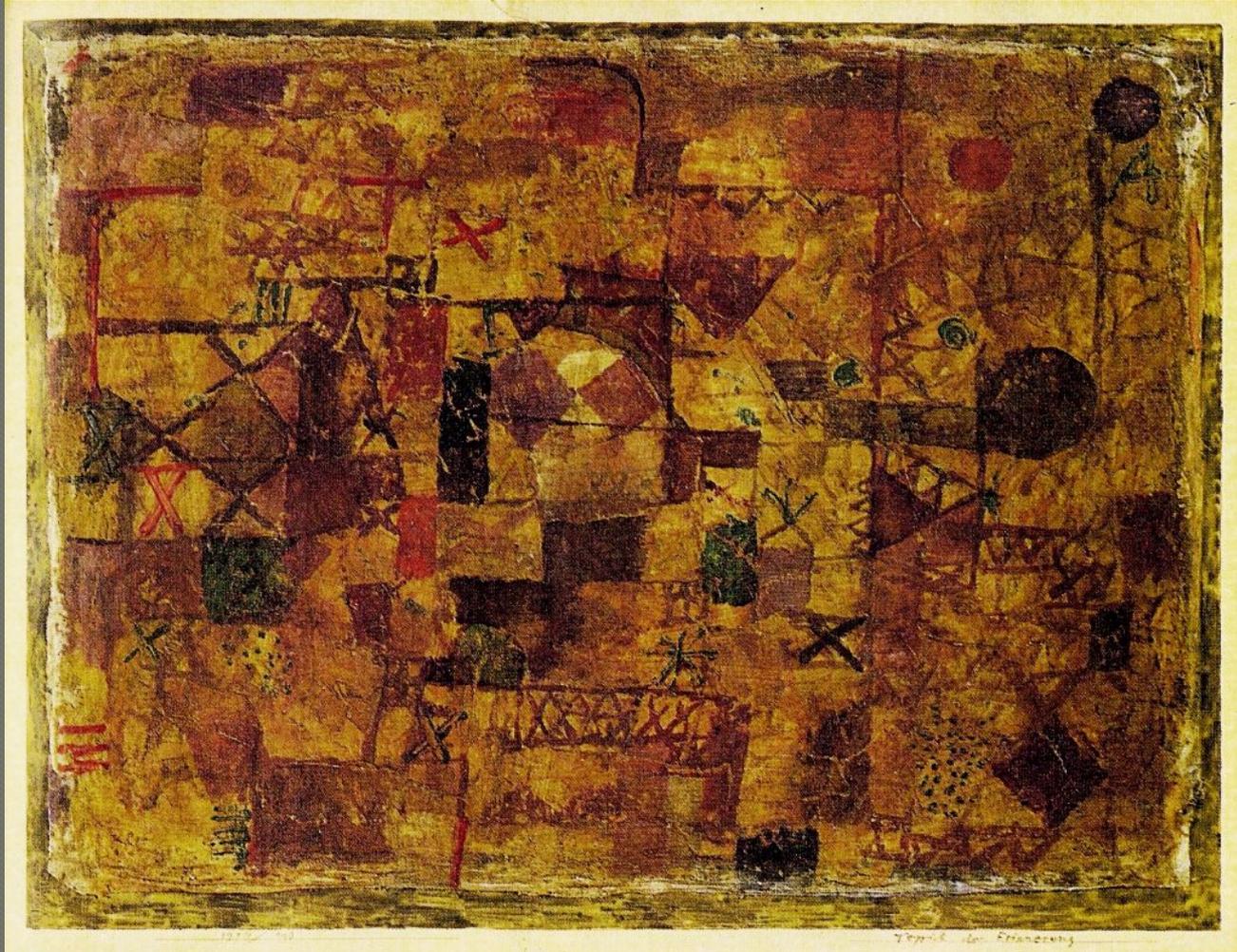


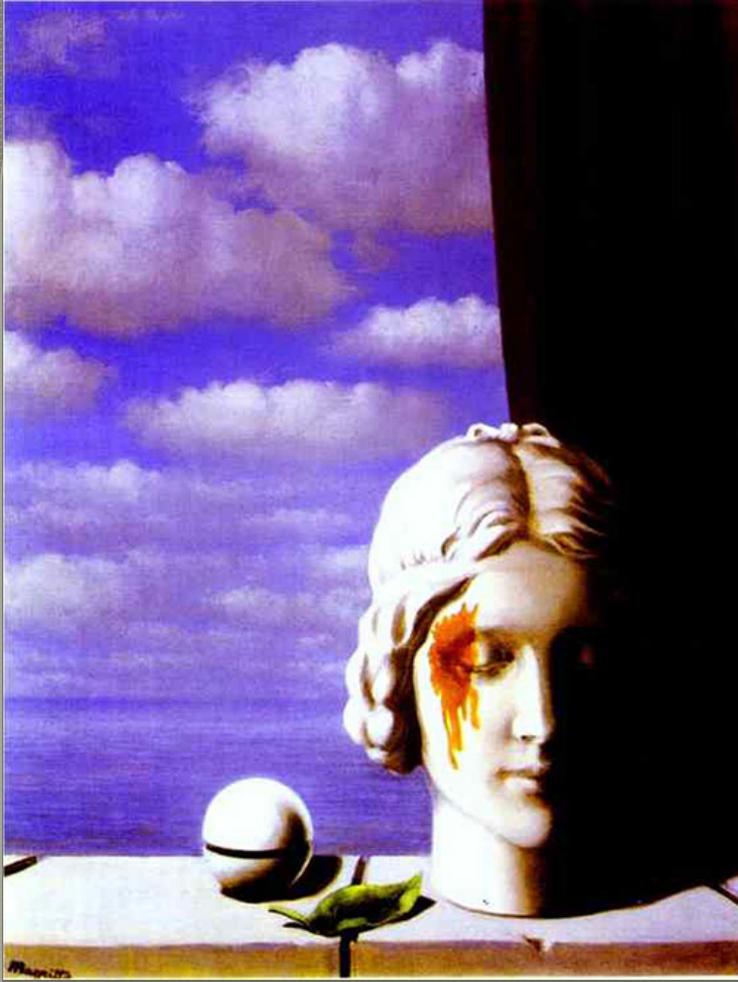
“Ukraine: a patchwork of histories and memories”



Iryna Papa
(Ukraine)

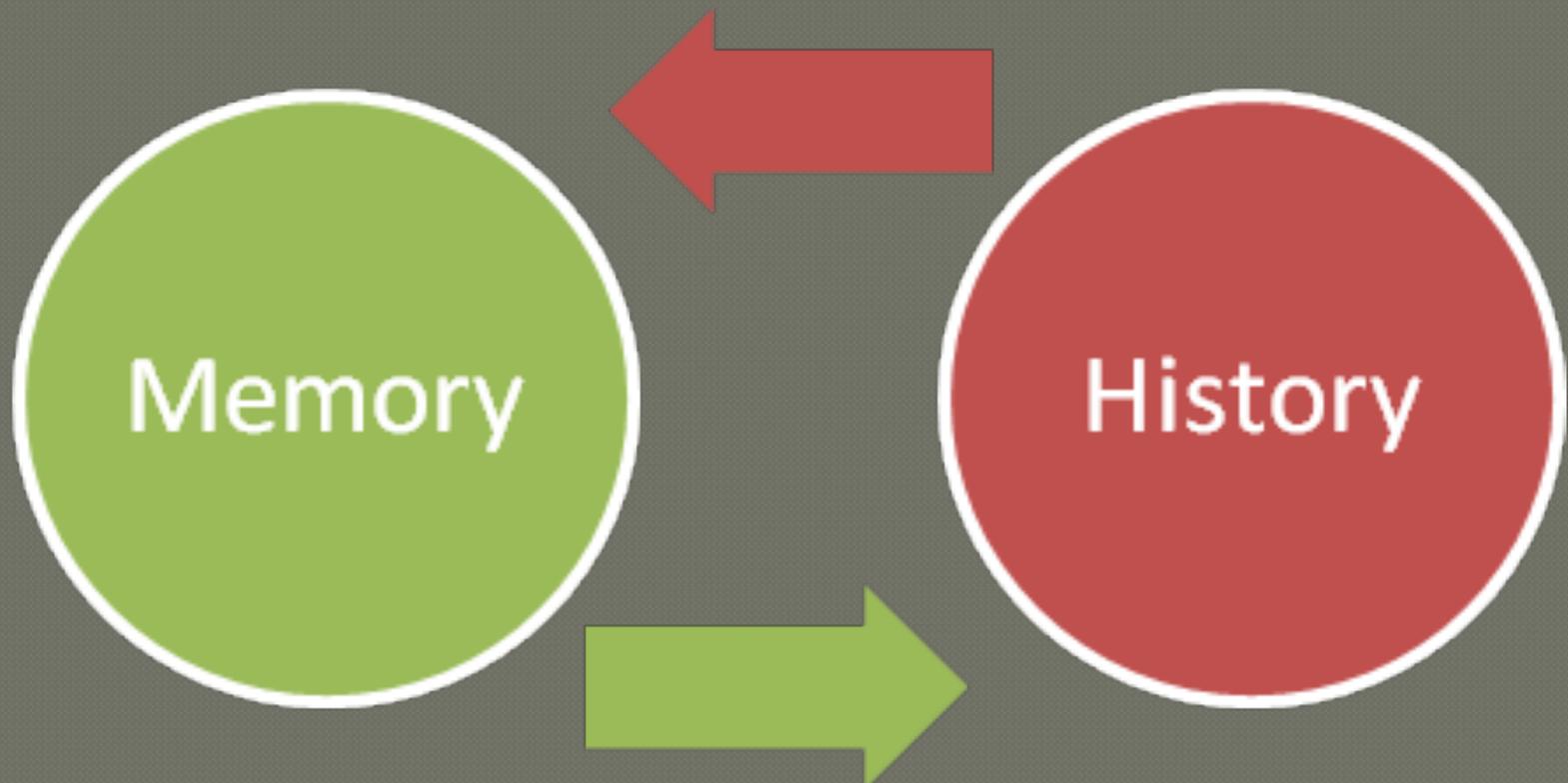
Paul Klee "Carpet of Memory" (1914)



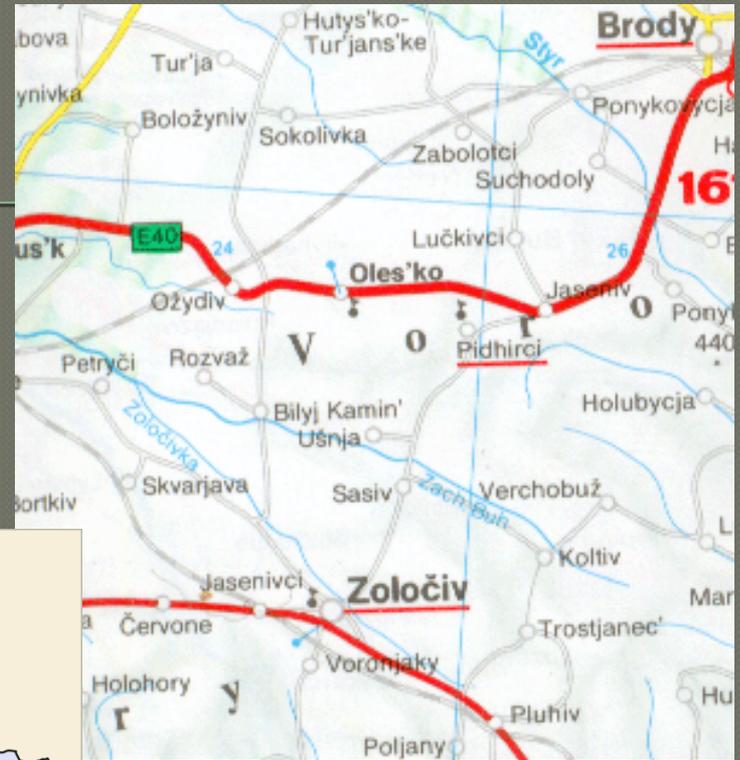


“Historians do deal in memory... Moreover, in writing of contemporary or near-contemporary history, memory is crucial resource: not just because it adds detail and perspective, but because what people remember and forget, and the uses to which memory is put, are the buildings blocks of history too.”
(Tony Judt)

Pierre Nora draws a clear distinction between “memory”, which “wells up from groups it welds together,” and “history”, which “belongs to everyone and therefore has a universal vocation”.



Pidhirtsi (Pidhirci)



Pidhirtsi/Підгірці/ Podhorce



Pidhirtsy: history and its “place memory”*

- “We are living through an era of commemoration. Throughout Europe and the United States, memorials, monuments, commemorative plaques, and sites are being erected to remind us of our heritage.” (Tony Judt)
- *Paul Connerton. *How Modernity Forgets* (2009)

“Coexistence” of histories and memories

- ◉ German soldiers
- ◉ Red Army
- ◉ SS-Freiwilligen Division “Galizien”

Tomb of the Unknown Soldier



Remains of 1209 German soldiers were exhumed and replaced to Potelych war cemetery by Volksbund.



- “To guard the memory of the victims of war and violence, to work for peace among all nations and to guarantee dignity of men, these are the main goals in the statutes of the German War Graves Commission.”
- Satzung des Volksbundes Deutsche Kriegsgräberfürsorge, § 3 - Aufgaben und Rechtsgrundlagen (Activities and legal basis)

No monument, no memory





German war cemetery in Potelychi (Ukraine)



The Tomb of the Unknown Soviet soldiers killed during World War II.



The common grave of the SS-Freiwilligen Division "Galizien" soldiers







Military cemetery is a symbol of
reconciliation.



Jews during The Second World War in Brody district

There were approximately 10,000 Jews in Brody when World War II broke out. The town fell to the Germans in July 1941, at which time the Germans set up a Judenrat headed by Dr. Abraham Glasberg. Persecution of the Jews began immediately, and several hundred were murdered . A ghetto was established in January 1942. From the entire pre-war Jewish population of 10.000 in Brody, only 88 people survived until the liberation.

Village Pidhirtsi:

- 38 Jews were murdered on August, 28 1941 and 19 on
- July, 7 1941

Jews in Pidhirtsi: no people no memory,
no memory no monument

- Breaking the “chains of memories”:
operation “Wisla” and Soviet Union

A photograph showing a hand holding a piece of chalk, erasing the word "Memory" written on a green chalkboard. The word is written in white chalk and is partially obscured by the hand and the piece of chalk. The background is a solid green color.

Memory

- “In erecting formal reminders or replicas of something we ought to remember, we risk further forgetfulness. By making symbols or remnants stand for the whole, we ease ourselves into an illusion. In James Young’s words, “Once we assign monumental form to memory, we have to some degree divested ourselves of the obligation to remember... Under the illusion that our memorial edifices will always be there to remind us, we take leave of them and return only at our convenience.”* Moreover, monuments – war memorials for example — blend imperceptibly over time into the landscape: they became part of the past, rather than reminder of it.” (Tony Judt. *A la Recherche du Temps Perdu*: // The New York Review of Books. 1998. Vol. 45. No. 19, December 3.)
- * James E. Young. *The Texture of Memory: Holocaust Memorials and Meaning*. Cornell, 1993. P. 5.



“The White Bird Marked with Black” (1970)