

Answers Evaluation¹

1. My general opinion on the study trip and/or workshop

a) I would like to thank the organizers: the mixing of people with different geographical and professional backgrounds was excellent. The organizers also managed to create a relaxed atmosphere that actually encourages work and exchange during the pauses: meals could last 2 hours of productive exchanges. I was struck by the fluidity of the organization: everything went fine and was well explained before. Excellent translators! It made everything so much easier. Please, work with them again!

b) I believe I have never learnt more about this region than in this week. The combination of traveling, presentations, working groups and being together for five days facilitated so much dialogue, so much exchange, that it will still take weeks to assess and digest what I have experienced and learnt here. - I'm still fulfilled with the empathy and openness that existed in this group. It has created hope that with small steps and endurance we are able to perform as human beings. Although, in certain moments, I felt like intruding into a family quarrel, I realized that it has a specific value that people from outside the “family” take part – rather for creating new spaces and other frames than delivering models or approaches that could serve as references (nobody ever asked me about my experience in German-Polish reconciliation work). During the last evening, the wish to have a talk without mentioning the war dominated my exhaustion. How must it be for all our participants that witnessed war?

c) For me, it was very important to have the study trip before the workshop because it kind of prepared me for the workshop. What matters to me in such meetings, what always has a massive impact on me, is actual meetings with the participants of course but also with the local population. I've been in the region for the third time and each time what strikes me is the genuine generosity of the population. I'm not sure I'm answering the question in the expected way but this humane dimension summarizes actually my actual opinion about this meeting. We can always improve details for sure but what matters it that such meetings take place.

d) Great organization, important the mix between workshop and field exploration. Very important the presence of people from Prijedor but lack of counterpart also in Vukovar. Something which is to improve.

e) The combination of workshop and study trip was very useful. The whole meeting was professionally prepared and highly valuable. I think this kind of cooperative work by DFJW, YIHR, CAM and Documenta is absolutely useful and should be continued. If I or the Berlin Wall Foundation can help by doing this I would be pleased.

¹ *Evaluations a) – l) have been written by persons from Western Europe (including one intern), m)-hh) from persons from the Western Balkans (including one of the interpreters). Not all persons participated at the study trip.*

f) Both were an extreme high quality and one couldn't have gone without the other. The mix of meetings and visits was very good and provided a great balance. I am exhausted, but in a good way, and I feel very enriched, professionally and personally. So : mix of meetings and visits, mix of facts and emotions, mix of plenary moments and small working groups. All very good.

g) Thank you very much that I have had the opportunity to participate in the workshop. It was a very interesting and enriching time for me. I have had the chance to get to know very interesting people and new facts about the history of the Balkan.

h) It was a great experience and I am thankful for all the impressions and insights in a highly complex region. I have learned a lot, the week enriched me a lot, on a human and on a professional level. I became aware how important it is that persons, who are outside of the conflicts, get interested into them and that a common space for discussion is developed. Sometimes I had the irritating impression to be a „medium“, which serves as a mirror for the ensnared local situation.

i) All these visits, in this compact form, seemed much too much for me, but it would have been a shame not to have seen these sites! There was not enough time to exchange and reflect about the visits. - I learned a lot. And what is great: at the beginning I knew nobody, and very fastly I felt very close to other participants.

j) The idea to propose a study trip before the workshop was definitely a very good idea, you get immediately into the topic and many impressions and food for thought which then were deepened during the workshop. - Very good balance and mix between field visits, general inputs and working in smaller groups. Sometimes a bit more time for evaluation would of course have been good, but on the other hand I like the intensity of the program and we had also several - formal and non-formal – opportunities to talk and reflect about what we had seen. - Important to make, after last year in Sarajevo, this second workshop in Prijedor, because this is a region which is often forgotten also within Bosnia and Herzegovina, and nearly unknown within wider Europe, and where the situation of dealing with the past appears particularly difficult and where in the same time a lot of very committed persons and initiatives exist. - Very good preparation, through different documents which were sent, especially the introductory information on the sites to be visited, and the document presenting the different participants. - Good idea also to have Cazim as documentary filmer with us, I am eager to watch the result, because it will also give us the possibility to have another look on our work.

k) The study trip was very well prepared. Everything went very well. I can just regret a bit long time spent in the bus due to long distances during the travel.

l) I think that young people of my age should have a chance to participate in this kind of workshop. In my opinion, it was very rich : the historical part of Edin Ramulic with the facts and numbers make us understand and it explains a global context ; the part of Nicolas Moll about the challenges around memorials and why they are important ; how it's not just a « monument », whats its purpose and how it can be used in a political context (I discovered numerous memorials I have never heard speaking about) ; the testimony of survivors makes us feeling closer to the history and understand it better. In the second working group, we talked about the pedagogy and how draw the attention of young people to all those questions : I have an impression that during this workshop all elements were present and that is exactly the kind of workshop that should be

organized for high schools or students. I just regret the language barrier and the fact that I hadn't understand everything.

m) – well designed program, well balanced academic and practical approach, and this should continue in this way

-good selection of diverse participants, activists, researchers and museum workers

- study visit turned out to be an excellent idea as visiting different memorial centers raised many issues and space for considerations, discussions, (especially taking into consideration the fact that for some participants this was the first time visit to BiH and Croatia). It was much easier and more appropriate to discuss about specific examples than about abstract concepts, which is usually case when conferences/seminars/workshops of this kind are organized

- It was good idea to record the entire workshop and to make a documentary

n) This was one of the best workshops I participated. All groups worked very well their part of job, and provided us with good proposals for the future activities in terms of establishment of memorials in BiH.

o) I am very grateful for chance to participate in the workshop and study visits which were very educational and inspiring. I got many ideas that I will try to implement in my future work.

p) Positive, level of the workshop was improved in comparison to Sarajevo one, in terms of study visits, and vivid discussions and opposite opinions.

q) Workshops resulted in number of good ideas and new and different views about marking the memory sites. We heard many good ideas and different views about same events.

r) Although my expectations were let down to some extent, the workshop was successful. We could have done more in terms of media promotion, we are totally invisible. We failed to bring local authorities from Prijedor.

s) Excellent selection of the workshop location, important as a symbol. Unfortunately not well covered by media. Well organized week: first visits, WW2 examples, and then workshops and examples from recent history. All participants could see or learn something new during the visit.

t) We did not get a chance to exchange experiences from the study tours. Short evaluations were mere commendation of the activity (which I also agree with), but we were not given an opportunity to analyze, deconstruct and ask questions “how the message was understood by different participants?” As far as presentations and workshops are concerned I have no major comments.

u) This was an excellent workshop addressing topics that are not particularly attractive for politics and daily events, but extremely important for articulation of learning experience and facing with the past in order to build bridges for the future on solid and stable foundations.

v) My general opinion, or better to say hope, is that this kind of gatherings and communications will continue and next time take place in countries such as Germany and France, in order to widen my knowledge on the processes.

w) A fantastic experience of sharing time, ideas and space with so many young people from all over Europe. Good to learn new things from them as well from older, more experienced

participants of the workshop. It has felt inspiring. It was interesting to see different approaches to memorialisation in the same context (Vukovar). It was helpful to see how Germans and the French have dealt with memorials with a passage of time. Benefits of the French-German co-operation in the process of memorialisation were particularly applicable in the Prijedor case.

x) Really good combination , very interactive and dynamic with many field visits, work groups panel discussions, informal gatherings, and lots of experience sharing.

y) Study visits and workshop were both very educational and interesting. In addition to well used time and program, getting to meet people and exchange of experience was excellent.

z) Study trip and workshop were well planned, and balance between the two segments of the program was well balanced. Shortcomings in the organization of this workshop were related to lack of time for planning of cooperation in specific initiatives and joint projects. Regardless to this shortcoming, the study trip and the workshop completely met my expectations I terms of meeting other participants who share the same interests, deepening of existing friendships and meeting new people.

aa) Great, this needs to be continued, further and further.

bb) Study visits and workshop were very useful, good chance and platform to exchange experience and learning. It is necessary to move more towards specific products and solutions.

cc) Congratulations for excellent organization, and thank you for the opportunity to participate.

dd) I have learned and realized a lot of things, and lived a great experience. The memorial places were very well chosen. This combination makes a good concept.

ee) It was extremely informative. It opened and entirely new take on events in BiH for me and raised a number of questions, which, if answered and acted upon, could over time lead to a proper approach to the issue of memorialization in BiH.

ff) Generally, it was very useful. I'm very glad that I was invited to participate and to meet with other participants and to find more about their profession, background and carrier. I will be glad if I will have a chance to cooperate with most of them Also, idea of the workshop, place, topics and presentations was organized very professionally.

gg) I think both study trip and the workshop were a great success and I am really happy to have been a part of it. It wasn't just interesting to see the places we visited and to hear the discussions and presentations, but for me it was also very useful to meet the people who I would like to cooperate with in the future and develop new projects.

hh) Fantastic. I will never again look at the monuments and memorials like I used to. I also hope that never again I would be easily satisfied with a pile of concrete.

2. What was for me a particular impressing / interesting / important moment during this week? Why?

a) I was struck by how complicated everything regarding memory still is - even in Poland the visits of sites were easier. It is revealing of how these issues are symbolic battlegrounds!! On an

inter-personal level, I was particularly impressed by how communicative and interesting the participants were : I stayed up until 2 AM discussing past experiences and peace building processes.

b) To watch people talking after the visits of Omarska, Trnopolje, Keraterm. The solidarity within the group has never been that intensive than during this evening of October, 20th 2011, Hotel Monument – a special moment.

c) The visit at the white house in Omarska.

d) The visits to the camps in Prijedor and live stories. To me it has been extremely important to meet, unfortunately for the first time, this people.

e) The close exchange and the open discussions with the representatives of the victims groups and initiatives.

f) Sudbin told me in a workshop that I was underestimating the danger of my home situation. It shocked me, made me question the situation and myself. I wonder now if I am the frog in the pot of water that is gonna boil (I don't know if you know this expression).

g) Very important was the field trip to the former camps, especially because of the very touching eye witness talks. But it was also very important that the atmosphere of the group was very good. It was so interesting that we were talking about these topics even in our spare time.

h) - During the „Dancing Chairs“, when the local stakeholders from Prijedor discussed with each other.

- The visit of the former camps in Prijedor.

- All the discussions in the breaks, where the human perspective on the events became clearer and the abstract things became concrete.

- A SMS from colleagues from the Polish Academy for Sciences in Berlin, who wrote me „Have fun“ when I was in Vukovar. Obviously they don't have a clue about Vukovar and what happened there. This gives a deep insight in the European perception (or non-perception) of the events.

i) The visit of Omarska and to listen on the field to the narrations of the survivors has been totally moving for me. This form of testimony is a communicative action, because the fact that it was like this made us others also to witnesses.

j) One important moment: the moment after Edins presentation on the situation of Prijedor, when Zdravka expressed her disagreement with Edins presentation, this was a very tense moment, illustrating the difficulty for Bosniaks and Serbs from Prijedor to find a common narrative, but nevertheless it didn't hinder both after this to speak with each other and to continue to be in good and respectful contact. I am definitely impressed by the victim associations in Prijedor whose representatives have gone through terrible personal suffering, by their courage, by their commitment for the recognition of what has happened, and in the same time their will to work with persons from the other side, despite what they have gone through and are still going through, and who state very openly that the victims from the other side also have the right to have their monuments.

k) The testimonies of the participants from Prijedor.

l) The testimony of two surviving persons from the concentration camps in Prijedor. It's the first time for me to hear someone's personal experience. - In an informal conversation with Mirela about her experience during the war, her arrival to France and her later return in Bosnia, the way she retied her roots.

m) The most impressive moment for me was visit to former concentration camps around Prijedor and life stories of survivors, former detainees. Their readiness for a dialogue is impressive as well as enthusiasm to share their experience and strive to mark memory sites and construct a memorial in future, regardless to various obstacles and problems.

n) During visit to Omarska camp, the visitors' faces reflected sincere compassion with the camp victims. Also, the fact that mayor of Prijedor did not come indicates that local community still is not ready to face the past.

o) Visit to former concentration camp in Jasenovac, divided in two parts where I was introduced with the two totally different approaches.

p) I was impressed by presentation made by Nicolas, especially the included image of the monument in Strasbourg. That monument raises above everything "negative" what we heard, and when I say negative I do not mean something bad, but the things that put me down as a human, and made me sad (such as memories of survivors from the camps).

q) Vivid memories of Muhidin Omerović about Srebrenica events, I never had a chance to talk to someone who survived such experience.

r) Work in groups. Discussion on future of this workshop and continuation of activities.

s) Meet and listen to the controlling interest shareholder of Keraterm, about his proposals, and hearing how he uses ex camp for his own business purposes.

Watch the movie after the visit to Donja Gradina, listen to testimonies of a man, his memory of Jasenovac, story about killing of the children in Jasenovac. This very vivid story left an impression in my head.

Discussion between Edin and Zdravka, after Edin's presentation.

Topic and discussions of this workshop can be directly applied in Prijedor and BiH.

When I mentioned to my friends and family about topics of the seminar, reactions were diverse, ranging from "conflicting" to "supportive" ones.

Kemal's testimony in Omarska.

t) Personal impressions, experiences, knowledge (both local and expert, scientific) and sharing of all of it amongst participants.

I think that in case of individual visits to the same memorial locations the impressions of each single of us as individuals would not be the same. Very exchange of spontaneous impressions and subsequent brain storming made us see the memorials in comprehensive multidimensional image, which should constitute good base and inspiration for future concepts development.

u) The entire workshop was extremely informative as it contextualized places, events and people that I learned about from history lessons in ex-Yu, from media, and completing the historic puzzle, but also about sufferings that stroke BiH during the last war.

- v) Work in groups and visit to Mrakovica.
- w) I would not select a single moment. I would say there was a number of important moments.
- x) Lectures and presentations were practical and informative.
Visits to concentration camps and testimonies of survivors.
- y) Testimonies of camp detainees were very interesting, and especially story told by Đile in informal gathering.
- z) The most interesting moment for me was to see warm private relations between individuals from Prijedor associations, sometimes opposing narratives presented by conflicting sides of BiH war. There we could see that reconciliation is definitely possible through dialogue of different parties even along with official presentations of conflicting past, such as the one openly presented in the Mrakovica Memorial museum.
- aa) Particularly impressive was visit to Vukovar and Omarska, and obvious difference between memorials in BiH and Croatia.
- bb) Visit to camps Omarska, Trnopolje and Keraterm, as I did not have a chance to visit these places before. Also it was very important to hear testimonies of survivors.
- cc) Working methodology, selection of participants and unbelievable working energy and hope that people I met will really make a lot. In fact they have already done a lot. How sad with tears I was to sense evil at the crime locations, even more tears I cried out because of humanity, goodness and kindness of our story-tellers and whole team. Simply it is very difficult to single out a moment, but discussions after the dinner on Thursday night was a synthesis of feelings we all experienced that day sharing our life with dear lecturers, Stories that took place later, increasing the circle of listeners was proof of respect we have towards others, and indicator of our willingness to learn from each other, and love each other if you want.
- dd) Crossborder collaboration of the curators from Jasenovac and Gradina.
My personal processes.
- ee) Perhaps contact with representatives of associations from the Prijedor region and seeing what they have to deal with on a daily basis and how they do it with amazing dignity.
- ff) I will add few moments: visit to ex camp prisons near Prijedor and listening stories of survival ex camp inmates; evening gathering and exchanging the experience, including and those during the coffee breaks; presentation of Nikolas and Gunter and learning about examples of different monuments in Germany and other places. In this process it is important to get wider perspective by learning from “others” who have been there where people from Western Balkans are standing right now. This will help in defining the goals about what we want to do in the future and how we plan to get there (concrete steps).
- gg) Particularly impressing was the visit to camps Omarska, Trnopolje and Keraterm. Although I knew what had happened there already, it is always more impressing to hear this from victims themselves. Their testimonies made me realize I would really like to get more involved and help them gain their right to mark the sites of these camps in a way that they find the most suitable. I think that’s the least they deserve.

hh) Visit to Jasenovac and Gradina was for me a kind of Columbus revelation of existence of different approaches to memory sites and all small details (causes and consequences) embraced in such places.

I am impressed with young people working in these memorial sites, their serenity and simplicity under the burden of past and current politics. I admire them, and I simply fell in love with them. Let God help them.

3. What was new for me / what did I learn?

a) This was my first trip to the Balkans in general. So everything was new to me. Getting to talk about architectures, geography, populations and mentalities were a bonus during the breaks.

b) To witness the subtle mechanisms of humiliation in public space on the one hand (eg. not mentioning Bosniak victims at all in Donja Gradina) and the blatant propaganda that serves no purpose but hate building on the other hand (eg. exhibition at the Mrakovica Monument). To experience the difference between Croatian well funded multimedia driven memory sites using various artistic means while trying to perform authenticity and the sites of crimes in RS that are purely authentic (Omarska) and speak only through witnesses sharing their stories with the visitor.

c) Being really confronted with the former concentration camps in the region.

d) How to read the memorials and how to think of them in a multiperspective way.

e) That dealing with different pasts can be a very hot spot
I learnt positively from the openness of the participants from BiH, Croatia etc.

f) Simple : everything. The people I met and the organizations they work for, this part of Europe and its troubled past, the historical sites and the way they treat remembrance.

g) New were the sites of the former camps, of which I had heard so much during the study trip to Dachau.

h) I got a concrete insight in the complex situation of the conflicting memories related to WWII and the wars in the 1990s in the Croat, Serb and Bosnian society. I knew many about this in a theoretical way before, the fact to be there, to see with my own eyes, to be directly confronted with the realities was tremendously important in order to launch a long-lasting process of reflection.

i) I think (!) that I understand a bit better the situation in Bosnia, Croatia and Serbia, where are the „frontlines“.

j) Many things: I discovered new persons and the remarkable work they are doing, I discovered places where I haven't been yet, like Vukovar and the exhibition of Mrakoviva, which gives me a clearer picture of the realities and challenges in the region ; I learned new facts about the situation in Prijedor, during the war, and today, and I learned also new things about Western Europe, for example the actions of the Office for War Veterans and Victims in Belgium.

- k) A bit of humbleness doesn't harm, I was trying as much as possible to learn a little bit.
- l) It was a discovery in every way. I became conscious that these are the questions that interest me in my age, and those older than 20. Often, we tend to think that it is too complicated, in fact it is absolutely reachable. I think there is an opinion that young generations don't show their interest toward those questions while the real problem is that they think that it is not for them, for their age. There is a lot of work to do, make them understand that we can be participants in it before gaining knowledge and experience.
- m) Formal and informal parts of the workshop are equally important.
- n) Once again I understood that one can always learn something new, and this time it was not only something, it was a lot to learn and to hear. Among the other things I understood how working on this problem is far more important than I previously realized.
- o) I understood relevance of the work I am involved in, and its sensitivity, and I also recognized mistakes I used to make in my previous work.
- p) I learnt much about situation in Prijedor, and sufferings of people living there.
- q) The entire workshop was new concept for me.
- r) New data related to sufferings in Jasenovac. New concepts in theory of memorialisation.
- s) As I've already mentioned those visits were new to me : Jasenovac, Donja Gradina and Vukovar. I learned more about places and related sufferings.
 Work on this topic with experts.
 What questions should be raised when contemplating about memory sites , and construction of the memory sites.
 I learned that establishment of memorials , memory sites is complex and very important process.
- t) How to train multi-perspective approach in practice? Several very interesting and useful examples of analysis of memorials and commemoration practices I learned from Günter's and Nicolas's presentations + specific locations of memorials I was not aware of.
- u) City of Prijedor and facts about the last war were completely new for me. Destinies of people from Prijedor, twisting of the facts related to Mrakovica monument.
- v) Many things. Although I work with the war victims, I was not aware of details of sufferings in and around Prijedor, especially in camps. Work in groups opened many new perspectives for me.
- w) I learned a lot of new things. Perhaps the most sobering lesson about approaches to peace building was that working for common good helps everyone.
 My previous thoughts that the process of memorialisation, coupled with the actual building of a memorial should not be an end but a means to bringing together communities through education that may change over time, depending on the audience at the time.
- x) I got to know new people and their work. I deepen existing cooperation with organizations we cooperated earlier.

y) I learned details about suffering during the war in BiH, and about some personal methods of dealing with the past, and about different monuments in different countries.

z) I hadn't have a chance before to visit any of the places we visited during the course of the workshop. For me personally, visits to those places were extraordinary experience and photographs I made I would use in my publication dealing with memorialisation policies in BiH. I also feel it was extremely important to get to know the key problems face by our colleagues who actively participate in creation of memorial centers.

aa) I learnt how role of curators, and their interaction with visitors are important. I also understood how beneficial and good are such workshops. I saw a lot, I learnt a lot, especially good combination of study tours and workshop.

bb) I learned a lot about culture of memorializing both from theoretical and practical aspect. I also learned many things about dealing with past process and culture of memorializing in Germany and France.

cc) All, absolutely everything was new and here I mean exclusively on what I shared with other people during these three days.

dd) The comparison of contexts is very useful but limited as a method leading, at one point, to the simplification.

ee) The entire concept of memorialization and the scientific approach to it.

ff) I learned about many interesting examples from France, Germany, Poland, and other countries and how they were facing difficulties in designing and developing ideas for memorials and how such memorials was changing in the time. Also, I learned about atrocities that happened in Prijedor area, and other places. I learned about professional background of most of the participants and about their work (organization, studies, programs, projects, etc.).

gg) I mostly learned about the difficult situation in Prjedor and about the obstacles to memorialization that exist there. I've also learned about the new initiatives for Donja Gradina memorial. It was interesting to hear new, innovative ideas from the workshops about models of including memorialization into education of the young and about the ways of speaking out to the general public and opening public discussions.

hh) All the places I visited, the stories, experiences, and of course new people I met.

4. What are the conclusions I take with me from this week?

a) From the Historial's point of view, it is important to pursue these contacts and I am sure they could bring us a lot in our work on peace-building and cultured demobilization. It would be a great added-value to be able combine French-German and BiH work on this subject. On a personal level, I would like to come back and spend more time in BiH and the region. I has opened a new reflection on violence in the 20th century.

b) One conclusion: Dealing with memory is striving for humanity.

This won't and doesn't work without education, meaning the ability to communicate, to reflect, to know and to question. This network can help to foster these abilities in its members. Through each of us, it will ultimately have an impact on the communities, maybe even the societies which each of us is part of.

c) One thing I knew already: that is always faithful to meet each other and to share our experiences, opinions, feelings ...

d) Hope people from Prijedor will be able to be concrete in their actions in 2012 and in the future. And hope the cooperation between participants will continue in a concrete way.

e) That this kind of work must be continued. The idea of integration of this region into European levels and standards of understanding and tolerance is as actual as necessary.

f) That we in Belgium and Western Europe know remembrance – luxury with an engaged government, educational system and sometimes even public. Remembrance on a conflict of 60 years ago. Remembrance in the Balkans feels like (pardon the word) trenchwork. I feel like Western Europe organizations can contribute to this process, but to do that we need to go back to the root of it and try to work without all the luxury.

g) I think that it is very important to support the initiatives in Bosnia and Herzegovina. It is important to gain a broader knowledge of the initiatives in Germany. I think that almost no one knows about the problems (concerning the memorial sites) in BiH. Maybe there should be a big conference in Germany?

h) The discussion on the last war and its memories can not only happen on a regional level. The mirroring of the dealing with other „difficult pasts“ in other European countries can help to find a good solution.

On the other hand especially Bosnia and Herzegovina is a very complex case where there is no „easy solution“.

I thought about the following question: how can be organized the transfer from the social

sciences to the debate around memory sites which is often led by civil society organizations?

How can academics be strengthened in their work, how could look like a cooperation between the academic world and the civil society in the region?

i) My generally pessimistic impression about Memorials was confirmed, these sites seem more to contribute to reinforce existing divisions than to overcome them.

j) That this approach of bringing together initiatives and persons dealing with memory work from the Western Balkans and from Western Europe, is definitely an approach which makes sense and which is important, not only for the persons from the Western Balkans, who are facing many difficulties in their daily work, but also for the persons from Western Europe who discover and get also important stimulant ideas for their own work and develop the will to work together. This is a way to build a Europe from below and to build an European memory including the Balkans, which are much too often forgotten or neglected by the societies within the EU.

k) Memorial places, diverse qualities, sometimes invented, of bad faith, but always necessary to accomplish the work of memory and critic tools for good will visitors.

l) –

m) Dealing with the past process is long and difficult, and requires a lot of patience and time distance

- Museums need to take more proactive role and get involved in modern phenomenon and issues in the society

- permanent cooperation and exchange of experiences between cultural workers, artists, NGO activists, researchers is useful and necessary not only at relation West Europe – West Balkans , but at local level as well

- West Europe experiences, valuable

- Memorials are reflection of times in which they were built, and as such they witness on good or bad politics, and present the process of society maturing

n) We are facing a long, bumpy road before establishing memorials in BiH.

o) I am enriched, indeed!

p) We have to continue with: education, getting to know each others, face the past regardless how difficult it may be, networking.

q) It is necessary to continue working in the same direction, already taken at the workshop. Only the initiative can swing things in the motion.

r) We are moving on!

s) Need for neutral and external actors to get involved in discussions o erection of memorial with opposite memories in order to get the two sides closer in discussion.

Process of construction, contemplation, and realization is very important for civil society, meaning citizens.

Need for a dialogue, public debate about these questions.

t) Auuuuch....

u) Complex situation requires complex answers. Work on facing difficult past is at its beginning and lots more needs to be done to get to conclusions.

v) There is no easy way or means to reconcile conflicting memories. The best way of search for a model or memorialisation policy is through discussion input, and exchange of experience with people coming from other places or countries that also have suffered. Only that can give us another perspective and make us think out of boxes.

w) The task ahead requires a lot of hard work and a lot more patience. It's better to take more time to put things right, rather than to look for quick solutions that will ultimately fail and perhaps cause deeper divisions.

x) There are many people who think alike, we are not alone.
We need to unite our forces.

y) I figured out that I was lightly making conclusions as I did not see perspective widely enough.

z) Conclusions: lots of patience is necessary for the memorialisation processes. In spite all the effort invested in this project one cannot expect soon dealing with difficult /opposite memories. Better cooperation in this area can contribute to creation of a model of memorial centers' activities and activities of grassroots organizations.

aa) That sincere cooperation of associations in BiH will never happen without your help (help of those outside BiH).

bb) Necessity of higher level of involvement and persistency of civil sector in building of culture of memorialisation and putting pressure onto governmental institutions to get involved.

cc) We should do it, and we definitely can do it.

dd) The way of paying tribute to victims by building memorial sites which is the most representative way of confronting with the past, as a ground for the constructive process of facing with the last war.

ee) The process is still at an early stage, but is of paramount importance and is something that deserves to be given full support and attention.

ff) Nothing is permanent. Everything is changing with the time flow: people are changing, history is changing and monument often follows those changes.

We all live in the past, even our brain works in past time (transfer of information trough synopsis takes time). So, it's not so strange why we are all turned more to the past, rather than to the future. We don't have future, but we can try to imagine and to create ideas which could bring to the better future. Not so idealistic as much in realistic way. This is only possible through the process of facing the past, not taking just one story into account. If we watch the sky and the universe we always look in the past, since what we see happened long time ago (hundreds and millions of years). To make history takes a time, to see a Star takes time; same is with the people and peace building process. If we want to create a dialogue and bring peace in specific parts of the world we need time. Even if we have to wait for next generation to come, to continue our work. And we shouldn't stop if we facing the obstacles. We shouldn't give up. We have to accept those obstacles as a challenge for us. We need to create our own Stars - a part of hope for everyone, for future generation, that past suffering and atrocities will happen newer again.

gg) The general conclusion is that reconciliation though memorialization takes time and that it is a long-term process is to listen to and hear the needs of all sides and all actors in the process. In the end, the process itself might be more important and more beneficial for establishing peace and reconciliation than the actual memorial/monument.

hh) The conclusion is that I have to learn much, much more about this topic..

5. What are questions I take with me?

a) Considering the quality of the people met, how can we help? What expertise, recognition, or facilitating elements can we provide, if need be? I have compared this experience with my work on the two World Wars and I still need to deepen my thoughts en this.

b) Who do we address when talking about dealing with the past? What for?

What is the purpose of a memory site? Should it contain space for mourning? Where is the place for mourning in post Yugoslavia?

How does public space in post-war societies differ from public space in democratically stabilized societies?

What impact do religious communities or religion in general, have on dealing with the past?

What to do with the scientific void within the memory field in the region?

c) All that I still have to discover about former wars in ex Yugoslavia, which is good.

d) Many more than when I came here. Uncountable.

e) –

f) I need to organize a project on this war for Belgian students, I feel like little is thought on the conflict in schools. How can I do that ? How can I adapt projects and definitions and systems we use to make them usable for my new colleagues and friends ?

g) I wonder what needs to be done, so that Europe puts some pressure on the local authorities to acknowledge the history and, for example, install memorials and memorial sites for the victims (minorities).

h) See above.

i) How must/can a Memorial / memory site look like, so that also persons from the other side would visit it? For example young Serbs in Omarska or Keraterm.

j) These days helped me to get a clearer picture about the difficulties, but also the possibilities related to these two challenges:

How can the work on memory sites in Prijedor, in BiH, in the whole Western Balkans, contribute to bring together different persons and memories of these towns and countries, despite a difficult political context?

And how can persons and initiatives from countries of the EU positively contribute to this “bringing-together”-processes within the Western Balkans, and by that also contribute to larger, trans-european bringing-together-process,

And this week motivated me even more to work on these two challenges.

k) History-memory, who will be the winner? When the memory wants to instrumentalize the history which is trying to swallow the first one on the inferior levels. This question regroupes all the questions to which are confronted the countries, the civil society and citizens themselves.

l) –

m) How to apply experiences of Western Europe and are they positive or negative from BiH point of view?

How to more actively involve museums dealing with the past in the dealing with the past process and how to point out their relevance and importance in that process?

How to advance educational approach when presenting past in museums, especially difficult past, such as a war.

- n) How and in what way, and how much time we would need to reach consensus on outlook of memorial?
- o) Why people still continue to hate each other here in region I am living at?
- p) Can we get to know facts of our difficult past? Even more important: Can we and do we have knowledge and courage to present our destiny (past) to others in the way which will develop awareness of others about the same past.
- q) Have no questions for the moment
- r) How to transfer the workshop dialogue to local community?
- s) How to involve citizens in process of building, and marking of memory sites
How to include youth from Prijedor area in this process?
How to shape my future contribution to this process (personal contribution and contribution to association)
- t) How to present conflicted memories and historic interpretations in the way that does not reproduce nationalism, but to stimulate communication; constructive comparison aimed to understanding and not disrespecting others.
- u) Can facing the past contribute to prevention of horrors of the war? How after education and growing up in Ex-Yu was it possible for terrible events like Omarska and Ovčara to take place? What is proper measure and method to help victims?
- v) How to find model of memorialisation that will bring people closer and reconcile?
What means could be used to increase a public interest for this topic?
How to use existing monuments, especially controversial ones as to build peace I some communities?
- w) What is the meaning of memory?
How can we apply answer(s) to this question in the local context in order to bring divided communities together and create a basis for a long-term peace?
- x) How to attract more people to this effort?
How to send our message to general public?
- y) How to improve cooperation?
- z) How to influence political actors, in the former Yugoslavia countries in order to recognize this topic as a key one for the reconciliation process?
Initiation of cooperation between different parties included in the memorialisation process (experts in area of memory study, NGO activists, curators, and educational area experts (European wars memorialisation education), politicians and reporters who are the key actors in collective memories of wars and conflicts
- aa) When real coexistence will take place in places we visited ? Prijedor and surrounding, Vukovar

bb) How I can contribute to building a culture of memorialisation? How to further develop this workshop? How to include young people and society in this process? How to motivate governmental institutions to take part and join the effort?

cc) Is the road open? ☺ How to talk about good in order to actually show how much good has been done during this period and recognize in that the way to teach new generations.

dd) What could initiate the process which will provoke changing of the attitude toward existing “problematic” monuments in the light of sending a message leading to peace establishment?

ee) The workshop raised an entire range of questions, primarily due to the fact that this is a completely new field for me. However, on a practical level what I found somewhat puzzling was the shy presence of representatives of Serb associations. The inevitable question is why was this so?

ff) How we will continue with this process (second phase)?

How to include more people (youth, victims, civil society organizations and activists, artists, historians, government representatives...)?

How we will find money for the continuation of the process?

How long it will take until we find common ground or solution?

How to bring closes various victims group and NGOs and other that are more experienced?

How to convince governments in the Region that it's very important to start thinking about this process?

How to bring closer different victims group and start a dialogue on topic of mutual interest?

gg) How to use monuments/memorials for reconciliation ? What to do with monuments that are offensive to victims and that stall reconciliation? What existing needs do monuments meet? Is it more important to actually build a memorial, or the process of agreeing on building one?

hh) There are many questions... Is there a formula to prevent repetition of this madness, instead of treating it by method of “adequate dealing with the difficult past”?...

6. How do I see my future role and participation in the project?

a) In the short term, I am willing to help write the reports, for group I and the workshop. The Historial will continue participating and would be happy to provide sources/documents if need be. I will try and make sure the “non Prijedor” group is active , especially when the participants from BiH are in demand.

b) I remain a critical, emphatic and grateful participant that can take the role of a moderator if required. I'm, further on, eager to spread the knowledge gained in this project to a wider public (in German media for instance). I believe we should include a public outreach in all our countries about what we experience here. In 2013, the Institute for Applied history could organize the annual network meeting and study trip through the German-Polish borderland.

c) - Organizing projects with some of the participants
- Keeping on like that so that new projects could emerge

d) Don't really know. Hope to be able to connect, to contribute to connect, serbs and muslims in Prijedor in carrying out concrete activities.

e) As a possible supporter and promoter

f) I want to learn more, I felt like a novice this week and I am grateful for all the new knowledge I'll take home. I think I can serve as a mirror to some colleagues or at least that's what one of them told me and go on with the exchange of practices.

g) I would like to be an active part in the project. I would like to organize further study trips to Dachau and/ or a conference; maybe even some youth encounters for students to prepare an exhibition, for example about the former camps.

h) I will participate at the elaboration of the common mission statement and I am very glad about that.

As I said, I could imagine to invite the platform for the workshop/ study trip 2013 to Berlin and the German-Polish border and to participate at the organization.

I was so impressed and convinced by this week that I want absolutely continue to work on the idea of the network/platform and to support it as much as I can.

i) I would like to continue to work in the international group which was established to help to make advance the Memorial-projects in Prijedor.

j) I want to continue to participate and contribute actively, because I am convinced of the importance and meaning of this initiative.

k) To keep the contact with organizations and participants in preparation for the next edition in France, especially in Oradour sur Glane in Limousin. To bring my contribution to the dynamism of this network

l) –

m) My participation in the project is opportunity for me to expand my knowledge, exchange of ideas and opinions. More specifically I would like to continue and develop cooperation with participants from Prijedor, developing project of mobile exhibition.

n) I am ready to offer my maximum capacity for future activities related to this project.

o) Primarily I see myself as one who will intensively inform my colleagues from other countries about situation in which I am working, but also I see myself as one who will primarily learn !!!

p) Exchange of experience and knowledge which I am happy to share with others, and receive their experience at the same time.

q) New ideas and proposals to assist memorialisation in Prijedor area

r) Active participation in all future activities

s) Support to local associations in the process, where it is deemed necessary.

My personal opinion and contribution of the association in marking of 20 years of sufferings in Prijedor, through activities I intend to implement in cooperation with associations from Prijedor.

t) I hope that:

At least some of ideas we came up with during this week, develop into projects.

I will participate in such projects.

I wish to see this group as a platform for brainstorming for smaller-scale initiatives that will offer an alternative collective memorialisation methods.

u) I certainly want to continue with my participation in the project. I support idea of continuation of such workshops and also idea of workshops moving and taking place in different countries.

v) As organizer or participant.

w) I would like to continue being part of the project as I feel I can make a constructive contribution in any future discussions about this topic that win hopefully take us all towards a resolution which win bring many other people together.

x) So far we were one of the workshops co-organizers, and I hope we will continue to contribute to this project, as example educational tools, and take more active role in future workshop.

y) In trying to absorb all experiences and knowledge for best possible dealing with past in Croatia. I think I would like to be involved in education of youth.

z) I see, not only mine, but the role of the project as well , as group of experts mediators, between profession and key actors in area of memorialisation policy. Such approach could contribute to better understanding of the problem we are coming across in our societies.

I would like to participate in the project that would bring together politicians and experts in the area of memorialisation.

aa) –

bb) I would like to participate in next workshop

cc) Active.

dd) Unfortunately, apart from my contribution in a form of trying to find a way to commemorate, I can't do much. Maybe, some participants can be included into activities that I'am working on.

ee) –

ff) to continue consultation process on memorialisation on local and regional level, to involve members of this group and to learn more about each other

to raise money for continuation of the process

to address conclusions and results and plans for the future of this process to government representatives from the Region and to ask for their support.

ICMP launched new call for proposal that is supporting partnership between different victims group and CSO (civil society organization) on different topics (memorialisation, TJ, etc)

<http://www.ic-mp.org/wp-content/uploads/2011/10/icmp-jcsi-79-3-bos-doc.pdf>

<http://www.ic-mp.org/resources/documents/>

to inform high level representatives about this initiatives (embassies, EU, UN working group on enforced disappearances, etc.) and to ask for their support.

gg) I definitely see myself as participating in all future activities, such as the consultations with associations from Prijedor, but also at future workshops and study trips. I would also like to help in their organization as much as I will be able to.

hh) I think I will have to read a lot, in order to continue to be part of the project, and then give adequate contribution in terms of dealing with difficult past.

7. Suggestions for the future of our project and for future workshops/ study trips?

a) I will ask our director and curator in chief if we can do something at the Historial in 2014. It would be a great symbol to host the workshop then.

b) Include a film in the program, either one that is linked to the visited memory site (like the partisan film “Kozara” from the sixties would have suited in this workshop), or a film that is a “lieu de mémoire” itself (like “Nuit et Brouillard”). Let people discuss in small groups about the film and the site – link both representations in order to disperse the focus on monuments as memory sites a bit!

Some basic reflection on how public space is functioning and which other forms of memory exist, beside the one in public.

More moderated formats for reflection and analysis of what we see and experience would help this very diverse group to find even more common ground (What did you see? How did you feel? What are your conclusions?).

I’m grateful for being part of this and I’m greatly looking forward to all that might come!

c) I am satisfied with the first proposals for the future. We’ll see for the future.

d) –

e) This kind of work must be continued and I think that’s it is necessary to include groups and initiatives from Serbia and Kosovo as well.

f) Maybe enlarge the market to little presentations by every organizations (can be informal as well).

g) In order to learn more and to get further impressions of the history of the Balkan, I’d like to see more places. E.g. Srebrenica, since this is a place that I’ve heard so much about. It might be a possibility to think about concrete international projects during the next workshop (maybe in a different meeting instead).

h) The combination between Studytrip and Workshop should be maintained. It makes sense to get an overview before so that you can better discuss during the activity

See above. In my eyes it is very important that the participants from the Balkans next year and 2013 will have the possibility to make the acquaintance of the memory cultures in France and Germany/Poland.

I can also see as a possibility that the network gets more institutionalized, as I already discussed it with Nicolas. I am willing to actively participate in the discussion and to contribute actively to the development of the network.

- i) To have more time for exchange after the visits of the memory sites.
- j) The idea to go next year to France is important, because after two years in the Balkans, it will illustrate the transeuropean character of the initiative, and it will give especially the participants from the Balkans the opportunity to discover other impressive memory sites.
Important to think what can be done between the annual meetings; now that the foundation of these annual meeting seems solid, it will probably be necessary to give during next years workshop more space to think about this and work on other activities which can be developed.
- k) To continue the dynamism of commitment enabling the participant to involve even more in the common project (in a form of written contributions), this will straighten the collaboration between the participants.
- l) I know that there is always a lack of financial support but I think it would be very good if next time some students of History would be invited (group of 5, one French, one German and from the Balkans, if possible)
- m) Continue to insist on balance between academic and activist approach
Ensure more time for group work, and more time for study tour discussions (during this workshop we did not have enough time to analyze and comment visited memorials)
- n) Invite more experts in the area of memorialisation to share their experience in founding and managing memorials.
- o) Proposals for future of the project: Concretisation of specific ideas and soon implementation thereof through the planned project.
- p) Continue with this effort and at this pace but with higher level of participation of conflicting stands
Vukovar: Croatian- Serbian stands
Prijeđor: Bosnian- Serbian stands
Srebrenica: Bosnian- Serbian stands
Jasenovac: Croatian- Serbian stands
- q) Workshop needs to continue its work in the same direction.
- r) Working group for Prijeđor and consultations on memorialisation within local community I am coming from.
- s) Other:
-how to bring closer that what we talked about during the workshop to general public , especially in Prijeđor ?
-there was a lack of media coverage, and I believe it was very important to present activities in Prijeđor in printed, and electronic media.
- t) Projects: series of consultations leading to creation of joint monument to the victims of Prijeđor.
Mobile memorial centre for camps in surroundings of Prijeđor.

Mapping of memorial points throughout BiH, in form of interactive web map (more comprehensive than IDC project) + Iphone applications- virtual guide through memory of city (Prijedor could be a pilot project)

Verbal history of Serbs in Vukovar (as a start, how did they live at the time of RS Krajina)

Sub-linking art installations, interventions on existing monuments.

Recording of verbal history (Dzile's story on escaping from Srebrenica)

International conferences/workshops on public testimonies as mode to change/understanding of official history, comparison: Ex Yu, Latin America, and Eastern Africa in Ljubljana 2012 (the initiative I volunteer to lead)

I hope I enlisted all ideas that crossed my mind.

u) The project needs to be continued and this group of participants should be given a chance to see other memorials and memory sites in EU.

v) I think that next workshop needs to be organised either in France or Germany, in order to hear and learn more about processes taking place in other countries. When workshop is organised in BiH, then we discuss less about other countries

w) It's a shame we couldn't take part in discussions of all three groups, as they were related to each other. However, talking about issues and solutions to those issues in Prijedor perhaps it's best to concentrate on work of my group and perhaps expand it into other areas as it becomes necessary.

x) Create a platform for joint cooperation

Maintain continued communication and exchange of information

Implement side events as results of ad hoc cooperation

Prepare next workshop (France?)

y) –

z) I would like to see more initiatives for concrete projects of cooperation between certain institutions and organisations, as well as individuals involved in reconciliation process, through different approaches to the topic of complete memorisation; and also linking their experts and activists with political actors and media.

aa) I do not have own proposals, as it is my first time to participate, and you are very experienced, far too experience.

bb) Visit to France and Germany

cc) Sending of new ideas and proposals for projects by participants and selection of the best ones could be good strategy. Establishing a platform is an excellent idea and pretty good start, the working methodology should definitely be proposed as a successful model for some other organizations.

dd) Keep the concept study trip-workshop.

Find a moment for evaluation between these two activities.

ee) Perhaps to organize such an similar events more frequently and to make them more visible.

ff) In the future include more victim representatives in this program who already has certain experience in process of dealing with the past (families of the missing, torture victims, ex camp inmates, war veterans, etc)

Include initiatives and organizations that are already working on similar topic (Peace building network, UNDP, EWG on Transitional Justice, Regional coordination of association of families of the missing from former Yugoslavia..)

To include and to inform government representatives about this idea

Project is great and has positive outcome and it will be good to inform media about entire process.

to visit other places of suffering and include other ex camp inmates (Croats, Serbs). Also, depends about sensitivity of the group, to organize visit to ex mass grave sites which are marked and those that are not (because of political obstruction).

To focus on Croatia and initiatives of Serbian victims to achieve their rights and to mark places of killing or suffering.

to create plans for second “round” for this project; after this group is finished to create new steps for the continuation and to bring new people together with those who are already involve in this process (existing group – some of them).

to work more closely in informing and exchanging experience with other instances (organizations, institutions) and to learn from each other.

To establish contacts with International Center for Transitional Justice (Truth and Memory) and to ask for their support.

To increase communication- sharing interesting information on topics of mutual interest, then suggestions, proposals, etc..(to create joint group on gmail or FB if such doesn't exist)

gg) My suggestion is to continue with the organization of the workshop + study trip once a year as a place where all participants could meet and share their ideas, but it would also be useful to have other, smaller projects throughout the year. Consultations in Prijedor would be one of those projects. Also, I think the documentary which will be made should be showed the wider public at similar seminars / workshops.

hh) At the moment I have no specific proposals, but I will supportive of the proposals agreed upon by the group.