

Curating Trauma and Violence: Preparing and Caring for Communities and Staff

AAM Annual Meeting

May 18, 2024

Memorial Museums and Trauma

Exploring the Impact of Trauma on Workers at Memorial Museums









THE WORK HAS A COST

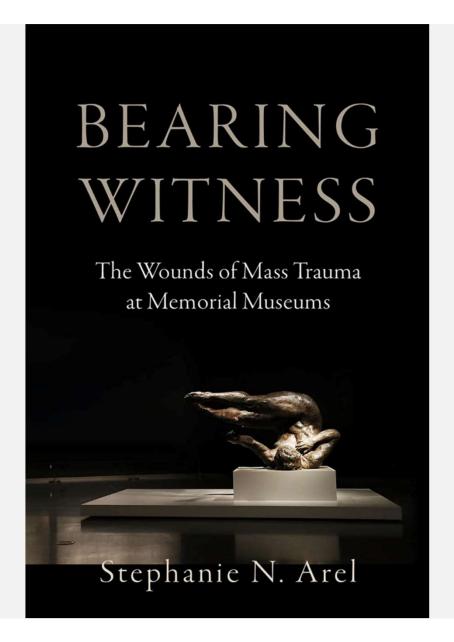
CENTERING THE WORKERS

Survivors (35%)

Family Members (35%)

Community Members (30%)

Workers Are Invisible Until Called Upon



It's about giving these workers a certain status by saying this person exists...

I do exist.

People know about it,

and I can see how hard it is.

I can talk about my hardship, and someone will listen.

Genocide survivors that work in museums, I know that every single time they talk about their experience, they do so with passion. But I also know how tired and exhausted and stressed they are. If they are connected, they can share experience. I am sure that if someone from Srebrenica connects with someone from wherever, Auschwitz, this person can say it is difficult for me.

People have certain responses which they can share. Maybe we will have a manual. Someone will say like, "This is how you can protect yourself. This is how you do your work."

Then from there is a community.

It's about solidarity.

It's about support and encouragement that we keep going.

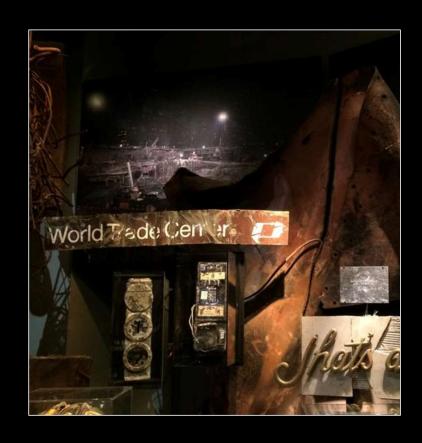
Velma Šarić

RECOMMENDATIONS

Transparency and Acknowledgement
Training: Psychoeducation and Skill Building
Construct Community

Curating Traumatic Heritage

A Practitioner's Experience & Reflections on Empowering the Museum Community





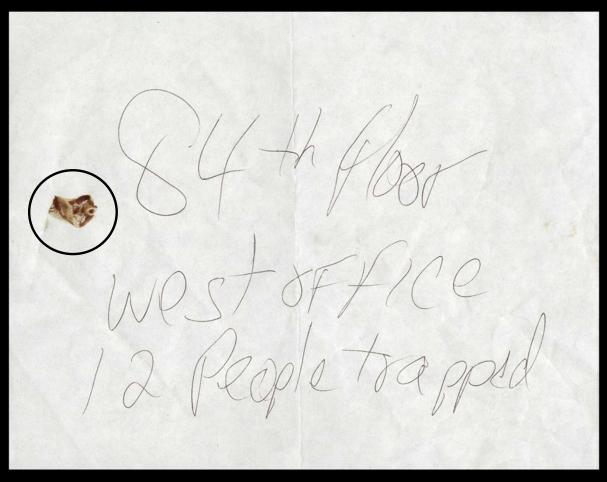
National September 11 Memorial Museum
New York City

United States Holocaust Memorial Museum Washington, D.C.

Key questions

What ethical implications arise when professional museum practices intersect with the vulnerability and unpredictability of human grief?

What structures can museums put in place – or rethink – to support the wellbeing of the museum worker, the donor community, and the institution, when grappling with difficult and traumatic history?





Randolph Scott on his motorcycle September 8, 2001

Courtesy of the Family of Randolph Scott

There is no museum studies program out there that trains a person for this kind of workplace experience, yet those of us who work at museums that contain material tied to personal or large-scale traumatic episodes **confront it regularly and in many ways.**

It is a defining aspect of our work that can make for a precarious workplace scenario at times, as it has the potential to open up a wellspring of human emotion, as much as it may serve to help suture it.





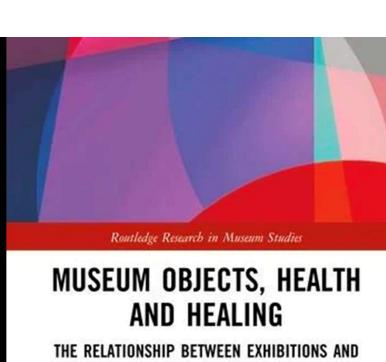
Child's romper worn on Kristallnacht

United States Holocaust Memorial Museum (Under acquisition consideration)

Museum as a "therapeutic ally"

- From "Case Study with Object Donors to The National September 11 Memorial & Museum"

Brenda Cowan, Associate Professor, School of Graduate Studies at SUNY/FIT Ross Laird, PhD, Interdisciplinary Creative Process, MA, Counseling Psychology Jason McKeown, MS, LMFT, CPE, DDC, Dir. of Clinical & Family Services Trails Carolina



WELLNESS

Brenda Cowan, Ross Laird and Jason McKeown







The University of Manchester Research

Psychological Impact of Spontaneous Memorials: A Narrative Review

DOI:

10.1037/tra0000565

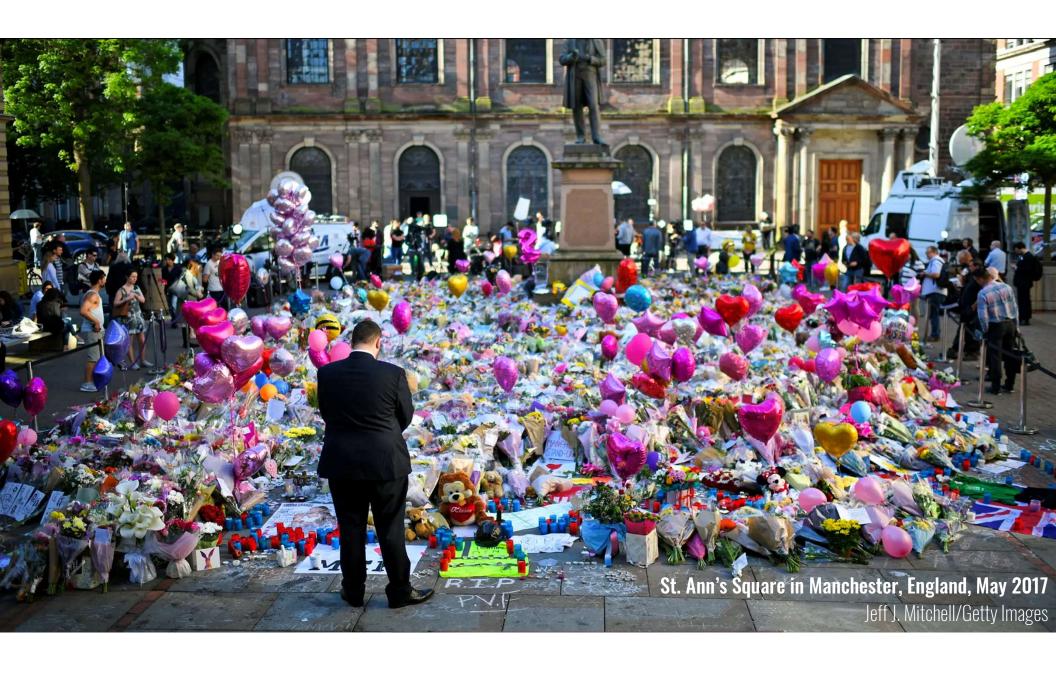
Document Version

Accepted author manuscript

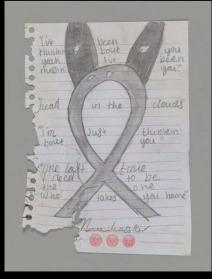
Link to publication record in Manchester Research Explorer

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Arvanitis, K., Collins, H., Allsopp, K., Chitsabesan, P., & French, P. (2020). Psychological Impact of Spontaneous Memorials: A Narrative Review. *Psychological Trauma: Theory, Research, Practice, and Policy*. https://doi.org/10.1037/tra0000565

Published in: Psychological Trauma: Theory, Research, Practice, and Policy









Guitar with message

Manchester Together Archive

Handwritten Ariana Grande lyrics and bunny ears

Manchester Together Archive

Postgraduate students documenting objects in Manchester Together Archive

Courtesy of the University of Manchester

Conclusion

Part of the charge of stewarding the material evidence of trauma is negotiating the intimacy of confronting human grief with institutional dynamics – two forces that are fundamentally at odds.

What museological structures and technical practices can be mobilized to protect and empower the worker and donor, cultivating a healthier relationship between museums and the communities they serve?

Preservation of Traumatic Heritage

Principles and Practices

Preservation of Traumatic Heritage: Principles and Practices

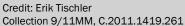
Sensitivity to Trauma ■ Respect for object authenticity ■

Preserve historical context ■ Minimize intervention ■ Consider cultural values ■

Unique value stored in material fabric ■ Community-centered approaches









Recovered Little Red Doll Collection 9/11MM, C.2006.6.1



Joanne Capestro's shoes Collection 9/11MM, C.2009.405.4

World Trade Center Dust: Navigating Hazards and Value A People-Centered Approach to Preservation



Collection 9/11 Memorial Museum



Credit: Video Clips, Objects and Memory

World Trade Center Dust: Navigating Hazards and Value A People-Centered Approach to Preservation



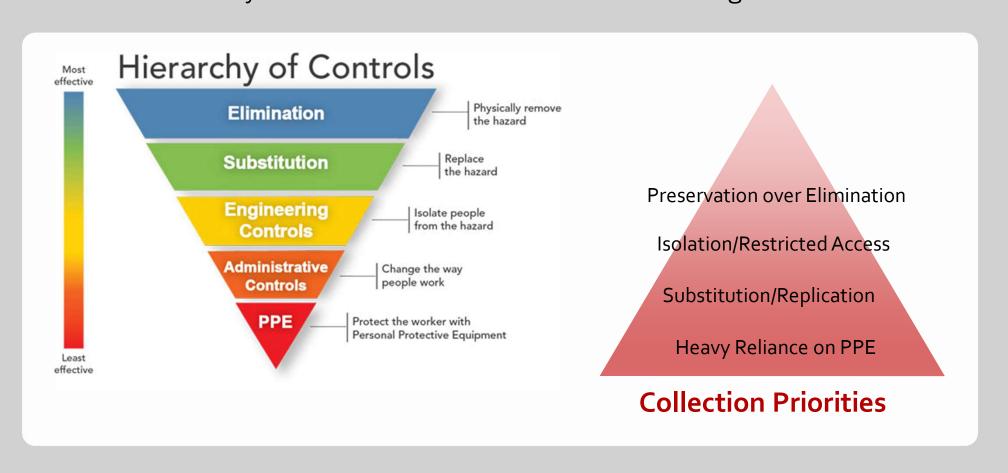
Boots worn by Steve Saymon while working at Ground Zero Collection 9/11MM





Credit: Catalogue El archivo del polvo Elena del Rivero Caniche Editorial, S.L., 2020

Contrasting Approaches: Hazards in Industry or the Home vs. Museum Collection Management



World Trade Center Dust: Navigating Hazards and Value A People-Centered and Bias-Aware Approach to Preservation





Tea set belonging to Elaine & Ron Williamson, Residents of Lower Manhattan Credit: Edward Keating, NYTimes (left); Collection 9/11 Memorial Museum (right)



World Trade Center, 1976 Credit: Balthazar Korab, Ltd. 248-641-8881



World Trade Center, September 16, 2001 Credit: Andrea Booher/FEMA



Metal Fragment, 2022, Collection 9/11MM Credit: Maria Olivia Davalos Stanton



Liberty Park, 2021 Credit: Camilo J. Vergara

Fritz Koenig's The Sphere

Respecting Object Biography: Exploring Value in Conflict-Related Damage; Navigating Ethical Considerations in Research and Conservation

Navigating Facsimiles for Traumatic Heritage: Balancing Authenticity, Material Value, and Stakeholder Input

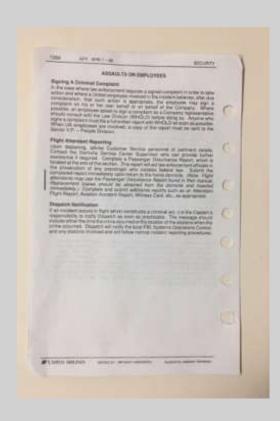






Tributes, including a jar of sand from Mālaekahana Beach, HI, left on the 9/11 Memorial Plaza in 2011 in memory of Maile Rachel Hale by her two sisters, Marilyce Rattigan and Martha Hale Farrell.

Navigating Facsimiles for Traumatic Heritage: Balancing Authenticity, Material Value, and Stakeholder Input

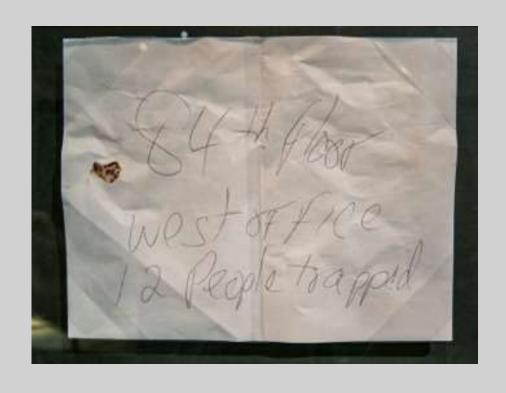


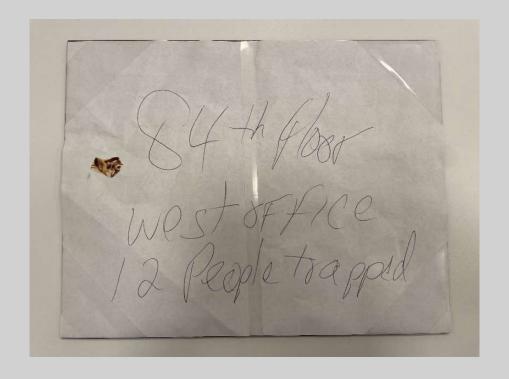


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Historical Exhibition, United Airlines, Flight Attendant Manual Collection 9/11 MM, CT.2009.106.1

Navigating Facsimiles for Traumatic Heritage: Balancing Authenticity, Material Value, and Stakeholder Input





minders Linger After Trauma Ends

ued From First Science Page

w York, he said, "people are now ving in a world of reminders." Outside Washington, the Pentagon compels daily remembrance of another attack. And other researchers said the war in Afghanistan, the anthrax attacks at home and the continued warnings of "credible" but unspecified terrorist threats may test the recuperative powers of Americans across the country, especially those closely affected by the terrorist attacks, those with other major stresses in their lives and those who have histories of trauma or psychiatric illnesses.

"We are seeing reminders not only of what happened but of how dangerous things are right now," said Dr. Alan Steinberg, a psychologist at the U.C.L.A. trauma program.

Yet just as people respond differently to frightening events, the cues that elicit traumatic memories may differ for different people exposed to the same events.

In an as yet unpublished study of Bosnian adolescents, Dr. Christopher Layne, an assistant professor of psychology at Brigham Young University, said he and his colleagues found that the teenagers identified more than 200 sights, sounds and smells that reminded them of their most traumatic experiences during the war. Dr. Pynoos and Dr. Steinberg were collaborators on the study.

Some things served as reminders for almost everyone they surveyed: many of the adolescents, for example, had to walk each day by places where large massacres had occurred. In the same way, the site of the World Trade Center is likely to stir disturbing memories for many Americans for decades to come.

But in other cases, reminders reported by the teenagers were idiosyncratic: a song playing on the ra-



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For Elizabeth Bakalar, left, and Zoe Risutto, just hearing an airplane or stepping out of a subway station can be a haunting reminder of Sept. 11.

their home on a rainy day.

It is no accident that the memories associated with a traumatic event can be summoned so vividly. Strong emotions release a flood of stress hormones in the body, including adrenaline and cortisol, said Dr. James L. McGaugh, director of the Center for the Neurobiology of Learning and Memory at the University of California at Irvine. And the presence of high levels of stress hormones, studies by Dr. McGaugh and others have shown, promotes the formation of memories that are longlasting and easily recalled in the amygdala, a brain structure centrally involved in emotional response.

"I know what I was doing the day that Kennedy was shot," Dr. McGaugh said. "I remember what I did the day my father died. And the emotion no doubt played a role in creating the strength of the memo-

The images of the planes hitting

perts say, is not to avoid situations that recall the events — a strategy that can make symptoms worse but to limit exposure when possible. Watching the news on television or reading the newspaper, for example, might be restricted to one hour a day, and avoided just before bedtime. And places that stir upsetting memories - buildings, elevators, airports - may become less anxietyprovoking if a friend or family member is there to offer support.

But the capacity of reminders to plunge people back into distress can make their presence an issue for communities as well as for individ-

Asked if he would attend the memorial service held at ground zero on Oct. 28, for example, a father told a television reporter that the site of his still-missing son's death was the last place he wanted to be. Yet other family members flocked to the service and found comfort in visiting what might prove to be their loved

Moving Forward: Navigating Growth Opportunities in the Preservation of Traumatic Heritage

Support Strategies Ways to Care for Staff, Vendors, and Stakeholders

Ways to Support Staff



Be upfront during onboarding

to take care of oneself, resources available, how longer-serving staff can be resources



Set boundaries

to avoid being vessels for other people's trauma



Manage expectations

appreciate spheres of control and influence (what can I do, what can our team do, what can the institution do)



Acknowledge exhibition capacity

unable to be
encyclopedic,
curatorial choices not
dismissive but
representations to
best engage public



Limit oral history and imagery

of traumatic events to staff who can handle, may not be best for interns or new staff right away—takes toll

More Ways to Support Staff



Prepare staff

to be representatives of institution and recipients of others wanting to share their stories



Network

with counterpart colleagues at other institutions to share resources and strategies



Involve staff in evaluation

to see impact of their work on visitors, same for stakeholder meetings



Solicit feedback

direct and anonymously, to learn and assess issues and trends



Secure leadership buy-in

for resources such as trainings, external facilitator discussions, or other support services

Ways to Support Vendors



Ways to Support Stakeholders



Invite representatives

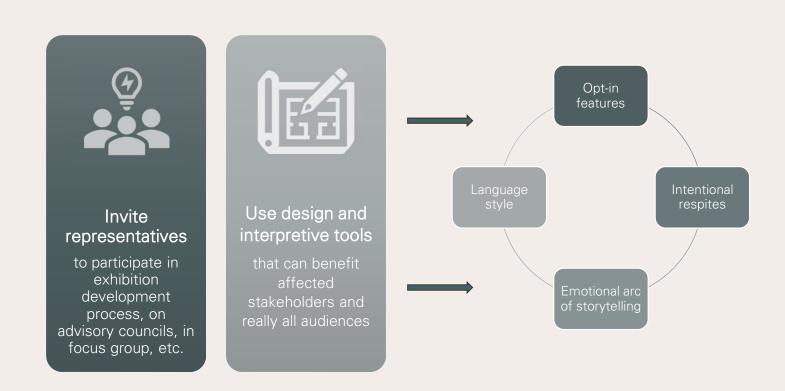
to participate in exhibition development process, on advisory councils, in focus group, etc.

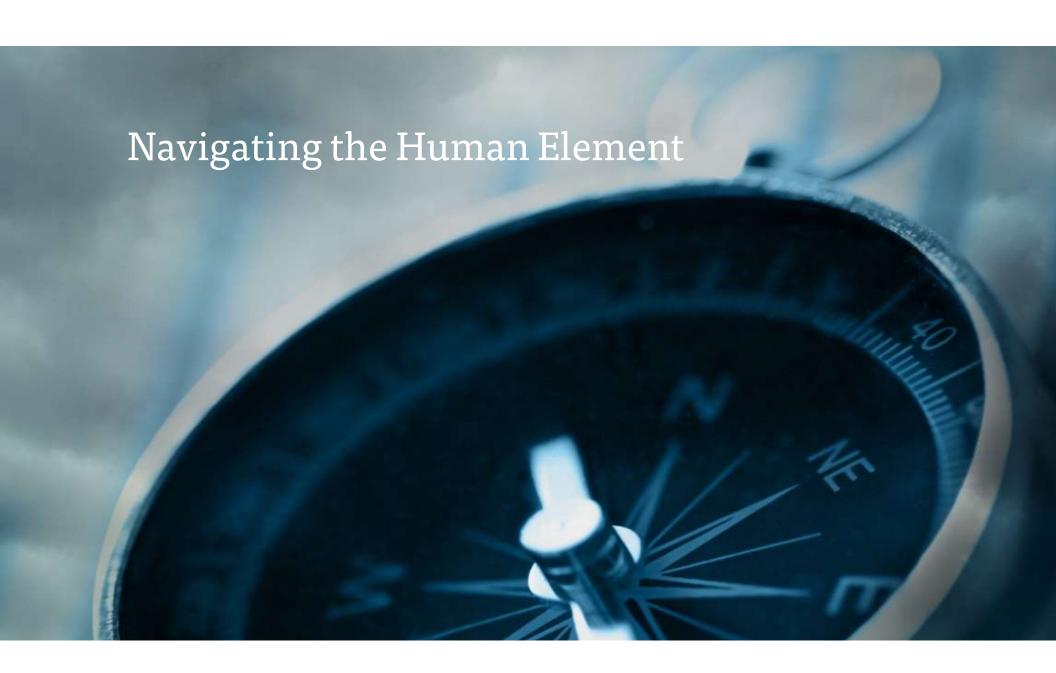


Use design and interpretive tools

that can benefit affected stakeholders and really all audiences

Ways to Support Stakeholders







Concluding Thoughts and Q&A

Preparing and Caring for Communities and Staff

Thank You

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