church-State Relations in Communist Poland, 1945-1989”, in Arnold Suppan and Wolfgang Mueller, eds. *Peaceful Coexistence or Iron Curtain: Austria, Neutrality and Eastern Europe in the Cold War and Détente, 1955-1989*. Vienna: LIT, 2009: 393-411.

Relevant Previous Projects

- “Poland’s Peaceful Revolution: 25 Years After the Polish Roundtable Talks”, conference, St Antony’s College, University of Oxford, February 2014
- Coordinator, “Phenomenon of Solidarity: Pictures from History of Poland, 1980-1981”, University of Notre Dame, April 2012

4.1.12 SZTAKI–Institute for Computer Science and Control

MAGYAR TUDOMANYOS AKADEMIA SZAMITASTECHNIKAI ES AUTOMATIZALASI KUTATOINTEZET (SZTAKI)

Participant No	Participant organisation name	Country
12	Institute for Computer Science and Control, Hungarian Academy of Sciences	HU

Participant Profile

MTA SZTAKI - the Institute for Computer Science and Control of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, member of ERCIM and a Centre of Excellence of the EU - performs basic and application-oriented research in an interdisciplinary setting of computer science, engineering, information technology, intelligent systems, process control and wide-area networking. The Institute also conducts contract-based target research and development and provides training and expertise for domestic and foreign academic, industrial, governmental and other partners.

The highly qualified and experienced researchers and developers ensure expertise and quality of work. More than 200 employees hold university diplomas and 90 scientific degrees, and they supervise many doctoral and graduate students.

The main fields of target research and development are as follows:

local and wide area computer networks, grid computing, distributed information and knowledge management systems, groupware and pervasive systems, World Wide Web and digital library systems, banking systems, office automation, real-time industrial supervision systems and industrial process control, expert systems, hypermedia applications, CAD, CAM, CIM applications and robotics, decision-support systems and software quality assurance.

In the abovementioned fields, the target research and development activities of the Institute primarily aim to create custom-designed computer based applications, implementing the related software and providing turn-key systems. Scientists and engineers have the necessary field-specific expertise (theoretical, technological and methodological experience) with which they can complete, in close cooperation with potential users, the functional plan of the system to be implemented, followed by software design and system development. The Institute undertakes teaching and training of users, system installation and supervision in the starting phase of operation, as well as the follow-up of its software products.

MTA SZTAKI Department of Distributed Systems (MTA SZTAKI DSD) dsd.sztaki.hu

The primary aim of the DSD department of MTA SZTAKI is to foster research on and development of distributed computer systems, including digital library systems, context-aware pervasive systems, groupware applications and services and semantic and world wide web (service) technologies. DSD runs the W3C Hungarian Office.

DSD is an active community member of S-Cube for Software, Systems and Systems Network and of the international community for digital library research in Europe, with professional experience in JAVA, XML, RDF, OWL and SPARQL technologies. DSD also works for large multinational companies, such as RICOH (Japan) in the area of R&D of collaborative systems and services, RIM (Canada) for mobile systems, and EADS Space Transportation (France).

Actual keywords of DSD:

self-aware pervasive systems, pervasive adaptation, context-awareness and handling, mobile, collaborative knowledge technologies, RDF, RDFS, OWL, social computing, groupware applications, bio-inspired systems, smart spaces, cloud computing, semantic web and semantic web services, distributed systems, P2P, SLA, digital libraries and archives, long-term preservation of digital content.

Researchers Profiles

Dr. Laszlo Kovacs (laszlo.kovacs@sztaki.hu), technical doctor in computer science (1984, BME, Technical University of Budapest), is the founder and head of the Department of Distributed Systems (DSD) at MTA SZTAKI, the Computer and Automation Research Institute of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences since 1995. He has taught at various foreign universities, including the University of Montreal (Canada), the University of Delaware (USA) and the École Normale Supérieure de Cachan (France). Currently, his professional interests include R&D of self-aware, self-organizing pervasive computing, CSCW (Computer Supported Cooperative Work), distributed groupware applications, social computing, semantic web and web services, web accessibility and distributed digital library and archive systems. Digital art and the philosophy of science are also among his professional interests and activities. He served as one of the Program Committee Chairs of the World Wide Web World Congress held in Budapest in 2003 and was the General Chair of the 11th European Conference on Research and Advanced Technology for Digital Libraries, held in Budapest in 2007. He has also played prominent roles in numerous other international scientific conferences. He is a member of the Advisory Committee of the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) and head of the W3C Hungarian Office. He has over 100 scientific publications.

Dr. András Micsik is a member of the Department of Distributed Systems at MTA SZTAKI, the Computer and Automation Research Institute of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. His main interests include digital libraries and computer-supported cooperative work. He received his PhD in 2001 from the Eötvös Loránd University in Budapest (ELTE). The title of his dissertation was “Internet technologies for digital libraries and virtual communities”. As part of the first DELOS digital library working group, he worked on the maintenance of the Central European Dienst digital library server cluster. In the subsequent DELOS NoE projects, he was involved in DL testing and evaluation. Further EU funded R&D projects in which he has participated include BREIN (on agents and the semantic web), Web4Groups (on group communication) and SELECT (on rating and collaborative filtering). In the StreamOnTheFly project, he worked on a collaborative network for radio programme exchange and personalized radio. Currently, he is involved in the implementation of a middleware for Semantic Web Services execution. He has more than 40 scientific publications.

Balázs Pataki is a member of the Department of Distributed Systems (DSD) at MTA SZTAKI, the Computer and Automation Research Institute of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. His main interests include digital libraries, computer-supported cooperative work and intelligent graphical user interfaces. As a research associate at DSD he has participated in several international projects, including BREIN (on agents and semantic web), ABILITIES (Application Bus for Interoperability In enlarged Europe SMEs), Web4Groups (which targeted the implementation of one of the first complete web-based group collaboration systems), and the GeneSyS Generic System Supervision middleware project (which defined and implemented the first WebServices-based system management architecture). He also manages the development of Hungary's much appreciated multilingual online dictionary service (<http://dict.sztaki.hu>).

Related previous projects

DSD has participated in an array of projects, including the following EC funded projects as a full R&D partner:

- VISIONAIR Advanced Infrastructure for Research (FP7-262044)
- S-Cube: European Network of Excellence in Software Services and Systems (IST-215483)
- BREIN: Business objective driven reliable and intelligent Grids for real business (IST-FP6-034556)
- ABILITIES: Application Bus for Interoperability In enlarged Europe SMEs (IST-FP6-027306)
- DELOS Network of Excellence on Digital Libraries (IST-FP6-507618)

4.2 Third parties involved in the project (including use of third party resources)

There are no third parties involved in the COURAGE project.

5 Ethics and Security

5.1 Ethics

The consortium naturally follows the standard rules of research ethics established in the European Code of Conduct for Research Integrity:

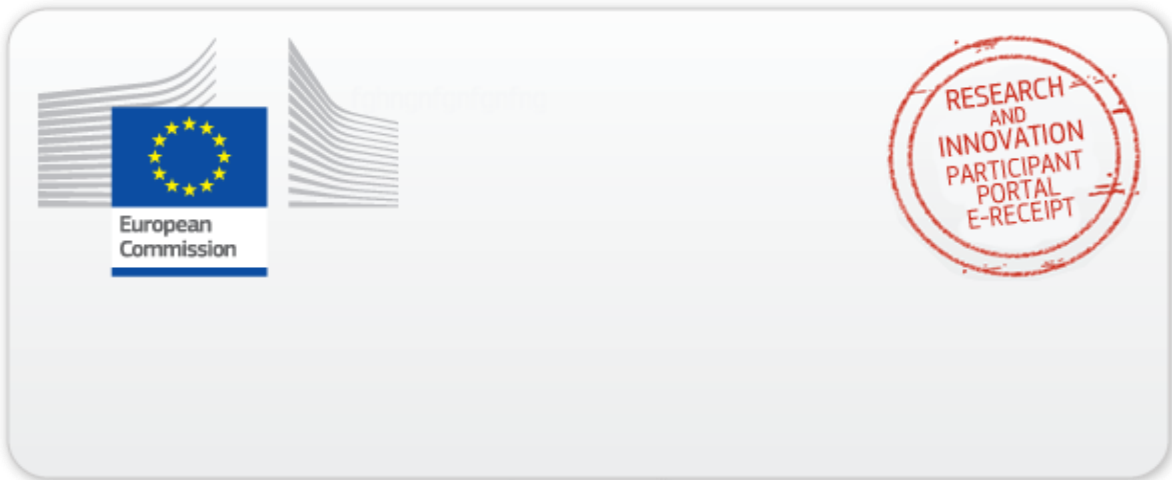
http://ec.europa.eu/research/participants/data/ref/h2020/other/hi/h2020-ethics_code-of-conduct_en.pdf

The COURAGE project does not involve any other ethics issues.

5.2 Security

Please indicate if your project will involve:

- activities or results raising security issues: NO
- “EU-classified information” as background or results: NO



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