

Exhibitions/Museums

Bevrijd Brussels Libërë (Liberated Brussels)

Brussels, 3 September 1944. Since the early hours of the morning, Radio London broadcasts the Belgian national anthem, the BrabanÅsonne. Just one day before, the first units of the Allied Armed Forces have entered the country. In the capital city, people stayed indoors, following the instructions not to interfere with troop movements.

Then, shortly before 8 pm, the first Allied tank enters Brussels. When people recognize it, they burst with joy.

Brussels, November 1918. From War to Peace?

On 26 September, the exhibition 'Brussels, November 1918' will open in the BELvue Museum, an initiative of CegeSoma/State Archives.

The exhibition wants to evoke the last months of the war and the first months of peace in the city of Brussels.

In the past years, the occupation years were the core of the multiple commemorative events. Now it is time to focus on the transition from war to peace.

EXHIBITION " 13 October: opening of the exhibition "Brussels, a safe haven?"™

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This is a very contemporary exhibition as not a day goes by when the European politics of migration are not a topic in the media and elsewhere. This exhibition takes place in the centre of Brussels, a city home to 184 nationalities, and is the perfect opportunity to reflect on the present challenges we face in our society. The exhibition traces the immigrations routes from 1830 onwards via facts and personal witness accounts. It also presents 16 contemporary witness accounts.

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NEW RESEARCH PROJECT " The transition from war to peace in Brussels, 1918

Over the course of the following months, CegeSoma will conduct research on a turbulent episode in Belgian history: the transition from war to peace in Brussels between September and December 1918. During these months, a multitude of events took place, including the establishment of 'red' German soldiers' councils, the exodus of the occupying forces, the reprisals of Belgians against pro-German citizens, the rapid reinstatement of public order by the police and the law courts, the re-establishment of the free press, and the festive welcome of King Albert and mayor Adolphe Max.