Monuments, memorials and museums seem to undergo a process of redefinition of its role today. Indeed, we are now at a moment which presents the evolution of the forms of memorialization since World War II to today. Monuments and memorials have given way to new forms, more connected to the land, to the participation of local communities and they are able to promote active and productive memories instead of passive and mournful.

For example, in England people was invited to write a letter to the Unknown Soldier in order to remember and commemorate the centenary of the beginning of World War I and to remind all World War I’s victims. The answer of English population was very large, indeed more than 20,000 of people laid a letter to Unknown Soldier monument in Paddington Station in London.

Clearly, the advantage to make this kind of memorial was the fact that more people may take part it in comparison to, for example, a religious ritual. Personally, I didn’t find any disadvantages for the reason that this sort of memorial welcomes every age people, from children to elderly person.

For that reason, in conclusion, I’m not against to the organization of this kind of memorials.