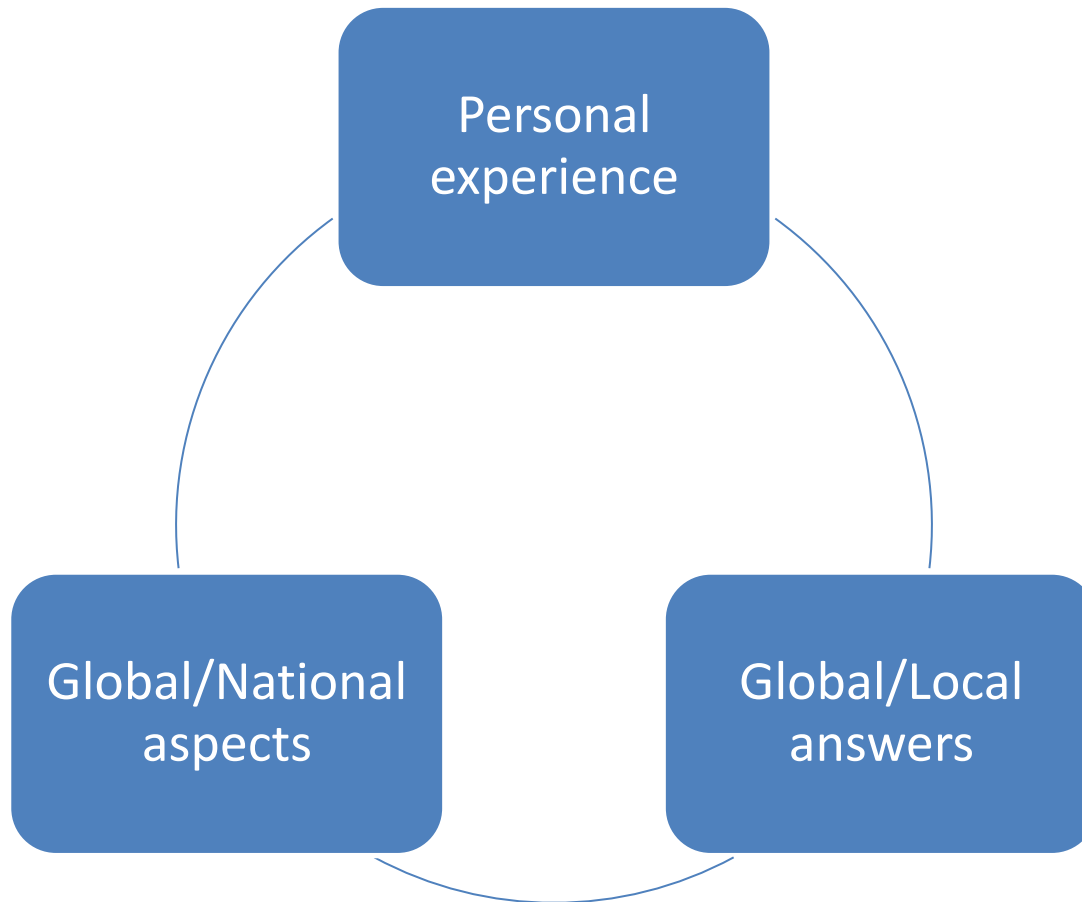


**The future through remembrance.
Europe in the 21st century**

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CERMES, NBU, Bulgaria

SUMMER SCHOOL
Mapping Memories
Tbilisi, 17 July 2016

Our journey this morning



Personal experience

Who is a migrant?

Migrations/mobility map

15-20 min.

Mapping Memories 2016 migrations/mobility map

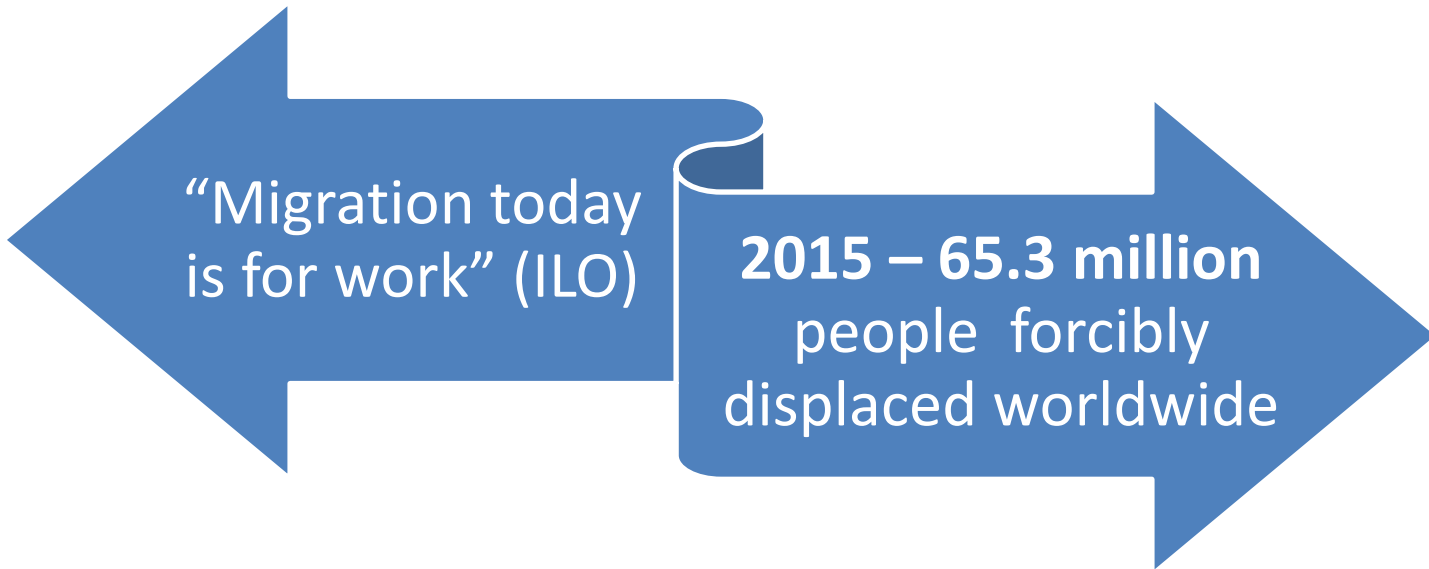
- Where do you come from?
- Which is the most distant place you have been?
- For how long?
- What was the reason?
- Do you identify yourself as a migrant?
- Are you the first one in your family to have the chance to travel?

Constellations exercise

THE WORLD

3,2 %

Global tendencies



2015 – 65.3 million people worldwide - forcibly displaced due to persecution, conflict, generalized violence and human rights violations (*21.3 million refugees, 28.8 million IDPs and asylum seekers*)

2012 - 45.2 million (*15.4 million refugees, 28.8 million IDPs and asylum seekers*)

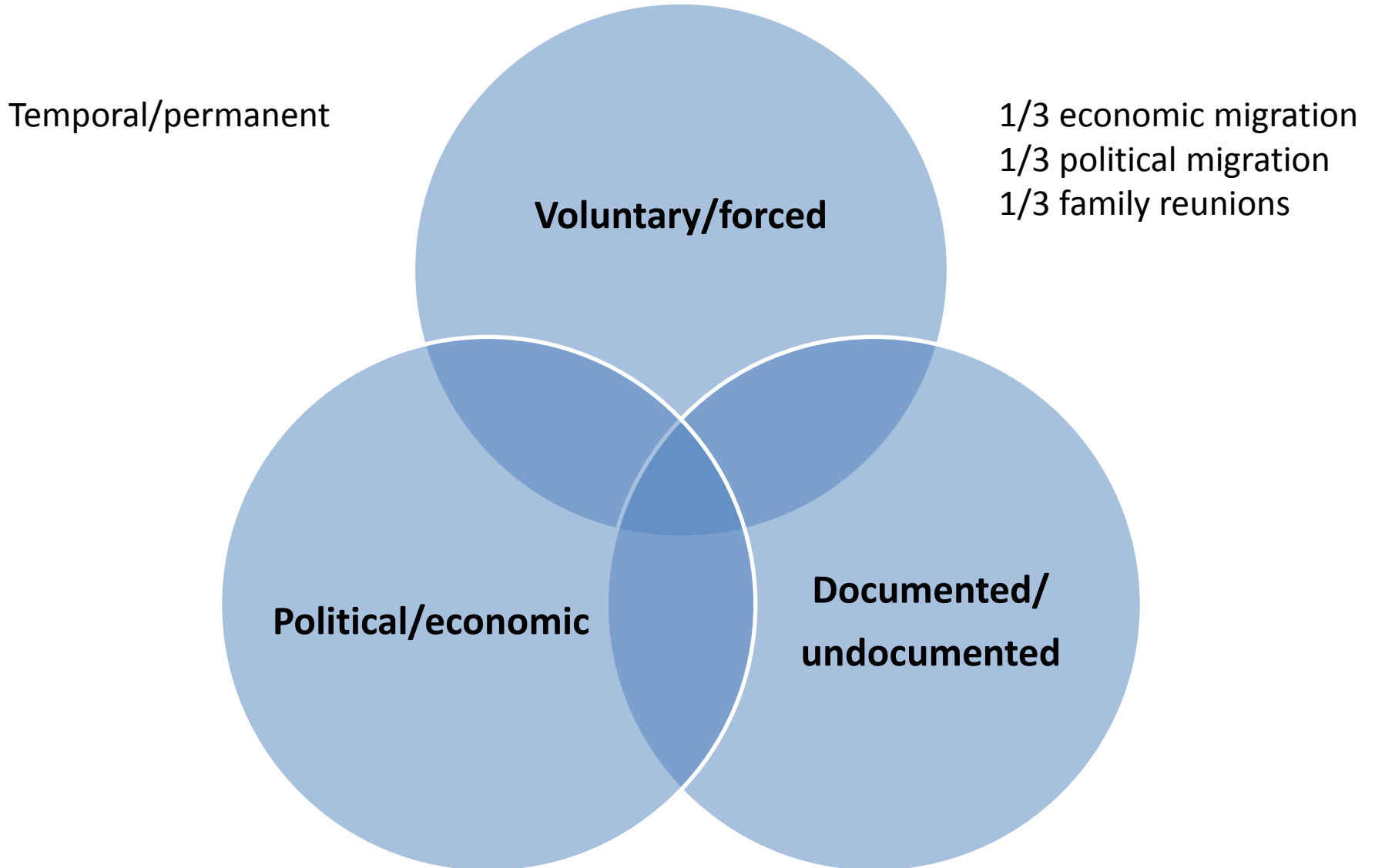
The **2012 level was the highest since 1994**, when an estimated 47 million people were considered forcibly displaced worldwide (UNHCR)

Theoretical reflections

Today more than any time in history there is a need to explain and contextualize the term “migration”

- Complexity – migration/mobility
- Dynamic, fluid, flexible concept
- Interconnectedness / globalization

Migration categories & flows



The process of migration

- Is it possible for researches to embrace the process of migration in its completeness?

Through quantitative and qualitative data and analysis, etc.? – Limitations ...

- What are the driving forces of migration?

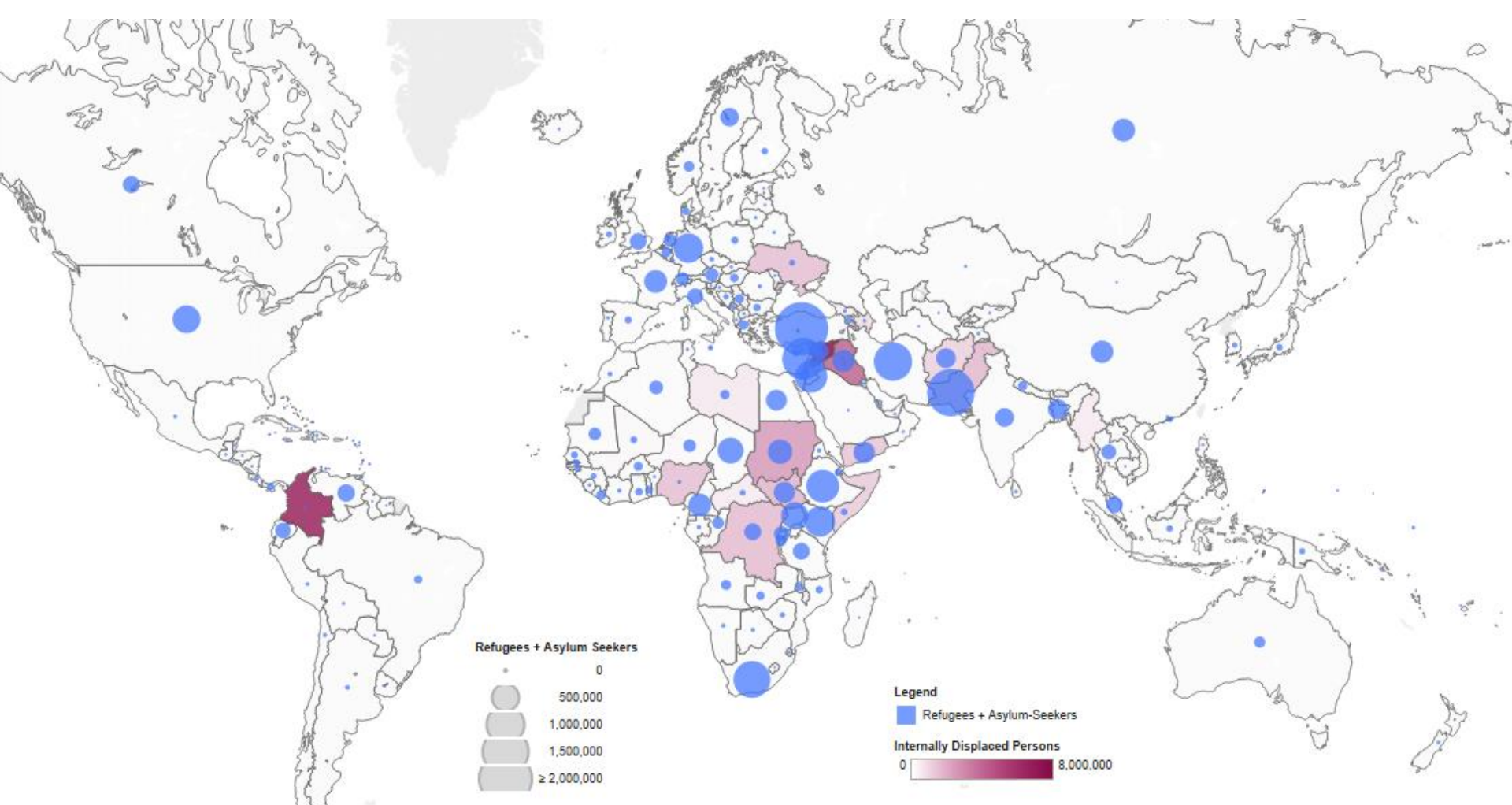
Pull/Push theory is not enough – Migration networks, etc.

Globalization processes are challenging all existing theories?

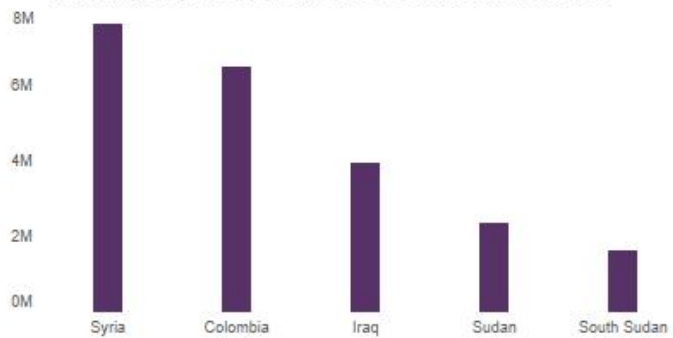
- When migration starts & ends?
- When I consider myself fully integrated in a new society?

Complex human stories

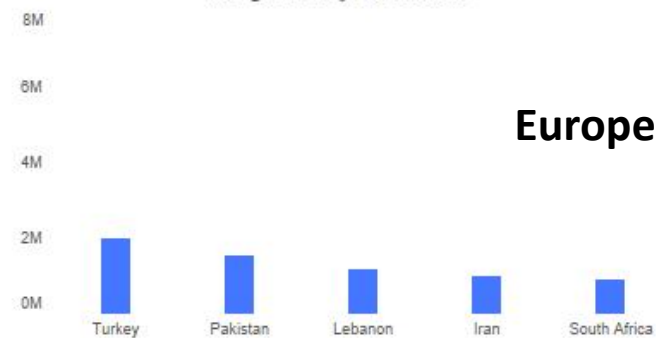
New figures of migration – sunset migration, returnees, skype mothers



Internally Displaced Persons due to Conflict and Violence



Refugees + Asylum-Seekers



European/Global

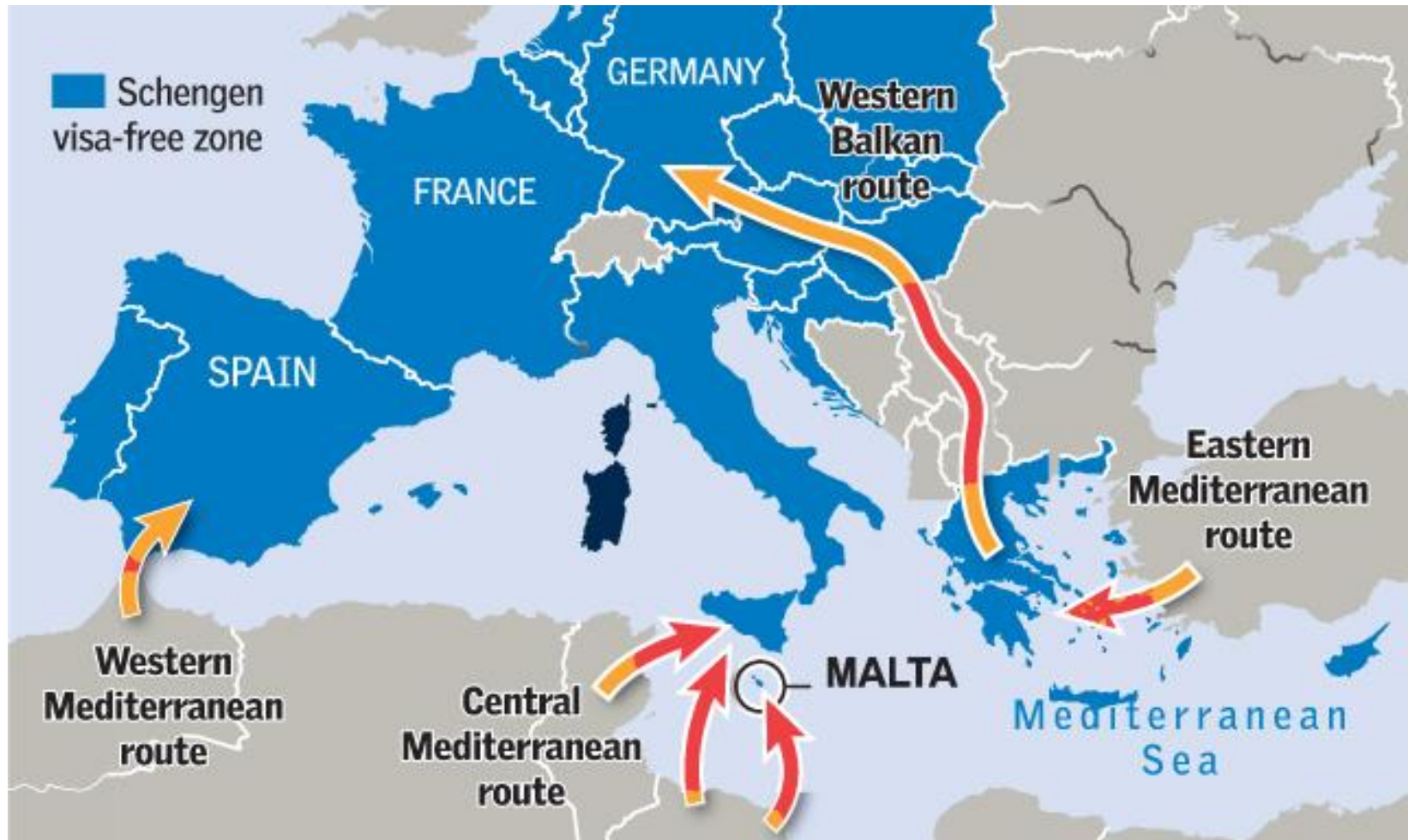
Syrian refugee crisis

Syria 2015: Total population: 23m

- 4.8m refugees (mainly in neighbouring countries)
- 6.6m IDPs (still in Syria)
- Half the Syrian population are now displaced.

<http://www.migrationpolicycentre.eu/migrant-crisis/> - timeline and mapping

Routes to Europe



Old/new borders

Old borders are dismantled - new border are erected

- Berlin Wall
- Iron Curtain
- Within EU

- Post-soviet space
- Armenia – Turkey
- New fences – BG-TR border ; HU-SR border; HU – CR border; MK-GR border

Thank You EU
For closing the border



REUTERS

Political answers to the refugee crisis



Discourses

Group work in country teams
Use any sources you can find available
10-15 min.

1. What is the predominant discourse towards the Syrian refugee crisis in your country?
2. Are there counter-discourses?
3. Do you find links/foundations of that position in the recent or more distant past?

Old/new Others: the rising of the right-wing populist rhetoric

- Normalization of nationalistic, xenophobic, racist and anti-Semitic rhetoric – works with **fear**: fear of change, of globalization, of loss of welfare, of climate change, of changing gender roles, etc.
- Anything can be constructed as a threat to US, an imagined homogeneous people inside a well-protected territory – **security discourses**
- Modern strangers – Georg Simmel
- Post-modern strangers – Zygmunt Bauman
- The scapegoats – Jews, Muslims, Roma or other minorities, capitalists, socialists, career women, NGOs, the EU, the United Nations, the US or Communists, the governing parties, the elites, the media and so forth. (Wodak 2015)

Migration as a resource vs. migration as a threat



The role of remembrance in dealing with the current crisis situations

- The past as a resource
- Feeds the imagination about the potential for alternatives in the future
- Positive or negative – they can be invoked as reassurance for the future or they may facilitate a more realistic diagnosis of social ills. (Tosh 2008)

Guidelines for international discourse on history and memory

- *European Network Remembrance and Solidarity*

- 1. Present varied viewpoints**
- 2. Avoid deterministic expressions**
- 3. Avoid generalisations**
- 4. Treat historical figures as individuals**
- 5. Ensure a genuine historical basis**
- 6. Clearly define the nature of each initiative**
- 7. Use academic knowledge as your source**
- 8. Apply up-to-date didactical concepts and technical standards**

To sign the declaration:

<http://www.enrs.eu/news/1380-guidelines-for-international-discourse-on-history-and-memory-join-the-signatories>

What discourses are we contributing to?

Find a partner and discuss together (a person you haven't spoken yet with):

- Who are the Others in your community (minorities, migrants, LGBT, etc.)
- Do we help through our actions to overcome the “them”/“us” dichotomy and transform it into WE?

Let's dream big and imagine:

- Contributing together to **transnational** history related approaches and actions that help addressing global current problems?

“... our ethical obligations to live among those who are invariably different from ourselves, to demand recognition for our histories and our struggles at the same time that we lend that to others, to live our passions without causing harm to others, and to know the difference between raw prejudice and distortion, and sound critical judgment.

The first step towards nonviolence, which is surely an absolute obligation we all bear, is to begin to think critically, and to ask others to do the same”.

Judith Butler

Thank you!

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