

## EVENT DESCRIPTION SHEET

*(To be filled in and uploaded as deliverable in the Portal Grant Management System, at the due date foreseen in the system.)*

 Please provide one sheet per event (one event = one workpackage = one lump sum).

PROJECT	
<b>Participant:</b>	SAVEZ ANTIFAŠISTIČKIH BORACA I ANTIFAŠISTA REPUBLIKE HRVATSKE (SABH RH)
<b>PIC number:</b>	920501386
<b>Project name and acronym:</b>	The role and the position of the victim in Croatian, Slovenian and Italian society - Role of victim

EVENT DESCRIPTION			
<b>Event number:</b>	WP3		
<b>Event name:</b>	School of Democracy Italy		
<b>Type:</b>	Lectures		
<b>In situ/online:</b>	In situ		
<b>Location:</b>	Udine, Italy		
<b>Date(s):</b>	16.01.2025.		
<b>Website(s) (if any):</b>	<a href="https://www.facebook.com/photo/?fbid=631573632727200&amp;set=a.262413586309875">https://www.facebook.com/photo/?fbid=631573632727200&amp;set=a.262413586309875</a>		
Participants			
Female:	21		
Male:	25		
Non-binary:	-		
From country 1 (Italy):	46		
Total number of participants:	46	From total number of countries:	1
Description			
<i>Provide a short description of the event and its activities.</i>			
<p>The three modules of the School of Democracy in Italy were held on January 16, 2025, in Udine. A total of 46 people attended the lectures, including 21 women and 25 men, mostly students and young people aged 20-26. A total of five historians gave lectures throughout the afternoon, including Andrea Zannini, Federico Tenca Montini, Borut Klabjan, Piero Zin, and Fabio Verardo.</p> <p>Zannini provided an in-depth analysis of the situation in Carnia, a region in northern Friuli, after World War II. He explored the normalization of life for former partisans and the gradual creation of a public memory of the war. His presentation highlighted the difficulties in reconciling the past and normalizing post-war life, reflecting on the continued struggles of those who fought for the partisan cause.</p> <p>Klabjan discussed the creation of monuments in the aftermath of the war, emphasizing the role of the</p>			

Yugoslav authorities in marking the newly established borders with Italy. He examined how these monuments became symbols of public memory, showcasing how the memorialization process was driven by political agendas, and the broader impact these monuments had on collective remembrance in the region.

Tenca Montini's presentation focused on the long-taboo topic of political revenge in post-war Yugoslavia, particularly the victims of reprisals after the Second World War. He addressed the rise of interest in these topics in the 1990s, exploring how the issue of wartime revenge remains controversial and unresolved, especially among the post-Yugoslav states and Italy, which continue to grapple with competing narratives.

Zin explored the Anglo-American military occupation in the province of Pordenone between 1945 and 1947. He analyzed the resentment felt by the local population, which was often perceived as complicit in the war due to its ties to fascism. Zin's study revealed how local policies regarding territory and administration were influenced by these historical tensions, leaving a lasting imprint on the public memory of the war.

Verardo presented on the occupation of Carnia by Cossack-Caucasian populations during the war. He highlighted how the Nazis used these populations due to their hostility towards the Soviet regime. Despite the frequent violence and abuses faced by the local population, Verardo discussed how this experience contributed to a complex collective memory, where resentment towards the invaders sometimes gave way to empathy and solidarity.

HISTORY OF CHANGES		
VERSION	PUBLICATION DATE	CHANGE
1.0	01.04.2022	Initial version (new MFF).