Disturbing pasts
Disturbing pasts
Memories, controversies and creativity

Edited by
LEON WAINWRIGHT

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Simon Faulkner is a Senior Lecturer in art history at Manchester Metropolitan University. His current research is focused on relationships between visual representation and the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. This research has involved collaborative work with visual practitioners, for example, Between States, a book developed with the Israeli artist David Reeb, that was published in 2015. He was also a co-investigator on 'Picturing the Social’, an ESRC-funded research project on social media images (2014–16).

Bente Geving, born 1952 in Kirkenes, Norway, explains her work as follows: ‘I am concerned about the context in life: between the personal life and historical events, between reality and dream, between the human made and the original. Between the spoken and the unspoken. I photograph my surroundings, make connections between places, past and present, put the images together in pairs or diptychs, in series which create new rooms. The images live their own life, they are changing and gain new importance through the viewer’s experience and imagination.’

Geving has exhibited widely in Norway, Germany and Sweden, and her work is represented in collections in Norway and abroad. The most recent exhibition, The Ring – from Kirkenes to Kirkenes, took place in the Sámi Center for Contemporary Art, Karasjok, in 2016, and explored family memories, Sámi culture and the landscapes of Sápmi through documentary and
allegorical photographs, sound recordings and objects. In 2014, Geving was awarded an Artist Grant from the Norwegian Council.

**Clara Himmelheber** is head of African Collections at the Rautenstrauch-Joest Museum – Cultures of the World in Cologne. She is also a lecturer at the Institute of Anthropology, University of Cologne, teaching ‘Museum Anthropology’. In 2004 she was co-curator of the exhibition *Namibia – Germany: A Shared / Divided History: Resistance, Violence, Memory* with exhibition venues in Cologne and Berlin.

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**Malte Jaguttis** studied law and history and holds a doctorate degree in law from the University of Hamburg, Germany. Between 2003 and 2007, he was a research assistant at the Institute for International Affairs in Hamburg. Jaguttis has published in the fields of Public International Law and German Constitutional Law, with research interests that span legal theory and history, fundamental rights and urban governance. He has been admitted as a lawyer in Germany since 2009, where he specialises in Public, European and International Law.

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Sigrid Lien (b. 1958) is professor in art history and photography studies at the University of Bergen, Norway. She is project leader for the Norwegian team in the HERA-project PhotoClec (Museums, Colonial past and Photography) 2010–12, and for the project ‘Negotiating History: Photography in Sámi Culture’, funded by the Norwegian Research Council (2014–17). She has published extensively on nineteenth-century as well as modern and contemporary photography. Recent publications include Uncertain Images: Museums and the Work of Photographs with Elizabeth Edwards (Ashgate, 2014) and Pictures of Longing. Photography in the History of the Norwegian U.S.-migration (forthcoming, University of Minnesota Press).

Fiona Magowan is Professor of Anthropology at Queen’s University, Belfast. Her publications focus on Indigenous music, performance and Christianity; cultural tourism; religion and ritual; and sex and gender. She has conducted fieldwork in Arnhem Land, Northern Territory, Queensland and South Australia. Her books include Melodies of Mourning: Music and Emotion in northern Australia (Oxford, 2007); The Anthropology of Sex (Oxford, Berg 2010, co-authored with H. Donnan); and the co-edited volumes Christianity, Conflict and Renewal in Australia and the Pacific (Brill 2016, with C. Schwarz); Performing Gender, Place, and Emotion in Music: Global Perspectives (Rochester 2013, with L. Wrazen); and Transgressive Sex (Oxford, Berghahn 2009, with H. Donnan). She was CI on an ESRC project (The Domestic Moral Economy in the Asia-Pacific, 2011–15) and senior researcher on the HERA project Creativity in a World of Movement (2010–12).

Liv Ramskjaer is Secretary General of the Norwegian Museums Association. The chapter in this volume was written during her tenure as Senior Adviser in the museums division of Arts Council Norway. The author has contributed to historical studies on technology, business and industry. Her recent research, on the production and consumption of plastics in Norway, focuses on the early years of the country’s plastic boat industry.
Dierk Schmidt (born 1965) is a Berlin-based artist and author. He is professor for painting at the Art University of Kassel and was guest advisor at various universities, among others the Leuphana University of Lüneburg, the Royal Danish Academy of Fine Arts Scools and the Berlin Weißensee School of Art. His solo exhibitions have included: Ich weiß was ... was du nicht weißt ... – When opinion becomes an occasion for calculation, Kunstraum objectif [...], Antwerpen, 2003; SIEV-X – On a Case of Intensified Refugee Politics, or Géricault and the Question Concerning the Construction of History, Städel Museum, Frankfurt/Main, 2009; and IMAGE LEAKS – On the Image Politics of Resources, Frankfurt Kunstverein, Frankfurt/Main, 2011. Among his group exhibitions are: Violence is at the Margin of All Things, Generali Foundation, Vienna, 2002; Com volem ser governats?, Machba, Barcelona, 2004; Trienal du Luand, Luanda, 2007; documenta 12, Kassel, 2007; and Animism, at the Haus der Kulturen der Welt, Berlin, 2012. His most recent publication is: The Division of the Earth – Tableaux on the Legal Synopses of the Berlin Africa Conference (co-edited by Lotte Arndt, Clemens Krümmel, Dierk Schmidt, Hemma Schmutz, Diethelm Stoller, Ulf Wuggenig), Verlag der Buchhandlung Walther König, Cologne 2010.

Heather Kamarra Shearer, at the time of writing, served as an Aboriginal Justice Officer for the South Australian Courts Authority. She has previously held positions of Field Officer for Aboriginal Legal Rights Movement and Senior Caseworker of the Central Australian Stolen Generations and Families Aboriginal Corporation. As an Aboriginal artist she has presented work at seventeen exhibitions, and was employed as the Indigenous Arts Officer with Arts South Australia. She was Arts Coordinator for Jukurrpa Artists, and has participated in numerous community projects. Kamarra Shearer was recently nominated for a National DEADLY award in 2012. Other awards include NAIDOC Artist of the Year for Alice Springs (1992); Emerging Artists Award (SA 1993) and the Artist in Residency program in Limoges/Paris (The Jam Factory 1997). Heather’s involvement in a range of committees include: the Adelaide Festival Centre Trust Foundation (2001); National Sorry Day Committee (1998–2001) and Tandanya National Aboriginal Cultural Institute (1997). She has appeared as a witness in the SA Parliamentary Committee for the SA Stolen Generations Reparations Tribunal Bill and contributed to the Senate Inquiry Report into Past Forced Adoption (2012) in her position as Truth Portfolio Convenor of the National Stolen Generations Alliance. Between 2012 and 2014 Heather worked as the National Project Officer with the National Stolen Generations Alliance. Heather’s homeland is Ntaria (Hermannsburg).

Maruška Svašek’s main research interests are art, material mediation, migration and the emotions. In her most recent work, she brings these strands together


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**Leon Wainwright** is Reader in Art History at The Open University (UK) and the author of *Phenomenal Difference: A Philosophy of Black British Art* (Liverpool University Press, 2017), *Timed Out: Art and the Transnational Caribbean*
(Manchester University Press, 2011), and editor or co-editor of numerous books and collections on modern and contemporary art, museology and anthropology. A former long-standing member of the editorial board of the journal *Third Text*, and founding editor of the *Open Arts Journal*, he is a recipient of the Philip Leverhulme Prize in the History of Art.
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Introduction
Disturbing pasts: memories, controversies and creativity

Leon Wainwright

Thus the subject-matter of history is in an important sense not fact but possibility, not past but future; or, more precisely past possibilities and prospects, past conceptions of the future: futures past.

David Carr (1987)

In many countries, legacies of war, colonialism, genocide and oppression return again and again to dominate contemporary culture, politics and society. The controversies surrounding traumatic pasts can shape policy, make or break governments, trigger mass demonstrations, and even spark violent confrontation. These pasts also inspire creative means by which the past is remembered, remade and challenged. This anthology, published originally as the third issue of the Open Arts Journal, explores the theme of traumatic pasts and their complex and often dramatic influences on the present day, bringing to the foreground the rich visual and creative responses to such pasts that issue among artists. Much as David Carr has characterised the future horizons of possibility, the material collected here carries suggestions for effective ways that such ‘disturbing’ pasts may be confronted, so that settled or consensual views may in turn be disturbed, troubled and transformed.

Contributors to this volume are keen to register the important idea that any meaningful encounter with the past has to be felt at the personal level, no matter how difficult to recall and painful to represent, however contested or fraught with risk and freighted with emotion. They demonstrate how recollecting stories of that kind is a complex and ongoing task, moreover, that the process requires a joint effort between artists, curators and academics when trying to confront dominant historical narratives and shape alternative interpretations. As the contributions show, these histories are challenging at all levels: personal, collective, institutional. Certainly, such attempts to ‘disturb’ a settled picture of the past may call upon an individual’s creativity, courage and sensitivity as well as specialist or institutional knowledge. But such endeavours are significantly strengthened through harnessing a shared will to re-assess the past. This requires an effective exchange of knowledge with a high degree of comparison and compassion, and careful measures to balance a range of often competing priorities.
Confronting the past: a shared project

The intellectual work that gave rise to this publication was conducted through combining several strands of interest, including an interdisciplinary background in memory conflicts in Eastern Europe; the visualisation of colonial pasts in public narratives of history; and the cultural understanding of images and objects in the context of globalisation and postcolonialism. Their coming together was the occasion of a major knowledge exchange project that focused on a three-day event at the Museum of Ethnology, Vienna (subsequently renamed Weltmuseum Wien) in 2012. Sponsored by Humanities in the European Research Area (HERA, European Science Foundation) in relation to three research strands under their auspices, the project drew on the energies of individuals from the arts and heritage sectors and the wider public.¹ This diverse range of creative practitioners, including artists and photographers, curators, cultural policy-makers, and academics together explored museums, public and other types of space for what they offer as venues for responses to difficult and traumatic histories. The event saw oral presentations and, in response, the aim for this book is that its selection from the presentations – the majority of them in the form of scholarly articles, developed through a process of rigorous peer-review – will illuminate the distinctive perspectives that emerged.

The Disturbing Pasts project was made possible by a formal collaboration between individuals from countries around the world. It was underpinned by the coming together of three groupings of researchers at universities throughout Europe, the consortia: ‘Memory at War’ (MAW),² ‘Photographs, Colonial Legacy and Museums in Contemporary European Culture’ (PhotoCLEC),³ and ‘Creativity and Innovation in a World of Movement’ (CIM).⁴ All these projects addressed contested, challenging and disturbing histories and the role of creativity within them.

The ‘Memory at War’ (MAW) project set out to expand the boundaries of Memory Studies by shifting the focus to post-socialist Eastern Europe. The ‘memory boom’ that has overtaken Western Europe and North America at both a popular and scholarly level since the last decades of the twentieth century has centred overwhelmingly on West European memories of the Holocaust and Nazism. Meanwhile, East European memories of the twentieth century, which

¹ Members of the organising committee for the project were: Principal Investigator Dr Leon Wainwright (The Open University, UK), Dr Barbara Plankensteiner (Museum of Ethnology, Vienna/Weltmuseum Wien), Julia Binter (Weltmuseum Wien), Dr Maruska Svasek (Queen’s University, Belfast), Professor Elizabeth Edwards (De Montfort University, Leicester), Dr Uilleam Blacker (University College London) and Professor Alexander Etkind (University of Cambridge).
² www.memoryatwar.org/
³ http://photoclec.dmu.ac.uk/
⁴ www.qub.ac.uk/sites/CreativityandInnovationinaWorldofMovement
differ sharply in both form and content, often contradicting and clashing with their West European counterparts, have been relatively under-studied. MAW, which brought together researchers from the UK, Norway, Estonia, Finland and the Netherlands, as well as from the region under study, aimed to address this emerging dichotomy between West and East European memory. With a focus on three main target countries, Poland, Russia and Ukraine, the project’s international team of scholars mapped and analysed the dynamics of cultural memory in the region, and developed new tools and concepts for approaching and understanding memory in Eastern Europe. The team focused on the interplay between memory, identity and political developments more broadly in this region, and the topic of the present volume – cultural representations in their public context, commemorative art, and in particular museums – were at the heart of the project’s activities. While the project’s main aim was to analyse developments in the context of Eastern Europe, it also set out to use that context in order to investigate and refine the field of Memory Studies itself.

‘Photographs, Colonial Legacy and Museums in Contemporary European Culture’ (PhotoCLEC) was an international research project studying the role of the photographic legacy of colonialism in the contested histories of contemporary European multi-cultural identities. Partners from the UK, the Netherlands and Norway explored this through museums, as these are major sites for historical narrative making and dissemination. Overall, the project showed that despite the centrality of the colonial past to European identities, its presence in public narratives of history was seen as deeply challenging. The resistance to these narratives, and particularly the unstable possibilities of photographs within them, pointed to a collective amnesia or even a structured forgetting of such histories. Significantly, these responses manifested themselves differently in each of the European research sites. Conversely, other engagements with photograph collections revealed the inclusion of the histories of postcolonial immigrants and repatriates from all over the world in contemporary European history in ways that challenge the grand narrative of national citizenship made in Europe. Such responses also force us to think of museums beyond the notion of national tools of empire. PhotoCLEC thereby offers the insight that photographs in museums enable us to rethink how mechanisms of inclusion and exclusion in society, European as well as colonial, connect with feelings of belonging and estrangement within the contemporary postcolonial societies in Europe.

‘Creativity and Innovation in a World of Movement’ (CIM) explored the dynamics of cultural production and creativity in an era of intensifying globalisation and transnational connectivity, conducted by a team of scholars in the UK, Norway, the Netherlands and Austria. Instead of assessing the relative novelty of end products, the project took a processual approach by analysing practices of appropriation, consumption and (re)contextualisation in the spheres of
(popular) art, religion and museums. Acknowledging the significance of individual or group-specific understandings of ‘creativity’, CIM explored critically how different notions of cultural value and processes of authentication, authorisation and commoditisation have affected people’s engagements with objects and images. A broad perspective was obtained by investigating concrete, partially interlinked processes across five continents, following successful ethnographic fieldwork in India, Sri Lanka, Ghana, Argentina, Brazil, Barbados, Trinidad and Tobago, Suriname, Guyana, Canada, Australia, Norway, France, Austria and the UK.

Each consortium of researchers that participated in Disturbing Pasts has examined diverse critical perspectives on selected modern histories, in order to highlight and problematise their continuing contemporary significance. The ground that they share is identified in this volume through three groupings of material, as follows.

Part I, ‘Difficult Pasts and Public Space’, presents articles relating to historical concerns as they have arisen through contexts of display in museums and galleries. The theme cuts across the lives and professional involvements of a range of authors who evaluate colonial histories and the record of innovations (and difficulties) that has ensued in the process of tackling such pasts, often through strategic partnerships with artists. Senior researcher (for the Archive and Public Culture Research Initiative, University of Cape Town, South Africa) Anette Hoffmann’s ‘Echoes of the Great War: the recordings of African prisoners in the First World War’ examines what the interpretation of archival materials such as voice recordings may tell us about the historical memory of communities in Africa whose ancestors were conscripted into the First World War. A related concern to the sharing of traumas and memories of European contact in Africa, is treated by museum curator Clara Himmelheber (Rautenstrauch-Joest-Museum of the Cultures of the World, Cologne, Germany) in her essay ‘The exhibition Namibia – Germany: a shared/divided history. Resistance, violence, memory’. Curator and academic Carol Tulloch’s (University of the Arts, London) ‘A Riot of Our Own: a reflection on agency’, expounds on the significance of the author’s Caribbean descent and her Britishness for setting the parameters of an ongoing challenge to dominant ‘truths’ about people of the African diaspora. In an extended article, she reports on recent exhibitions that have brought new audiences into museums and exposed the vital ‘conjunctive’ nature of black and white cultural histories and heritage. A constructive overview of how Norway has recently tackled issues of heritage is given by cultural policy-maker Liv Ramskaer (Norway) in her ‘Break! On the unpleasant, the marginal, the taboo and the controversial in Norwegian museums’. ‘Making meaning from a fragmented past: 1897 and the creative process’ by Peju Layiwola (Lagos, Nigeria) shows how historical episodes of violence and the removal of
cultural property – a British punitive expedition of 1897 – have been explored in Layiwola’s own creative practice, and that of her peers, in furtive attempts to keep the issue of colonial exploitation open. Finally, the political historian Susan Legêne (Netherlands), in her ‘Mallaby’s car: colonial subjects, imperial actors, and the representation of human suffering in postcolonial exhibitions’, addresses the complex story of decolonisation evidenced by photographs taken in Surabaya in Indonesia in 1945 during the uprising against the restoration of Dutch colonial rule.

Part II, ‘Visual Investigations’, features artists’ essays and statements, and works of cultural criticism. In particular, it offers an exploratory look at the value of visual materials and creative processes for considering colonial pasts, as well as postcolonial, diaspora or minority ethnicity communities in their continuing attempts to come to terms with difficult histories. The lawyer Malte Jaguttis and Berlin-based artist Dierk Schmidt offer a collaborative reflection on art practice and archival research, ‘Comments on the art and research project “The division of the earth – Tableaux on the legal synopses of the Berlin Africa Conference”’.

In ‘Late photography, military landscapes and the politics of memory’, art historian Simon Faulkner (Manchester Metropolitan University) employs methods from visual culture studies in a critical debate on the Cold War and the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, addressing photographs by Simon Norfolk, Angus Boulton, Gilad Ophir and Roi Kuper. Maruška Svašek (Queen’s University, Belfast) collaborated with several artists, including Sophie Ernst, in a deep, emotional and creative exploration of concepts of ‘home’ and ‘homeland’, which she analyses in her ‘Forced displacement, suffering and the aesthetics of loss’ alongside the politics of public commemoration surrounding the post-Second World War expulsion of ethnic Germans from the Sudetenland in Czechoslovakia. Concluding this part of the collection, the artist John Timberlake (Middlesex University, London) in his ‘Nuclear war as false memory’ outlines aspects of his own creative practices which highlight discontinued historical trajectories. Timberlake expresses his fascination for the ‘fictions of nuclear war’ – a war that never happened and so became the subject of ‘false memory’. He shows how the cultural legacy of Britain’s nuclear test programme of the 1950s and 1960s may be explored meaningfully in his paintings and photography resulting from archival research at the Imperial War Museum in London.

Part III, ‘Collaborations’, comprises studies in visual analysis, including those that have benefited directly from the pairing of an artist and a scholar. Literary scholar Uilleam Blacker (University College London) in his ‘Spatial dialogues and the memory of absent Jews in contemporary Polish art’, draws attention to how artworks by the Polish artists Rafał Betlejewski and Joanna Rajkowska, along with Israeli artist Yael Bartana, have confronted Jewish and Holocaust histories by linking the Polish context to wider Holocaust discourse and other
historical and geographical contexts. The artist Bente Geving (Norway) – with her text ‘Margit Ellinor: forgotten images’ – and art historian Sigrid Lien (Bergen, Norway) – author of ‘Assimilating the wild and primitive: Lajla and other Sámi heroines in Norwegian fin-de-siècle photography’ – underscore how processes of making and showing art can be effective and integral to autobiography. Geving’s intimate account of her Sámi lineage and the domestic collecting habits of her mother are the focus of a distinctive photographic practice which reveals how her family’s identity was privately constructed in the everyday objects and organisation of the home. A final artist-scholar pairing comes from Heather Kamarra Shearer (South Australia) and anthropologist Fiona Magowan (Queen's University, Belfast) and frames matters of justice and the issue of intercultural trauma. Shearer’s ‘Troubled traces: painting and displaying intercultural traumas of Aboriginality’ offers an arresting personal reflection on her life experience as one of the ‘stolen generation’ of Aboriginal Australians, the inspiration for her vocation in the field of legal rights and her practice as a painter. In her ‘Empowering art: reconfiguring narratives of trauma and hope in the Australian national imaginary’ Magowan draws on her longitudinal ethnographic research in this field, bringing into sharp focus how Aboriginal history has been vocalised in entirely new terms among contemporary artists.