

THE LAW OF UNINTENDED CONSEQUENCES
THE RIGHT TO BE FORGOTTEN, THE DUTY TO REMEMBER
ACA@UBC 2011 INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM

Silence no longer

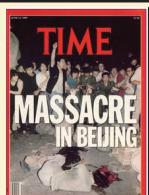
Seminar, February 10, 2011

Agnes E.M. Jonker

HvA / UvA Amsterdam, The Netherlands

'authorised' history

- absolute forgetting – China, Beijing June 4, 1989
- a fabricated past - former Yugoslavia
- forced forgetfulness
 - denial : France
 - silence: Spain e.a.
 - taboo : Ireland e.a.
 - hidden identities : Poland e.a.



former Yugoslavia

- András J. Riedlmayer
<http://www.abc.net.au/rn/lawreport/stories/2006/1765697.htm#transcript>
- András J. Riedlmayer, "Crimes of War, Crimes of Peace: Destruction of Libraries during and after the Balkan Wars of the 1990s", Library Trends 56.1 (2007) 107-132



Raymond van den Boogaard over geschiedenis en literatuur

De vorige Franse president, Jacques Chirac, komt de eer toe om als voorzijdend dat de Franse anti-moderne verantwoordelijk is voor de Jodenvervolging in de jaren 1942-1944. De Vichy-regering, die samen met de nazi's samensloeg, vormde een voorzetting van de soevereine Franse staat, is de Chirac-doctrine niet. Hij weet dat de geschiedenis zijn laaste critici.

Dat wil nog niet zeggen dat goed en fout in de geschiedenis nu een uitgesloten mogelijkheid is in Frankrijk. De literaire actualiteit van de laatste weken laat eerder het tegendeel zien. De 50ste herdenking van de schandaal van Fourvière in Lyon is na protesten afgewoerd van de officiële lijst van herdenkingen van het ministerie van Cultuur – omdat hij daar den breuk ook antisemitische pamfletten heeft geschreven (zie Boeken, pag. 7). Dat in de jarige fertig al heel veel Franse intellectuelen en rechten gevoerdeerd was en antisemitisme daarbij courant verschijnsel, wordt sinds 1944 niet meer zo graag erkend.

Merhabadeh is het debat rond de schrijver Alexandre Jardin (40) die in zijn jongste boek *Des gens de la rafle* de bewerking van Jardin (1904-1976) als een belangrijke schuldige aan de Jodenvervolging heeft genoemd.

De schrijver is het debat rond de schrijver Alexandre Jardin (40) die in zijn jongste boek *Des gens de la rafle* de bewerking van Jardin (1904-1976) als een belangrijke schuldige aan de Jodenvervolging heeft genoemd.

Goed of fout – in Frankrijk gaat het debat verder



Schrijver Alexandre Jardin Foto AFP

aantrekkelijk erotisch voorbeeld afgeschilderde. Mannen die de sluur in de liefde gaven en gaven en ontvingen. De vrouwen die de bewerkingen, zoals het schrijven van anonieme brieven aan je eigen vrouw, om haar ziel te verheffen.

Jardin heeft al eerder zijn familie in een bekende roman, *Le Zéro* of *Le Roman des fardes*, waarin zijn vader en grootvader – beiden befaamde rokkenjagers – als

lang al te hebben geleid onder een milieu waar over de eigen cultuur niet meer gesproken werd.

Ook zonder bewijstukken lijkt de bewerking van Alexandre Jardin, die de Franse schrijver Jean Jardins biografie, Pierre Assouline, stelt zijn hand voor groeven in het vuur. Datzelfde kan de schrijver Jardin veel mensen hebben gererd en later, vanuit Zwitserland, nog het verzet hebben gestuurd.

Ach, dat zijn mensen – altijd maar zwakeling in de liefde en in de dienst van de staat waar elke voorzijdend dan naar trachtte! Maar een enigszins geleerde als Jean Jardins biograaf, Pierre Assouline, stelt zijn hand voor groeven in het vuur. Datzelfde kan de schrijver Jardin veel mensen hebben gererd en later, vanuit Zwitserland, nog het verzet hebben gestuurd.

www.nrc.nl 04 02 2011





Exhumations of Civil War graves



Barcelona despide a la 'Victoria' de Franco

Un grupo de republicanos festeja en la avenida de Diagonal la retirada de la estatua

BLANCA CIA 30/01/2011

Votos 5★☆☆☆☆ | Resulado ★★★★★ 301 votos

Indulto para 'La Victoria' franquista de la plaza de Juan Carlos I

Francisco Franco
A FONDO
Nació el 04-12-1892
Llegó al Führer

La Recuperación de la Memoria Histórica A FONDO

[Ver cobertura completa](#)

La noticia en otras webs:

- webs en español
- en otros idiomas

Retirada una Victoria de Franco en medio de gritos en favor de la República - BLANCA CIA BARTIOLA

La escultura de bronce y de cuatro metros de altura es una figura femenina ataviada con una túnica. Obra de Frederic Marès, enarbola en su mano derecha alzada una rama de laurel y sostiene con la izquierda una pequeña victoria alada. La longitud de la estatua y, sobre todo, el brazo alzado provocó problemas a la grúa que la retiraba para cargarla en un camión. La estatua retirada pasará a formar parte de la colección contemporánea del Museo de Historia de la ciudad.

Indulto para 'La Victoria' franquista de la plaza de Juan Carlos I

Retirada una Victoria de Franco en medio de gritos en favor de la República - BLANCA CIA BARTIOLA

Nacho Vigalondo dirige la PDI

Noticias



The Magdalene Story

"We are the ghosts of the children no more...Every time you speak out for the bastards, you bless another one of us with a name, another with a face...Use your breath, your precious life, and change the world's ways for all of us."

MIRAMAX

THE MAGDALENE SISTERS

[VIEW THE TRAILER](#) | [MOVIE SHOWTIMES](#)

CAST & CREW

Director: Peter Mullan
Screenplay: Peter Mullan
Producers: Frances Hislop
Cast: Geraldine McEwan, Dorothy Duffy, Anna-Marie Duff, Eileen Walsh and introducing Noreen Noone.

SYNOPSIS

From acclaimed director Peter Mullan comes **THE MAGDALENE SISTERS**, an unfaltering and compelling emotional drama, charting several years in the searing lives of four young women who were forced by their families and abandoned to the mercy of the Catholic Church in 1960's Ireland. While women's liberation was taking hold in America, these girls were condemned to indefinite sentences of servitude in The Magdalene Laundries, in order to atone for their "sins." The last Magdalene Asylum in Ireland closed in 1996, and only now has the true horror of conditions in these institutions begun to emerge.

Golden Lion Award, Best Picture, Venice Film Festival 2002

IN THEATERS AUGUST 2003

RESTRICTED
R 14+ PARENTS ACCOMPANY
FAMILY OR ADULT GUARDIAN
Violence/Profanity, Nudity
Sexual Content and Language

no voices, no faces
NOBODY WE KNEW

EXPOSÉ PORTUGAL EXILES

To remember, to fight against untransmilled authority, to look and to find, to prove... In a world full of lies, this exhibition underlines the crucial role of archives in the fight against violations of human rights.
 + The reasons for this exhibition
 + How does the exhibition work?

ARGENTINA 1976-1983
The dictatorship of the generals

CANADA 1941-1949
The deportation and internment of Canadians of Japanese origin

The records are crucial to hold us accountable. They are a potent bulwark against human rights violations. We must remember our past so we do not repeat it. »
 Desmond Tutu, International Conference of the Round Table on Archives, Cape Town, 2003

ICA

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www.sansvoixsansvisage.net

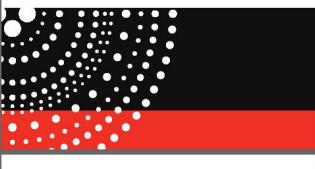
www.dqa.nsw.gov.au/



The Stolen Generations

The removal of Aboriginal children in New South Wales 1883 to 1969

Peter Read





Rabbit-Proof Fence tells the true story of how three children endured a nine week walk across Australia to be reunited with their families.
 ... "the Stolen Generations" ...

Sstand Bewerken Beeld Document Opties Versterk Help

1 / 6 100% Zoeken

TIMESONLINE David Hill "The Forgotten Children"

From The Sunday Times
July 29, 2007

Orphans of the Empire

Between 1913 and 1969, thousands of children from Britain's slums were sent to school in Australia for a better future. Some found one, but many ended up victims of sexual abuse and child labour



Paul Ham

His staff called him "God" and, as managing director and chairman of the Australian Broadcasting Corporation, David Hill's brilliant career was all the more astonishing given his poor start in life. He was a "migrant child" – one of thousands of impoverished English children whose parents sent them to Australia in the hope of giving them a better future. They were sent to a series of schools run by the Fairbridge Society in East Sussex. Hill and his three brothers were raised by their mother; their father had deserted them. One day, in the depths of despair, Hill's mother received a visit from "the ladies from Fairbridge", who persuaded her to send her three youngest sons to an Australian farm school under the child-migration scheme run by the Fairbridge Society, an English charity.

**Memory, Archives, and Human Rights
"Confronting the Demons of the Past"**
Kopenhagen / Malmö 4 en 5 juni 2009.

Day 1 (Copenhagen)

Panel 1: Nordic cases

- Greenlandic children removed from their parents to Denmark in the 1950's
- "Lebensborn": The case of children born to Norwegian women with German WWII soldiers as their biological fathers
- Forced deportations in Finland after 1939

Panel 2: European cases

- Archives and transitional justice with the former Yugoslavia as an example
- Roma - tracing the Roma through transnational archives
- Spain and Historical Memory: Lights and Shadows

Day 2 (Malmö)

Panel 3: Global cases

- "Creating" archives documenting human rights violations - the role of the Memorial Institution in Moscow
- The politics of archives and memory in Argentina
- "Archives tell our stories" Apartheid, Reconciliation and the search for historical truth in South Africa

Visit of the Mandela-exhibition at Malmö Museum

Poland

CNN World's Untold Stories showcases a documentary about a Neo-Nazi couple who find out they have Jewish heritage. (04.19 min)
- added on September 30, 2010

<http://edition.cnn.com/video/?/video/international/2010/09/30/wus.secret.jew.bk.a.cnn>

in search of hidden truths

Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers.

United Nations : *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*, art 19.

www.unesco.org/webworld/en/foi

the right to know

Principle 2 : Every people has the inalienable right to know the truth about past events concerning the perpetration of heinous crimes and about the circumstances and reasons that led, through massive or systematic violations of human rights, to the perpetration of those crimes. Full and effective exercise of the right to the truth provides a vital safeguard against the recurrence of violations.

access to archives

COUNCIL OF EUROPE / COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS

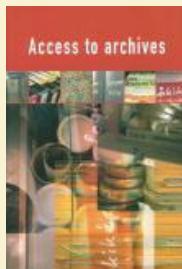
EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM to Recommendation No. R (2000) 13 of the Committee of Ministers to member states on a European policy on access to archives

Adopted by the Committee of Ministers on 13 July 2000 at the 717th meeting of the Ministers' Deputies)

access to archives (2005)

In the early 1990s, when Europe ceased to be divided in opposing political blocs, the Council of Europe concluded that access to archives was one of the key issues to be addressed in order to fortify democracy throughout the continent.

No R(2000)13



Access to Archives R(2000)13

III. Arrangements for access to public archives
(...)

5) Access to public archives is a right. In a political system which respects democratic values, this right should apply to all users regardless of their nationality, status or function.

the Quintana report (1995)

Collective rights

- the right of peoples to choose their own path to political transition;
- the right of people to the integrity of their written memory;
- the right to truth (i.e. information on what actually happened);
- the right to identify those responsible for crimes against human rights.

the Quintana report (2009)

Collective rights

- free choice of the model of transition
- right to memory
- the right to truth (i.e. information on what actually happened);
- the right to justice
- The right to know those responsible for crimes against human rights.

the Quintana report (1995)

Individual rights

- the right to discover the fate of the disappeared;
- the right to know what information on individuals is held;
- the right to research (i.e. access to the archives);
- the right to amnesty for victims;
- the right to compensation and reparation;
- the right of restitution of confiscated goods.

the Quintana report (2009)

Individual rights

- the right to exoneration and rehabilitation;
- the right to know the whereabouts of those family members who disappeared during the period of repression;
- the right to know of the existence of information on anyone kept in the archives of the repression;
- the right to historical and scientific investigation;
- the right to compensation or reparation for damages suffered by the victims of the repression;
- the right to restitution of confiscated property;



Antonio González Quintana

ACTUALIZACIÓN Y AMPLIACIÓN DEL INFORME ELABORADO PARA
UNESCO Y CONSEJO INTERNACIONAL DE ARCHIVOS (1995) SOBRE
GESTIÓN DE LOS ARCHIVOS DE LOS SERVICIOS DE SEGURIDAD DEL
ESTADO DE LOS DESAPARECIDOS RÉGIMENES REPRESIVOS