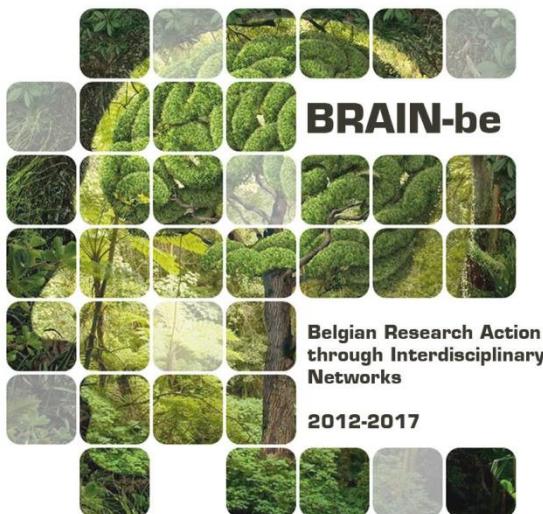


MEMEX WWI

Recognition and Resentment: Experiences and Memories of the Great War in Belgium

Geneviève Warland and Laurence van Ypersele, UCLouvain

Axis 3: Cultural, historical and scientific heritage



NETWORK PROJECT

MEMEX WWI

Recognition and Resentment: Experiences and Memories of the Great War in Belgium

Contract - BR/121/A3 MEMEX WWI

FINAL REPORT

PROMOTORS: Laurence van Ypersele, UCLouvain (laurence.vanypersele@uclouvain.be)
Olivier Luminet, UCLouvain (olivier.luminet@uclouvain.be)
Valérie Rosoux, UCLouvain (valerie.rosoux@uclouvain.be)
Elke Brems, KULeuven (elke.brems@kuleuven.be)
Reine Meilaerts, KULeuven (Reine.MEYLAERTS@arts.kuleuven.be)
Antoon Vrints, UGent (antoon.vrints@UGent.be)
Olivier Klein, ULB (oklein@ulb.ac.be)
Chantal Kesteloot, CegeSoma (Chantal.Kesteloot@arch.be)

AUTHORS: Geneviève Warland, UCLouvain (genevieve.warland@uclouvain.be)
Laurence van Ypersele, UCLouvain



Published in 2019 by the Belgian Science Policy Office
Avenue Louise 231
Louizalaan 231
B-1050 Brussels
Belgium
Tel: +32 (0)2 238 34 11 - Fax: +32 (0)2 230 59 12
<http://www.belspo.be>
<http://www.belspo.be/brain-be>

Contact person: Helena CALVO DEL CASTILLO
Tel: +32 (0)2 238 36 15

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ABSTRACTS

The project MEMEX WWI aimed to bridging two topics – experiences and memories of the war – in order to enhance Belgium's WWI heritage. This heritage is archival and literary, as well as material and monumental. It further lives on in the current representations of the Great War, notably enhanced during the four years of commemoration (2014-2018). In this particular context, the objectives of the collaborative research of an interdisciplinary team was twofold: firstly, it conducted fundamental research based on new sources and implementing methodological and conceptual tools drawn from history, literary studies, political science, memory studies and social psychology; secondly, it accompanied the Centenary of the First World War through the participation to and the organization of public events. The research has pointed out the current meanings and functions of commemorative events and the specific expectations of the public regarding their own past as well as the (un)expected impacts on the youth.

Keywords: First World War, Cultural Memory, Commemoration, Recognition, Emotion, Pacifism.

Le projet MEMEX WWI visait à faire le lien entre deux thèmes – les expériences et les mémoires de la guerre – afin de mettre en valeur le patrimoine belge de la Première Guerre mondiale. Ce patrimoine est à la fois archivistique et littéraire, matériel et monumental. Il vit dans les représentations actuelles de la Grande Guerre, renforcées durant les quatre années de commémoration (2014-2018). Dans ce contexte particulier, les objectifs de la recherche en réseau d'une équipe interdisciplinaire étaient doubles : d'une part, cette équipe a mené une recherche fondamentale basée sur de nouvelles sources et mettant en œuvre des outils méthodologiques et conceptuels issus de l'histoire, des études littéraires, des sciences politiques, des *Memory Studies* et de la psychologie sociale ; d'autre part, elle a accompagné le centenaire de la Première Guerre mondiale en participant aux commémorations et en organisant des événements publics. La recherche a mis en évidence les significations et les fonctions actuelles des événements commémoratifs, les attentes spécifiques du public concernant son propre passé ainsi que les impacts (in)attendus sur les jeunes.

Het project MEMEX WWI wilde twee thema's – ervaringen en herinneringen aan de oorlog – met elkaar in verband brengen om zo het Belgische WOI-erfgoed te valoriseren. Dit erfgoed is archivarisch en literair, maar ook materieel en monumentaal. Het leeft voort in de huidige voorstellingen van de Grote Oorlog, die in de vier jaar van herdenking (2014-2018) nog toenamen. In deze specifieke context waren de doelstellingen van het gezamenlijke onderzoek van het interdisciplinaire team tweeledig: ten eerste voerde het team fundamenteel onderzoek uit op basis van nieuwe bronnen en implementeerde het methodologische en conceptuele instrumenten uit de geschiedenis, literatuurwetenschappen, politieke wetenschappen, *Memory Studies* en sociale psychologie; ten tweede stuurde het team mee de herdenking van de oorlog door middel van de deelname aan en de organisatie van publieke evenementen. Het onderzoek heeft de huidige betekenis en functies van herdenkingsevenementen en de specifieke verwachtingen van het publiek ten aanzien van het eigen verleden en de (on)verwachte impact op de jeugd in kaart gebracht.

1. INTRODUCTION

Due to its unprecedented violence and unexpected duration, the First World War generated many complex and tragic experiences, which over time have been interpreted and reinterpreted. The project aimed to bridge two topics – experiences and memories of the war – in order to enhance Belgium's WWI heritage. This heritage is archival and literary, as well as material and monumental. It further lives on in the current representations of the Great War, particularly enhanced during the commemoration years (2014-2018).

It seemed to the promoters of the project particularly interesting to complete a vast research on WWI in Belgium during its Centennial. It not only allowed to disclose new archive material and to analyse it both in a scientific context and for its public purpose, but also to study the effects of commemorations on Belgian population.

Four research axes were selected. The first axis examines the feelings of the soldiers in the Belgian army who especially in 1917 experienced an important drop in morale, leading to tensions, of various intensities, between them and their hierarchy. Two feelings are highlighted: honor, which was extremely important at the time, is related to how one is viewed by others and implies social relations, whereas humiliation is intimately linked to the individual conscience and implies self-esteem. These feelings played a pivotal role in the army conduct, but led after the war to feelings of lack of recognition and requests for compensation (symbolic and material), which were often expressed through Veterans associations.

The second axis was designed to analyze the memories of the Great War in two Belgian cities, Antwerp and Liège: which are the ongoing traces of Belgian heroes and martyrs that were celebrated after the war – through street names, monuments, commemorative plaques and ceremonies? The research follows the history of (des)interest for these forms of remembering the war during the 20th century. An important part of the research is dedicated to war monuments: they elicit mourning (negative emotions), as they commemorate the first heroic and tragic sacrifices made by Belgium and its citizens. They also represent a desire for peace, particularly embodied by the European construction process and the modern European Union (triggering other emotions). Lastly, these monuments also foster a certain level of indifference. Pedestrians after pass these monuments without acknowledging or caring about their significance or what they represent.

The third axis focused on the experience and memory of the war through the lens of French-speaking and Dutch-speaking Belgian literature during the war and the interwar period: how Belgian literature, according to region, describes WWI and how Belgium, during this time, is described in this literature? As far as the literature is both a product of war time experiences and of the authors' memories of the war, this study focus on the links between this war literature and Belgian identity, a. o. patriotic feelings.

The contemporary collective memories of the Great War are the topic of the fourth research axis. It investigated the manner in which the public viewed this war and the links between these representations and current political positions. The project also addressed the effects of temporary exhibitions and documentary films initiated in the commemorative context: to what extent do these ways of staging WWI modified the public's relationship with the war experience? Questionnaire surveys were carried out in order to analyze the emotions felt and their relationship to attitudes such as pacifism.

To address these different axes, the promoters ensured that young researchers were trained in an interdisciplinary approach through theoretical and methodological seminars. This research setting has proved particularly conducive to the cross-fertilization of methodologies and conceptual uses coming from different disciplines.

2. STATE OF THE ART AND OBJECTIVES

The MEMEX WWI project was based on two statements in the international research on the First World War. Firstly, even if the historiography of the Great War in general and in Belgium in particular had grown considerably over the past twenty years, the frontline experience as a whole had not attracted much research interest (Audoin-Rouzeau, 2010). The first research axis (WP1) on soldiers' emotions was intended to address this lack in using psychological concepts. Secondly, memories of WWI were not directly addressed in psychological and social psychological studies. However, interest for social representations of history has been continuously growing for the last twenty years, leading to collaborative efforts between psychologists and historians (see for instance Liu & Hilton, 2005). The most important initiative in this direction was the COST Action IS1205 "Social psychological dynamics of historical representations in the enlarged European Union" (2012-2016. See http://www.cost.eu/domains_actions/isch/Actions/IS1205). This Action gathered prominent specialists of collective memories, social identities, and intergroup relations from 24 European countries, Israel, New Zealand and Argentina. Some of the participants in MEMEX WWI were involved in this international research network. The surveys carried out in the fourth research axis (WP4) on the social representations of the First World War owed a lot and contributed to a great deal to data collections on the representations of the war among young Europeans, particularly students in history and social sciences from 23 countries all over Europe.

The highlighting of the latter aspect indicates that the MEMEX WWI project did not only provide historical insights on the First World War as experienced by soldiers and civilians and on its memories through material traces in the public space and literature (both aspects studied in the 2d and the 3d research axis, WP2 and WP3). It also payed attention to the current representations of this war and to the impact of the WWI commemorations (WP4). It therefore has a public relevance for analyzing societal and political meanings of commemorating historical events. The fact that the MEMEX WWI project was carried out during the Centenary, which proved to be an event of an unknown magnitude, provided an opportunity to reflect on the involvement of some MEMEX WWI members in commemorative events such as exhibitions, to analyze all the commemorative forms and their impacts, and to consider at a more abstract level such ways of remembering the past.

Generally speaking, the MEMEX WWI project implemented international literature in the history of emotions, in memory studies and in psychology. Each research axis built on international research to define its focus and purpose. In the case of the study on emotions among the soldiers in the First World War, the concepts of 'emotional community' developed by the historian Barbara Rosenwein and of 'emotional repertoires' proved to be particularly helpful to grasp the resistance capacities of the soldiers and to analyze their self-conscious emotions (see Rosenwein, 2002 and 2006). It offers a really new insight in the study of the Belgian army during the First World War as far as it has never been explored from an emotional perspective.

The study on the material memory traces of the First World War in Antwerp and Liège applied the concept of 'cultural memory' (Assmann, 2008 and 2010) to the war memory in urban space articulating narratives, arenas and agencies (Ashplant, Dawson and Romer, 2001) and looking at their dynamics.

For the study on Belgian novels, theoretical frameworks in literature were used, especially the discourse analysis applied to national motives as developed by Ann Rigney (Rigney, 2001, 2005 and 2008).

The psychological studies through surveys were based on statistical models and on hypothesis to be discussed. The research on pacific attitudes and victimhood and the impact of war representations mainly referred to theoretical framework developed by Hilton and Liu (2008) for the social representations of history, Bar-Tal, Chernyak-Hai, Schori & Gundar (2009) for the concept of victimhood, and Sammut (2015) for the concept of attitude.

The many theoretical references as well as historical ones are to find in the common book *Experience and Memory of the First World War in Belgium. Comparative and Interdisciplinary Insights* (Warland, 2018).

Finally, the Federal Scientific Institutions competencies participated in the project MEMEX WWI in at least two ways: on the one hand, the PhD researches (on soldiers and on monumental and literary heritage) used records held in federal institutions (mainly the War Heritage Museum, the CegeSoma, which is now part of the Belgian State Archives and the Royal Library of Belgium); on the other hand, the frame of Brain.be projects building research teams involving researchers from both parts of Belgium contributed to strengthen the links that already existed among the seniors partners of MEMEX WWI and to create new ones.

3. METHODOLOGY

The methodologies at stake in the MEMEX WWI project included historical criticism and contextualization, discourse analysis and the study of political implications, literary criticism and semantic analysis, as well as quantitative and qualitative analysis of data collection. They are specific to the four disciplines of the social sciences and humanities, namely political science, history, literature and social psychology, which framed the research background of the MEMEX WWI researchers.

The specific approach of the historians intends to set texts or material traces under critics in order to verify their authenticity as well as interpret them in replacing them in their particular context. Discourse analysis is a methodological tool of reading texts which is shared by historians, literary scholars and political scientists. Nevertheless, the way these three disciplines are implementing this tool is different: historians mainly drew their attention on the referentiality of the texts as past's testimony; literary scholars are particularly interested in the texts' rhetoric, i. e. the ways the past is represented and narrated for an audience; the pragmatic question of the audience and the effectiveness of the texts for political purposes are the focus of the political scientists who are also interested in its political implications. A special attention was drawn on the ideology carried out by Belgian literature on WWI: this focus was implemented through a critical discourse analysis enabling, for instance, to establish links between the metaphors used and a catholic or liberal author's background. As far as psychologists are concerned, they mainly conduct their research by carrying out questionnaire surveys and analyzing them quantitatively and qualitatively. A number of softwares allow them to identify and analyze the emotional feelings states, representations, attitudes and behaviors (see, for instance, LIWC: <http://www.liwc.net/> ; Alceste : <http://www.image-zafar.com/fr/logiciel-alceste> or Atlas.ti: <http://www.atlasti.com/index.html>). The qualitative approach occurs in the discussion of the results: links are then established to social and political contexts in the past and the present.

The main distinctive feature of the MEMEX WWI project was its capacity to overcome the disciplinary limits and to find a common language. Its interdisciplinary character means that individual research was not conducted separately but benefited from the others. MEMEX WWI researchers truly crossed their concepts and methods in order to analyze topics together: some examples are the interpretation of war emotions among Belgian soldiers and civilians conducted by both historians and a psychologist, the emotional reception of war literature among Flemish students analyzed by literary scholars and psychologist, or the comparative analysis of memory work in political discourses and social representations in Europe carried out by social psychologists and a political scientist. Such a transdisciplinary approach is best illustrated in the joint publication of the project's scientific results: *Experience and Memory of the First World War in Belgium. Comparative and Interdisciplinary Insights* (Warland, 2018).

In order to cross the disciplines – which is not a spontaneous impetus because of the increasing research specialization –, three strategies were implemented:

1. The organization of methodological and theoretical seminars between 2014 and 2017 have eventually permitted to find a common language (see annex 1).
2. Each PhD thesis has two supervisors, preferably from different disciplinary backgrounds. It is especially the case of two PhD theses: the one on the feelings of honour and shame among Belgian soldiers supervised by an historian and a psychologist and the other one on the social representations of the First World War supervised by a political scientist and a psychologist.

3. The chapters of the final book *Experience and Memory of the First World War in Belgium. Comparative and Interdisciplinary Insights* (Warland, 2018) have been written by two or more junior and senior researchers from different disciplines.

The methodological and theoretical seminars proved to be particularly useful to enhance interdisciplinary dialogues: the first ones were focused on scientific discussion, papers' presentation and debates; the theoretical seminars were conceived as one day workshops with external contributors, aiming at gaining new insights and discussing the project topics (see annex 1). These types of exchanges on a regular basis (every two months) were particularly fruitful not only for the PhD students who benefited from new research inputs and from comments on their work, but also for all MEMEX WWI researchers in order to become acquainted with concepts and methods from other disciplines.

Such a process has also been a challenge, opposing the methodologies of the humanities to the ones of the social sciences. The case can be illustrated by the different approaches between historians and psychologists, the former being more relativist and the latter more universalist. Historians always recalled the need to adjust the psychological analysis to the context of the time and its norms and values. In contrast, psychologists emphasized the need to properly define – with the help of existing theories – emotions, attitudes and representations that they primarily approached as structural matters. Moreover, social psychologists conduct inquiries by asking people questions in order to determine collective representations through the use of data collection and quantitative analysis. Graphs mentioning scales and proportions tend to be the pivotal point on felt emotions, on WWI representations, and on attitudes. With regard to such interpretations founded in statistics, the MEMEX WWI cultural historians and literary scholars as well as the political scientist, used to practicing qualitative discourse analysis, were at first thrown off balance. Nevertheless, they recognized the usefulness of the psychological tools and methods as illustrated in joint articles and the common book as well as in the PhD theses.

The 3 days seminar in residence in September 2017 contributed to a great deal to find that these difficulties were overcome and that concepts like emotion, attitude, representation, communicative or cultural memory, literary reception, discourse analysis, etc. were understood and used by all the members of the project MEMEX WWI. This seminar gave the impetus to the production of two books: the scientific publication mentioned above – *Experience and Memory of the First World War in Belgium. Comparative and Interdisciplinary Insights* (Warland, 2018) –, and the book for a large audience – *Du café liégeois au Soldat Inconnu. La Belgique et la Grande Guerre* (Kesteloot, van Ypersele, 2018).

Moreover, MEMEX WWI played a pivotal role in crossing its approach in cultural history and the history of emotions with the social history perspective of the Brain.be project *Great War from Below*. The results of this fruitful collaboration can be found in the special issue of the journal *Guerre mondiale et conflits contemporains* on Belgium and the Great War, edited at the initiative and by MEMEX WWI members. At stake are different social groups confronted with the reality of war. From soldiers on the Yser front or in Congo to the memories of one of the greatest Belgian intellectuals of this time, as well as burgomasters, deportees, traitors or patriots, and veterans, all bear witness to different aspects of the war, different attitudes towards violence and the harsh and complex conditions of the occupation and the front. These contributions shed light on subjects that have long been neglected by historiography: namely, the impact of the Great War on the Belgian colonial administration and the people of Congo; the struggle of Belgian deportees to obtain State's recognition or the willingness of many former combatants to set themselves up as post-war vigilantes.

As for the sources, the final books as well as the PhD theses are based on hitherto unexamined archival sources – diaries, correspondences, postage stamps, communal archives – and shed a new light on forgotten Dutch and French speaking literature and on

monumental traces of the First World War. With the inquiries conducted by the social psychologists, the MEMEX WWI research also produced new data on war representations and commemorative events (official celebrations, special TV programs or broadcasts, exhibitions). The same is true for the research on the material traces of the First World War in Anvers and Liège which established an inventory and classified their types (monuments, street names, commemorative plaques) (see further under 4). Also, the research on war novels went systematically on the search of all literary works in Dutch and French on the First World War during the war and the interwar period. Meanwhile, their number was too high (about 120 Dutch novels and even more French ones) that Myrthe Van Etterbeeck had to select a sample with the most representative ones along the following criteria: a balanced proportion between Dutch and French novels; works written during the war (like Grimaute, Loveling), and its direct aftermath (Hans, Deauville) to those that were published deep into the thirties (Fonteyne, Linze).

4. SCIENTIFIC RESULTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The scientific results of the MEMEX WWI project are mainly presented in scientific publications: articles, book chapters and the common book on *Experience and Memory of WWI* (see the list below). If they mainly have a scientific relevance (opening of new research fields, deepening of knowledge, creation of new data base), they can be useful for political and cultural purposes.

The scientific results concern the following research orientations, which are linked to the topics of the PhD theses and to the postdoctoral research, but also go beyond in crossing these topics and opening new fields (like in the study on postage stamps):

1. Study of the literature on the First World War
2. History of cultural and monumental heritage
3. History of emotions in the First World War
4. History of scientific institutions and academics in the First World War
5. Social representations of the First World War

The study of the literature on the First World War draws lines between the war novels and existing ideologies and developing tendencies surrounding the Belgian nation in society. Historical tradition provides these texts with narrative schemes, and even a vocabulary, through which they can represent the nation (such as but not limited to filial or other family-related metaphors). Belgian war literature, although practically forgotten now, participated (and took position) in the ongoing debate surrounding this identity during the interwar-period. The selection of analyzed novels made by Myrthel Van Etterbeeck ranges from works which were written during the war (Grimauty, Loveling), and its direct aftermath (Hans, Deauville) to those that were published deep into the thirties (Fonteyne, Linze). Some are situated at the front (Lekeux), others in the occupied country (Claes). Moreover, the novels are representative of the manifold war experiences: they were written by authors who fled to neighbouring countries, lived through the occupation or were active as soldiers. Amongst them are clergymen, former activists or members of the front party and loyal subject of the Belgian State. The main characters include women, children, soldiers, activists, priests, profiteers and orderlies (Thans). Each text illustrates a different position towards nation and state.

The monumental and cultural heritage is made by the material memory traces that were placed in the public spaces of Belgian cities: war memorials, commemorative plaques and street names. Almost all these traces were the result of local initiatives, principally taken by local actors and largely financed by local means. In (the 19 communes of) Brussels, more than 600 memory traces were put in place, as shown in the study of van Ypersele, Debruyne, Kesteloot (2014). In her PhD, Karla Vanraepenbusch counted approximately 175 traces in Antwerp (including the *districten*) and 150 in Liège (including the *anciennes communes*). One of the scientific results of her still ongoing research is its contribution to an inventory of the memory traces of the First World War in Belgian cities. Far from staying at this descriptive level, she articulates in her work war narratives (military, civilian, including Flamingant and Wallingant war narratives) to arenas (places of war violence/places of occupation, places of national, sub-national or local identities) and to agencies (public policies, institutions, associations, ...) in order to show the dynamics of the war memory through the 20th century.

Which role self-conscious emotions played in the Belgian army during the First World War? The study of Rose Spijkerman shows that honour, pride, self-esteem, and the fear of losing one's position and dignity took an important place in the functioning of the military. The circumstances and experiences at the front were a fertile ground for the emotional and behavioural function of these emotions. The hierarchical structure of the army, the various social groups, the interests of these groups and the experiences during the war furthermore

meant a complex and dynamic definition of self-conscious emotions. Ideological, pragmatic and personal forms of these emotions are analysed in order to answer the still relevant question what role self-conscious emotions played in the context of the military and the war.

The history of scientific institutions and academics in the First World War was conducted by Geneviève Warland in a comparative perspective with an insight into a German perspective on Belgium during the wartime. While a majority of German university professors (mainly historians, lawyers and economists) wanted Belgium (divided into an autonomous Flanders and Wallonia) to become a satellite state of Germany, a small part of the more conservative ones was considering its integration into the German Empire. On the other hand, professors belonging to the liberal and social-democratic camps strongly defended the inviolability of borders and the maintenance of an independent kingdom of Belgium in the post-war period. Beyond the analysis of the aggressors' perspective, a study on the Royal Belgian Academy during the First World War was completed. This original study deals with the organization of the Academy in wartime and shows its attitude towards the German occupier, illustrated by its refusal to cooperate in any way whatsoever. It also shows how the Royal Belgian Academy was involved in the reorganization of international scientific relations in the post-war period.

The study of current social representations of the First World War by Pierre Bouchat suggests that they fulfill social psychological functions in contemporary Europe. Indeed, WWI may function as a charter for European integration. In contrast to this result, which can be regarded as positive because it is related to the pacifist attitudes of young Europeans, other results indicate a paradoxical effect of the commemorations. The common understanding is that commemorations are likely to modify the knowledge and attitudes of the individuals who take part in them in the sense intended by the organizers. After five studies on the topic, it is clear that, under certain circumstances, commemorations do not produce the desired effects. Indeed, the conducted studies led to a set of observations that may seem surprising: Those who focus on the figure of the victim generate a decrease of the level of pacifist attitudes of the participants. Such somehow paradoxical results are shown in the following summarizing graph on the emotional impact of visiting exhibitions or watching movies on WWI measured at two different times.

Mean Levels of the Main Variables & Paired t-test Score of Pacifist Attitudes between T1 and T2.

Study	Identification Characters M & (SD)	Sadness M & (SD)	Anger M & (SD)	Pride M & (SD)	Pacifist Attitudes T1 M & (SD)	Pacifist Attitudes T2 M & (SD)	Score t-test Pacifist Attitudes & (Effect Size)
1. Expo Liège	4.67 (1.25)	5.57 (1.56)	4.61 (2.11)	4.62 (1.96)	-	5.42 (.80)	-
2. Expo Brussels French	4.21 (1.13)	4.26 (1.90)	3.38 (1.96)	5.05 (1.71)	5.34 (.77)	5.12 (.87)	3.66*** (.423)
3. Expo Brussels Dutch	2.86 (1.25)	3.21 (1.76)	3.05 (1.65)	3.71 (1.58)	4.76 (1.10)	4.40 (.60)	2.26* (.343)
4. Movie low victim	4.53 (1.29)	4.88 (1.50)	3.84 (1.73)	4.59 (2.05)	5.23 (.80)	5.23 (.80)	.03 (0)
5. Movie high victim	3.80 (1.23)	5.07 (1.76)	3.19 (1.86)	1.56 (1.25)	5.50 (.76)	5.31 (.78)	2.89** (.370)

Notes

Numbers in the first three columns are mean scores and standard deviations. Fourth column is the paired t-test value between pacifist attitudes at T1 and T2. *: $p < .05$. **: $p < .01$. ***: $p < .001$.

This result is all the more striking as the values underlying the commemorations are often explicitly linked to peace. The paradoxical nature of this phenomenon highlights the contrast between the objectives displayed by the designers of the commemorations and the observed effects. It also indicates the existence of a tension between, on the one hand, the valorization of peace as an almost absolute value and, on the other hand, the accentuation of the emotional devices put in place to favour empathy of participants called to identify with the victims of war. Such results lead to a general recommendation for exhibition curators: they should reflect on the unexpected effects of devices (such as types of narratives or supports) that mobilize emotions.

The common denominator of all these researches, whether in history, literature or psychology, is the relationship to the nation and the State. In analyzing how the army, the Royal Belgian Academy, local authorities and writers sought to strengthen patriotic sentiment or in studying the patterns of pacifism of young Belgians and Europeans today, the final concern is related to identity and identification defined in political and emotional terms. As shown here, how to tell and represent the past has an impact on social and political attitudes.

The PhD in psychology has been completed by Pierre Bouchat in June 2016. We owe to say that the other three PhD theses are in the process of being finalized. The numerous publications of these 3 PhD students in history and literature and their participation in conferences illustrate their involvement in the MEMEX WWI project (see annexes 2-4). Their thesis should be completed by the end of 2019/beginning of 2020.

The fundamental research carried out by the MEMEX WWI project has a social relevance in mainly two directions: firstly, the research in psychology on the effectiveness of commemorative devices can be used by the organizers of the 75th anniversary of the Second World War and even of its Centenary in order to integrate (un)expected psychological attitudes in their exhibition design. Secondly, research on heritage through the creation of quasi-exhaustive overviews of material memory traces of 1914-18 can be used by tourist offices. This is actually already the case: *VisitBrussels* was able to draw on the research of Laurence van Ypersele, Emmanuel Debruyne and Chantal Kesteloot to create tours of Brussels on the topic of the Great War. The inventory drawn up by Karla Vanraepenbusch could be of similar use for the cities of Antwerp and Liège. The open-air exhibition and catalogue on Antwerp in the Great War produced by the latter in 2018 can also be used for thematic tours (with, for instance, the development of applications allowing to download texts, pictures....). Besides tourism, these overviews can serve as supports for educational programs in schools and in universities (for a. o. teaching public history courses).

5. DISSEMINATION AND VALORISATION

On the scientific level, the members of the MEMEX WWI project took very intensively part to congresses and conferences and gave a lot of scientific communications all over the world (Australia, Canada, Europe, United States) (see annex 3 and the publications list below). Their participation to excellence projects with international resonance and the publication of their papers by first level scientific publishers should be highlighted. Worth mentioning here are the Cost Action IS 1205, *Social Psychological Dynamics of Historical Representations in the Enlarged European Union* (2012-2016) as well as the *1914-1918-online. International Encyclopedia of the First World War*, published by the Free University of Berlin, *Memory Studies*, the *European Journal of Social Psychology* and *Acta Historica Leopoldina* published by the Nationale Akademie der Wissenschaften (Germany).

A retrospective look back over five years of activities shows that MEMEX WWI project members were particularly active in external collaboration and dissemination of their research findings. To limit to the international meetings and conferences that they have (co-)organized or that they regularly attended, one of the most productive was the *Anglo-Belgian PhD Study exchange on the Great War* at Oxford University, which brought together a group of 24 PhD students composed of doctoral students at Oxford and those of the Brain.be projects MEMEX WWI and *Great War from Below*, as well as from some Belgian universities (2017). With fewer participants but with an intensive work program, the *Historikerdialog. German-Belgian PhD Workshop* was again an initiative of MEMEX WWI, coming from Laurence van Ypersele in particular, co-organised with the German Embassy in Belgium (2018). Finally, many MEMEX WWI members took part to the Cost Action IS 1205, *Social Psychological Dynamics of Historical Representations in the Enlarged European Union* (2012-2016) as already mentioned. All these meetings allowed the junior researchers to create their own scientific network and the senior researchers to maintain or to extend their contacts.

In the same category falls the *International Conference War and Fatherland. Nations, Identity and the First World War* (Brussels, 2015), which was co-organised by the two Brain.be projects on the First World War – *Great War from Below* and MEMEX WWI –, and proved to be a great success with more than 150 participants from many European countries and beyond.

Altogether, a major feature of MEMEX WWI has been its integrative function: Throughout the 5 years of the project, young researchers funded by other grants were involved in MEMEX WWI publications and activities (MEMEX WWI theoretical seminars, Anglo-Belgian workshop at Oxford University, *Historikerdialog* in Mesen, International conference in Brussels with a special posters' session for PhD students). The main 'non-MEMEX WWI' recipients were: Florent Verfaillie (UGent/CegeSoma), Arnaud Charon (AGR), Elise Reszöhazy (FNRS/UCLouvain), Enika Ngongo (USL-B), Gwendal Piégais (University of Brest), Jan Naert (UGent), Martin Schoups (UGent).

Through publications intended for a large audience, MEMEX WWI played an important role during the centennial years. The special issue of *Le Vif Hors Série* by Chantal Kesteloot and Laurence van Ypersele, *1918-2018. Quatre ans de guerre. Cent ans d'impacts*, including contributions of several MEMEX WWI members as well as *Du café liégeois au Soldat Inconnu. La Belgique et la Grande Guerre* edited by the same, best testify their role in making sense of the First World War centenary.

Many members gave several conferences for associations and schools and were asked by the media to contextualize past events during the major commemorative celebrations in 2014 and 2018 (see annex 4).

Given the importance of the WWI centenary and the impact of the MEMEX WWI project, the coordinator, Laurence van Ypersele, was invited to held speeches in political and solemn contexts: on November 6 2018, at the request of the Walloon government; on November 22, at the occasion of the national ceremony organized by the Belgian Senate at the parliament with the presence of the King.

Moreover, three historians of MEMEX WWI were advisors or curators of exhibitions on the First World War (see annex 4). To mention here are the exhibition *Bruxelles, novembre 1918. De la guerre à la paix?* at the Museum BELvue set up a. o. by Chantal Kesteloot and the open-air exhibition in Anvers, *Bevrijde stad. Antwerpen na de Eerste Wereldoorlog*, with a catalogue and an itinerary by Karla Vanraepenbusch.

Last but not least, Karla Vanraepenbusch has been the webmaster of MEMEX WWI taking care of its blog www.memex-ww1.be, its twitter account @memexww1 and its Facebook page: *Historians of WW1 in Belgium* <https://www.facebook.com/WW1Belgium>.

Such disseminating activities contributed to a better understanding of the still current traces of the Great War in many Belgian cities. They also allow to better understand the historical origins of fundamental aspects of the Belgian society: the postwar democratization processes, the patriotic feelings as well as the Flemish subnationalism or the internationalist aspirations of Belgium to guarantee world peace.

6. PUBLICATIONS

Scientific books/edited volumes

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Books and edited volumes for a large audience

Chantal KESTELOOT & Laurence VAN YPERSELE (dir.) (2018). *Du café liégeois au Soldat Inconnu. La Belgique et la Grande Guerre*, Bruxelles, Racine, 175p.

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Bruno BENVINDO & Chantal KESTELOOT (2016). *Bruxelles, ville occupée (1914-1918)*. Waterloo, La Renaissance du Livre, 176p.

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See below individual articles on Cairn.info

Periodicals for a large audience

Chantal KESTELOOT (with Laurence VAN YPERSELE), 1918-2018. Quatre ans de guerre. Cent ans d'impacts, Le Vif Hors-Série, November 2018.

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E. BREMS, « Guerre et térébenthine », 158-159.

C. KESTELOOT, « Les affiches allemandes », 76-77.

C. KESTELOOT, « Papieren ! », 78-79.

C. KESTELOOT, « La distance patriotique », 108-109.

C. KESTELOOT, « Un provisoire qui s’étend : le problème du logement », 122-123.

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V. ROSOUX, « Les jardins de la mémoire », 160-161.

V. ROSOUX, « Forget and Remember », 162-163.

R. SPIJKERMAN, « Les hommes sur l’Yser », 38-41.

R. SPIJKERMAN, « Honneur et déshonneur, les décorations militaires belges », 58-61.

R. SPIJKERMAN & O. LUMINET, « ‘Je me souviens où j’étais le 11 novembre 1918’ », 118-120.

M. VAN ETTERBEECK, « Écrire l’occupation au quotidien : les journaux intimes », 106-108.

M. VAN ETTERBEECK, « La porte de Menin », 150-152.

M. VAN ETTERBEECK, « Les manuels scolaires ou la gloire ultime », 152-154.

K. VANRAEPENBUSCH, « Les bombardements stratégiques aériens », 28-29.

K. VANRAEPENBUSCH, « Le pont flottant sur l’Escaut », 66-67.

K. VANRAEPENBUSCH & C. KESTELOOT, « Les monuments ‘ennemis’ », 82-83.

K. VANRAEPENBUSCH, « Les monuments aux morts ou l’immortalité des héros », 128-129.

K. VANRAEPENBUSCH & A. COLIGNON, « Le Mémorial interallié », 138-139.

- L. VAN YPERSELE, « Le café liégeois », 20-21.
L. VAN YPERSELE, « Les massacres de civils », 22-25.
L. VAN YPERSELE, « The Oxford of Belgium : le sac de Louvain », 26-27.
L. VAN YPERSELE, « Le cimetière de la forêt », 62-63.
L. VAN YPERSELE, « Les patriotes belges contre l'occupant allemand », 112-115.
L. VAN YPERSELE, « Sus aux femmes à boches ! La répression populaire », 120-121.
L. VAN YPERSELE, « Le soldat inconnu », 146-149.
G. WARLAND, « Le sapin de Noël », 80-81.
G. WARLAND, « La prostitution », 92-93.
G. WARLAND, « L'Université de Gand », 98-103.

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7. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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Special thanks are to address to institutions and persons who have to a great deal contributed to the successful conduct of our common research: the CegeSoma for its material and intellectual support, the Historial de Péronne for its manifold contributions and advices by the members of its scientific committee, the Cost Action 1205: *Social Psychological Dynamics of Historical Representations in the Enlarged European Union*, coordinated by Laurent Licata (ULB). This Action gave us the opportunity to participate to several conferences, workshops and summer schools all over Europe in 2014-16 and to understand how important the building of a European research is.

Finally, we want to warmly thank the follow-up committee for their helpful comments on the advancement of the project's research. It was composed of Guillaume Blondeau (director of the Mons Memorial Museum), Piet Chielsens (director of the *In Flanders Fields Museum*, Yper) and Christine Van Everbroeck (director ad interim of the War Heritage Museum, Brussels) as for the Museums directors; of Paul Breyne, who was the general Commissioner for the Commemoration of the WWI in Belgium; of Brecht Demeulenaere, director of the Canon Cultuurcel and Philippe Plumet, *Chargé de mission at Démocratie ou Barbarie* as representatives of educational institutions; of Nico Wouters, director of CegeSoma, John Horne, emeritus professor at Trinity College, Dublin, Marnix Beyen, professor at Universiteit Antwerpen, Luc Huyse, professor at KU Leuven, Geert Buelens, professor at Universiteit Utrecht and Bernard Rimé, emeritus professor at UCLouvain as for academic scholars.

ANNEXES

Annex 1: Theoretical and methodological seminars

Annex 2: Organization of conferences and workshops

Annex 3: Scientific communications

Annex 4: Dissemination towards a large audience; media interventions; exhibition curators

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Annex 1
MEMEX WWI THEORETICAL AND METHODOLOGICAL SEMINARS

Theoretical Seminars

28.03.2014, 9:30-16:00: CegeSoma

The Great War, Emotions, Morality and Memory

Jean-Jacques BECKER (Paris-Nanterre): *La Grande Guerre 14-18, aujourd'hui.*

Stéphane LEMAIRE (Université de Rennes): *L'honneur, la fierté, le ressentiment, l'humiliation, le mépris.*

23.05.2014, 10:00-16:00: Ugent

Bernard RIMÉ (UCLouvain): *Typologie des émotions en cas d'agression et de guerre.*

Berber BERVENAGE (UGent): *La justice transitionnelle.*

12.09.2014, 10:00-16:00: ULB

Roger GINGER-SOROLLA (University of Kent): *Moral Outrage and Patriotic Shame: How the Great War Can Inform Contemporary Research on Conflict-Enabling Emotions.*

Geert BUELENS (Universiteit Utrecht): *Waarover het ging en gaat. WOI als Vlaamse en Belgische geschiedenis.*

29.05.2015, 10:00-16:00: UCLouvain

With the Groupe de contact FNRS « Mémoires collectives: approches croisées »: *How to deal with tragic memories?*

Kemal PERVANIC (filmmaker): *Mémoire de la guerre en Bosnie.*

Joël CANDAU (Université de Nice): *Mémoire et traumatisme.*

12.02.2016, 10:00-16:00: CegeSoma

Comment étudier la mémoire de la Première Guerre mondiale?

Elise JULIEN (Université de Lille 3, Sciences Po Lille): *Paris, Berlin: la mémoire de la guerre (1914-1933).*

Victor DEMIAUX (Paris, École des Hautes Études en sciences sociales): *La construction rituelle de la victoire dans les capitales européennes.*

Anne HERTZOG (Université de Cergy-Pontoise): *La mémoire est-elle géographique?*

13.05.2016, 10:00-16:00: KULeuven Brussels

Tom VERSCHAFFEL (KULeuven): *Betekenis en strategie: Creatie, visualisering en popularisering van een nationaal narratief in het negentiende-eeuwse België.*

Jan SCHMIDT (KULeuven): *The First World War in Japan.*

24.02.2017, 10:30-16:00: UCLouvain

Stéphane AUDOIN-ROUZEAU (EHESS): *Le corps dans la Grande Guerre. Pour une anthropologie historique du corps guerrier.*

Astrid ERLL (Goethe Universität, Frankfurt/Main): *Remembering WWI in German and English ,War Books’ of the late 1920s: Revisiting the ,Rhetoric of Collective Memory* (cancelled in the last moment).

31.03.2017, 10:00-16:00: UGent

With the Groupe de contact FNRS « Mémoires collectives: approches croisées »

Karen SHELBY (Baruch College, NY): *Museums of the Great War in Belgium: an ongoing discussion.*

Charlie STONE (John Jay College of Criminal Justice): *The social construction of lay history: Selective remembering and forgetting.*

Nicolas BEAUPRÉ (Université Blaise Pascal, Clermont-Ferrand): « *Le peu que nous savons* ». *Témoins et écrivains combattants de la Grande Guerre*.

02.06.2017, 10:30-17:00: Belspo

Philippe MESNARD (Université Blaise Pascal, Clermont-Ferrand): *Encyclopédie critique du témoignage et de la mémoire* (<http://memories-testimony.com/thematiques/concept-intellectuel/>).

Matthew GRAVES (Université Aix-Marseille): *Geohumanities and Commemorations*.

Methodological seminars at Belspo (10:00-13:00)

25.04.2014: Discussion of the book Prost/Winter, *Penser la grande guerre. Essai d'historiographie* with Laurence VAN YPERSELE.

16.06.2014 (ULB): La psychologie pour les historiens, atelier méthodologique with Pierre Bouchat.

24.10.2014: Michaël AMARA and Pierre-Alain TALLIER (Archives de l'État): *Les archives de la Grande Guerre*.

28.11.2014: PhD presentations.

27.02.2015: Bruno BENVIDO (CegeSoma) : *Pourquoi se battent-ils ? Retrouver les soldats belges, 1914-1918*.

03.04.2015: Geneviève WARLAND: *The WW1 in German Historiography (main topics, methodological approaches, references to Belgium)*

15.05.2015: Josephine HOEGAERTS (KULeuven): *Gender constructions and patriotic feelings during the First World War. A Belgian perspective*.

09.06.2015: Nico CARPENTIER (VUB): *Discourse Theory and Cultural Analysis. Media, Arts and Literature*.

09.06.2015: 14:00-17:00: Meeting with the Follow-up committee.

03.07.2015: Barbara ROSENWEIN (Chicago University): Sorrow and Pity: The Emotional Community of the Fifteenth-Century Burgundian Court.

20.11.2015: PhD presentations.

18.12.2015: PhD presentations.

21.10.2016 (CegeSoma): Maarten VAN ALSTEIN (Vlaamse Vredestesinstituut): *The Yser Tower as Memorial of Flemish Emancipation and Peace*.

25.11.2016 (CegeSoma): Research presentations: Geneviève and Pierre.

16.12.2016, 10:00-16:00: PhD presentations (Karla, Rose and Myrthe) and Follow-up Committee.

18.12.2017, 10:00-15:30 (KULeuven Brussels): Discussion about the book chapters *Experience and Memory of the Great War in Belgium*.

Others

6-7.11.2015: *Flanders Tour* with Laurence VAN YPERSELE.

25.03.2017, 14:00-17:30: Guided tour *Bruxelles-ville 1914-18* by Laurence VAN YPERSELE with the Comité directeur de l'Historial.

17-18.03.2017: *The First World War in Liège*, guided tour with Karla VANRAEPENBUSCH.

14-16.09.2017 (La-Roche-en-Ardennes): Seminar in ‘residence’: preparation of the book *Experience and Memory of the Great War in Belgium*.

Annex 2
ORGANISATION OF CONFERENCES AND WORKSHOPS

E. BREMS

Collaboration in the organisation of the colloquium 'Opvang van de Belgische vluchtelingen in Zwitserland tijdens de Grote Oorlog'. Conference Room of the Belgian Senat (Brussels, 12.06.2015).

Lid van het wetenschappelijke comité van de conferentie *Languages and the First World War* (Universiteit Antwerpen and the British Library, 18-20.06.2014).

Organisator van de studiedag *Gerard Walschap: de Groote Oorlog en het interbellum* (Letterenhuis Antwerpen, 25.10.2014).

O. LUMINET

Co-organiser with R. SPIJKERMAN of the symposium "History of emotions and emotions in history: How this emerging field can feed the psychology of emotions?" Meeting of the International Society for Research on Emotion, Geneva, Switzerland (8-10.07.2015).

V. ROSOUX

Organiser of the international conference "Failed Reconciliation" financed by NOHA (Network on Humanitarian Action) and the le Max Planck Institute Luxembourg (UCLouvain, 9-10.07.2018).

R. SPIJKERMAN

Co-organiser/chairman with O. LUMINET of the symposium "History of emotions and emotions in history: How this emerging field can feed the psychology of emotions?" Meeting of the International Society for Research on Emotion, Geneva, Switzerland (8-10.07.2015).

Organiser/chairman of the session *Accessing Emotions through Violence and Conflict.* Presenting the paper *Battle within battle: conflicts, emotions and the self in the Belgian Army, 1914-1918.* International Society for Cultural History Annual Conference (University of Umeå, Sweden, 26-29.06.2017).

Co-organiser Dag van de Nieuwste Geschiedenis/Journée de l'Histoire Contemporaine 2016. *De Belgische historici in de internationale wandelgangen/Les historiens belges et l'internationalisation* (Université Libre de Bruxelles, 29.04.2016).

M. VAN ETTERBEECK

Co-organisation and short presentation given at *De ontmoeting* (Brussels): A study day where heritage workers and teaching staff get the state of the art of the latest research on the First World War in Belgium, and together with researchers reflect on the cooperation between three fields and the pertinent question how these results will be valorized after 2018. (26.04.2016).

Organizer, chairman and speaker session 'Accessing Emotions through Violence and Conflict.' International Society for Cultural History Annual Conference (Universiteit van Umeå, 26-29.06.2017).

Workshop leader, *poetry and literature: Forgotten fiction: looking beyond the canon of World War One literature*, ISHA, Remembering the First World War, 100th Anniversary Armistice Day (UGent, 24-27.10. 2018).

K. VANRAEPENBUSCH

Chair of the workshop "Monuments and Other Material Representations of War", *Remembering the First World War: 100th Anniversary Armistice Day*, organized by the International Association of History Students (ISHA Ghent) (UGent, 24-25.10.2018).

Member of the scientific committee of the international conference *Languages and the First World War II*, Europe House London, 10.09.2018 & KU Leuven Campus Brussel, 12.09.2018.

(with K. VANNIEUWENHUYZE) Organiser of the conference session "(Im)material Memory Traces in the Urban Landscape. Europe 19th-20th centuries", *Reinterpreting cities. 13th International Conference on Urban History*, georganiseerd door de European Association for Urban History, Helsinki, 24-27.08.2016.

(with J. LEFEVERE) Workshopleider « Lokale herdenkingen en monumenten », Studiedag *De Eerste Wereldoorlog in 2018 en daarna?!*, georganiseerd door FARO, CegeSoma, Bijzonder Comité voor Herinneringseducatie & projectsecretariaat 100 jaar Groote Oorlog (2014-18), Brussels, 26.04.2016.

Lid van het organiserend comité van de Studiedag *De Eerste Wereldoorlog in 2018 en daarna?!*, georganiseerd door FARO, CegeSoma, Bijzonder Comité voor Herinneringseducatie & projectsecretariaat 100 jaar Groote Oorlog (2014-18), Brussels, 26.04.2016.

(with F. VERFAILLIE) Organisatie van de eerste doctoranditag *De Eerste Wereldoorlog in België*. CegeSoma, Brussel, 23 maart 2015.

Co-organisation de la journée d'étude *De Eerste Wereldoorlog in 2018 en daarna?!*, Brussels, 26.04.2016.

Organisation du séminaire théorique *Comment étudier la mémoire de la Grande Guerre?* (CegeSoma, Brussels, 12.02.2016).

Guide tour « Les traces mémoriales de la Grande Guerre à Liège » for the members of *Experiences and Memories of the Great War in Belgium* (Memex WW1), Liege, 17-18.03.2017.

L. VAN YPERSELE

Coorganisation of an international conference *Remembering World War I* (with Simone Lässig, Georg Eckert Institut, Braunschweig, Germany, 27-29.01.2014).

Coorganisation of the workshop *Grande Guerre et émotions* (Cegesoma, Groupe de contact FNRS « mémoires collectives », 28.03.2014).

Rébellion des soldats, rébellions des civils en zone occupée, 14-18 (12.12.2014, roundtable au Rendez-Vous de l'Histoire, Blois).

La jeune recherche 14-18, Anglo-Belgian PhD Workshop, co-organized with John Horne (30.11-1.12.2017, Oxford).

Historikerdialog, Germano-Belgian PhD Workshop, co-organized with the German Embassy (12-14.09.2018, Mese).

G. WARLAND

Coordinator and main organizer of the theoretical and methodological seminars of MEMEX WWI.

Member of the scientific committee of the international Conference *War and Fatherland* (14-15.10.2015).

Organisation and introduction of the speech of Martin KOHLRAUSCH (KU Leuven) *The Final Disillusion: The Unmaking of Kaiser Wilhelm II in World War I*. UCL, Cycle de conférences *Historikerdialog*, 5.10.2015.

Co-organisation of the conference « Godefroid Kurth » (19.08.2016) (commémoration de la mort de l'historien belge pendant la 1re guerre mondiale) and vice-chair of the section 1 : Historiographie, 10e Congrès de l'Association des Cercles Francophones d'Histoire et d'Archéologie de Belgique, Arlon, 18-20.08.2016.

Organisation of the Conference « Les publications sur la Grande Guerre à l'heure de la fin des commémorations ». CegeSoma, 19.11.2018.

Coorganisation of the Workshop “Looking in the Mirror: A first assessment of the scholarly work on 14-18 during the Centenary in Belgium and beyond”. CegeSoma, 14.12. 2018.

Annex 3
SCIENTIFIC COMMUNICATIONS (CONGRESSES, CONFERENCES, WORKSHOPS)

BOUCHAT, Pierre

(2014, April 18). *WWI Survey - working in progress*, Meeting of COST IS1205 Action, WG2, Nicosie.

(2014, September 9). *The WWI Survey so far - preliminary findings*, Meeting of COST IS1205 Action, WG2, Fribourg.

KLEIN, O. & BOUCHAT, P. (2015, January 8). Exhibiting WWI as narrative persuasion. The Politics of Memory in Global Context. : Remembering Across Time: Psychological Studies of the Two World Wars in Transgenerational Memory, Columbia University, Paris.

(2015, March 18). Représentaions de la Grande Guerre en Europe. Première journée des doctorants: la Première Guerre mondiale en Belgique CegeSoma, Brussels.

(2015, April 9). COST IS 1205: Survey: Representations of WWI. Social Representation of History Conference, University of Pécs, Pécs.

(2015, September 7-12). Université de Split, Split, Croatie: COST IS 1205: Summer school "Confronting Collective Historical Memory and Emotion".

(2015, October 15). *World War What? Toward a Homogenization of WWI-related Memories in Europe*. Poster presented at the *War and Fatherland Conference*, Brussels, Belgium.

(2015, October 29). Malte, Université de Malte, La Valette, COST IS 1205: Survey: Representations of WWI: the Pacifism.

(2016, March 24). With KLEIN, O., & ROSOUX, V. How Staging the Past Influences the Present: WWI Commemorations & Pacifist Attitudes. International Conference: Revisiting Commemoration, Paris.

(2016, April 29). Social representations of the Great War in Europe. Journée de l'histoire contemporaine 2016, ULB, Brussels.

(2016, May 20). Discussion of the morning session "Musée et mémoires". Séminaire 2015-2016 Mémoires et usages du passé: Les historiens dans l'espace public, Sciences Po, Paris.

(2016, July 7). With BABINSKA, M. The social representations of the Great War in Eastern Europe. Poster presented at the Agents through Time: How Do People "Make History"? Conference, University of Limerick, Limerick.

(2016, July 8). With KLEIN, O., & LICATA, L. 100 years after: A study on the social representations of WWI in Europe. Agents through Time: How Do People "Make History"? Conference, University of Limerick, Limerick.

(2016, July 14). A scar that remembers wounds: Antecedents and current impacts of victimization associated to World War I across Europe. ISPP Conference, Warsaw.

(2016, September 15). With KLEIN, O. & LICATA, L. Social representations of the Great War in Europe. 13th International Conference on Social Representations "Epistemologies of everyday life", Marseille.

(2016, September 15). With ERNST-VINTILA, A., MACOVEI, I. Victory you said? Perception of Romania's victory in WWI and social representations of soldiers. 13th International Conference on Social Representations "Epistemologies of everyday life", Marseille.

(2017, December). BOUCHAT, P., ROSOUX, V. & KLEIN, O. Social Representations of WWI: A comparative Analysis. Annual Conference of the Memory Studies Association, Copenhagen.

(2017, June). BOUCHAT, P., LICATA, L. & KLEIN, O. Great War and Pacifist Attitudes. International Society of Political Psychology, Edinburgh.

(2017, March 9). KLEIN, O. & BOUCHAT, P. Le passé dans notre présent: Mémoire de la Grande Guerre et pacifisme au XXIème siècle. Cycle de visioconférences - Représentations sociales et culturelles. Université Paris VIII, Paris.

(2018, July 10). Pour une prise en compte des facteurs historiques et des dynamiques mémoriales dans l'étude des attitudes intergroupes. Congrès international de psychologie sociale en langue française, Louvain-la-Neuve.

BREMS, Elke

(10th & 11th September 2015). *Borrowed Poems. Tom Lanoye translates First World War Poetry.* "TRANSLAUTHORS". Interrogating Writing from Translation. Intertwined Perspectives on Literature and Cultural Exchange from the XVIth to the XXIst Century. Université catholique de Louvain (Louvain-la-Neuve).

(24 September 2015). 'The life and work of the author Raymond Brulez'. Antwerp, Nottebohmzaal – Erfgoedbibliotheek Hendrik Conscience.

(4 October 2016). In Vlaamse velden klappen rozen open. Literatuur en de Eerste Wereldoorlog. Geel, Universiteit Derde Leeftijd.

(26-28 September 2018). Moving Memories. Some thoughts on translation and cultural memory. Keynote on E-conference Translation in and for Society. KU Leuven and Universidad de Córdoba.

KESTELOOT, Chantal

(18.09.2014). *Poor Little Belgium. Commemorations. Issues and debate*, International Conference "The First World War: History, Memory and Commemoration / La Première guerre mondiale: Histoire, mémoire et commémoration" (York University, Toronto, Ontario,.

(27/1/2015). With B. DE EVER, « La collaboration en Belgique francophone : les faits, la mémoire », Cercle de Lorraine, Bruxelles.

(30-31/10/2014). With B. ROCHET, « Le pouvoir local en temps de guerre : la Conférence des Bourgmestres de Bruxelles (1914-1918) », colloque sur les Mises en guerre de l'Etat, Paris-Laon, Craonne.

(13-15/11/2014). « Bruxelles, de la paix à l'occupation », colloque sur « l'entrée en guerre » organisé par le Comité international des Sciences historiques, Paris, Unesco.

(9-11/4/2015). État d'avancement du sous-groupe WWI lors du workshop de Pecs (Social Representation of History), Cost IS 1205.

With B. ROCHET (26/5/2015). « From patriotism to Accommodation (1914/1940). Local authorities and Occupation in Brussels » lors de la journée « Occupation and Transfers of Experience. From one front to another; from one War to another, Paris.

(7-12 septembre 2015). Professeur à l'école doctorale de Split (COST IS 1205): représentations sociales de la Première Guerre Mondiale.

(15/10/2015). Animation de la Table ronde finale du colloque *War and Fatherland*, Bruxelles.

(22-25/8/2018). With Laurence van Ypersele « The Great War One Hundred Years on: from Exultation to Indifference (Belgium 2014-2018). Colloque « To end all wars? », Ypres.

(7-8/11/2018). « Museums, memorials and exhibitions. The renewal of the offer in the context of the Centenary » lors du colloque de Glasgow « Brushes with War ». WWI Celebrations,

(15-17/5/2018). « Commemoration in federal Belgium. From omnipresence to indifference? ». Conférence du réseau « European Network Remembrance and Solidarity, Bucarest.

KLEIN, Olivier

See BOUCHAT, Pierre

LUMINET, Olivier

(July 8-10 2015). Discutant in the symposium "History of emotions and emotions in history: How this emerging field can feed the psychology of emotions?" Meeting of the International Society for Research on Emotion, Geneva, Switzerland.

(December, 14-16 2017). With SPIJKERMAN, R. *Flashbulb Memories: Recent developments and current challenges for psychologists and historians and Soldiers' diaries of the Great War: Combining psychological and historical approaches*. Memory Studies Association Conference 2017, University of Copenhagen:

ROSOUX, Valérie

(5 octobre 2015). Dealing with the past in Belgium, exposé dans le cadre de la conférence « Memory Lab: Trans-european Exchange Platform on History and Remembrance »

organisée par Youth Initiative for Human Rights BiH (Sarajevo) et l’Institut des Vétérans (Bruxelles) et Forum ZFD (Pristina, Belgrade, Sarajevo, Skopje), Bruxelles.

(21-22 octobre 2016). Drames humains et réconciliation : une mémoire commune est-elle possible?, conclusions du colloque « Un siècle de sites funéraires de la Grande Guerre », organisé par le Labex Les passés dans le présent, Université Paris Ouest Nanterre La Défense, Paris.

SPIJKERMAN, Rose

(22.05.2014). *Notions of honour and shame among Belgian military during the First World War*, Workshop History and Feeling: The Cultural History of Emotions (Ghent University).

(24-25-09-2014). *Honourable behaviour in the Belgian army during the First World War. Prescriptive sources and the dynamics of honour*. Conference Emotions and the Cultural History of World Wars (University of Helsinki).

(23-3-2015). *Eer en schaamte in het Belgische leger tijdens de Eerste Wereldoorlog*, Doctorandidat WOI (Brussels, CegeSoma).

(8/10-7-2015). Organiser/chairman of the symposium “History of emotions and emotions in history: How this emerging field can feed the psychology of emotions?” Presenting the paper *Expressions of honour: decorations in the Belgian Army during the First World War*. Conference ISRE (International Society for Research on Emotion) conference (Geneva).

(14/15-10-2015). Poster presentation. Conference War & Fatherland (Brussels, Palais d’Egmont).

(26-4-2016). Presenting paper/poster at "De Eerste Wereldoorlog in 2018 en daarna!?" Organisation: CegeSoma, Faro, Projectsecretariaat 100 jaar Groote Oorlog, Bijzonder comité voor Herinneringseducatie (Brussels, Boudewijngebouw).

(26/29-6-2017). Organiser/chairman of the session *Accessing Emotions through Violence and Conflict*. Presenting the paper *Battle within battle: conflicts, emotions and the self in the Belgian Army, 1914-1918*. International Society for Cultural History Annual Conference (University of Umeå, Sweden).

(1-12-2017). *Self-conscious emotions in the Belgian army, 1914-1918*. Anglo-Belgian PhD Student Exchange Workshop on the First World War. (University of Oxford, Pembroke College).

VAN ETTERBEECK, Myrthe

(5 March 2015). *De receptie van de Vlaamse frontpoëzie* (Studiedag Vlaamse Frontpoëzie georganiseerd door de onderzoeksgrond Teksteditie Literatuur in Vlaanderen (KANTL, Gent).

(15 October 2015). Poster presentatie, *War and Fatherland Conference* (Brussels).

(6-8 April 2016). *Het ogenblikkelijke of het toekomende, wie heeft gelijk?* De (oorlogs)literatuur van Abraham Hans (Achter de verhalen, Groningen)

(13-14 November 2016). *Vive la Belgique? The literary representation of Belgium in Belgian World War One Literature* (Literary criticism conference on memory and literature, Istanbul)

(21 June 2016). *"Ils veulent me crucifier de nouveau... défends-moi, venge-moi"* The war experience of Martial Lekeux (Summerschool: Institute of World Literature, Harvard)

With Karla VANRAEPENBUSCH (29 June 2017). Afterlives of Violence: Contested Geographies of Past, Present and Future, "But the forts still stand..." *The fall of the Belgian Fort Cities in the Cultural Memory of the First World War* (Brighton).

(14-16 December 2017). Memory Studies Association Conference 2017, *The Fall of the Belgian Fort Cities in the Cultural Memory of the First World War* (University of Copenhagen).

(30 November – 1 December 2017). Anglo/Belgian Doctoral Exchange on the Great War, "*Il y a parfois des inexactitudes dans les récits hâtifs: mais qu'importe?*: Truth, Authenticity and Credibility in Belgian War Literature (Pembroke College, Oxford).

VANRAEPENBUSCH, Karla

(25 April 2014). *La mise en exposition de la Grande Guerre dans les musées belges. L'exposition permanente comme médium de transmission de l'histoire*, Journée des jeunes historiens (Cegesoma, Bruxelles).

(14 November 2014). « The legacy of World War One in Belgium: street names in the cityscapes of Antwerp and Liège », *The Legacy of the Great War Conference*, Philadelphia, Chestnut Hill College.

(11 September 2014). « History Museums and the Politics of Commemoration. The Great War Centenary in Flanders », *ICOM Conference Museums and Politics*, Saint-Petersburg, International Council of Museums (ICOM).

(15 October 2015). Présentation d'un poster scientifique, *International Conference War and Fatherland. Nations, Identity and the First World War*, Bruxelles, Palais d'Egmont.

(15 October 2015). Participation à la table-ronde « Belgian and International Research Agendas », *International Conference War and Fatherland. Nations, Identity and the First World War*, CegeSoma, Bruxelles.

(10 September 2015). « Dealing with the Heritage of Death of the Enemy. German WW1 monuments in Belgian cemeteries », *Heritage of Death: Landscapes, Sentiment and Practice*. Stockholm University, Department of Ethnology.

(29 March 2015). « The Great War and Memory in Belgium: Street Names in the Cityscapes of Antwerp and Liège », *War Landscapes: Violence, Destruction and Memory*, Universität Hamburg.

(13 Februar 2015). With L. VAN YPERSELE « Les traces de l'occupation 14-18 dans trois villes belges : Bruxelles, Anvers et Liège », *Journée d'étude Vivre l'occupation sur le front Ouest pendant la Première Guerre mondiale*, Université de Lille 3, Institut de Recherches Historiques du Septentrion.

(27 Februar 2016). With M. MEIRLAEN « Memoryscapes of Violence: FWW execution sites in occupied Belgium and France », *The First World War: Commemoration and Memory*, Manchester, Imperial War Museum North.

(25 Februar 2016). « The Struggle over War Narratives and Memory in the Cityscapes of Occupied Belgium », *Narratives of War*, University of Amsterdam, Huizinga Institute.

(1 December 2017). « The Cultural Memory Formation of the First World War in Antwerp and Liège, 1914-1968 », *Anglo-Belgian PhD Student Exchange Workshop on the First World War*. University of Oxford, Pembroke College.

(29 June 2017). With M. VAN ETTERBEECK. « "But the forts still stand..." The Fall of the Belgian Fort Cities in the Cultural Memory of the First World War », *Afterlives of violence: contested geographies of past, present and future*. University of Brighton, Centre for Research in Memory, Narrative and Histories.

(22-24 novembre 2018). « Liège 1914 : le mythe et la mémoire », *Ville-Guerre-Littérature. Villes en guerre. L'urbanité moderne à l'épreuve du conflit, 1914-1945*, Universität Zürich.

(24-25 October 2018). Workshop leader “Monuments and Other Material Representations of War”, Seminar *Remembering the First World War: 100th Anniversary Armistice Day*, organized by the International Association of History Students, Ghent University.

(16 September 2018). “Het Antwerps Standbeeld der Gesneuvelden, een patriotisch monument in tijden van verdeeldheid”, *Vredescentrum Lezing*, Bernarduscentrum,.

(1 Februar 2018). « Le Mémorial interallié », *Globar War, Global Connections, Global Moments*. Universität Zürich, Historisches Seminar.

VAN YPERSELE, Laurence

(27-29.01.2014). *Remembering World War I*, COST 1205 (Georg Eckert Institut, Braunschweig, Allemagne).

(5-07.02.2014). *La neutralité face au danger de guerre : la décision belge de se défendre*, colloque international « Les Voix de la paix » (Paris, ENS-Cité universitaire internationale de Paris).

(5-6.05.2014). *Belgian memories of the 1914-18 War*, colloque international « Commemorating 1914. Exploring the War's Legacy » (Zagreb, Croatian State Archives).

- (19.06.2014). *Walloon memory of WWI*, seminar « Considering Commemoration » (London, Foreign and Commonwealth Office, White Hall).
- (27.06.2014). *Divided memories, shared experience? Different European narratives about the First World War: the case of Belgium*, Colloque « Hundred Years of Europe » (Berlin, Schloss Bellevue).
- (22-23.08.2014). *Sortir de la Grande Guerre, 1918-1922*, Colloque interuniversitaire « La bataille de Charleroi 100 ans après » (Charleroi, auditorium de l'Université du Travail).
- (31.10.2014). *Belgium at the front line*, Journée d'étude « Nations facing War: Neutrality, Refusal, Engagement », organisé par l'Université de Glasgow (Glasgow).
- (6.10.2014). *Expérience et représentations de la pénurie alimentaire durant la guerre 14-18. Allemagne-Belgique*, dialogue avec Gerd Krumeich Université de Düsseldorf, organisé par la Fédération Wallonie-Bruxelles (Historiker Dialog, Bruxelles).
- (9.01.2015). *Premier bilan des commémorations du centenaire de la Grande Guerre*, table ronde organisée par Nicolas Beaupré, avec Annette Becker, John Horne, Gerd Krumeich, Laurence van Ypersele et Jay Winter (Lyon, Bibliothèque La Part-Dieu).
- (16.03.2015). *Introduction*, colloque « Quelle(s) mémoire(s) pour le génocide arménien ? », organisé par la Fondation Auschwitz (Palais des Académies, Bruxelles).
- (23.07.2015). *Australians and Belgium at the Great War's End: a case of friendly Occupation (December 1918 – May 1919)*, Colloque « Poppies, Propaganda and Passchendaele: Australia, Belgium and the Great War » (State Library of New South Wales, Sydney).
- (5.10.2015). *The Final Disillusion: The Unmaking of Kaiser Wilhelm II in WWI*, dialogue avec Martin Kohlrausch, (Historikerdialog, Louvain-la-Neuve).
- (11.10.2015). *Fin ou transformation? Les Empires dans l'ère de la Grande Guerre*, table ronde de l'Historial de Péronne avec Stéphane Audoin-Rouzeau, John Horne, Laurence van Ypersele, Gerd Krumeich et Nicolas Werth (Blois, les Rendez-vous de l'Histoire).
- (14.10.2015). Introduction de la session *The Fatherland of the Other* avec Pieter Lagrou (ULB), colloque *War and Fatherland* (Bruxelles, Palais d'Egmont).
- (9-10.03.2017). *Table ronde modérée par Ch. Kesteloot*, Colloque « Minorities at War » (KBR, Bruxelles).
- (17-18.11.2016). *Les Belges occupés et la Première Guerre mondiale*, Colloque « De Tannenberg à Verdun. La guerre totale » (La Roche-sur-Yon, Institut catholique d'enseignement supérieur).
- (11-13.04.2017). *Penser les occupations de la Grande Guerre : le cas belge*, séminaire donné à l'invitation de Voja Pavlovic (Institut des études balkaniques, Belgrade).
- (7-8.12.2017). *La mémoire de 14-18 à travers les timbres belges*, Colloque annuel des Memory Studies (Copenhague).
- (30.11-1.12.2017). Anglo/Belgian Doctoral Exchange on the Great War: chair. (Pembroke College, Oxford).
- (23-25.08.2018). *The Great War On Hundred Years On. From Exultation to Indifference (Belgium, 2014-2018)*, Colloque "To End all Wars?" (IFF, Ypres).
- (15-16.11.2018). *Les violences populaires en Belgique au sortir de la guerre 14-18*, Colloque « 1918, demain la paix ? » (La Roche-sur-Yon, Institut catholique d'enseignement supérieur).
- (14.12.2018). *The Belgian Young Research on WWI*, journée d'étude "Looking in the Mirror: A first assessment of the scholarly work on 14-18 during the Centenary in Belgium and beyond" (CegeSoma, Bruxelles).

VRINTS, Antoon

- (23.04.2014). With M. DE KOSTER. *Uses of Police Institutions and the Policing of the Citizen, 18th-20th c.*, 10th European Social Science History Conference (Wien).
- (07.05.2014). *De betekenis van het Belgisch oorlogsnationalisme*, studiedag 'Oorlog en Nationale Identiteit. België en Vlaanderen in de Eerste Wereldoorlog' (Brussels).
- (11.05.2014). *Hongeroproer in stad en land tijdens de Eerste Wereldoorlog*, Lezingreeks Antwerpen '14-'18 (Antwerpen, Vredescentrum).
- (19.06.2014). *Flanders (Belgium), Considering Commemoration, 2014 – 2018*, A Seminar Series on the International History, Memory and Commemoration of the First World War

Hosted by the Foreign and Commonwealth Office in collaboration with the Centre for Public History, Royal Holloway (University of London).

(16.12.15). Gastles Polarisatie in/tussen stad & land? Conflicten over voedsel tijdens de Eerste Wereldoorlog (VUB: Geschiedenis: OS Stadsgeschiedenis).

WARLAND, Geneviève

(09.05.2014). *L'historien-témoin : complémentarité ou conflit ? Henri Pirenne et la Première Guerre Mondiale*, Journée de l'Histoire Contemporaine 2014 (Université d'Anvers, Anvers).

(18.09.2014). *Commemorating the First World War in Germany: Towards a new Historikerstreit?*, International Conference "The First World War: History, Memory and Commemoration / La Première Guerre Mondiale: Histoire, mémoire et commémoration" (York University, Toronto, Ontario).

Wintersemester 2014-15 (October-Februar, 30h): Goethe Universität Frankfurt/Main: Übung zur *Historiker im Ersten Weltkrieg. Eine vergleichende Perspektive zwischen Belgien, Frankreich und Deutschland mit besonderer Berücksichtigung der Tagebücher von Marc Bloch, Karl Hampe, Paul Fredericq und Henri Pirenne*.

(03.04.2015). Belspo, groupe de recherche Brain.be sur « Reconnaissance et ressentiment : expérience et mémoire de la Première Guerre Mondiale en Belgique » (MEMEX WW1) : « Historiographie allemande sur la Première Guerre mondiale. À propos de publications récentes ».

(22.05.2015). USL-B, Bruxelles, Séminaire de recherche sur Témoignage(s) et écriture(s) : « 1914-18: les historiens en guerre? Regards croisés sur les journaux de Marc Bloch, Henri Pirenne et Karl Hampe ».

(28.05.2015). Landesschule Pforta, Naumburg/ OT Schulpforte, „Karl Lamprecht und Henri Pirenne anno 1915. Von einer langjährigen Freundschaft zu einer Feindschaft?“.

(07.09-12.09.2015). Université de Split, Split, Croatie: COST Action IS 1205: Summer school “Confronting Collective Historical Memory and Emotion”. Présentation collective avec Maria Ronan et Pal Kovago: “Exploring the effects of the expressed emotions on the acceptance of the apology”.

(14-15.10.2015). Bruxelles, Palais d'Egmont, colloque *War and Fatherland*: introduction de la session *Cosmopolitan Identities and Ideas* avec Christophe Verbruggen (Ugent).

(29.10.2015). Université de Malte, La Valette, COST Action IS 1205: “Remembering the First World War in Germany anno 2014: on historical debates in the media”.

(4-5 June 2016). *Which Belgium in the Postwar? German Academics dealing with the First World War and its Aftermath*, communication au congrès international *Beyond Flanders Fields. The Great War in Belgium and in The Netherlands*, London, Queen Mary University of London.

(18 August 2016). Godefroid Kurth “transnational”: intermédiaire belge entre l'Allemagne et la France (en ce compris la rupture provoquée par la Grande Guerre), 10^e congrès des cercles francophones d'histoire et archéologie, Institut archéologique du Luxembourg, Arlon.

(31 October-2 November 2016). Blockseminar : *Actualité et mémoires de la Grande Guerre (1914-1918) en Belgique. Identités, mémoire et histoire. Ein umstrittenes Thema betrachtet aus sozialpsychologischer und kulturwissenschaftlicher Perspektiven*, Universität Paderborn.

(4-5 November 2016). *MEMEX WWI. Anerkennung und Ressentiment: Erfahrungen und Erinnerungen des Ersten Weltkrieges in Belgien*, communication au *Vierter Workshop du Arbeitskreis für Historische Belgienforschung*, Universität Paderborn.

(8-9 June 2017). Cycle de conférences internationales « European Academies in World War One 1914-1925 »: *The Académie Royale de Belgique during the First World War: Ways of resisting the German occupation*. Metz, Université de Lorraine.

(30 November – 1 December 2017). Anglo/Belgian Doctoral Exchange on the Great War: chair. Pembroke College, Oxford.

Annex 4
VALORISATION AND DISSEMINATION TOWARDS A LARGE AUDIENCE,
MEDIA INTERVENTIONS, EXHIBITION CURATORS

E. BREMS

(5.11.2018). In Vlaamse velden klappen rozen open. Literatuur en de Eerste Wereldoorlog. Hasselt, Seniorenuniversiteit.

C. KESTELOOT

(31.03. 2015). Soirée radiophonique « La Guerre des Ondes », enregistrement en direct à Flagey.

(10.11.2015). Table ronde « 14-18 dans les Marolles », Bruxelles.

(20.01.2017). Conférence « Bruxelles, Ville en Guerre » avec Bruno Benvindo, CegeSoma.

(2017). « Representating World War I in Museums and Exhibitions » et animation d'une table ronde « Public History and World Wars » lors de la Conférence de la Fédération internationale d'Histoire publique.

(20.02.2018). « Brussel, De Grote Oorlog herdacht », Conférence à l'hôtel de Ville de Bruxelles.

(10.11.2018). « Les dix jours qui ébranlèrent Bruxelles », Musée BelVue.

(16.12.2018). « Bruxelles, novembre 1918. De la guerre à la paix ? », Musée royal de l'Armée.

K. VANRAEPENBUSCH

(7.11.2014). « Voor u gelezen: Het Hospitaal van de Koningin. Rode Kruis, L'Océan, De Panne. 1914-1918 », publié le sur le Site Internet de Faro, l'interface flamande pour le patrimoine culturel asbl. <http://www.faronet.be/blogs/julie-devlieghere/voor-u-gelezen-het-hospitaal-van-de-koningin-rode-kruis-locean-en-de-panne-1>

(December 2014). With F. VERFAILLIE, « Histoire et mémoire du premier conflit mondial », *Bulletin du CegeSoma*, n° 47, 20-21.

(4.12.2014). « Les leçons de cette guerre nous parlent encore aujourd'hui », *Journaux de Guerre* (Belgique), numéro 33.

(7.03.2015). Guide volontaire au Musée royal de l'Armée pour l'exposition « 14-18, c'est notre histoire ! » lors du *Museum Night Fever*, Bruxelles.

(9.04.2015). CAILLET Michel, « Honorer partout et en toute circonstance la mémoire du Roi Albert Ier » (propos recueillis par K. VANRAEPENBUSCH), *Journaux de Guerre* (Belgique), n° 51.

(23.04.2015). « Comment la Belgique a failli ne jamais honorer son Soldat inconnu », *Journaux de Guerre* (France-Belgique), n° 53.

(18.05.2015). Enseignement d'un cours sur la Première Guerre mondiale, BuSo St-Gregorius Gentbrugge (école secondaire de l'enseignement spécial).

(29.06.2016). « Hoe de Duitsers monumenten oprichtten, en de Belgen ze afbraken », publié sur le blog cultuurgeschiedenis.be.

L. VAN YPERSELE

(8.08.2014). *Les atrocités allemandes*, débat avec Peter Winzen (Lincé, centre culturel).

(11.10.2014). *Ecrire face à la mort : les dernières lettres des patriotes fusillés par l'occupant, 1914-1918*, Colloque national et international « Ecrits de guerre 1914-1918 », organisé par le Pen Club de Belgique (Bruxelles, Palais des Académies).

(12.12.2014). *Rébellion des soldats, rébellion des civils en zone occupée, 14-18*, table ronde de l'Historial avec Annette Becker, Emmanuel Saint-Fucien, Philippe Nivet, Laurence van Ypersele et Emmanuel Debruyne (Blois, les Rendez-vous de l'Histoire).

- (12.12.2014). *Les rites funéraires de la Grande Guerre, une rupture anthropologique*, table ronde avec Serge Barcellini, Stéphane Tison et Annette Becker (Blois, les Rendez-vous de l'Histoire).
- (12.02.2015). *La Belgique à l'heure des commémorations du centenaire de la Première Guerre mondiale*, les jeudis du Parlement bruxellois (Parlement bruxellois).
- (24.07.2015). *The Knight King, Albert of Belgium*, Séminaire « Albert I from Belgium, from Knight Soldier to international Myth » (Belgium Ambassy to Australia, Canberra).
- (11.10.2015). *Fin ou transformation ? Les empires dans l'ère de la Grande Guerre*, table ronde de l'Historial avec Stéphane Audoin-Rouzeau, John Horne, Laurence van Ypersele, Gerd Krumeich et Nicolas Werth (Blois, les Rendez-vous de l'Histoire).
- (23.06.2016). *Le cardinal Mercier, un héros national*, intervention à l'occasion de la présentation du livre de Jan Devolder, Bruxelles, UOPC.
- (13.10.2016). *La mémoire contre l'histoire ?*, conférence donnée aux Mutualités chrétiennes, Bastogne.
- (27.10.2018). *Le « coup de Loppem » au regard des violences populaires, novembre 1918*, Colloque « Loppem 1918. De Koning, de Grote Oorlog en het sociale contract » (Château de Loppem, Loppem).
- (6.11.2018). Discours sur la signification de l'armistice lors de la cérémonie officielle du gouvernement wallon au fort de Grace-Hollogne.
- « Sortir de la Grande Guerre : la Belgique face à son destin », conférence donnée le 3 novembre 2018 à Viroinval, le 13 novembre à l'UDA Louvain-la-Neuve, le 26 novembre à Bois-Seigneur-Isaac et le 20 décembre à l'Institut Saint-Boniface-Parnasse.
- (22.11.2018). Discours sur la joyeuse rentrée du roi Albert à Bruxelles, lors de la cérémonie à la Chambre des Représentants.
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L. VAN YPERSELE

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G. WARLAND

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C. KESTELOOT

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L. VAN YPERSELE

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