

STRUGGLE OF PEOPLE AGAINST POWER IS STRUGGLE OF MEMORY AGAINST OBLIVION

(Milan Kundera, Czech novelist, essayist, and poet)

Verena Perko,
Regional Museum Kranj, University of Ljubljana, Slovenia

MUSEUM = COMMUNICATION



- Modern museums are a space for networking and community meetings.
- They make society aware of the importance of preserving heritage in its original environment.
- They encourage the community to preserve collective memory.



MUSEUMS ARE ALSO CALLED THE THIRD SPACE



The third space has been defined as a place where the individual can experience a transformative sense of self, identity and relation to others.



Museums “manage” the field of broader knowledge:

- empirical knowledge,
- convivial or hermetic behaviours.

Hermetic knowledge is critical and reflective knowledge that directly or indirectly questions the value and meanings of human existence.

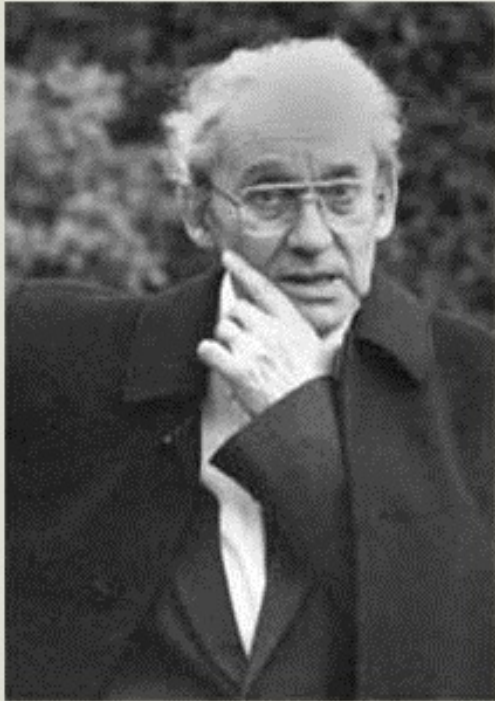
According to **Hans Georg Gadamer**, hermeneutic knowledge is crucial in the processes of human cultivation.



- Another specificity of museum activities is in personal oriented communication.
- With semiotic speech, it addresses the emotional, rational, and intuitive human self as a whole.



The temporal distance of the interpreted past enables public with critical reflection on contemporary social phenomena and modern values, as well with reflective insight into its own psyche.



Paul Ricoeur: *Remembrance is the foundation of a just society*

POST-MODERN MUSEUMS

At the expense of *grande narrative* post-modern museums are committed to discovering the neglected personal and family stories with their “little” heritage, which, given the totalitarian regimes of the past century and their tenacity, often constitute a difficult, dark heritage.





JOSIP BROZ TITO 1892-1980



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JOSIP BROZ TITO 1892-1980

Prvi predsjednik Jugoslavije Josip Broz Tito je rođen 1892. godine u samostalnoj Srbiji. Nakon završetka škole u 1914. godini odlazi u vojsku. Tijekom Prvog svjetskog rata borio se na italijanskoj fronti. Nakon rata nastavlja se baviti politikom i postaje član Komunističke partije Jugoslavije. U 1945. godini postaje predsjednik Narodne republike Srbije, a zatim predsjednik Narodne republike Jugoslavije. U 1954. godini postaje predsjednik Socijalističke republike Jugoslavije. U 1963. godini postaje predsjednik Socijalističke republike Jugoslavije. U 1976. godini postaje predsjednik Socijalističke republike Jugoslavije. U 1980. godini postaje predsjednik Socijalističke republike Jugoslavije.

MILADINSKE DELOVNE BRIGADE



JUGOSLAVIJSKA LJUBAV ARMADA



TURN >>>

<<< OBRNI

Therefore two basic questions need to be asked:

- • how to methodologically identify neglected heritage themes,
- • and how to represent the difficult or contested heritage, so as not to further encourage hatred and fragmentation of modern society.

FIRST DECREE ON THE PROTECTION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE IN SLOVENIA: JANUARY 1945

The decree, issued by Slovenian **National Liberation Council** in January 1945, was the basis for all subsequent laws for the protection of cultural heritage in Slovenia.

The question is: which heritage was, or even better was NOT protected by a law written in the spirit of the communist revolution and later socialist Yugoslavia?

WHICH HERITAGE WAS (**NOT**) PROTECTED?

Based on the political discourse of Yugoslav post-war policy, three heritage categories could be identified:

- • Heritage of class enemies (aristocracy, bourgeoisie, intelligentsia but also farmers)
- • Heritage linked to the political opponents (anti-communists, collaborators of the occupiers and traitors)
- • Heritage of ideological opponents (manly the Catholic Church)













ODPIRAMO
VRATA



TOREK,
5.5.2020



POKRAJINSKI MUZEJ CELJE





“What is the Samurai doing here”



After the Second World War, Slovenia adopted a decree on the establishment of the **Federal Collection Centres**.

Special commissions "selected" valuable objects around the country (paintings and statues, antique furniture, carpets, porcelain, musical instruments, books etc.)

It was a form of nationalization, which the authorities of the period justified as confiscation of property that used to belong to war criminals, ensuring the preservation of property (collections, libraries) in Slovenia.



Krumperk Castle

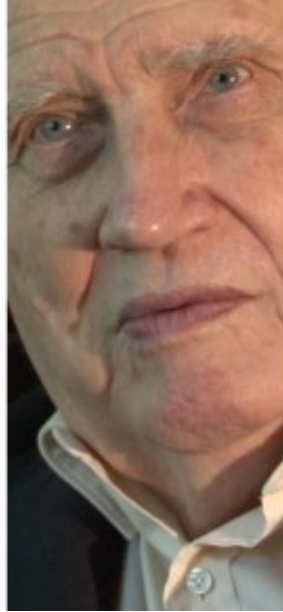
During the WWII, a German crew was stationed in the castle. After World War II, the facility was nationalized and robbed.

MUSEUMS IN SLOVENIA

The connotative social meanings of difficult Slovenian heritage, and tragic, small personal stories are still missing; they remain untouched in the darkness of deliberate oblivion.

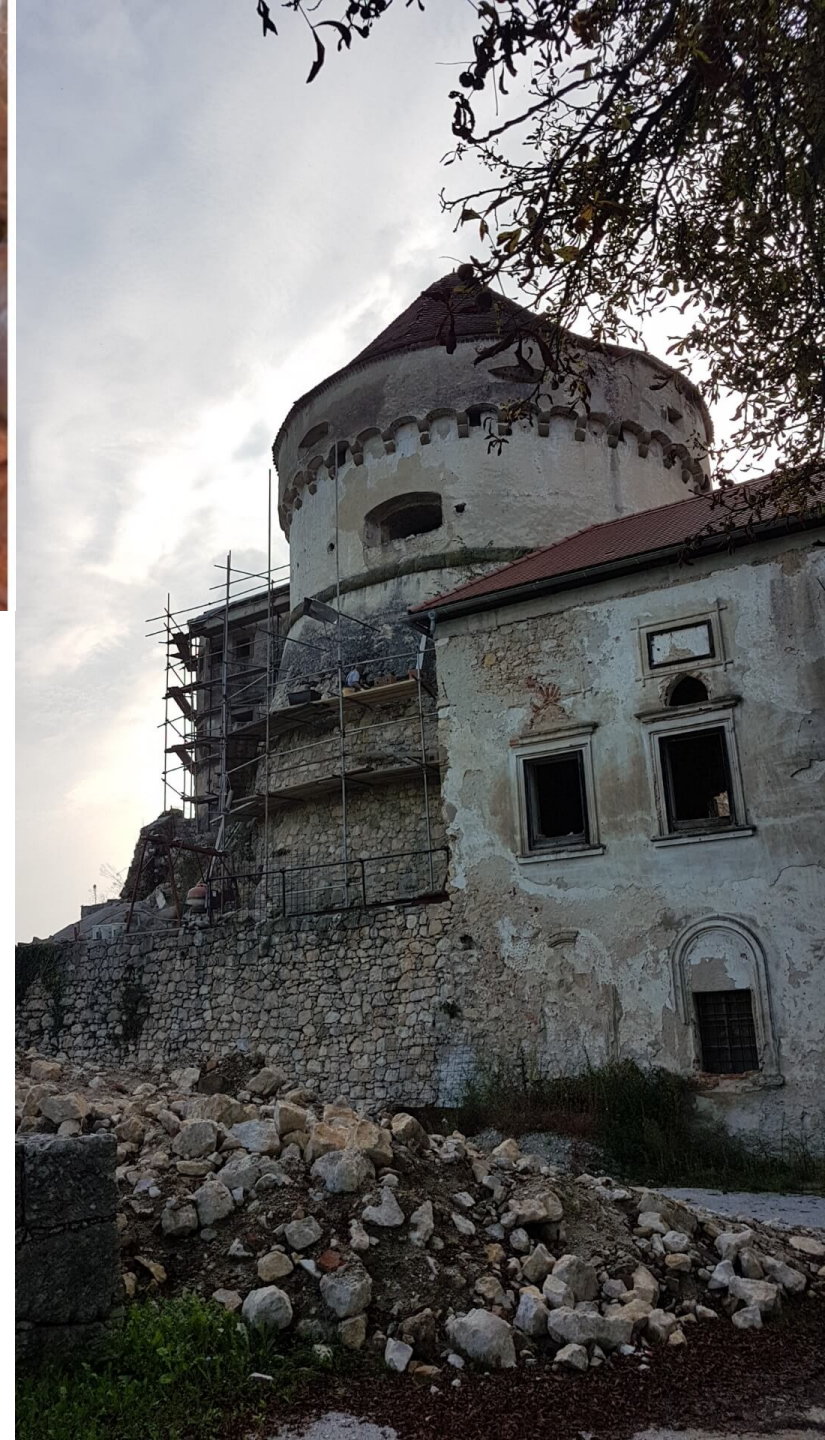






SMALL STORIES

- Small heritages have a big testimonial power, but they can be also very destructive.



If the museum interpretation is not multilateral and is not consciously oriented towards catharsis and personal reflection at ethical and moral level, then new forms of hatred and intolerance can begin to spring.





But on the other side, the museum interpretation, which does not include difficult and contested heritage and does not encourage small, personal stories, neglect collective memory.

HERITAGE AND PROCESSES OF DEMOCRATISATION

The neglect of collective memory leads to

- the destruction of public confidence in heritage institutions and the state itself
- it dampens the processes of democratization.

*Thank
you*

