



**REFERENCES TO THE WORDS:
MEMORIAL and MUSEUM
Truth & Dignity Commission,
The Final Comprehensive Report
TUNISIA**

Abstract

Notes and References to “Commemorate, Memorial, Monument and Museum”
in Tunisia Truth Commission

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Research Coordinator

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Commemorate

Memorial

Monument

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References to Memorial

References to Monument

Researcher Notes on Truth & Dignity Commission Report Details:

- Published in 2019.
- The original document is in Arabic language with 2000 pages. It is available online.
- The English Version is 644 pages since it is an executive summary.
- Pdf has Table of Contents which shows all chapters and parts with their page numbers. Since all chapters and parts are in order, it is easy to do research on it.
- Video recordings of the Public Hearings and the closing conference are on YouTube. They are in the Arabic language. The links to these videos as well as other necessary webpages are included in the Report.
- There are some graphs on the Report.
- The Partnership Agreement between the UN agencies (UNDP, OHCHR) is found in the Report.

Note on Word Frequency Query:

Minimum 4 letter words were chosen (rather than 3 letter word length)

4 letter words were preferred so that years (such as 2020, 2021, and so on) can also be found.

Note on software:

The word references analysis was done by NVivo software.

Note on access:

This document is a research project prepared for the Centre for Human Rights and Restorative Justice. It can be downloaded from the research project's web page:

<https://truthcommissions.humanities.mcmaster.ca/>

Word Frequency Query

Word Cloud

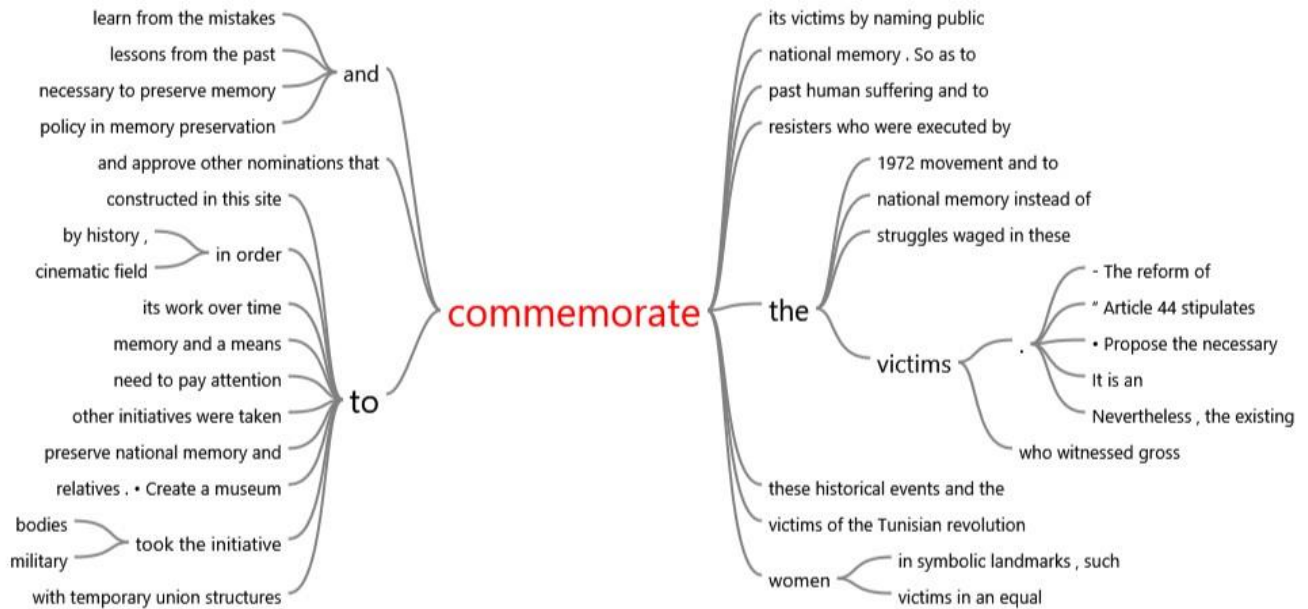


Tree Map

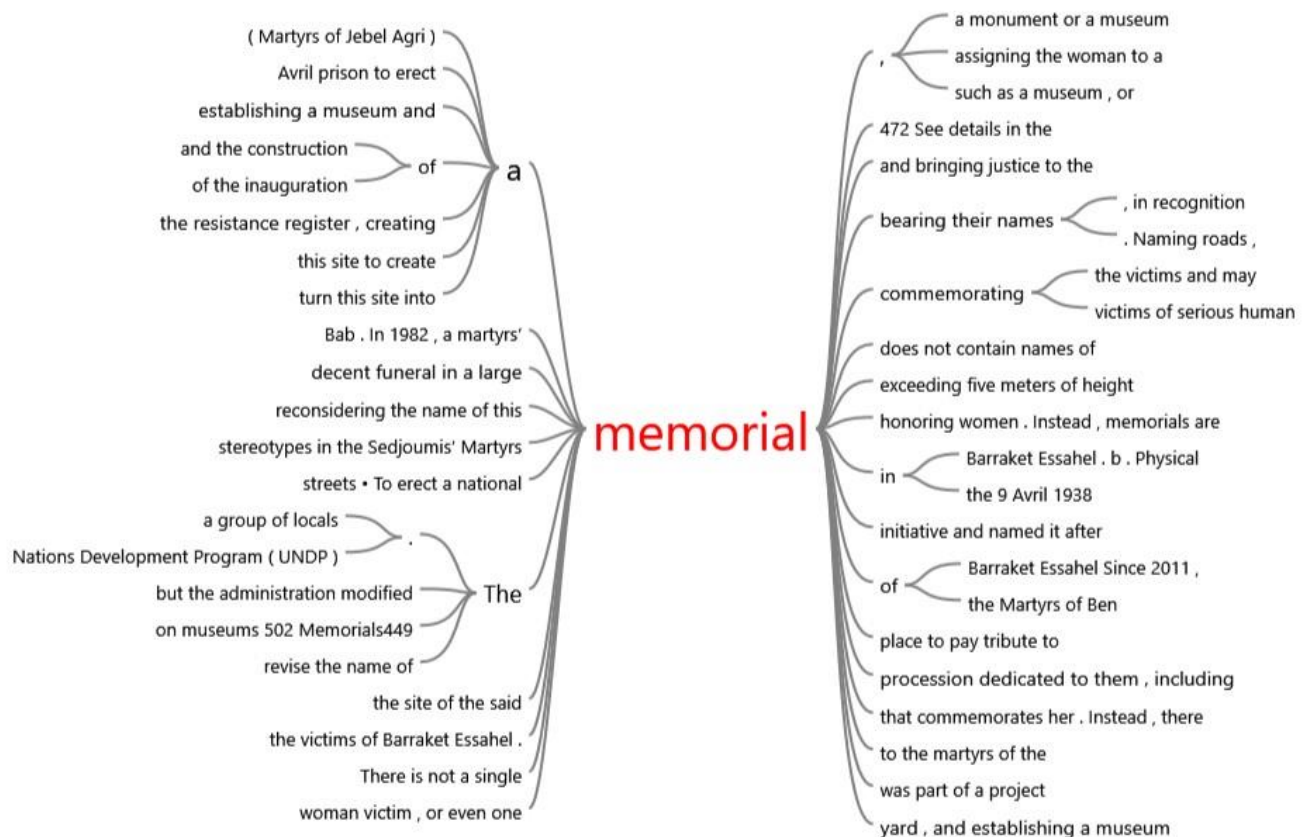
Word Frequency Query - Tunisia Report

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References to Commemorate in Tunisia Report - Results Preview



References to Memorial in Tunisia Report - Results Preview



References to Monument in Tunisia Report - Results Preview

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References to Monument in Tunisia Report - Results Preview

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References to Museum in Tunisia Report - Results Preview

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Name: References to Commemorate in Tunisia Report - Results Preview

<Files\\Tunisia TRC Report> - § 33 references coded [0.56% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.03% Coverage

and memory preservation recommendations	616
1. Victim areas compensation	616
2. Turning the original sites of violations into centers for memory preservation and victims commemoration	616
3. The creation of symbolic sites	617
4. Impartial dealing with history	618
5. The promulgation of a law on the archives of violations and the establishment of a memory preservation institution	619
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Reference 2 - 0.02% Coverage

On the occasion of the commemoration of the temporary trade union structures movement of February 1972, the number of people arrested reached between 350 and 400, but this did not prevent the broad rules of commemoration, as political prisoners launched a symbolic hunger strike (on 5 February 1976). In the weeks that followed, With the support of professors, the students launched an open battle against the university guard corps ("Vigil"), considered a foreign body to the the platforms of science and knowledge, who's mission monitoring and suppressing the university space. A device on which the authority relied to suppress the student voice. They endowed it with all privileges as their salary reached 80 dinars which was deemed very high compared to the average Wage rate, as it did not exceed fifty dinars.

Reference 3 - 0.06% Coverage

The authority failed to pass its choice of union representation at the university, as its followers remained Destourians students and pariahs who remained clinging to the 18th extraordinary congress of the General Union of Tunisian Students. Authorities decided to work on wearing and time gaining by allowing the organization of elections with the purpose of renewing the temporary student union structures. These election took place in May/June 1975 in secrecy before the structures resorted to renewal through reinforcement (cooptation) and deviation in style to the extent that the narrow factional considerations prevail over trade union standards, which exhausted their representation against the growing rift within them under the influence of the main left currents In Tunisia (The Tunisian workers and the different branches of the patriotic democratic students . On February 2nd, 1977, thousands of students gathered together with temporary union structures to commemorate the 1972 movement and to renew their rejection of Vigil's presence at the university. The police stormed the Bardo II dormitory at night after it was surrounded under the false pretense that the students were detaining the director of the dorm and threatening him. Then the rooms were broken into by breaking their doors, scattering their contents and violating the resident students who were forced to crawl on glass shards and going up and down several times from the ground floor to the upper floor (fourth). Witnesses told TDC that during these events one of the students died after being thrown from the third floor. The police claimed it was a "suicide." The students

were then seated in the dormitory courtyard for three hours to then get beat by police bats and attacked by dogs. The outcome of this aggression was 1 dead and dozens wounded. In response, demonstrations were held in which 7,000 students participated in a protest against the Bardo II crime. As a result, 150 were detained, 30 of them, mostly females, were sent to prison where they were subjected to the worst forms of torture.

Reference 4 - 0.02% Coverage

TDC has listed the State's initiatives to preserve the memory of women from 1955 to 2013. We have noted that these initiatives are limited to giving names of few victims to some streets, squares or schools, without giving a historical overview presenting the victim or the violation suffered, in addition to the scarcity of these initiatives. For example, there is no square in Tunisia that bears the name of a woman victim, or even one memorial that commemorates her. Instead, there is a clear consecration of stereotypes in the Sedjouis' Martyrs memorial, assigning the woman to a secondary role in supporting the wounded and nurse him.

Reference 5 - 0.01% Coverage

As well, it is important to include in educational curricula all historical events and struggles that occurred in victim regions, whether with regard to the colonial period or to the social movements and popular uprisings, with a view to commemorating their contributions to the Nationalist Movement and the fight against tyranny, and remember their leaders and emblematic figures.

Reference 6 - 0.01% Coverage

- Unveil the extent of the massacre committed against youth from different southern regions, as demonstrated by the list of martyrs, that have been forgotten by history, in order to commemorate these historical events and the struggle of these regions' inhabitants.

Reference 7 - 0.01% Coverage

- Create a museum to commemorate the struggles waged in these regions, and documentate the most important battles that took place in Tataouine.

Reference 8 - 0.10% Coverage

After the independence, women's role was overlooked and they were not rehabilitated or commemorated for their struggle. In fact, Tunisian women contributed to the National Movement to fend off colonization and were in the front row, side to side with men. They also played a role in providing food and weapon supplies and in offering shelter and hideaway. Some of them were arrested, persecuted and even raped, but after the formation of the nation, their role diminished because of restrictions forced on human rights activists, unionists and political opponents. More than 400 female prisoners were incarcerated under Ben Ali's regime. Just like their fellow male activists, women suffered endless abuses and violations because of

their background as political and human rights advocates. They have also been subject to various forms of abuse like night raids, arbitrary detentions, torture in police offices, prevention from employment, as well as administrative stalking and harassment... as we have found out later through our secret in-camera hearings that the number of women who have undergone grave and systematic violations throughout the period from July 1955 to December 2013 and who have deposited their files to the Truth and Dignity Commission are estimated to 16634 files. Most of the times, women were subject to all sorts of sexual violence; disrobing, molesting, by putting women and men in the same detention centers or by being sexually harassed by police officers touching their private parts or by rape threats and attempts. Some women also get raped privately or before one of their relatives. Most women affirmed that police officers focus more on using sexual violence and verbal violence based on a social kind like insulting, mocking their appearance and bodies, humiliating, threatening, denigration and other deeds and words that debase and degrade women's humanity as an attempt to control and terrorize them. It is also important to mention that there are testimonies that confirm the sexual harassment undergone by women as well as rape and rape attempts, however, some of these women did not have enough courage to deposit their files to TDC or to speak up about these abuses during the secret in-camera hearings due to social and psychological reasons. Women have also suffered economic violence through constant stalking and pressure coming from police officers, employers or people working under the government's protection. They were denied jobs, had their work tools confiscated or had their businesses shut down through financial, administrative, and legislative corruption. Their financial possessions were also seized because of their political affiliation. Political violence was also practiced on women to prevent them from participating in political, associative and partisan activity. In addition, some women who took part in political parties, civil rights or student or associative organizations and unions have suffered campaigns of distortion, and reputation assassination through rumors about their honor and morals. Therefore, like men, women were also victims of grave systematic human rights abuses in Tunisia. However, in most cases the regime targeted women on the ground that one of their relatives was a political opponent. Actually, most of these mothers, daughters and sisters did not have any political affiliation and were not aware of the political activities in which their

Reference 9 - 0.01% Coverage

Article 5 of the said law states that "the preservation of national memory is a guaranteed right to all successive generations of Tunisians, and that it is an obligation entrusted to the State and its institutions or those falling under its supervision, and this, in order to learn from the mistakes and commemorate the victims."

Reference 10 - 0.01% Coverage

Memory Preservation shall undertake to:

- Gather, count, verify and document data on violations.
- Identify mechanisms to be adopted by the State and its institutions to fulfill their duty to preserve the national memory, draw lessons from the past and commemorate the victims.

Reference 11 - 0.03% Coverage

TDC recommends:

- The establishment of a memory preservation institution that undertakes the preservation of TDC's legacy and the archives of oppression and corruption, which involve the archives of violations, including those located at the Presidential Palace, archives of the Democratic Constitutional Rally, archives of the Tunisian External Communication Agency, and the so-called "political police archives". These archives shall be processed while taking the necessary precautions to secure personal data and data relating to national security protection, and building on comparative experiences in this regard, with the need to take measures ensuring the protection of archives that were inaccessible for TDC during its term. The institution that will undertake this mission can continue to work on this archival stock, in order to uncover the truth of violations, to determine the fate of victims in cases of enforced disappearance, to preserve national memory and to commemorate the victims.

Reference 12 - 0.01% Coverage

achieved through the official recognition of the victims' suffering and accountability of the State organs, an official apology for what happened in the past and the completion of memory preservation actions, such as the commemoration of national days and public holidays, the creation of museums and memorials, the inclusion of educational materials in official programs, etc, to memorialize victims and draw lessons from the past.

Reference 13 - 0.01% Coverage

- Documentation: 15,201 claims including paper and electronic documentation - Archives: 2,118 claims - Rewriting history: 2,627 claims - Commemorating the victims: 3764 claims, including: the naming of streets, avenues and squares, the creation of museums, a national day against tyranny, a national day for memory and the creation of memorials.

Reference 14 - 0.02% Coverage

The independence period was marked by the abolition of some colonial symbols and their substitution with symbols of the official national memory centered mainly on some national figures. Interestingly, however, the majority of streets, roads and schools often commemorated the name of former President Habib Bourguiba, alongside many memorials that were centered in many cities. Besides, national holidays were associated with events revolving around Bourguiba, such as Revolution Day, Victory Day, Evacuation Day and August 03, which was declared an official holiday because it is the former President's birthday.

Reference 15 - 0.01% Coverage

The Museum of the National Memory of Sijoumi is located in the southwestern suburb of Tunis, on the ring road towards Medjez El Bab. In 1982, a martyrs' memorial exceeding five meters of height was constructed in this site to commemorate resisters who were executed by the colonial authorities in this place between 1941 and 1951. In the basement of this monument, the Museum of the National Memory was prepared and equipped with the latest audiovisual installations.

Reference 16 - 0.01% Coverage

The Memorial of Barraket Essahel

Since 2011, numerous initiatives by victims' associations have been recorded in commemoration of the victims of gross human rights violations. State organs have also undertaken a number of initiatives.

Reference 17 - 0.01% Coverage

Official cemeteries commemorating resisters and victims of the Bizerte Crisis The official cemetery of Bizerte:

Reference 18 - 0.01% Coverage

The military took the initiative to commemorate its victims by naming public squares and entrances to cities after them, such as Mohamed Ali Charaabi Square in El Fahs.

Naming educational institutions⁴⁵¹ Many official bodies took the initiative to commemorate victims of the Tunisian revolution

Reference 19 - 0.02% Coverage

In contrast to the official national memory perpetuated by the former regime, the collective memory struggles to withstand. In both cases, women are excluded from the memory preservation process. Indeed, apart from initiatives on forms of artistic expression, which include names of some female victims in literature, theater and cinema, no other initiatives were taken to commemorate women in symbolic landmarks, such as the naming of educational or cultural institutions, streets or squares after them. There is not a single memorial honoring women. Instead, memorials are clearly enshrining the stereotypical image of women.

Reference 20 - 0.01% Coverage

1- Paying attention to the commemoration of female victims equally with men. 2- Consolidating forms of existing initiatives in favor of women to become more symbolic, representative, public and prominent, given that the memory preservation process concerns society at large.

Reference 21 - 0.01% Coverage

In this framework, TDC's role consists in highlighting various visions and orientations to formulate a clear direction as to the meaning of historical writing and its role in memory preservation. A writing built mainly on the accounts and testimonies of victims, especially that the Truth and Dignity Commission received numerous claims, regarding the victims of tyranny, requesting their commemoration and rehabilitation.

Reference 22 - 0.01% Coverage

8. Providing male and female prisoners with their writings and personal commemorative items, which are still held in prisons or detention centers.

Reference 23 - 0.03% Coverage

The Truth and Dignity Cinema

Cinematography is capable of telling stories, bringing together different views and commemorating the past. Besides its role in documenting human rights violations in artistic ways, it contributes to forging paths for reconciliation and provides a framework for discussion and dialogue, which calls for the promotion of cultural diversity and the emergence of innovative initiatives to preserve the national memory of victims of human rights violations.

In this context, the Truth and Dignity Commission organized a round table on cinema and national memory preservation for the victims of violations on June 20, 2017 at its headquarters, with a group of filmmakers, producers and cinematographers to discuss ways to exploit TDC's archives in the creative and cinematic field in order to commemorate national memory. So as to not store it in archival institutions, but rather to deal with it positively, since it represents a significant part of the collective memory and a means to commemorate past human suffering and to achieve reconciliation.

Reference 24 - 0.02% Coverage

The importance of these artistic initiatives lies in their ability to extend the Truth and Dignity Commission's term, thereby extending its work over time to commemorate the victims who witnessed gross human rights violations, revealed and dismantled the oppressive and corrupt regime and documented it in various expressions. This is confirmed by the Special Rapporteur, Pablo de Greiff, who believes that such activities "occupy and enhance the moral space vacated in the aftermath of atrocities, and have the potential to strengthen bonds of solidarity within society – so crucial in the wake of conflicts or repression".⁴⁵⁶

Commemoration Project⁴⁵⁷: A Postage Stamp Issuance Program entitled "The Tunisian Post is an Important Partner in Preserving National Memory and Assisting the Transitional Justice Process" for the year 2017.

Reference 25 - 0.01% Coverage

Civil society considers that access to TDC's legacy is necessary to preserve memory and commemorate the victims. Nevertheless, the existing legal frameworks of the National Archives do not allow access to information, protection of personal data and respect for the dignity and best interests of victims.

Reference 26 - 0.02% Coverage

TDC recommends that:

The President of the Republic of Tunisia, as the symbol of the State, should apologize to all the victims of tyranny who were subjected to human rights violations by State organs, in the period covered by the transitional justice law through the following forms: • A statement by the President of the Republic of Tunisia to the victims of the period covered by the transitional justice law, and a nominal certificate from the text

of apology to each victim. This shall be on the occasion of the inauguration of a memorial commemorating the victims and may be established in a square called "Apology Square".

Reference 27 - 0.01% Coverage

particular those concerned by violations.

- Announcing that the day of the apology will be a national holiday, under the name of "Reconciliation Day", on its margins an exhibition commemorating the victims is held.

Reference 28 - 0.01% Coverage

violations into centers for memory

preservation and victims commemoration Among these sites, we can mention: • Registering the former Civil Prison of 9 avril as an historic landmark due to its historical, humanitarian and cognitive importance

Reference 29 - 0.01% Coverage

a. Memorials and naming streets

- To erect a national memorial commemorating victims of serious human rights violations.
- To establish memorials and sculptures

Reference 30 - 0.02% Coverage

witnessed grave human rights violations.

- To establish commemorative signs near the detention centers and the central, regional and local security services, which are still operational and witnessed the death of victims of torture.
- To name streets, roads, squares, parks, educational and cultural institutions after the victims who died or were missing due to serious human rights violations, in order to avoid all references to the commemoration of the authoritarian rule by the dominant designations in the public space, such as the streets of Habib Bourguiba in all cities of Tunisia and the proper commemoration of his name.

Reference 31 - 0.01% Coverage

- To create an independent national structure to review the nominations and approve other nominations that commemorate the national memory instead of the Toponymy National Committee created pursuant to the decree no. 1299 of 26 February 2013.

Reference 32 - 0.01% Coverage

- The need to pay attention to commemorate women victims in an equal manner with men.

Reference 33 - 0.02% Coverage

specialized in national memory preservation

TDC recommends the creation of an institution to preserve the national memory of human rights violations, which will set and define the national policy in memory preservation and commemorate the victims. It is an institution with legal status and financial and administrative independence and is headquartered in Tunis and can open branches within the territory of the Republic. It also recommends that prison memos and literature be included in literary books taught at high schools and at the faculties of arts.

Name: References to Memorial in Tunisia Report - Results Preview

<Files\\Tunisia TRC Report> - § 13 references coded [0.19% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.03% Coverage

2. Memorials location

Despite the many letters sent by the TDC, the Ministry of State Property refused to dedicate part of the location of the former 9 Avril prison to erect a memorial, such as a museum, or a memorialization center regarding grave violations of human rights.

It should be noted that the site of the said memorial in the 9 Avril 1938 Avenue would be another site close to the National Archives, the National Library, the College of Social Sciences and the Court of Cassation, which, on a symbolic level, would be a form of recognition of the sufferings of the victims and would usher in a new era where the scars of the past are healed and where messages of peace, respect, reconciliation and societal solidarity are disseminated. However, the Ministry of State Property refused to dedicate the said location to implement this noble idea instead of leaving the site abandoned as is the case today.

Reference 2 - 0.02% Coverage

TDC has listed the State's initiatives to preserve the memory of women from 1955 to 2013. We have noted that these initiatives are limited to giving names of few victims to some streets, squares or schools, without giving a historical overview presenting the victim or the violation suffered, in addition to the scarcity of these initiatives. For example, there is no square in Tunisia that bears the name of a woman victim, or even one memorial that commemorates her. Instead, there is a clear consecration of stereotypes in the Sedjouis' Martyrs memorial, assigning the woman to a secondary role in supporting the wounded and nurse him.

Reference 3 - 0.01% Coverage

- The allocation of a part of this site to create a memorial, a monument or a museum for memory preservation, without contravening the allocation decisions taken by the government to establish public facilities.

Reference 4 - 0.02% Coverage

Part of this building was abandoned and closed after it was burned during the revolution. This site witnessed horrendous torture of victims, which once led to the killing of one of them: Nabil Barakati. The latter's family as well as communities recommended to turn this site into a memorial place to pay tribute to the victims. TDC addressed a correspondence to the State Property to learn about the real-estate status of the site. However, the Ministry of State Property and Land Affairs corresponded with the Ministry of the Interior over a year ago and has not received an answer yet.

Reference 5 - 0.01% Coverage

the National Memory of Sijoumi

The Museum of the National Memory of Sijoumi is located in the southwestern suburb of Tunis, on the ring road towards Medjez El Bab. In 1982, a martyrs' memorial exceeding five meters of height was constructed in this site to commemorate resisters who were executed by the colonial authorities in this place between 1941 and 1951. In the basement of this monument, the Museum of the National Memory was prepared and equipped with the latest audiovisual installations.

Reference 6 - 0.01% Coverage

the annex on museums

Memorials⁴⁴⁹ The Memorial of Barraket Essahel

Reference 7 - 0.05% Coverage

United Nations Development Program (UNDP).

The memorial was part of a project called "Lumière sur l'invisible" launched by the Association, but the administration modified the memorial initiative and named it after a soldier who fell victim of the terrorist events, therefore turning a blind eye to the victims of Barraket Essahel. Thus, TDC recommends reconsidering the name of this memorial and bringing justice to the victims of Barraket Essahel.

Memorial of the Martyrs of Ben Guerdane (Martyrs of Jebel Agri)

A memorial to the martyrs of the battle of Agri was built in Ben Guerdane at the initiative of its municipality. The battle of Agri took place in 1956 in Tataouine Governorate against the French colonizer and ended with the killing of a group of locals.

The memorial does not contain names of the martyrs, which makes the process incomplete and does not ensure restoration for the honor of the victims.

Therefore, TDC recommends that the relevant authorities continue to work on collecting and identifying the remains of martyrs, which are still spread all over the mountain of Agri and adjacent areas, constructing a cemetery for the figures of resistance, organizing an official and decent funeral in a large memorial procession dedicated to them, including their names in the resistance register, creating a memorial yard, and establishing a museum and a memorial bearing their names, in recognition of their sacrifices to gain national independence and to preserve the country's pride and dignity. TDC also calls on France to acknowledge the wrongs it had committed and to apologize to the Tunisian people.

Reference 8 - 0.01% Coverage

the annex on memorials

TDC recommends the excavation of mass graves where civilians who died during the war were buried, the identification of a nominal list of martyrs and the construction of a memorial bearing their names.

Naming roads, streets and squares

Reference 9 - 0.02% Coverage

of the violations against them.

In contrast to the official national memory perpetuated by the former regime, the collective memory struggles to withstand. In both cases, women are excluded from the memory preservation process. Indeed, apart from initiatives on forms of artistic expression, which include names of some female victims in literature, theater and cinema, no other initiatives were taken to commemorate women in symbolic landmarks, such as the naming of educational or cultural institutions, streets or squares after them. There is not a single memorial honoring women. Instead, memorials are clearly enshrining the stereotypical image of women.

Reference 10 - 0.02% Coverage

TDC recommends that:

The President of the Republic of Tunisia, as the symbol of the State, should apologize to all the victims of tyranny who were subjected to human rights violations by State organs, in the period covered by the transitional justice law through the following forms: • A statement by the President of the Republic of Tunisia to the victims of the period covered by the transitional justice law, and a nominal certificate from the text of apology to each victim. This shall be on the occasion of the inauguration of a memorial commemorating the victims and may be established in a square called "Apology Square".

Reference 11 - 0.01% Coverage

- Continuing to work on collecting and identifying the remains of martyrs, which are still spread all over the mountains of Agri, Bouhlal and adjacent areas, constructing a cemetery for the figures of resistance, organizing an official and decent funeral in a large memorial procession dedicated to them, including their names in the resistance register, creating a memorial yard, and establishing a museum and a memorial

Reference 12 - 0.01% Coverage

a. Memorials and naming streets

- To erect a national memorial commemorating victims of serious human rights violations.
- To establish memorials and sculptures

Reference 13 - 0.01% Coverage

- To revise the name of the memorial in Barraket Essahel. b. Physical museums
A big national museum in

Name: References to Monument in Tunisia Report - Results Preview

<Files\\Tunisia TRC Report> - § 4 references coded [0.05% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.01% Coverage

- The allocation of a part of this site to create a memorial, a monument or a museum for memory preservation, without contravening the allocation decisions taken by the government to establish public facilities.

Reference 2 - 0.02% Coverage

The State paid no attention to archaeological sites and historical monuments after independence. However, despite its flaws, the colonizer used to pay high attention to historical monuments and hastened to classify and preserve them. The best demonstration of this is that numerous historical monuments have been under the maintenance and supervision of the National Heritage Institute since 1922 (for instance, the three military fortresses in Ghar ElMelh). The National Institute of Archaeology and Art was initially established as a scientific institution affiliated to the Ministry of Culture when it was entrusted with the function of the Secretary of State, and was regulated by Order No. 140 of 2 April 1966. The structure of the National Heritage Institute was later reviewed pursuant to Order No. 1609 of 26 July 1993.

Reference 3 - 0.01% Coverage

Thereby, TDC recommends:

- The registration of these monuments by the National Heritage Institute as landmarks for gross human rights violations.

Reference 4 - 0.01% Coverage

the National Memory of Sijoumi

The Museum of the National Memory of Sijoumi is located in the southwestern suburb of Tunis, on the ring road towards Medjez El Bab. In 1982, a martyrs' memorial exceeding five meters of height was constructed in this site to commemorate resisters who were executed by the colonial authorities in this place between 1941 and 1951. In the basement of this monument, the Museum of the National Memory was prepared and equipped with the latest audiovisual installations.

Name: References to Museum in Tunisia Report - Results Preview

<Files\\Tunisia TRC Report> - § 17 references coded [0.26% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.01% Coverage

2. Memorials location

Despite the many letters sent by the TDC, the Ministry of State Property refused to dedicate part of the location of the former 9 Avril prison to erect a memorial, such as a museum, or a memorialization center regarding grave violations of human rights.

Reference 2 - 0.01% Coverage

- Create a museum to commemorate the struggles waged in these regions, and documentate the most important battles that took place in Tataouine.

Reference 3 - 0.03% Coverage

TDC also insists on the necessity of prioritizing symbolic forms for reparation, as they aim at preserving collective memory and ensuring reconciliation and moral satisfaction. As well, it insists on creating museums, sculptures and exhibitions, and not at the expense of realizing planned development projects in these regions. The State should make a set of consultations in the framework of an extended participatory process within concerned regions to set their priorities and involve them in the decision making process. Considering the scale of suffering that victims had endured under previous regimes despite their different affiliations, ideological orientation, and geographical identity, in the framework of enshrining the national unity and the culture of openness, tolerance and coexistence, and fostering national reconciliation, TDC recommends that symbolic measures shall not be limited to the geographic location where the violation happened. This way, all violations would be unveiled to all regions and the collective memory would be preserved.

Reference 4 - 0.01% Coverage

achieved through the official recognition of the victims' suffering and accountability of the State organs, an official apology for what happened in the past and the completion of memory preservation actions, such as the commemoration of national days and public holidays, the creation of museums and memorials, the inclusion of educational materials in official programs, etc, to memorialize victims and draw lessons from the past.

Reference 5 - 0.01% Coverage

filed claims distributed as follows:

- Documentation: 15,201 claims including paper and electronic documentation - Archives: 2,118 claims - Rewriting history: 2,627 claims - Commemorating the victims: 3764 claims, including: the naming of streets,

avenues and squares, the creation of museums, a national day against tyranny, a national day for memory and the creation of memorials.

Reference 6 - 0.01% Coverage

In other cases, such sites continued to be used while implementing certain changes in structures or laws. In third cases, they were demolished, as was the case with the former Civil Prison of 09 avril 1938, or switched of function in such a way as to lose any indication of violations that took place, such as the dredge of Ghar El-Melh, which became an environmental museum, the Civil Prison of Sousse which was annexed to the Museum of Sousse, and the prison of Rjim Maatoug.

Reference 7 - 0.02% Coverage

The Truth and Dignity Commission addressed numerous correspondences to the relevant State institutions urging them to take the necessary measures to establish a museum for national memory preservation at the site of the former headquarters of the Civil Prison of 9 avril 1938. TDC received a positive response to its request concerning the allocation of a part of the prison land area for its work, but later, State organs proceeded to allocate the remaining space to the Ministry of Justice and a parking lot.

Reference 8 - 0.01% Coverage

historical, humanitarian and cognitive significance.

- The allocation of a part of this site to create a memorial, a monument or a museum for memory preservation, without contravening the allocation decisions taken by the government to establish public facilities.

Reference 9 - 0.02% Coverage

Museums: Physical museums⁴⁴⁸ The Museum of the National Memory of Sijoumi

The Museum of the National Memory of Sijoumi is located in the southwestern suburb of Tunis, on the ring road towards Medjez El Bab. In 1982, a martyrs' memorial exceeding five meters of height was constructed in this site to commemorate resisters who were executed by the colonial authorities in this place between 1941 and 1951. In the basement of this monument, the Museum of the National Memory was prepared and equipped with the latest audiovisual installations.

Reference 10 - 0.02% Coverage

The museum of the "Common Tunisio-Algerian Remembrance"

This museum is located in the region of Ghardimaou, which belongs to Jendouba Governorate. It is of great importance to the collective memory and is a symbol of the heroic struggle and sacrifices of the two fraternal peoples of Tunisia and Algeria. It also reflects Tunisia's contributions to support and sustain the Algerian Revolution in the spirit of solidarity and brotherhood uniting the two peoples. The selection of the

former headquarters of the Algerian Armed Revolution Command to host the museum makes it even more important in view of its historical value. Therefore, services of the Ministry of National Defense renovated this building while preserving its initial character.

Reference 11 - 0.01% Coverage

Taïeb Zalleg and Taher Boukhari.

The Museum of the Revolution in Sidi Bouzid

Reference 12 - 0.02% Coverage

Article 2 of decree-law No. 2011-97 dated 24 October 2011, relating to the indemnification of the wounded and martyred of the revolution of 14 January 2011 states that "the State shall create a museum for the revolution and the course of its events, in order to draw lessons and secure the national memory." The Museum of the Revolution was established in the center of Sidi Bouzid covering an estimated area of 2 hectares, in Mohamed Bouazizi Square downtown.

Thereby, TDC recommends the revision of Decree-law No. 2011-97 by extending the scope of the Museum to become solely dedicated to the Revolution, the course of its events and gross human rights violations committed against victims who resisted the oppressive regime from 1955 to 2013.

448 See the annex on museums

Reference 13 - 0.02% Coverage

the honor of the victims.

Therefore, TDC recommends that the relevant authorities continue to work on collecting and identifying the remains of martyrs, which are still spread all over the mountain of Agri and adjacent areas, constructing a cemetery for the figures of resistance, organizing an official and decent funeral in a large memorial procession dedicated to them, including their names in the resistance register, creating a memorial yard, and establishing a museum and a memorial bearing their names, in recognition of their sacrifices to gain national independence and to preserve the country's pride and dignity. TDC also calls on France to acknowledge the wrongs it had committed and to apologize to the Tunisian people.

Official cemeteries commemorating resisters and

Reference 14 - 0.01% Coverage

Self-expression through artistic creativity is indispensable to highlight the suffering of the victims. "Cultural interventions" would greatly contribute to transitional justice. Such interventions include activities that take place outside of the institutions officially responsible for policy-making, such as memorials, cultural expressions and opinion articles in various media and in museums, for example. A distinction should be made between three areas of intervention:

Reference 15 - 0.01% Coverage

- Continuing to work on collecting and identifying the remains of martyrs, which are still spread all over the mountains of Agri, Bouhlal and adjacent areas, constructing a cemetery for the figures of resistance, organizing an official and decent funeral in a large memorial procession dedicated to them, including their names in the resistance register, creating a memorial yard, and establishing a museum and a memorial

Reference 16 - 0.01% Coverage

- Registering the Civil Prison of Ennadhoul in, Bizerte, as a site for gross violations of human rights and turning part of the corridor leading to the basement and the section to the right of the corridor and the basement into a museum to preserve memory.

Reference 17 - 0.04% Coverage

- To revise the name of the memorial in Barraket Essahel. b. Physical museums

A big national museum in the Capital called the "National Dignity Museum", in memory of the grave violations of human rights, should be established. It shall include all the information related to the violations found in Tunisia between 1955 and 2013, a register of victims, photos, videos, films, documents, public testimonies of the victims, all the effects related to the violations, the map of memory museums in different regions and the map of the different memorials. It shall value all the data and conclusions reached by TDC and the different publications and audiovisual products. • To include the results of its final report regarding the events of the National Movement, the liberation struggles and the list of martyrs, resistance fighters who have been checked and not previously included in the history of the National Movement at the Museum of the Martyrs of the Homeland in Sijoumi.

- To create the Tunisian-Algerian Shared Memories Museum and include the names of Tunisian resistance fighters who participated in the Algerian liberation struggles including but not limited to, Taieb Zalleg and Tahar Boukhari.

- To create the Tunisian-Palestinian Shared Memories Museum and include the names of Tunisian resistance fighters who were involved in the Palestinian resistance.