



Words, Contention, Memory

19-21 October 2022

Location: Sweelinckzaal, Utrecht University
Drift 21, 3512 BR Utrecht

Wednesday, 19 October

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| 13:30 - 14:00 | Coffee and Registration |
| 14:00 - 14:15 | Welcome and opening remarks (Ann Rigney) |
| 14:15 - 16:30 | Panel 1 Slogans [1] (chair: Ann Rigney)

Hannah Grimmer (Kassel University)
Somos Más – We are more. Artistic practices as (positive) memory activism in Chile's social uprising

Tashina Blom (Utrecht University)
Protest Slogans Through The Centuries: Ideological Morphologies of Memory in 'No Gods No Masters!'

Zoé Carle (University Paris 8 Vincennes – Saint Denis)
The Slogans of May 68 in France: An Ambiguous Heritage". |
| 16:30 - 17:00 | Coffee break |

17:00 – 18:00 **Keynote** (chair: Sophie van den Elzen)

Mary Lynne Gasaway Hill (St. Mary's University, Texas)
Campus Unrest: Memory in the Meso of European Student Newspapers, 1968-1969

18:30 Dinner for panelists

Thursday, 20 October

09.30-10.00 Coffee and registration

10:00 - 11:00 **Panel 3 Voices [1]** (chair: Daniele Salerno)

Natalie Braber (Nottingham Trent University)
Scabs and Pickets: Words and Memories of East Midlands coal miners

Michal Kravel-Tovi (Tel Aviv University)
The Blessing of Tainted Memories: “HarediMe Too” Discourse-Centered Activism in Israel

11:00 - 11:15 Coffee break

11:15 - 12:45 Panel 4 Framing (chair: Tashina Blom)

Moritz Neuffer (ZfL Berlin)
'Memory Still Haunts History's Sleep'. Poetics and Politics of Remembering '1956' and '1968'

Michiel Bot (Tilburg University)
Contested Resonances of Boycott in a Transnational Context

Sophie van den Elzen (Utrecht University)
The Aftermath of the Rudi Dutschke Attack in the Transnational Newspaper Press

12:45 - 13:45 Lunch

13:45 - 14:45 **Keynote 2** (chair: Ann Rigney)

Tamar Katriel (University of Haifa)
Texts of Resistance

14:45 - 15:00 Coffee break

15:00 - 16:30

Panel 5 Travelling Words 1 (chair: Clara Vlessing)

Arnab Roy Chowdhury (HSE University)

The Discreet Charm of Satyagraha: Shifting Meanings and Discursive Framing of the Gandhian Repertoire in India (*online*)

Jennifer Adese (University of Toronto)

Aboriginal: What's in a Word? (*online*)

18:30

Dinner for panelists

Friday, 21 October

09.30-10.00

Coffee and registration

10:00 - 11:30

Panel 6 Digital Methods (chair: Sophie van den Elzen)

Laura Visser-Maessen and Jorrit van den Berk (Radboud University)

“How Racial Discourse Travels: The American Black Freedom Struggle as a Reference Point in the Netherlands” (30 minute joint presentation)

Isabelle Gribomont (UCLouvain)

Modelling the Discursive Propagation and Evolution of 20th-Century Latin American Insurgent Discourse

11:30 - 11:45

Coffee break

11:45 - 12:45

Panel 7 Voices [2] (chair: Ann Rigney)

Maria Boletsi (Leiden University)

The Futurity of Obsolete Grammars: Middle Voice on Wall-Writings in Greece during the ‘Crisis’

Monica Jansen (Utrecht University)

“Un altro mondo è possibile” (Genoa 2001) to “Un altro mondo non era possibile” to “Un altromondo è necessario” (Genova 2021): Podcasting Genoa 2001’s Memories of Hope

12:45 -13:00

Closing remarks

13.00-14.00 Lunch for panelists

Keynotes

Campus Unrest: Memory in the Meso of European Student Newspapers, 1968-1969

Mary Lynne Gasaway Hill (St. Mary's University, Texas)

19 October, 15:45-16:45

We are gathering at 'Words, Contention, Memory', to explore activist language through the lens of cultural memory. Doing this allows us to wrestle with how our words shape our relationships to the past, particularly to canonical events of political activism, and to how we may ethically remember them in the future.

One way to expand our lens of cultural memory, regarding the canonical events of European political activism of 1968 and 1969, is to engage with the words of those present at the time: to listen to how they spoke of the events unfolding around them. This presentation attempts to do just that, by sharing a primary data source, *Campus Unrest* (1970), generated in those heady days.

In the summers of 1968 and 1969, when Marguerite Duras proclaimed that those on the barricades in Paris were sick with hope, an American academic and champion of student free speech, Arthur Goerd, S.M., conducted a series of interviews with a range of individuals, from the Netherlands, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, England, Spain, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales, involved in university student publications. This presentation serves as an introduction and invitation to this collection of interviews, which has never before been shared in such a public manner. The voices of these then-young students, editors, and writers offer us more than a micro-sample of language, but not yet a clear macro-connection to the larger web of events. Instead, they speak to us in the nexus of the meso, that messy middle, between events and reflections on those events, where and when meaning is created retroactively.

Mary Lynne Gasaway Hill, Ph.D., FRSA, is a professor of English at St. Mary's University. Cross-trained in Political Science, English, Anthropology, and Linguistics, she explores the nexus of language, power, and peace, and facilitates workshops on story, service, and forgiveness. A recipient of numerous teaching and service awards, she has authored four books, including *The Language of Protest: Acts of Performance, Identity, and Legitimacy*, a volume of poetry, and a range of scholarly articles. She has studied in the United Kingdom, Israel, and Jordan, and has volunteered regularly at the Corrymeela Peace and Reconciliation Centre in Northern Ireland. She is the recipient of a United States Institute of Peace grant, the Edward and Linda Speed Peace and Justice Fellowship, and is a Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts (RSA).

Texts of Resistance

Tamar Katriel (University of Haifa)

20 October, 13:45-14:45

Mission statements by activist organizations and activist personal memoirs are well-established textual genres of activist writing. Addressing the case of Israeli peace activism relating to the Israeli/Palestinian conflict, and building on my analysis of its discursive dimensions in *Defiant Discourse* (2021), I will explore these very different textual genres as discursive sites for the production of activist identities. Both involve interventions in the field of memory as well as in the field of discourse.

As interventions in the field of memory, they variously blend future-oriented activist imaginaries with grassroots memory work. They draw on activist legacies as resources for future action, and use witnessing accounts to disrupt dominant views of both the past and the present with an eye to the future. Juxtaposed, these two genres bring out the multi-directionality of activist temporalities.

As interventions in the field of discourse, they represent discourse-centered activism, i.e., verbal resistance that works to interrupt hegemonic discourse by producing counter-discourses. This is accomplished through the use of discursive strategies such as agenda-setting, naming, reframing, analogizing, and stance-taking. My analysis will foreground the performative dimension of these counter-discourses as texts laminated with both memory work and future thinking, personal and collective voices.

Tamar Katriel is Professor (Emerita) of Communication and Education at the University of Haifa, Israel. She holds a PhD in Communication from the University of Washington, Seattle. Her ethnographic research has applied insights derived from Linguistic Anthropology, Critical Discourse Analysis, and Sociolinguistics to the study of a variety of Israeli and American cultural settings. She is the author of six books, a range of Journal articles and book chapters, and is the co-editor of *Cultural Memories of Nonviolent Struggles* (2015). Her most recent book, *Defiant Discourse* (2021), explores Israeli discourse-centered grassroots activism in relation to the Israel/Palestine conflict.

Panel 1 Slogans [1]

Somos Más – We are more. Artistic practices as (positive) memory activism in Chile's social uprising

Hannah Grimmer (Kassel University)

The research focuses on visual arts in the context of social movements and their references to cultural resistance strategies against dictatorships. Chile, with the social uprising from October 2019 and its struggle against the heritage of the dictatorship (1973-1990), serves as an exemplary case study. Artists take on the task of incorporating the non-integrated and fragmentary into collective memories (Richard2001). By that, the postdictatorial memory consensus is contradicted through the arts. This generation actively succeeds in changing public memory (Badilla Rajevic 2019) by acting as memory activists (Gutman/Wüstenberg2021). The artistic means to be analysed intervene in the social sphere and range from light installations to graphic representations and performances. The aim is to reflect on the evoked quotations, the traditions in which they are situated and the connections they create(remediation).

By using “No pasarán” before the presidential run-off, activists evoked transnational memory to mobilise against the far-right candidate. For inner-Chilean struggles, “No+” [No more] and “Somos+” [We are more] are central expressions. “No+” goes back to the *Collective of Art Actions* that during the dictatorship appeared to the inhabitants of Santiago to complete the sentence. The women in resistance adopted it for a protest action (1985) and combined it with “Somos+”. They thus created a negation and an affirmation in one: “We don't want more” of this system as a negation and “we are becoming more” as a positive affirmation.

During contemporary protests, the studio for audio-visual design *Delight Lab* took up this slogan. Since the beginning of the protests, they have been projecting inscriptions on the façades in Santiago, such as “Somos+” (on 25.11.2020, the International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women). This form of homage and appropriation of the memory of the women's agency is a form of memory in activism (Rigney 2018). In addition, “A rapist on your way” by the collective *Las Tesis* was projected. In it, they link ongoing violence against women with the anthem of the Chilean police during the dictatorship. Further examples for activist slogans are “Chile has awakened”, “Until dignity becomes custom”, “They took everything away from us, including our fear” or “The joy never came”.

Hannah Grimmer Hannah K. Grimmer works as a research assistant at the Chair of ‘Art and Society’ at both the University of Kassel and the documenta-Institute. She holds two B.A. degrees from University Leipzig in Cultural Science and Romance Studies and received her M.A. degree in Curatorial Studies (Frankfurt). She has worked on contemporary artistic representation of detained disappeared in the Southern Cone and in her PhD projects she focuses on the link between visual arts, social movements, memory activism, and alternative memory narratives in Chile.

Panel 2 Slogans [2]

Protest Slogans Through The Centuries: Ideological Morphologies of Memory in ‘No Gods No Masters!’

Tashina Blom (Utrecht University)

How does a protest slogan from the 19th Century survive into the 21st Century, what memories does it come to carry, and how are those memories of people, tactics, causes and concepts used politically as the slogan comes to be used and adapted for a wide range of issues? The French slogan ‘Ni Dieu Ni Maître’ (meaning ‘Neither God Nor Master’, though it is most often translated to English as the arguably catchier ‘No Gods No Masters’) has been in use since at least the 19th Century when it was first associated with the French socialist and revolutionary Louis Auguste Blanqui (1805-1881), who published an eponymous newspaper at the end of his life that ran its first edition in 1880. While Blanqui's ideas on revolution are in many ways antithetical to anarchism, the slogan has been taken up at the by different anarchists across countries who used the slogan as a title for their newspapers, documentaries or books and it is now mainly known as an anarchist slogan.

Ideologically slippery from the start, this slogan has come to be used in a wide range of contexts in the long history of its usage to the present day. While in the 19th Century it often featured as the title of periodicals and pamphlets as well as becoming a popular epitaph on revolutionary's tombstones, in the latter half of the 20th Century it becomes popular in commodified form printed on t-shirts, mugs, stickers, patches and tote bags, and it is still popular today as the title of both protest and pop songs, books and documentaries. While this attests to the slogan's continued relevance and long afterlife it also calls into question what memories are carried over when it is used or adapted in a different context. Tracing the slogan's trajectory

of usage over time, this presentation aims to analyse how and whether historical protest slogans can recall and gesture towards an intellectual heritage and how this can be mobilized in politicizing contemporary issues.

Tashina Blom is a PhD candidate in the ERC-project *Remembering Activism: The Cultural Memory of Protest in Europe*. Her research investigates how protest slogans with long histories and contemporary afterlives can become a carrier of memory. Specifically, it analyses how those memories can be mobilized for political purposes. Her project considers the importance of memory in activist claim-making through a series of case studies focusing on 19th and 20th Century anarchist and feminist slogans.

The Slogans of May 68 in France: An Ambiguous Heritage

Zoé Carle (University Paris 8 Vincennes – Saint Denis)

The slogans of May 68 in France have a special status: they mark a break in the understanding of revolutionary production and the source material for social movements. Perceived as literary or philosophical forms, slogans, graffiti and posters have known an unprecedented patrimonialization and became cultural heritage: edited collections of slogans have multiplied in the last years as well as for the various commemorations of the events, while the posters produced by the “Atelier Populaire des Beaux-Arts” became iconic and made their way towards museum exhibitions and commercial reproduction.

As Kristin Ross has observed, the memorialization process of the events has partly de-politicized May 68, turning it into a cultural movement and the slogans and graffiti have played a crucial part in an ambiguous manner. Appreciated for their formal qualities, they were able to circulate out of their original context of enunciation. On one hand, they have been a major source of inspiration for many other national and international social movements – especially feminist movements. On the other hand, the slogans remembered were in a certain way the less political of the corpus. This presentation aims to analyze the ambiguous notion of revolutionary slogans inherited from this moment, standing on a crest in between mobilizing tools and modern aphorisms.

Zoé Carle is associate professor and faculty member at University Paris 8 Vincennes Saint Denis. She received a PhD degree in comparative literature for a dissertation about the poetics of revolutionary slogans in France, Italy and Egypt, at the crossroads of various disciplines (anthropology of writing, discourse analysis and literature). The book based on the dissertation, entitled *Poétique du slogan révolutionnaire* was published by Presses de la Sorbonne Nouvelle in 2019. Her areas of teaching and research include Semiotics, Critical Discourse Analysis, Ethnography of Communication and Comparative Literature.

Panel 3, Voices [1]

Scabs and Pickets: Words and Memories of East Midlands coal miners

Natalie Braber (Nottingham Trent University)

Even after almost forty years, the subject of the 1984-85 coal miners’ strike continues to divide people. Particularly the Nottinghamshire region of England is central to this debate and intense and heated exchanges, both verbal and written, still occur in the press, at conferences and via social media. On one side

are the striking miners who still see the betrayal by the majority of the Nottinghamshire miners for not joining the year long strike and consider this to be the main reason for the split in the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) and subsequent terminal decline of the deep coalmining industry in Britain. On the other side, the working Nottinghamshire Miners saw the strike as being unconstitutional with the influx of flying pickets who entered the Nottinghamshire coalfield from the start of the strike. They consider that opinions were forced upon them and think of this as being instrumental in the eventual split in the union following the strike. As a result, the Nottinghamshire Miners formed a separate trade union, the Union of Democratic Mineworkers (UDM), in 1985.

In different projects we have engaged with, the subject of the strikes, its repercussions and the anniversaries of the 1984-85 strike were raised by many former miners on both sides. This paper explains how such dangerous histories can be approached by academics and how oral testimonies can be collected from the opposing sides who have not conversed constructively for almost forty years, in addition to widening the scope of the subject to allow other people to become involved.

Natalie Braber is Professor of Linguistics at Nottingham Trent University. Her main research interests are in the field of sociolinguistics, examining accents and dialects in the East Midlands. This research also includes the topic of 'pit talk', the language of coal miners in the region. Furthermore, her work focuses on language as heritage and how language is an important aspect of our identity. Her work also includes examining the role of accent judgment as part of ear witness testimony. As well as many articles and chapters on these topics, Natalie has also recently published *Sociolinguistics in England* (with Sandra Jansen, Palgrave, 2018), *East Midlands English* (with Jonnie Robinson, Mouton de Gruyter, 2018) and *Lexical Variation of an East Midlands Mining Community* (Edinburgh University Press, 2022). Natalie has carried out projects with funding from the Arts and Humanities Research Council, the Economic and Social Research Council, National Lottery Heritage Fund, the Arts Council and the British Association of Applied Linguistics and much of this work has focused on working with community groups, artists, musicians and writers.

The Blessing of Tainted Memories: "Haredi Me Too" Discourse-Centered Activism in Israel

Michal Kravel-Tovi (Tel Aviv University)

Across a wide variety of political and cultural contexts, the battle against sexual violence is constructed as a battle against collective silence. Repeated iterations of the globalized "Me-Too" campaign are marked by the popularized motto "breaking the silence", and the imperative to speak up. Based on a multi-sited and long-term ethnographic fieldwork, I explore how ultra-Orthodox (*Haredi*) Jewish activists in Israel are pursuing this imperative; and how, in turn, this imperative implicates possibilities for aspired and wider engagements with social critique and change. I suggest that by tainting the idealized images and conventional cultural schemes of the *Haredi* community as a virtuous society, sexual violence discourses give *Haredi* activists the opportunity to introduce a new vocabulary, critical narratives and awareness of social problems.

The motto "breaking the silence" has a particular resonance for my interlocutors. Ultra-Orthodox Jewish activists in Israel seek to elevate sexual violence as a recognized social malaise demanding words and actions – and words as action. These activists associate the collective silence that accompanies sexual violence with pathology, immorality, cowardice, and inaction: with knowing much and doing nothing. Relatedly, they engage with discourse-centred activism. Speaking is central to what they do and aspire to achieve. Ultimately, the participants are all speakers, potential speakers, listeners, and brokers of anti-sexual violence

discourses; playing a part in different speech events, including confessional lectures, educational talks, and media interviews.

This linguistic labour makes room for the unbelievable, and gives words to the otherwise unsayable. Survivors, activists and therapists employ language that is typically prohibited in order to discuss things usually considered better left unsaid. They talk about disturbing events and memories which, in aggregate, clash with the exemplary, pious mentality, and the romanticized rhetoric formulas that underpin culturally-anchored ultra-Orthodox imageries. These discourses twist the regular mechanisms of cultural censorship, public secrets, and communicative vigilance around any undesirable issue. By fostering a more realistic or even critical communal

climate, this discourse-centered activism around sexual violence helps to dismantle the semblance of a faultless community, and thus lends itself to new prospects of *Haredi* social critique extending beyond the immediate concern with sexual violence.

Michal Kravel-Tovi is a cultural anthropologist, working at the intersection of political anthropology, the ethnography of religion, and Jewish studies. She is the author of *When the State Winks: The Performance of Jewish Conversion in Israel* (Columbia University State, 2017). In her current project, titled *Speaking of the Unspeakable: Sexual Violence, Haredi Activism, and Social Change* (funded by a three-year grant from the Israel Science

Foundation), she is ethnographically studying the emergence of anti-sexual violence activism in non-liberal, ultra-Orthodox Jewish groups in Israel. She is a senior lecturer (associate professor) of socio-cultural anthropology at Tel Aviv University. Before joining Tel Aviv University, she was a postdoctoral fellow at the University of Michigan. Over the years, she has held short-term and visiting fellowships at Columbia University and the University of Pennsylvania. In 2023-2024 she will be a Visiting Fellow of *WIKO*, Wissenschaftskolleg zu Berlin.

Panel 4 Framing

Memory Still Haunts History's Sleep'. Poetics and Politics of Remembering '1956' and '1968'

Moritz Neuffer (ZfL Berlin)

Anniversaries create contexts for political generations to engage in self-interpretation and self-historicization. This holds true for the memory of '1968' in France or Germany, but also for the significance of '1956' as the founding year of the so-called New Left in the UK. In both cases, commemorative and autobiographical narratives often tend to explain the motivations of their protagonists by giving the political movements a predominantly cultural, ethical, socio-psychological or demographic meaning. Critical of such interpretations, the '1968ers' Daniel Bensaïd and Alain Krivine repeatedly rejected narratives that would reduce political struggles to purely generational or symbolic struggles. Instead, Bensaïd and Krivine were convinced that "la mémoire hante encore le sommeil de l'histoire" and demanded a political return to the "faits inaccomplis" of '1968' (2008). A similar critique was articulated by literary scholar Kristin Ross in her book "May '68 and Its Afterlives" (2012).

My paper contrasts these critical interventions with autobiographical texts by former participants in the movements. I will highlight the example of Stuart Hall's memoirs in which the author relates generational narratives to political reflections on the actuality of '1956'. Comparing these memoirs with Hall's early writings from the late 1950s, I argue that narratives and metaphors like the "break-up of the political Ice Age" were not only symbolizations of commitment and action in retrospect, but already served as a kind of 'poetics' in the initial self-formation of this political generation. In texts from the 1980s and 2000s, Hall reviewed and re-evaluated such

metaphors and concepts without discarding the political intentions of himself and his comrades. In autobiographies of '1968ers', the opposite is often the case, when the "faits" are generationalized and dismissed as "accomplis". Following Hall and other contemporaries in their different modes of self-interpretation and self historicization, I suggest to regard the history of '1956' and '1968' as an interplay of representations of these movements in different layers of time.

Moritz Neuffer studied history, literary and cultural studies at the University of Hamburg, at the Université Paris Diderot (Paris VII) and at the Humboldt-University of Berlin. He works as a research associate at the LeibnizZentrum für Literatur- und Kulturforschung in Berlin. In 2020, he defended his PhD thesis *Die journalistische Form der Theorie. Die Zeitschrift alternative, 1958-1982*, published at Wallstein Verlag Göttingen in 2021. His research interests include the history of political intellectuals and their media, the history of the humanities and the theory of history.

Contested Resonances of Boycott in a Transnational Context

Michiel Bot (Tilburg University)

On May 15, 2019, the German Bundestag adopted a resolution designating campaigns for boycott, divestment and sanctions (BDS) of Israel as anti-Semitic. According to the resolution, "'Don't Buy' stickers of the BDS movement on Israeli products inevitably awaken associations [*wecken unweigerlich Assoziationen*] with the Nazi slogan, "Don't buy from Jews!" and similar graffiti's on storefronts and shop windows." The Bundestag's determination [*Feststellung*] that campaigns for BDS "inevitably awaken associations" with the notorious Nazi boycott of Jewish businesses on April 1, 1933 ignores—or disavows—the anticolonial, transnational history of the political practice of boycotting, from the Boston Tea Party and the Irish National Land League's 1880 campaign against the eponymous land agent Charles Boycott to Gandhi's boycotts of British taxes, boycotts of white-owned bus companies and businesses during the U.S. Civil Rights Movement, and the global boycott of the South African apartheid regime. Of course, these famous boycotts all took place in (former) British colonies, and anti-Semitism researcher Stefanie Schüler-Springorum has claimed that "historically, [a boycott] has a completely different resonance" in Germany than it does in other countries. Yet the notorious 1933 Nazi boycott of Jewish businesses evoked in the Bundestag resolution was in fact an explicit reaction against a transnational boycott of German merchandise to protest Nazi anti-Semitism, which started in the United States but spread to the U.K., France, Romania, Greece, Latvia, Yugoslavia, Egypt, Palestine, Morocco, and various countries in South America.

My paper takes the Bundestag attempt to legislate the national resonance of a global boycott as an occasion for critical reflection on the contested resonances of this political practice in a transnational context. My focus will be on a comparison of representations of the BDS movement in Germany and the Netherlands with representations of the global boycott of the South African apartheid regime in these countries.

Michiel Bot is an associate professor of law and humanities at Tilburg University. Before joining the faculty in Tilburg, he obtained his PhD in Comparative Literature at New York University in 2013, held a postdoctoral fellowship in politics and humanities at Bard College (New York) from 2013 to 2015, and worked as a visiting assistant professor of literature and society at Al Quds Bard (Abu Dis, Palestine). His recent research includes publications on the right to boycott, freedom of expression and demonstration, the politics of undocumented migrants, municipal ID cards, and race, law, and the nation-state.

Solidarity, 1960-1988: Cultural Memory and “Word Work”

Sophie van den Elzen (Utrecht University)

This paper discusses the long-lived libertarian socialist collective and their eponymous journal, *Solidarity*. Predominantly London-based, this group was part of an international network promoting a reinvention of socialism based on new theoretical precepts, most notably “self management” as advocated by French philosopher Cornelius Castoriadis [Paul Cardan]. They were particularly critical of the language use of trade union socialists, which they deemed jargon-heavy and unnecessarily divisive, and a tool of oppression of the working class: “action is [the workers’] language [...] for intellectuals, words are often a substitute”.

Knowing the linguistically sensitive attitude of the editors, this case offers an excellent opportunity to study what Sidney Tarrow has termed the “word work” of social action. This paper explores the different ways in which this journal, so wary of definitional struggles and the “tyranny of jargon”, used cultural memory and recontextualization to reshape the meaning and significance of a time-worn Marxist keyword: solidarity. Ultimately, the paper argues that closer attention to the historical trajectories of keywords of the protest lexicon yields a more detailed understanding of the collective and implicit labor involved in modern left-wing intellectual traditions.

Sophie van den Elzen is a post-doctoral researcher in the ReAct project. Her research develops the idea of a “protest lexicon” or “linguistic repertoire” and explores how activist memory is shaped and transmitted through language. In 2020, she completed her PhD dissertation on the cultural memory of slavery and abolition in the nineteenth-century transnational movement for women's rights, which expressed itself across a wide spectrum of textual media and genres.

Panel 5 Travelling Words

The Discreet Charm of Satyagraha: Shifting Meanings and Discursive Framing of the Gandhian Repertoire in India (online)

Arnab Roy Chowdhury (HSE University)

In the early 20th century, in the context of anticolonial movements against the British colonisers, Mahatma Gandhi experimented with a set of repertoires for non-violent protest termed “Satyagraha,” which means “polite insistence” or “holding firmly to the truth.” In its discursive framing, it critiques and questions the dominant powers on moral and spiritual grounds. Initially, it was deployed in colonial South Africa to protect the rights of Indian migrants in 1907. Later, Satyagraha was practiced in India in the Non-cooperation movement against the British in the 1920s, with a considerable degree of success.

Though Gandhi insisted upon some strictly laid down processes and practices for conducting Satyagraha, in a broad sense, the semantic idea of Satyagraha has achieved transferability across space and time. It has been used in different contexts, such as the Civil Rights movement in the USA and the Anti-Apartheid movement in South Africa. Nonetheless, Satyagraha has been criticized for its elitist and gradualist approach to challenging caste hierarchy, and for reflecting conservative Hindu-nationalist, upper-caste symbolism, practices, and ideas. In his lifetime,

Gandhi was challenged by a unique interpretation of Satyagraha by Senapati Bapat, the anti-colonial activist who led a movement against the construction of Mulshi Peta dam in Pune by the colonial government because of the immense displacement that it was causing. He borrowed the idea of Satyagraha from Gandhi, but re-worked it to formulate his version of "Shuddha Satyagraha" (pure Satyagraha), whereby a certain degree of "violence" could be permissible, if necessary. Naturally, Gandhi was not pleased with the idea.

Also, in contemporary India, movements that demand social and ecological justice, such as the Narmada Bachao Andolan (Save Narmada Movement), also claim to adhere to the discursive frame of Satyagraha, despite differing and sometimes contradictory interpretations.

By drawing upon movements against hydropower projects in colonial and postcolonial India, I try to explore why and how Satyagraha as a term and discursive frame has continued to have popular appeal. It is deployed, sometimes with contradictory meanings and practices, and is considered a legitimate and strategic frame to critique and challenge the prevailing "regimes of truth and power." I will use Foucault's notion of "speaking truth to power" and Bakhtin's notions of "polyphony" and "dialogic truth" to critically explain the utility and meaning of Satyagraha in changing circumstances.

Arnab Roy Chowdhury is an Assistant Professor in the School of Sociology at the Higher School of Economics (HSE) University, Moscow, in the Russian Federation. Prior to this, he was an Assistant Professor in the Public Policy and Management Group at the Indian Institute of Management, Calcutta (IIMC). He received his PhD in Sociology from the National University of Singapore (NUS) in 2014. His research and teaching interests include Social Movement Studies, Forced Migration and Refugee Studies, Ethnicity and Nationalism, Natural Resources Extraction and Labour, and Postcolonial and Subaltern Studies.

Aboriginal: What's in a Word? (online)

Jennifer Adese (University of Toronto)

In 1982, s.35 of Canada's Constitution Act embedded the word "aboriginal" in Canada's legal and political foundation. Decades later, on 20 May 2020, the Canadian government's chief/manager of the Library of Parliament, Tonina Simeone, uploaded a new blog post directed towards civil servants, titled "Indigenous peoples: Terminology Guide." In it, Simeone wades into what they refer to as "terminological complexities," and makes a strong statement against the use of the term Aboriginal when referring to First Nations, Métis, and Inuit. Simeone's blog is merely a reflection of a growing societal shift within Canada. A few years earlier, in 2017, the Indigenous digital agency Animikii published a short online article, wherein the staff at Animikii outlined their preference for the term Indigenous over the term Aboriginal. The term "Aboriginal," they argue, "reflects an archaic understanding that fails to recognize Indigenous peoples in Canada as distinct, separate Nations." The authors of the Animikii piece contend that *unlike* the term Aboriginal, the usage of the word Indigenous comes "from within the Indigenous communities themselves." They thus insist that the term Aboriginal has been imposed on Indigenous peoples by the federal government— and ultimately by non-Indigenous peoples.

By contrast, the word Indigenous is positioned by Animikii as self-selected; Indigenous is thus a term that Indigenous peoples adopt of their own free will and with their own purposes and intent. Such a view, however, disregards the realities in which the term Aboriginal came to be included in Canada's Constitution as a placeholder for the specific inherent and treaty rights of peoples indigenous to the lands Canada currently claims as its own. As such, this presentation examines the work of Indigenous activists in the struggle for rights recognition, with a specific focus on terminological maneuvering. By contrast to Simeone and Animikii, I argue that a critical study of the term's introduction to Canadian society and its decline in popular parlance reveal vitally important things about the nature of Indigenous political organizing over the past 40 years – that it was not unilaterally imposed

terminology. Rather, Indigenous peoples have rhetorically and indeed powerfully grappled with how to articulate our rights in an ever-changing landscape of settler colonialism.

Dr. Jennifer Adese (otipemisiwak/Métis) is the Canada Research Chair in Métis Women, Politics, and Community and an Associate Professor in the Department of Sociology at University of Toronto Mississauga (UTM). She is the co-editor of two books, *Indigenous Celebrity* (with Robert Alexander Innes), and *A People and a Nation: New Directions in Contemporary Métis Studies* (with Chris Andersen). She is the author of the forthcoming *Aboriginal™: The Cultural & Economic Politics of Recognition* with University of Manitoba Press. She is the author of a number of articles and book chapters on Métis literature, Indigenous visual sovereignty, and Indigenous-Canada relations. Her current research examines the legacy of Métis women's political organizing and the issues at the heart of Métis women's political activism.

Panel 6 Digital Methods

How Racial Discourse Travels: The American Black Freedom Struggle as a Reference Point in the Netherlands" (30 minute joint presentation)

Laura Visser-Maessen and Jorrit van den Berk (Radboud University)

How have U.S. understandings of racial diversity and freedom struggles influenced Dutch public debates about identity formation and diversity after the second World War? Racial boundaries and discourses about ethnic identity, racism, and emancipation should in part be understood within a national context, but must also be studied as having emerged from global cultural encounters and constructed or negotiated in a transnational and intercultural dialogue. Especially the United States, as the crucial 'reference society' and global culture in the postwar world, has played a pivotal role in this exchange of ideas around race. The civil rights era inspired people living under racial oppression around the world and Black feminism and the emerging field of Black Studies spearheaded redefinitions of categories of difference such as race, class, and gender.

Appropriations of such discourse can also be detected in the Netherlands, where discussions about race often invoke situations and concepts derived from the American context, in the service of contesting, maintaining or defending the status quo alike. The adoption as well as rejection of terms like 'Black Lives Matter' and 'woke' in Dutch debates present contemporary examples, but are hardly unique. U.S.-derived terms such as intersectionality, institutional racism, White privilege, and blackface had already been adapted to national debates, for instance in relation to discrimination in housing, education, employment, and governmental oversight (such as during the so-called *toeslagenaffaire*) and to the appearance of 'Black Pete' (*zwarte piet*).

In our presentation, we will introduce the conceptual and methodological framing of the first phase of our research project "Mapping Transatlantic Routes of Identity" in which we aim to map the prevalence and impact of race related concepts that originated in the United States in a very large corpus of Dutch newspapers and magazines. By applying both digital humanities tools and traditional close reading methods, we seek to illuminate the ways in which U.S. racial discourse serves as a reference point in Dutch public and scholarly debates on race and emancipation and to develop new insights into the processes by which and networks through which international racial discourse is selectively appropriated in and transferred to local contexts.

Laura Visser-Maessen is assistant professor of American Studies at Radboud University, where she teaches classes on (African) American history, literature, and culture. She is the author of *Robert Parris Moses: A Life in Civil Rights and Leadership at the Grassroots* (UNC Press 2016), which focuses on the activism and leadership models of Robert Parris Moses and the civil rights organization SNCC (Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee) in Mississippi

during 1960-1965 (published by the University of North Carolina Press in 2016). Her research current research interests include the organizing strategies of Black activists in the U.S. and western Europe during the 20th and 21st centuries, the Black Diaspora, Black European Studies, and the U.S. as a reference culture for Black Europeans.

Jorrit van den Berk also works at Radboud University as an assistant professor of American Studies, teaching courses on U.S. history, politics, and diplomacy. He authored the book *Becoming a Good Neighbor among the Dictators. The US Foreign Services in El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras* (Palgrave-Macmillan 2018). His current research focuses on public diplomacy as a space in which elites and underprivileged groups produce, shape, and contest (trans)national identities.

Modelling the Discursive Propagation and Evolution of 20th-Century Latin American Insurgent Discourse

Isabelle Gribomont (UCLouvain)

The discourse of 20th century Latin American insurgent movements is traversed by a dense network of genealogical and intertextual relations. Many revolutionary actors of the twentieth century have identified explicitly with past and present activist groups. The Nicaraguan Frente Sandinista de Liberación Nacional and the Salvadoran Frente Farabundo Martí de Liberación Nacional both adopted the names of earlier insurgent heroes. Colombia's best-known insurgent army of the 1970s and 1980s, M-19, established its identity in 1974 by seizing the sword of Simón Bolívar. In the 1960s and 1970s, urban insurgents in Argentina chose the name Montoneros to link themselves with insurgents of the independence period (Chasteen 1993, 84). The contemporary Mexican Ejército Zapatista de Liberación Nacional takes its names from central American guerrillas from the 1980s as well as Emiliano Zapata, a leader of the Mexican revolution of 1910.

Such choices highlight the "continuity and ubiquity of the discourse of insurgency in Latin America" but say little about the links and relations between the movements (Chasteen 1993, 84). Scholars who studied such relations identify "a pattern of cross-fertilization" which results in various "clusters" and insurgent trajectories throughout the continent (Wickham-Crowley 2014, 222–228).

This paper contributes to tracking these linguistic relationships of influence by modelling semantic relations between key words in the political communiqués available in the digital archive of the Centro de Documentación de los Movimientos Armados (CeDeMA).

First, taking both frequency and dispersion into account (Gries 2021), keywords are identified by comparing the CeDeMA archive with a general language Spanish corpus. Second, a Spanish BERT model is used to create vector representations of these keywords in context. These representations allow for the semantic networks traversing this corpus to be visualised and explored. The changes between and within movements with differing ideologies is manifested as shifting distributional semantic similarities between words. Third, close reading analyses are performed to further explore patterns identified with the vectorised representations.

This approach highlights narrative continuities and ruptures in the 20th century Latin American insurgencies, as well as the ways in which keywords undergo a re-semanticisation process as they emerge and re-emerge in different ideological and historical contexts.

Isabelle Gribomont is a postdoctoral researcher at Center for Natural Language Processing (CENTAL) at UCLouvain. She is the lead of LabEL (Laboratory for Electronic Literature), a joint initiative between KBR (Royal Library of Belgium) and UCLouvain. Previously, she was a Digital Humanities postdoctoral researcher at the University of Liverpool on the UKRI text-mining project "Human Remains" led by Dr. Ruth Nugent. She holds a PhD in Hispanic

Studies from the University of St Andrews. Her interests include Electronic Literature, activist language and Latin American social movements.

Panel 7 Voices [2]

The Futurity of Obsolete Grammars: Middle Voice on Wall-Writings in Greece during the 'Crisis'

Maria Boletsi (Leiden University)

Binary modes of expression are exacerbated in declared times of crisis. In recent crisis rhetoric—e.g., on the Eurozone crisis, the 'migration crisis,' the covid-19 crisis—crisis-stricken subjects are often cast either as passive victims or (threatening) agents, deserving, or responsible for, their plight. This talk will center on wall-writings in Greece during the country's debt crisis (2009-2018) that mobilized the *middle voice* to respond to dominant crisis rhetoric. Can the middle voice offer a conceptual alternative to the distinction between active and passive in crisis rhetoric? As a distinct grammatical category in which the subject remains inside the action, the middle voice has disappeared in modern languages, including modern Greek, yet middle voice constructions are still functional in several languages. The middle voice has also been theorized as a discursive mode that unsettles dualisms and creates a zone of indeterminacy between subject and object, with radical implications for subject constitution. Scrutinizing its mobilization in these wall-writings, I show how it can be involved in new grammars of protest and in radical imaginaries that challenge the governmentality of crisis. How can the middle voice help articulate alternative conceptions of subjectivity, agency, and responsibility to those propagated by crisis-rhetoric today? How does its use in some of these wall-writings evoke and recast past languages of protest, tapping into old grammars and vocabularies to articulate contrarian grammars from the present?

Maria Boletsi is Endowed Professor of Modern Greek Studies at the University of Amsterdam (Marilena Laskaridis Chair) and Assistant Professor in Film and Comparative Literature at Leiden University. She has published on various topics, including the concepts of barbarism, spectrality, and crisis, contemporary crisis rhetoric and grammars of resistance in the Mediterranean, the role of fiction in protest and activism, and processes of othering in the context of post-truth. She just completed her latest monograph, *Specters of Cavafy* (forthcoming by Michigan UP) and is working on a new project on what she calls the 21st-century "weird turn" in literature, aesthetics, ecology, and economy.

"Un altro mondo è possibile" (Genoa 2001) to "Un altro mondo non era possibile" to "Un altromondo è necessario" (Genova 2021): Podcasting Genoa 2001's Memories of Hope

Monica Jansen (Utrecht University)

"Un altro mondo è possibile" is one of the most iconic slogans adopted by the "movement of movements" who protested against the G8 Summit in Genoa on 19-20-21 July 2001. This slogan unites the "multitude" of protesters composed by many diverse groups of people with different backgrounds in activism, or without any experience in protesting, and of different ages, this being the first international movement which is also truly intergenerational (Proglío 2021). Because of the death of protester Carlo Giuliani who was shot by a policeman on July 20, the brutal use of violence by the police against unarmed demonstrators, the raid of the Scuola Diaz in the night of July 21 and the arrests and tortures in the Bolzaneto station, the anti-G8 summit is also remembered as the "battle of Genoa"

and the death of the no-global movement, which had its heydays in Seattle and Porto Alegre, all reasons for which the slogan “Un altro mondo non era possibile” was coined as an expression of indignation and defeat. The 2021 commemorations of 20 years after the facts were inaugurated by a round table in Genoa’s Palazzo Ducale which was entitled “Un altro mondo è necessario”, underlining instead the urgency and truth of the demands of the then wrongly stigmatized “no-global” movement. This contribution aims to focus on the medium of podcast which has found fertile ground in a moment in which the 20 years after Genoa 2001 have come to coincide with the COVID-19 crisis. If the Genoa 2001 protests are among the most mediatized events by mainstream as well as by independent media, and if its cultural memory can count on a vast production of fictional and non-fictional counter narratives in different media, the choice for audio recollection could be explained by sound’s fluidity which enables the merging and enmeshing of distinct historical moments in order to construct new memories of hope (Rigney 2018) and grammars of protests (Boletsi et.al. 2021) for the next generations, including those who were not present at Genoa.

Monica Jansen is Assistant Professor in Italian at Utrecht University. Her research interests are: Italian contemporary literature and culture, modernism and postmodernism studies, cultural memory studies and precarity studies. Publications include: *Il dibattito sul postmoderno in Italia: In bilico tra dialettica e ambiguità* (Franco Cesati, 2002); a number of co-edited volumes, of which *The History of Futurism: The Precursors, Protagonists, and Legacies* (Lexington books, 2012), *Le culture del precariato. Pensiero, azione, narrazione* (ombre corte, 2015), *Televisionismo. Narrazioni televisive della storia italiana negli anni della seconda Repubblica* (edizioni Ca’ Foscari, 2015), and “Futurism and the Sacred”, *International Yearbook of Futurism Studies* 11 (De Gruyter, 2022); special journal issues, articles and book chapters. She is co-editor-in-chief of *Annali d’Italianistica* and is a member of the editorial board of the *Journal of Italian Cinema & Media Studies*. She is a director of the series “Moving Texts” (Peter Lang).

Practical Information

Conference Location: Sweelinckzaal, Drift 21, Utrecht

- We meet in the Sweelinckzaal, on the ground floor of Drift 21. Access to this building is through the University Library, Drift 27, 3512 BR Utrecht. Drift 21 is the building on the far end of the garden right of the Library.

Utrecht City Pass:

If you are planning to do some sight-seeing in and around Utrecht, you could consider getting a Utrecht City Pass, offered by the Utrecht Tourist Office. This pass is linked to your credit card, and can be used for public transport, bike rentals and museum access. Please visit <https://utrechtregionpass.com/> for more information. Please note: if you are interested in this service, it is best to reserve the card before your arrival and pick it up at Utrecht CS or the Star Lodge reception desk.

WiFi Instructions:

- Eduroam is available in all university buildings.
- You can also use the free visitor WiFi. Click on ‘UU-visitor’ and a pop up window should appear. Select ‘doorgaan’. This service is free of charge and available in all university buildings.

Contact Information

For any practical questions, please contact Tashina Blom, Sophie van den Elzen or Ann Rigney at react@uu.nl. No registration is necessary.

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