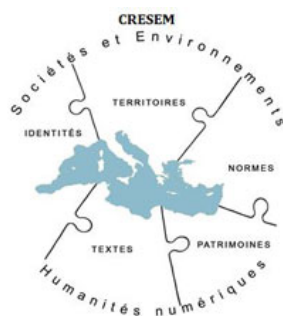


FINAL REPORT



Axe Acteurs Sociétés Territoires

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Europe for Citizens Programme
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UNIVERSITÉ
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GENERAL INFORMATION

Program overview

Programme: EUROPE FOR CITIZENS

Sub-programme: European Memories

Project title: Memories of European Borders / Mémoires Européennes des Frontières

Acronym: MEFRO

Reference number: 562861-CITIZ-1-2015-1-FR-CITIZ-REMEM

Dedicated website: <http://projetmefro.wixsite.com/mefro>

Project beneficiary: Université de Perpignan Via Domitia UPVD

Project start date: October 2015

Project end date: May 2017

Venues of the activities:

Gernika (Spain), Tarragona (Spain), Berlin (Germany), Girona / Portbou (Spain), Ljubljana (Slovenia), Grosseto (Italy), Tallinn (Estonia), Perpignan / Rivesaltes (France)

Participants:

From 17 different countries: Spain, France, Italy, Germany, Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia, Estonia, UK, Norway, USA, Finland, Sweden, Lithuania, Romania, Denmark, Netherlands

Total number of participants: 451

Our Partners



TALLINN UNIVERSITY

University of Ljubljana



Fundación Museo De La Paz De Gernika



IMPLEMENTED WORK PROGRAMME

Event #1. Gernika 2015 “Fall and Rise: the Reconstruction of Heritage after War”

Date: start - 01 October 2015, end - 03 October 2015

Type of activity: International seminar “Fall and Rise: the Reconstruction of Heritage after War” / Caer y levantarse: la reconstrucción del patrimonio después de una guerra / Tomber et se relever : la reconstruction du patrimoine après une guerre

Venue of the activity: Gernika, Spain

Number of participants: 54

Nationalities represented: 7

Organized by: Fundación Museo de la Paz de Gernika in collaboration with Centro de Documentación sobre el Bombardeo de Gernika, University of Perpignan and EUROM, supported by Secretaría General para la Paz y la Convivencia del Gobierno Vasco.

Contact: Iratxe Momoitio, zuzendaritza.museoa@gernika-lumo.net

Content / Description:

EN

After wars, countries often resort to their cultural heritage to guide the reconstruction process that follows. Two fundamental dynamics motivate this interest: one is the desire to repair, restore and recover what was lost in the destruction and the other arises from a selection of what is to be maintained, rebuilt or simply forgotten. Both processes involve choices about reconstructing and reinterpreting the past to build a new history.

How can we rebuild a new society that has been devastated by war? How are people capable of rebuilding themselves after the greatest disasters ever experienced? And in this reconstruction, what is there of old and what is new? How can we live with this difficult memory? The bleak landscape after the Spanish Civil War, World War II and other, more recent, wars (the Balkans war, etc) left us with a view not only of fields of death and misery but also of a superhuman effort to redo the undone. In the case of Europe, more than 80% of Gernika was bombed and razed, 90% of households in Warsaw were destroyed; only 27% of households were adequate for living in Budapest in 1945; 40% of German households had disappeared and the same happened with 30% of British and 20% of French. Between Paris and the sea there were no bridges over the Seine and only one remained intact across the Rhine. National economies were stagnant or depressed in almost all

countries involved in wars – and their fight was finally not to defeat the enemy but to build new societies that could leave the war behind. This international seminar aimed to highlight these gray – and often unknown - episodes of rebuilding villages, cities and their heritage after endless years of war.

FR

Après une guerre, on a recours au patrimoine culturel pour qu'il guide le processus de reconstruction qui suit. Deux dynamiques fondamentales sont à l'origine de cet intérêt : l'une, le désir de réparer, restaurer et récupérer ce qui a été perdu à cause de la destruction ; l'autre, procéder à une sélection de ce que l'on souhaite maintenir, reconstruire ou simplement oublier. Les deux processus impliquent des choix sur ce qu'il faut reconstruire et comporte la réinterprétation du passé pour construire une nouvelle histoire.

Comment peut-on reconstruire une nouvelle société qui a été dévastée par la guerre? Comment un peuple est-il capable de se reconstruire après la plus grande déflagration qu'il n'est jamais vécu? Et dans cette reconstruction, qu'y a-t-il d'ancien et qu'y a-t-il de neuf? Qu'est-ce que l'on traîne et comment peut-on vivre avec ce dur souvenir? L'affligeant paysage après la Guerre Civile espagnole, la Seconde Guerre Mondiale et d'autres guerres plus actuelles (celle des Balkans...) ont laissé non seulement des champs de mort et de misère, mais également un avenir d'effort surhumain pour reconstruire ce qui a été détruit. Guernica fut bombardée et détruite à plus de 80% ; 90% des foyers de Varsovie ont été détruits ; seulement 27% des logements de Budapest étaient habitables en 1945 ; 40% des logements allemands avaient disparu, ainsi que 30% de ceux britanniques et 20% de ceux français. Entre Paris et la mer, il n'est resté aucun pont sur la Seine, et seul un pont est resté intact sur tout le Rhin. Dans presque tous les pays impliqués dans la guerre, leur économie nationale stagnait ou bien s'effondrait. Cependant, la lutte s'est faite non seulement pour battre l'ennemi, mais également pour reconstruire une nouvelle société qui souhaitait laisser derrière elle son passé. Ce séminaire International prétend mettre en évidence ces épisodes gris et, très souvent méconnus de la reconstruction des peuples, des villes et de leur patrimoine après des années de guerre interminables.

Results achieved:

EN

The objective of this international seminar was to analyze the processes of reconstruction of the heritage after the wars. Some of the cases discussed were the experiences of the war in Spain and Europe and the preservation of the heritage led by the "Heritage for Peace" during the war in Syria. The program focused on social, political and urban aspects of reconstruction with contributions from more than fifteen experts from universities and institutions in six countries (Spain, Germany, France, Austria, Slovenia and Syria).

The program of the symposium consisted of a series of activities and cultural events organized by EUROM to analyze the 40 years since the end of the dictatorship in Spain. The seminar ended on October 3rd with a "laboratory workshop" entitled "Citizens practices for the (re)construction of memory and territory", led by the "Zaramari" collective in Bilbao, within the framework of their URBANBAT project. This international seminar also marked the closure of the temporary exhibition "Reconstruction of the post-war heritage in the devastated regions of Gernika". The exhibition, organized by the Gernika Peace Museum Foundation, offered a journey through the reconstruction of the city after the bombing.

FR

L'objectif de ce séminaire international était d'analyser les processus de reconstruction du patrimoine après les guerres. Certains cas abordés ont été les expériences de la guerre en Espagne et en Europe et la préservation du patrimoine menée par le « Patrimoine pour la Paix » pendant la guerre en Syrie. Le programme a mis l'accent sur les aspects sociaux, politiques et urbains de reconstructions grâce à des contributions de plus de quinze experts des universités et des institutions de six pays (Espagne, Allemagne, France, Autriche, Slovaquie et Syrie).

Le programme du colloque consistait d'une série d'activités et d'événements culturels organisés par l'EUROM pour analyser les 40 années écoulées depuis la fin de la dictature en Espagne. Le séminaire s'est terminé le 3 Octobre avec un « atelier-laboratoire » intitulé « Pratiques citoyens pour la (ré)construction de la mémoire et du territoire », animé par le collectif « Zaramari », de Bilbao, dans le cadre de leur projet URBANBAT. Ce séminaire international a également marqué la fermeture de l'exposition temporaire « Reconstruction du patrimoine après-guerre dans les régions dévastées de Gernika ». L'exposition, organisée par la Fondation Musée de la Paix de Gernika, a offert un voyage à travers la reconstruction de la ville après le bombardement.

Dissemination / Communication:

Printed Publication

Video: <http://projetmefro.wixsite.com/mefro/multimedia>

Museo de La Paz: http://www.museodelapaz.org/es/congreso_desarrollo.php?idactividad=377

Urbanart: <http://urbanbat.org/2015/09/30/taller-practicas-ciudadanas-para-la-reconstruccion-del-territorio/>

Universitat de Barcelona :

http://www.ub.edu/web/ub/es/menu_eines/noticies/2015/09/046.html

Ayuntamiento de Gernika-Lumo: http://www.gernika-lumo.net/es-ES/Eventos/Paginas/20151003_MuseodelapazdeGernika-

[Seminario Internacional en Bilbao y Gernika Caer y levantarse La reconstrucción del patrimonio.asp](http://www.seminariointernacionalenbilbaoygernika.com/caer-y-levantarse-la-reconstruccion-del-patrimonio.asp)
[x](#)

Eventos España: <http://www.eventos-espana.es/guernica-caer-y-levantarse-la-reconstruccion-del-patrimonio/199810/>

Naiz: <http://www.naiz.eus/es/agenda/evento/seminarios-sobre-la-reconstruccion-del-patrimonio-tras-las-guerras>

El Correo: <http://www.elcorreo.com/bizkaia/costa/201510/01/museo-abordara-reconstruccion-patrimonio-20151001011230.html>

EUROM: <http://europeanmemories.net/activities/fall-and-rise-heritage-reconstruction-after-war/>

Storify: <https://storify.com/euromemories/fall-and-rise-heritage-reconstruction-after-war>

Event #2. Tarragona 2016 « Remembrance Policies, Borders and Memorial Tourism »

Date: start – 28 April 2016 , end – 29 April 2016

Type of activity: International conference « Remembrance Policies, Borders and Memorial Tourism » / « Politiques mémorielles, frontières et tourisme de mémoires »

Venue of the activity: Tarragona, Spain

Number of participants: 90

Nationalities represented: 5

Organized by: ISOCAC – Ideologies i Societat a la Catalunya Contemporània de l'Universitat Rovira i Virgili de Tarragona in collaboration with the European Observatory on Memories (EUROM) and Université de Perpignan “Via Domitia”

Contact: Ramon Arnabat Mata, ramon.arnabat@urv.cat

Content / Description:

The consolidated research group ISOCAC of the Universitat Rovira i Virgili in collaboration with the EUROM and the UPVD, organized a conference on the landscapes of war, borders and memorial tourism, focusing on memorial politics and art education. The aim of the conference was to highlight good practices on the subject of “musealisation” of memories, including a session for the exchange of experiences with the partners of the project and a study visit to the Centre d'Interpretació de l'Aviació Republicana i Guerra Aèria (Interpretation Centre of the Republic Aviation and Aerial Warfare) in Santa Margarida i els Monjos.

Results achieved:

On Thursday, April 28th, Nicolas Marty, Dean of the Faculty of Humanities of the University of Perpignan Via Domitia (UPVD), opened the conference with a presentation of the MEFRO Project and its objectives. The first conference gave us an insight into basic aspects of the memorial policies with an introduction to the relationship between history, memory and politics presented by the professor of Contemporary History Montserrat Duch, coordinator of ISOCAC. Jordi Guixé, director of the European Observatory of Memories (EUROM) and professor at the UB, highlighted the comparative perspective in the treatment of memorial spaces. The participants had the chance to discover two examples of management of the past set out by the Commissioner of Memory Programs of the City Council of Barcelona, Ricard Vinyes, who presented the case of the city of Barcelona, and Ramon Arnabat (ISOCAC-URV), who explained the experience of the republican aviation spaces during the Spanish

Civil War. Professor David González (UB) opened the second part of the conference dealing with the subjects of borders and memorial tourism. He presented concepts and practices of memorial tourism. This was followed by presentations of the experiences of the Memorial Museum of the Exile of La Jonquera (Girona) And the Camp de Gurs (France). The last part of the program dealt with projects on memory, art and education, showcasing different didactic innovation practices such as the digital platform MIRO of the UPVD dealing with memories and the educational methodology for teaching history and memories of the Camp in Rivesaltes (France) presented by the Association Trajectoires. We also had the chance to discover the examples of the Memorial of Camposines de la Fatarella (Terra Alta). The study visit on 29th of April to Penedès and the Centre d'Interpretació de l'Aviació Republicana i la Guerra Aèria (CIARGA), completed the whole experience and contributed to better understanding of the “musealisation” of memories.

Dissemination / Communication:

Printed Publication

ISOCAC: <http://isocac.blogspot.be/2016/03/jornades-internacionals-politiques.html>

URV: <http://diaridigital.urv.cat/un-seminari-debat-les-politiques-de-memoria-en-els-ambits-del-turisme-i-leducacio/>

EUROM: http://ns3002612.ovh.net/sig/eurom_wp/post10108/

Storify: <https://storify.com/euromemories/international-conference-remembrance-policies-bord>

Event #3. Berlin 2016 - Study Visit “Borders of Berlin”

Date: start – 12 September 2016, end – 16 September 2016

Type of activity: Study Visit “Borders of Berlin”

Venue of the activity: Berlin, Germany

Number of participants: 13

Nationalities represented: 5

Organized by: partners from Berlin(?) European Observatory on Memories (EUROM), University of Perpignan “Via Domitia”

Contact: Stefanie Endlich, stefanie.endlich@berlin.de

Content / Description:

In the framework of the project MEFRO, the partners decided to organize a study visit to Berlin in order to discuss the remembrance politics and learn from good practice examples of memorial institutions in Germany. This was an event targeted specifically to the MEFRO partners and it gathered representatives from five countries. The main aim of this event was to learn from the first-hand experiences in a small group and exchange knowledge among professionals guided by prof. Stefanie Endlich who organized a significant meeting with the chief of the Memorial Museum Department of the “Topography of Terror”, dr. Thomas Lutz. The second part of the study visit aimed to engage participants in a discussion on the role of the Berlin Wall Memorial in the context of remembrance politics in Berlin and Germany; development of memorials in Berlin from the 1990s till today and about the national and mental borders and “blurring” in Europe nowadays. The main aim of walking tours and visits to numerous memorials and the Kreuzberg neighborhood was to give an opportunity to partners to exchange different points of view, network and further strengthen the partnerships.

Results achieved:

From September 12th to 16th 2016, MEFRO partners and collaborators met in Berlin for a working session and guided visits to memorial sites. The study visit was organized in close collaboration with Stefanie Endlich, honorary professor of public arts at the Universität der Künste Berlin. During the study visit, participants discussed borders and public space from the perspective of memorial politics in West and East Berlin, as well as the limitations of the most widely diffused border memories. Guided visits included the Memorial for the Victims of National Socialist “Euthanasia” Killings, a walk from the Postdamer Platz to the Checkpoint Charlie and in between, the meeting with dr. Thomas Lutz at the Topography of Terror. On Wednesday 14th of September at the Documentation Center of the Berlin Wall Memorial, participants were hosted by dr. Axel Klausmeier, director of the Berlin Wall Memorial; prof.dr. Stefanie Endlich and dr. Ulrich Baumann, Vice Director of the Foundation Memorial

to the Murdered Jews Europe, with whom they discussed on the subject of memorial politics in their institutions. After these presentations, MEFRO partners held a working meeting in order to plan implementation of the upcoming activities in Spain, Slovenia and Italy. Prof. Endlich further offered a guided tour to the Memorial of the Murdered Jews in Europe, Memorial to the Homosexuals Persecuted under the NS Regime, Memorial to the Murdered Sinti and Roma ending at the Memorial Monument for the Sowjet Soldiers who died in the Second World War. On Thursday, 15/09, participants visited the German-Russian Museum and met dr. Jorg Morré, the director who welcomed the group gave a short discussion. As the last activity, the participants were hosted by Stella Flatten in Kreuzberg, a researcher who works on the topic of history and remembrance in the city. Her intervention included a perspective of the historical, structural as well as sociological conditions of a place, the contextualization and the contrasting of the results in a tension structure of art and design.

Dissemination / Communication:

Videos: <http://projetsmefro.wixsite.com/mefro/multimedia>

EUROM : <http://europeanmemories.net/activities/mefro-meeting-in-berlin-study-visit-and-seminar/>

<http://europeanmemories.net/videos/mefro-meeting-in-berlin-study-visit-and-seminar/>

Event #4. Walter Benjamin 2016 « Civil Wars in the Contemporary Era »

Date: start – 30 September 2016, end – 02 October 2016

Type of activity: International seminar, Walter Benjamin Days « Civil Wars in the Contemporary Era » / Les journées Walter Benjamin « Les guerres civiles à l'époque contemporaine »

Venue of the activity: Girona / Portbou, Spain

Number of participants: 64

Nationalities represented: 5

Organized by: European Observatory on Memories (EUROM) ; Fundación Solidaridad de l'Universit  de Barcelone ; Universit  de Perpignan "Via Domitia", Museu Memorial de l'Exili, and in partnership with the Institut Catal  Internacional per la Pau (ICIP), Memorial Democr tic

Contact: Jordi Font Agullo, gerencia@museuexili.cat

Content / Description:

Walter Benjamin's thinking and varied cross-sectional interests highlight his reflections on violence and his criticism of any glorifying discourse of the experience of war. Disasters caused by the Great War and later brutalization of the political arena created situations of civil confrontation of extreme gravity throughout Europe. The generation of the Berlin philosopher was immersed in a convulsive Europe affected by the crisis of liberalism, the advancement of Soviet communism, the rise of fascism and the emergence of open armed civil strife, the paradigm of the Spanish Civil War. Walter Benjamin, like all men and women of his generation, was immersed in Europe fully affected by destabilizing consequences of the First World War. On the 80th anniversary of the Spanish Civil War, it seems essential to focus attention on the concept of the Civil War as a historical category. This international colloquium, inspired by Walter Benjamin's critical thinking, is a historical, political and cultural journey through the various armed civil conflicts since the First World War to the present. In this context, taking into account the strong memorial burden that pervades the Spanish civil conflagration of 1936, a special attention will be devoted to this historic event. In addition, from the present position and having a multidisciplinary perspective, the causes and consequences of current conflicts which devastate many parts of the world will be addressed. Following this contemporary narrative, the discussion on achieving peace was a substantial part of the conference program.

Results achieved:

In line with the contemporary narrative about the causes and consequences of current and past conflicts, this edition of Walter Benjamin Days dealt with “Civil Wars in the Contemporary Era” from September 30th to October 2nd, 2016 at the University of Girona, as well as in Portbou and Banyuls-sur-mer. This international seminar paid special attention to the Spanish Civil War within the frame of the 80th anniversary of its beginning. The opening keynote was delivered by Robert Gerwath, director of the Centre for War Studies of the University College of Dublin, who discussed “The vanquished: Europe and the violent aftermath of the First World War, 1917-23”. His presentation was followed by the conference “Public memories of war in contemporary Europe”, by Jordi Guixé, director of the EUROM and professor at the University of Barcelona. In the afternoon, journalist Plàcid García-Planas Marcet, director of the Memorial Democràtic, analyzed the use of images in contemporary wars throughout the photographs of Guillermo Cervera and David Ramos.

On Saturday, October 1, the seminar moved to Portbou and started out with a conference by professor Rafael Grasa of the University of Barcelona about the new shapes of direct violence, giving way to a panel discussion on civil wars and forced displacement. The discussion included contributions by historian Sandra Souto (CSIC), Blanca Garcés-Mascareñas (University Pompeu Fabra), and photojournalist Ricard Garcia Vilanova. Furthermore, participants were invited to take part in the homage to Walter Benjamin, at the cemetery of Portbou. The afternoon session began with the conference “Intimate Strangers: The Civil Wars and the national question in Europe in the 20th century”, by Xosé Manoel Nuñez Seixas, professor at the Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität (Munich).

The final session took place on Sunday morning, with a walking trail between Banyuls and Portbou during which the artist Anna Dot presented “S’amagaven darrere els arbres” (They were hiding behind the trees). The performance is part of the series “The Journey of Arts”, supported by the Contemporary Art Center Nau Còclea.

Dissemination / Communication:

Museu Memorial de l’Exili:

http://www.museuexili.cat/index.php?option=com_eventlist&view=details&id=260%3Acolloqui-internacional-walter-benjamin-2016&lang=ca

Memorial Democràtic:

http://memorialdemocratic.gencat.cat/ca/detalls/Activitats_Agenda/Colloqui-Internacional-Walter-Benjamin

Sociedad Académica de Filosofía: <http://safil.es/coloque-internacional-walter-benjamin-universitat-girona>

Centro de Ciencias Humanas y Sociales: <http://cchs.csic.es/es/event/colloqui-internacional-walter-benjamin-2016-coloquio-Internacional-colloque-international>

Universitat de Girona: <http://mrh-udg.com/colloqui-internacional-walter-benjamin-2016/>

Unio General de Treballadors de Catalunya:

<http://www.ugtcatalunya.cat/historia/col%C2%B7loqui-internacional-walter-benjamin-30-set-1-i-2-octubre/>

Universitat Central de Catalunya: <http://mon.uvic.cat/ceig/colloqui-walter-benjamin-2016-les-guerres-civils-contemporanies/>

Diario de Girona: <http://www.diaridegirona.cat/cultura/2016/07/25/guerres-civils-centraran-colloqui-internacional/795732.html>

Surt de Casa: <http://surtdecasa.cat/emporda/agenda/colloqui-internacional-walter-benjamin/60266>

Event #5. Ljubljana 2016 « European Memory in the Making – Refugees and Global Expulsions » + exhibition « I am a refugee »

Date: start – 26 October 2016, end – 27 October 2016

Type of activity: International Workshop « European Memory in the Making – Refugees and Global Expulsions » + exhibition « I am a refugee » / « La mémoire européenne en construction: réfugiés et les expulsions mondiales » + exposition « Je suis réfugié »

Venue of the activity: Ljubljana, Slovenia

Number of participants: 47

Nationalities represented: 5

Organized by: University of Ljubljana, Slovenia, Ethnographic Museum in Ljubljana, European Observatory on Memories (EUROM) University of Perpignan Via Domitia

Contact: Ksenija Vidmar Horvat, Ksenija.VidmarHorvat@ff.uni-lj.si

Content / Description:

The future of the European society after the current refugee crisis was the key topic of this seminar, organized in the framework the MEFRO project.

The aim of the seminar was to address the future of the European society after the current refugee crisis. Being part of two related international networks, European Observatory on Memories and MEFRO, the event in Ljubljana brings to the fore the specific focus on the European borders with the aim to ask:

- How does the current refugee crisis at the EU borders, and the evolving EU border regimes, relate to the post-1989 European project
- How does memory of past refugee/migration to Europe inform public debates and actions of solidarity
- In what way can critical memory/border scholarship contribute to EU ethical code of hospitality and democratic political action in the 21 st century

Significant part of this event was the practical experience of the field workshop at the Slovenian-Italian border area (Russian Chapel, Museum of the WWI, Kobarid, Partisan Hospital Franja and the Reconciliation Memorial in Ljubljana) guided by experts on each site.

Results achieved:

The seminar started on October 26 in the morning with the presentation of the thematic issue of the journal “Two Homelands” dedicated to analyze refugees’ representation in the Slovenian media. The session was conducted by the author of the publication, professor Ksenija Vidmar Horvat (University of Ljubljana), who also introduced the seminar together with Jordi Guixé, director of EUROM, Nicolas Marty (UPVD) and Pedrag Novacovic, vice

rector of the Faculty of Arts of the University of Ljubljana. The participants of the Ljubljana event – partners of the MEFRO project, interested individuals and numerous students of the University of Ljubljana worked to identify the most critical areas of social organization of European society that are being challenged by the current crisis, and will be pressed to change in the most immediate future, if the European project is to be continued. The contributions to this reflection included the fields of pedagogy, sociology, media and public communication, and labor studies. In the afternoon session, Tanja Rozenbergar director of the Research Centre of the Slovenian Academy of Sciences and Arts, and Zoran Stancic, head of the European Commission Representation in Ljubljana, opened the exhibition “I am a Refugee”, a project by Widad Tamimi and Vesna Bukovec in the Ethnographic Museum in Ljubljana. The project *A Kurdish tale between Syria, Iraq, Turkey and Greece* was also released during the exhibition, presenting illustrations by Kawa Kawa and texts by Widad Tamimi.

The opening of the exhibition was followed by a workshop with the artists and a panel discussion about the role of the Slovene Ethnographic Museum in the refugee crisis and the work of artists with refugees. The closing was addressed by Urša Valič, who presented the project in progress “Vanishing Heritage and Migration”.

The second day was dedicated to the field workshop at the Slovenian-Italian border region, including visits to the Russian Chapel, the Museum of World War II in Kobarid, the Franja Partisan Hospital and the Reconciliation Memorial in Ljubljana. The seminar was concluded with a working meeting of MEFRO partners in the morning of October 29.

Dissemination / Communication:

Printed posters of the exhibition with stories (available in the pdf)

Ethnographic Museum Ljubljana: <https://www.etno-muzej.si/fr/node/40289>

Events Ljubljana: <https://allevents.in/ljubljana/i-am-a-refugee-exhibition/1694934737500975>

RTV SLO: <http://prireditve.rtv slo.si/prireditve/mednarodni-simpozij-evropski-spomin-v-nastajanju/109974/>

SCCA Ljubljana: http://www.scca-ljubljana.si/news_16_63.htm

Vesna Bukovec: <http://www.vesna-bukovec.net/archives/date/2016/10>

Press Release: http://europeanmemories.net/wp-content/uploads/2016/10/PRESS-Razstava-Begunec_ka-sem-26.-okt.2016.pdf

EUROM: <http://europeanmemories.net/activities/european-memory-in-the-making-refugees-and-global-expulsions/>

Storify: <https://storify.com/euromemories/i-m-a-refugee>

Event #6. Grosseto 2017 « Exiles and Migrations between the 20th and the 21st centuries »

Date: start – 17 February 2017, end – 18 February 2017

Type of activity: International Seminar « Exiles and Migrations between the 20th and the 21st centuries » / « Exiles et migrations entre le XXe et le XXI siècle »

Venue of the activity: Grosseto, Italy

Number of participants: 49

Nationalities represented: 6

Organised by: Istituto Storico Grossetano della resistenza e dell'Età Contemporanea ISGREC, in collaboration with European Observatory on Memories (EUROM) and University of Perpignan "Via Domitia"

Contact: Luciana Rocchi, lucianarocchi@yahoo.it

Content / Description:

The heritage of the collective memories is both common and different for the people of Europe and difficult to cope with. More than 70 years after the end of the Second World War, we still need to compare all the different approaches in Europe, and the ways of processing the grief after the violent wars have modified the whole system of relations among the European people. The age we are living in is bringing a new and much more impressive flow of migrations. Certainly, we can refer to *exiles and migrations* that extend from the 20th to the 21st Century, despite the fact that the causes and phenomenology are very different. The long-term perspective is indeed necessary if we want to provide comprehensive answers to the most crucial questions. This is related to the historical interpretation, but also to education, since the great flows of migrations may result differently: with either hospitality or walls. Therefore, we need to trace our roots and retrieve our memories of the events that led to the Europe of democratic constitutions, to the high hopes in a transnational unity, to the rejection of the war "as an instrument of aggression against the freedom of other people and as means for the settlement of international disputes" – as the Italian constitutional fathers stated in 1948, in the article 11. Economical crises, instability in the Middle-East region, poverty in a decolonized but insufficiently developed Africa, are among the causes of the increasing tendency *to close the doors*. However, those who are closing the door to the *other* nowadays forget that once they could have been, or have been, the other. Some recent events – the Brexit in the United Kingdom and the affirmation of new ideas about building walls and creating borders in the USA – encourage our cultural and interdisciplinary work. History is the discipline of comparative interpretation.

The International law and other social sciences, as well as pedagogy, help us in searching for new principles in order to understand the current transformations and, finally,

to bring back the trust in a cultural approach aiming to recover the forgotten reasons of the European integration and of nations without nationalism.

Results achieved:

The program in Grosseto highlighted participatory projects that have contributed to the dissemination of the diffused memories of exiles and migrations. This event gave us an insight into a number of studies, cultural and pedagogical work on this subject as well as current experiences. A singularity of this territory is the presence of traces of a diffused memory. The participants had an opportunity to hear interesting lectures held by professionals in the field and experiences from different countries. Regarding the exiles and refugees in the 20th century we were introduced with the case of borders crossed by Italian anti-fascists, memories of migrants moving from Italian-Slovenian border in 1945 as well as with the case of Sarajevo and the return process of refugees in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Participants also visited the exhibition “A Journey along the Eastern Border – a tale of a total exile: the life of Siro Rosi”. The seminar further dealt with nations and borders towards the 21st century as well as places, cultures and symbols in the age of new borders. Furthermore, the participants visited the venue of a future memorial “Cantieri della memoria” as well as the recently posed “stolpersteine” in the center of Grosseto and the bas-relief in memory of politically deported.

The last session of the seminar addressed the questions of multiple European memories, the places of memory and the educational methodologies for dealing with memories. This seminar was not about a large museum or an important memorial but about participatory projects that have contributed to the dissemination of traces of memory and generated other ongoing projects.

Dissemination / Communication:

Videos (ask Luigi Zannetti zarretti@gmail.com)

ISGREC: <https://www.isgrec.it/?p=2322>

Libero: <http://247.libero.it/rfocus/30860146/1/esili-e-migrazioni-tra-xx-e-xxi-secolo-se-ne-parla-in-un-convegno-internazionale-al-polo-universitario/>

Grosseto Notizie: <http://www.grossetonotizie.com/convegno-isgrec-polo-universitario-grossetano-su-esili-e-migrazioni/>

Faculty of Arts, Leeds:

https://www.leeds.ac.uk/arts/news/article/4788/dr_enrico_acciai_is_to_speak_at_the_exiles_and_migrations_between_the_20th_and_21st_century_conference_in_grosseto

University of Leeds: <http://garibaldinism.leeds.ac.uk/events/exiles-and-migrations-between-the-20th-and-21st-century/>

Events Grosseto: <https://allevents.in/grosseto/exiles-and-migrations-between-the-20th-and-the-21st-centuries/939878199446322>

Stella Flatten: <http://www.stellaflatten.com/2017/02/09/eurom-meeting-in-grosseto-italy/>

EUROM: <http://europeanmemories.net/events/exiles-migrations-20th-21st-century/>

Event #7. Tallinn « Transcultural Memorial Forms – Contemporary Remembrance of War, Displacement and Political Rupture »

Date: start – 17 March 2017 , end – 19 March 2017

Type of activity: Symposium: « Transcultural Memorial Forms – Contemporary Remembrance of War, Displacement and Political Rupture »

Venue of the activity: Tallin, Estonia

Number of participants: 65

Nationalities represented: 13

Organised by: University of Tallin, supported by European Observatory on Memories (EUROM) and the University of Perpignan Via Domitia

Contact: Eneken Laanes, eneken.laanes@tlu.ee

Content / Description:

In collaboration with the research circle Narrative and Memory: Ethics, Aesthetics, Politics, the University of Tallin organized this symposium to explore the role of trans-cultural memorial forms in the articulation of memories and contemporary experiences of war, displacement and political conflict. This initiative was supported by the MEFRO project.

From Andreas Huyssen's idea of the Holocaust memory as the trope for other traumatic histories and Michael Rothberg's work on multidirectional memory to Ann Rigney's idea of the scarcity of memorial forms the scholars of memory have in the past decade drawn our attention to the fact that past experiences in order to be voiced need the support of other memories. Furthermore, Alison Landsberg's work on prosthetic memory has highlighted how memories travel across vast geographical and historical distances with the help of the technologies of mass culture and are adopted by people and communities who do not have any experiential link with them. This symposium aimed at addressing the ways in which the narrative strategies and memorial forms developed primarily in the context of remembering the Holocaust and postwar migration have contributed to the representation of other histories of war and political conflict in the Nordic region and across Europe, but also how they have currently been used to make sense of contemporary experiences of war and displacement.

Results achieved:

This event marked the inauguration of a new research network on Memory Studies, bringing together colleagues predominantly from the Nordic and Baltic regions where the discipline is thriving. This network showcases the different borderlines and geographical areas of collaboration that are available to this part of Northern Europe. International speakers reflected on the ethical and political questions related to the use and abuse of artistic,

political, and intermediate storytelling practices that function as trans-cultural memorial forms and may facilitate but also hamper the articulation of regional differences and historical specificity of different conflicts. They tried to answer the question: what gains and dangers are involved in adopting the narrative memories of others? Our hypothesis is that in contrast to the competing political discourses on twentieth-century totalitarianisms, the arts have developed more productive comparative approaches that negotiate national and regional differences and address the ethical complexity of narrating traumatic experiences of war, conflict, displacement, and political rupture. Important to the ethical potential of the artistic narrative practices is also the way in which they link memory to imagination in such a way that allows us to envision a future-oriented ethics of memory. Varied program included keynotes by Michael Rothberg, Samuel Goetz Chair of Jewish Studies, UCLA and Ann Rigney, University of Utrecht, and a screening of *Common Ground* and a talk with filmmaker, Kristina Norman. Papers explored a diverse range of cultural and memorial production, from northern comedy to Althusser as well as providing a welcome opportunity to discuss the issues at stake in contemporary memory studies.

Dissemination / Communication:

Nordic University: <http://nordic.university/study-circles/4-narrative-memory/cfp-transcultural-memorial-forms-contemporary-remembrance-war-displacement-political-rupture/>

Call for Papers: <https://call-for-papers.sas.upenn.edu/cfp/2016/10/07/transcultural-memorial-forms-contemporary-remembrance-of-war-displacement-and>

EUROM: <http://europeanmemories.net/events/transcultural-memorial-forms-contemporary-remembrance-war-displacement-political-rupture/>

Narrative and Memory: <https://narrativeandmemory.com/archive/>

<https://narrativeandmemory.com/programme/>

Living Languages: <https://modernlanguagesresearch.blogs.sas.ac.uk/2017/04/03/exploring-transcultural-memory-studies-in-tallin-estonia/>

Event #8. Rivesaltes 2017 « Memories, transmission, education »

Date: start – 18 May 2017, end – 19 May 2017

Type of activity: Study Days « Memories, transmission, education » /Journées d'étude:
« Mémoires, transmission, pédagogie »

Venue of the activity: Rivesaltes / Perpignan, France

Number of participants: 69

Nationalities represented: 6

Organized by: Association Trajectoires, Memorial du Camp de Rivesaltes, Lycée Maillol Perpignan, European Observatory on Memories (EUROM), University of Perpignan Via Domitia

Contact: Sonia Serradeil, soniaserradeil@gmail.com

Content / Description:

EN

The question of Memory as a transversal, multidisciplinary and intercultural field today is an inevitable topic. Europe nowadays is marked by the conflicts of the recent past: the global or peripheral conflicts of the XXth century, and those related to decolonization. Relations between the states and regions of Europe are marked by great social, cultural, historical, political and economic complexity. The study of memory in relation to the past is therefore a concern to both academics and citizens. Among other objectives, MEFRO is working on the transfer and sharing of knowledge around the theme of memory in order to promote its appropriation by the public on the international level. In this context, the transmission of memories to youth appears to be a fundamental issue, since when it comes to this "uninitiated" audience pedagogy must intervene to answer the questions: how to transmit? What should be the role of schools and educational institutions? How do public memory policies relate to these transmission objectives? What is the role of places of memory? These questions should be asked and discussed in a comparative way.

The responses to these questions are strongly marked by political and social influences. In France, after introducing the notion of the role of memory which marked the pedagogical sphere, the objectives became more precise. Thus, the educational institutions intend to participate in the politics of memory, which emphasizes certain historical facts in order to build a collective memory. This memory relies on the knowledge of the complexity of multiple memories, with the aim to distinguish and be able to examine them while having a feeling of belonging together. These objectives depend on history and civic education programs.

Places of memory are essential for transmission of history and memories. They are also faced with major changes in its mission and the public that frequents them. They must necessarily reflect on choosing the right methods and tools for transmission of history and memories of the sites, as well as wonder about the construction and elaboration of a proposal for an appropriate historical and / or memorial discourse.

Teachers and the educational services of memorials are currently confronted with a new challenge: finding ways to confront youth with memory - with history and memories of 20th century while having a perspective of European citizenship. The vision of one or more national memories is considered to be too limited and research has become internationalized. What are common practices in other countries of the European Union? What are the similarities or differences that can be put forward? In these questions we find one of the objectives of the MEFRO Project and the "Europe for Citizens" Program.

Finally, the confrontation with the memories does not happen without taking into account the emotions that accompany it. There was a time when young people could relate to the memories of the 20th century by meeting witnesses, men and women, who could testify about their experiences, transmit feelings and emotions. We are currently living the end of this period. Keeping this dimension in the process of transmission is crucial, and art is one of the strongest means to transcend the emotional potential of memories and allow young people to access them.

FR

La question de la Mémoire en tant que domaine transversal, pluridisciplinaire et interculturel est aujourd'hui un sujet de premier ordre. L'Europe actuelle est étroitement liée aux conflits du passé récent : qu'il s'agisse des conflits mondiaux ou périphériques du XXe siècle ou ceux liés à la décolonisation. Les relations entre les États et régions de l'Europe sont marquées par une grande complexité sociale, culturelle, historique, politique et économique. L'étude de la Mémoire, du rapport au passé, est donc un enjeu à la fois académique et citoyen. MEFRO cherche à travailler sur le transfert et le partage des connaissances autour du thème de la mémoire afin de favoriser leur appropriation par le public à l'échelle internationale. Dans ce cadre-là, la question de la transmission vers les jeunes publics apparaît comme un point fondamental. Car dès qu'il s'agit de la transmission vers les jeunes, un public de « non initié », la pédagogie doit entrer en jeu : comment transmettre ? Quel doit être le rôle de l'école et des institutions scolaires ? Comment les politiques publiques de mémoire s'articulent-elles avec ces objectifs de transmission ? Quel est le rôle des lieux de mémoire ? Ces questions méritent d'être posées et discutées de manière comparative.

Ces questions sont fortement exposées à des réponses marquées par des enjeux politiques et sociétaux. En France, après une injonction au devoir de mémoire qui a marqué la sphère

pédagogique, les objectifs sont désormais plus précis. Ainsi, l'Institution scolaire entend participer à la politique de mémoire, qui met l'accent sur certains faits historiques dans le but de construire une mémoire collective. Cette mémoire s'appuie sur la connaissance de la complexité des différentes mémoires, de les distinguer, de pouvoir aller de l'une à l'autre pour aboutir à un sentiment d'appartenance commune. Ces objectifs s'appuient sur les programmes d'histoire et d'éducation civique.

Les lieux de mémoire sont des lieux essentiels pour la transmission de l'histoire et des mémoires. Eux aussi sont confrontés à des mutations importantes de publics et de missions. Ils doivent nécessairement réfléchir aux modes, aux outils de transmission de l'histoire et des mémoires du lieu, ainsi que s'interroger sur la construction et la proposition d'un discours historique et/ou mémoriel. Les enseignants, les services pédagogiques des mémoriaux, sont désormais confrontés à un nouvel enjeu : celui de celui de trouver des voies adéquates pour confronter les jeunes à la mémoire, aux mémoires de l'histoire du XXe siècle dans une perspective d'éducation à la citoyenneté européenne. La vision d'une ou des mémoires nationales jugée trop limitée, les recherches se sont internationalisées. Quelles sont les usages et les pratiques dans les autres pays de l'Union Européenne ? Quelles sont les convergences ou les divergences qu'il est possible de mettre en avant ? Nous retrouvons un des objectifs de MEFRO, dans le cadre du Programme « Europe for Citizens ».

Enfin, la confrontation aux mémoires ne se fait pas sans une prise en compte des émotions qui l'accompagnent. Il fut un temps, où les jeunes pouvaient « toucher » les mémoires du XXème siècle en rencontrant des témoins, des hommes et des femmes en chair et en os qui pouvaient témoigner de leur vécu, transmettre sentiments et émotions. Nous vivons actuellement la fin de cette période. Comment faire pour garder cette dimension dans la transmission ? L'art nous semble un des moyens le plus fort pour transcender le potentiel émotionnel des mémoires et permettre aux jeunes d'y accéder.

Results achieved:

The two-day program in Rivesaltes and the collaboration with the Association Trajectoires in the framework of the MEFRO project was an occasion to share research and questions that can contribute to the development of these themes. This event was also promoted and integrated in the schedule of the "Joli Mois de l'Europe" organized by the European Office in the Occitanie Region in France. On the first day, speakers discussed different places of memories throughout their approach to education. Thierry Duclerc, professor of history and regional pedagogical inspector in the academies of Poitiers, Toulouse and Montpellier presented the question of the pedagogy of places of memory with regard to the French school context which is strongly impacted by the memory issues. We had the opportunity to hear experiences and educational strategies in several memorials: Memorial of the Camp of Rivesaltes, presented by the director Agnes Sajaloli; Maison d'Izieu by its director Dominique Vidaud and the Bunker Valentin from Germany, presented by Christel Trouvé. During the

second day, debates focused on concrete educational experiences such as the example by Fatima Besnaci Lancou and her experimental initiatives in dealing with harkis memory, as well as projects highlighting the work of two artists, Roman Kroke and Nicole Bergé, who have been collaborating with the Association Trajectoires on different occasions, and who have made a strong and convincing demonstration that the methodology involving art is undoubtedly the right answer. Roman Kroke presented the pedagogical concept of his interdisciplinary workshops carried out on numerous memorial sites in Europe, distinguished several times in France and Germany for their innovative approach promoting education to a living memory and a global citizenship. He also presented techniques to encourage participants in workshops (students, students, university professors, etc.) to draw on their own cultural references, questions, reflections and emotions in order to materialize them through an artistic creation. An exhibition by Nicole Bergé "Knowing something as having seen it" was inaugurated in the Lycée Maillol in Perpignan. The objects presented are very original traces to make discover and to make think on the memory of the camps. The presence of this exhibition on the spot was complemented by her powerful presentation. To conclude, participants of the project MEFRO met at the Mémorial du Camp de Rivesaltes and Institute Maillol in Perpignan to discuss how to improve the dissemination of memories and history among young audiences. The two-day seminar focused on the challenges faced by educational programs carried out by European memorials, highlighting pedagogical experiences and the role of sites of remembrance in the transmission of collective memories.

Dissemination / Communication:

Videos: <http://projetmefro.wixsite.com/mefro/multimedia>

Article in the "Travailleur Catalan » (also in pdf)

<http://www.letc.fr/site/article/actualites/3332>

Jolie mois de l'Europe : <http://www.europe-en-occitanie.eu/web/Europe/4970-detail-evenement.php?event=247727#.WVysjITyjt>

EUROM : <http://europeanmemories.net/activities/remembrance-transmission-education/>

Lycée Maillol: <https://www.lyc-maillol-perpignan.ac-montpellier.fr/le-lycee-maillol-partenaire-des-journees-d-etudes-europeennes-universitaires-sur-les-questions>

UPVD CRESEM: <http://cresem.univ-perp.fr/>

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