

Proposal for a NIAS-Lorentz Workshop (Snellius)_ Revised

1. Title: Migrant (R)e-collections

2. Summary

All over the world migrants have left multiple traces, deep traces that are indispensable for the fostering of heritage communities and for research in the humanities and social sciences. Yet the growing societal demand for cultural services and the increasingly insufficient resources available to manage migrants' cultural heritage is creating a gap -- one difficult to bridge even as the importance of cultural heritage to a country's economy and social capital is widely recognized (most recently in 2014 by the Council of the European Union adoption of the *Conclusions on cultural heritage as a strategic resource for a sustainable Europe*).¹

This workshop responds to this key challenge of how to preserve and enhance transnational public and community memory practices through new digital technologies. Because heritage can be both a focus of research and a source for cultural engagement, especially in the construction of meaning and identity, new digital architectures and new digital preservation techniques and Linked Open Data standards offer new possibilities for scholars and migrant community members alike.

The central research question addressed in this workshop therefore is how to develop standards and strategies for linking the diverse resources through digital methods, community governance and sustainable practices. It explores cultural heritage from a wide range of social science and humanities perspectives and disciplines that include leading representatives from academia, the archives, libraries and museums (both public and private) sector. It provides a distinctive and major intersection into contemporary memory mediation practices as currently researched, understood and practiced around the world within the context of developing an international standard for linking collections. At present, these advancements are unevenly deployed in terms of institutional realization, infrastructure development, copyright awareness, regional policy alignment, stakeholder management, and community empowerment and education. The transnational nature of the migration movement also poses new challenges in the realms of organization, preservation and infrastructure. This workshop will address all these issues in a daily mix of general lectures, discussions and working sessions.

Bringing together for the first time ever global leaders working in cultural heritage and digital technologies, this workshop will examine memory institution practices at both the public and private level in a time of profound social, political and technological change. Critically, it will respond to the problems facing efforts to preserve cultural heritage through devising and showcasing inventive digital experiments, empirical research and innovative digital approaches that link across migrant heritage collections in preservation, connection and dissemination.

¹ For more information, see <http://epthinktank.eu/2014/12/16/cultural-heritage-policy-in-the-european-union/>

The workshop will have two white papers as outcome: one on cultural heritage and data linking for the more institutional stakeholders and one on infrastructure (for developers with suggestions on dissemination to a broader public).

3. Organizers

Organizer

Prof. dr. Marjolein 't Hart, Head of History Department of Huygens Institute for the History of the Netherlands (H-ING), The Hague; professor in the History of State Formation in a Global Perspective at VU University Amsterdam.

Early in her career, 't Hart studied return migration between Ireland and the U.S. She specialized thereafter as a social and economic historian with a focus on urban-rural relations, social networks and institutions, and the growth of the state. Her recent interests include the impact of warfare on society and the increasing global and transnational connections throughout history. As an institute, Huygens ING has proven experience in connecting different collections dispersed among archives, libraries and museums across a wide variety of historical subjects for researchers and for broader public uptake.

Co-organizer 1

Prof. dr. Leo Lucassen, Research Director of the International Institute for Social History (IISH), Amsterdam and professor of Global Labour and Migration History at Leiden University.

From early on, Leo Lucassen specialized in the study of ethnic minorities, and became eventually a world-wide renowned scholar in the field of migration studies. His interests include urban history, state formation, eugenics and other socio-political developments in modern states. He also chairs the Center for the History of Migrants, a co-operation of several research institutes in the Netherlands and Belgium. This Center is also actively involved in this proposal.

Co-organizer 2

Dr. Nonja Peters, Director of History of Migration Experiences Centre at Curtin University, Western Australia.

Nonja Peters is an historian, anthropologist, museum curator and social researcher whose expertise is transnational migration and resettlement in Australia; immigrant entrepreneurship and the sustainable digital preservation of immigrants' cultural heritage. She has a special interest in Dutch maritime, military, migration and mercantile connections with Australia and South East Asian Region since 1606. She is currently involved in international academic research, curatorial activities and community-based events in all these areas.

Co-organizer 3

Prof. dr. Paul Arthur, Professor and Chair in Digital Humanities, Western Sydney University, Australia.

Paul Arthur leads the Digital Humanities Research Group at Western Sydney University and publishes widely in fields of cultural studies, communication, history, literature and media, with expertise in the history of migration and globalization. He holds numerous leading positions in world-wide organizations in the field of digital humanities.

Co-organizer 4

Mara de Groot, MA, Manager of the Centre for Global Heritage and Development at the Faculty of Archeology of Leiden University, in cooperation with Erasmus Rotterdam and Delft.

Mara de Groot studied Archaeology and Prehistory in Amsterdam and Melbourne. She has been engaged in several cultural heritage agencies, among others coordinating projects directed at conservation, management and visibility of the Dutch Mutual Cultural Heritage Program in Brazil, Surinam, the USA, Ghana, South Africa, Russia, Sri Lanka, Indonesia, Australia and Japan.

4. Scientific Case

Migration memory is dispersed across multiple countries, making the history of migration truly international in character and vast in scope. The very large migration movements following the Second World War have left deep traces in people's lived experiences and in their home and host countries. These consist of traumatic personal memories, as well as physical documents such as manuscripts, letters, photographs and objects that are now very widely dispersed— including fragments in private and public collections, records stewarded by the institutional archives of (supra) national and local governments, and others under the care of NGOs, museums, libraries and individual migrants. In the second half of the twentieth century alone, half a million Dutch migrants migrated to overseas countries of settlement (including Australia, Canada, the United States, South Africa and Brazil) and there were comparable streams of migrants from other parts of the world -- people looking for a temporary or permanent new home in response to political or economic vilification. Little has changed in modern times.

There is a growing awareness of and interest in the heritage of migrants in cultural institutions and within migrant communities. Seen from a worldwide perspective, all migrants form part of ethnic groups and always are a minority in the countries of settlement. UNESCO and ICOMOS signaled an urgent need for preserving community heritage in its 2003 and 2004 reports. A major finding was that museums are facing unprecedented pressures due to the difficulty of preserving cultural heritage resources in a time of accelerated economic upheaval and the improbability that museums can cope with housing newly discovered collections that reflect a nation's ethnic diversity. Crucially, the UNESCO charter noted that a template aimed at the preservation of immigrants' cultural heritage would be key to confronting these challenges.

The proposed NIAS Lorentz Workshop is the next step in a continuing international effort to raise awareness of the importance of preserving and communicating migrant cultural heritage and find solutions to address this major global issue. It builds directly on the symposium recently held in Sydney, Australia, entitled 'Migration, Mobility and Connection: Towards a Sustainable Model for the Preservation of Immigrant Cultural Heritage', which was sponsored by the Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Curtin University, Western Sydney University, Huygens ING, the Dutch Australian Cultural Centre, the Australian National Maritime Museum and the Centre for European Studies at the Australian National University.

Conceptualized as a case study on Dutch-Australian mutual cultural heritage, the Sydney symposium set out to examine the archival, custodial and digital challenges that impact the discovery, collection, preservation and content management of material and immaterial traces from the past of the maritime, military, migration and mercantile history that the Netherlands shares with Australia and New Zealand. In partnership with key institutional and

community stakeholders, the workshop achieved its goal of building new understandings of the experience and representation of migration and highlighting how this has more broadly shaped an evolving sense of Dutch-Australasian heritage and, with it, the formation of cultural identities. It posed the question, how we should preserve this vital cultural heritage and who should hold responsibility?

For the Dutch-Australian migrant community, the availability of archives makes it feasible to study many aspects of migration in greater detail as there are complete emigration and immigration records (see, for example, the Migration, Mobility and Connections project). For comparable groups of migrants, different fragments of cultural heritage have survived. In the Dutch-Brazilian case, for instance, there were far fewer migrants and yet members of the migrant community have shown great interest in digitizing material traces (see, for example, the Tulipana project). In many cases archives and other collections of papers and artefacts have been lost because they were never saved, were not transferred to an archive or museum, or because personal papers were lost to age, destroyed by an occasional fire or simply because the migrant or their family discarded them.

Given the highly mobile nature of modern global society, the sustainable preservation of migrants' cultural heritage has worldwide relevance beyond the Dutch-Australian case study. Yet to date this issue has been poorly addressed and fundamental questions relating to how to digitally preserve and organize migrant materials and historical traces remain unanswered. For example, at the Sydney symposium it was recognized that many Dutch community groups in most Australian States and in New Zealand are actively collecting documents, artefacts, photographs and maps to pass on to future generations. However, few have developed sustainable workflows to ensure the longevity of their collections and rarely are they familiar with cataloguing and metadata conventions, which help describe an item's provenance, role and position in the world and make it possible to structure and connect collections. Planning for digital preservation therefore is irregular, leading to concerns about a 'digital gap' in these communities' histories. Mitigating the deleterious effects then of information loss and fading human recollection is an issue central to both the continued accessibility of cultural heritage materials and the digital preservation of historical knowledge beyond technology format lifetimes, a problem not localized to Australia or New Zealand only. A coordinated international approach is now required and has become an urgent priority. This forms the rationale for the proposed workshop.

In view of the recent comments by Vint Cerf, current Vice President of Google --- that if "we're thinking 1,000 years ... ahead in the future, we have to ask ourselves, how do we preserve all the bits that we need in order to correctly interpret the digital objects we create?" -- then the oft-assumed salve of digital preservation becomes even more important, and yet the way forward is not yet clear, even for Google. Given the clear need to prioritize migrant heritage internationally, and in view of the findings of the Sydney symposium, the NIAS Lorentz workshop will examine the importance of migration as a global constitutive force in the past half century. The workshop is therefore part of a wider movement in both cultural heritage institutions and in academia around the world. In addition to the Australian symposium mentioned above, linked initiatives have included the International Association of Labour History Institutions (IALHI) organization of the Theme Day 'Global Connections in Labour History: Collecting and Discovering Migrant Workers' Heritage' during their 46th Annual Conference in September 2015.

Key Issues:

1. At the migrant level, members from these communities are custodians of the cultural heritage of their families or local communities in analogue and sometimes digital form. Increasingly these communities are interested in safeguarding their heritage objects through digitization in addition to tracing their family, cultural identity and linking their materials to a wider ethnic context – and yet few have the technical skills to do so, pointing to a need to create an underlying infrastructure that can facilitate this on a larger scale.
2. At the public sector level, cultural heritage institutions (such as libraries, archives, and museums) preserve those parts of migrant cultural heritage that are sourced from historical government activities, the documents of migrant associations, and the artefacts and memorabilia of key individuals' estates. Though the collections are connected to migrants, they take different forms depending on the provenance of collections. Increasingly, collections are being made available digitally but only selectively. Collections are typically exhibited in isolation from one another, even when they contain information about the same individual or events. The cross-national dispersion of materials linking to the same people reinforces the fragmentary nature of cultural heritage understanding and provides justification for this research.
3. At the academic level, researchers have the analytical skills to connect different documents together and link materials to the wider history of global migration. Their aim is often to present a representative story of migrants (not per se individuals) but they are not always aware of the existence and variety of alternative collections that may add a different angle to their research. For most researchers the individual experience is not the most important part of the analysis.

Overall, there is a growing awareness of the significance of migrant heritage to understanding the world today. The complex situation resulting from the fragmentation of heritage materials and the different stakeholder contexts outlined above, however, has created tensions in the priorities of cultural heritage digitization, accessibility and in the stories that can and should be told. Yet even if there is considerable variety in the situation of migration community cultural heritage from country to country and from migration group to migration group, migration heritage worldwide has common traits, making it possible to devise a common template and a methodology to assist in connecting the fragments of cultural heritage.

The central focus in a migration heritage template must be the migrant. A migrant may be identified in government archives by way of migration registrations recording his/her departure, travel or arrival. Migrants can be identified as members of groups that were recruited for migration or settled in the land of destination. Migrants can become members of migrant associations, and they may also apply for help from governments, social security, or funds of assistance. In turn, government and civil society organizations, churches and other NGOs interact with migrants. Migrants also leave memorabilia such as letters, diaries, official documentation and photos that provide vital information about themselves and the groups they are part of. All these actions leave evidence on paper or in artefacts that form part of the cultural heritage of a single migrant, their social groups and migrant communities at

large. Each of these traces can be seen as representative instances of the life course of a migrant.

In order to investigate and generate comprehensive data about Dutch-Australian migration historically, a consortium consisting of Huygens ING, Western Sydney University and Curtin University has begun to reconstruct a database of life courses of virtually all Dutch-Australian migrants from 1945 to 1992. The core is formed by collections of emigrant registration cards from the National Archives in The Hague and immigrant records from the National Archives of Australia. Both contain data about more than ninety percent of all Dutch-Australian migrants from this period. This will form the backbone to which many more materials with information about migrants can be connected. This will benefit researchers, who will be able to conduct analyses on arbitrary subgroups of these migrants and compare them in time and place with other subgroups with different characteristics. At the same time, this work is aimed at the migrant community, where they will be able to locate family members, correct and complete the data and annotations, and contribute digitized items from their own family holdings (photos, letters etc.). In this way:

1. The migrant community can reconstruct their family heritage and connect it to a larger history;
2. The collections of many different cultural heritage institutions can be virtually connected, and opened up to a wider public; and
3. Researchers can conduct research that would otherwise have been inconceivable or very time consuming to reconstruct from multiple dispersed sources.

In conclusion, the study of migration must contextualize the movement of people across space and time – historically, culturally and systemically – and explicate the interconnected social, material and temporal dimensions of private and public migrant archival holdings around the world. The dynamic links and interdependencies to be discovered among collections, practices and the fragmentary records of migrant social arrangements and activities can unearth new analytic focuses and understandings regarding the history of global migration. For this, we need a new conceptual vocabulary and toolkit to unpack the multiple, shifting configurations of migration that occurs on multiple scales and time frames. In addressing the challenges of connecting dispersed collections from many different libraries, archives and museums as well as private collections from the community, a joint effort is required from cultural heritage owners, cultural heritage experts, (digital) humanities scholars and computer science researchers. In the NIAS Lorentz workshop we will interrogate the practical, technical, financial and organizational issues that co-combine in the digital recording and preservation of migrant heritage. Central to this is creating new connections between different collections while ensuring materials remain with their owners. The workshop will be a success if this involvement of key global stakeholders concludes with the beginnings of a template for linking the digital preservation of dispersed cultural heritage materials in a way that enables migrant communities and researchers alike to investigate their roots.

5. Workshop Outline

The workshop will be organized over five days. Day 1 will provide an overview of the current state of affairs and a review of best practices; Day 2 will focus on the conceptualization of a template for connecting and studying migrant cultural heritages. On the remaining three days we will elaborate on the conceptual and practical challenges such efforts pose to all institutions, researchers and (migrant) communities involved. The speakers will be asked for introductions and – if applicable – for provocative statements or signaling blind spots on which the participants can work during the day and the week.

The sessions consists of a morning and an afternoon part. We will focus on dialogues (statements and questions of 15 minutes maximum) for the daily sessions 2 and 3 rather than standard papers, in order to generate wider input and participation. Where applicable there will be demonstrations/ hands-on sessions (especially day 3). Every day will end with a 'summary of ideas and actions' in relation to the objectives. Each day has a number of clear objectives (see below), so we will be able to move from one day to the other in identifying and solving challenges and issues. Day 5 will end with forming preparation groups for the white papers, a round-up and a list of actions necessary for the next steps.

Day 1: The Methodological Underpinnings of Migrant Heritage Studies

This day will provide an overview of migrant heritage studies and set the scene with questions about how to understand migration as a ubiquitous global phenomenon. The session will be considered a success when:

- There is a shared overview of the current state of affairs in research perspectives: what do we know, what areas are still underexplored;
- There is an overview of what the different disciplines contribute to migrant studies;
- We explore the differences and the tensions between alternative perspectives on migrant heritage and study, and identify where bridges are needed; and
- All parties concerned are prepared to explore new territories.

Interactions: On the first day the focus on the methodological underpinnings of global heritage studies aims at enabling participants from different backgrounds to share the issues we identified. In our experience, participants from diverse backgrounds have various and sometimes opposing perceptions of what the key issues in migrant heritage are. We have outlined some of the differences in the proposal. This session will require the input of all participants to address key issues and identify the tensions between these perspectives.

Speakers / Contributors:

Session 1 Setting the Scene:

- Prof. dr. Marjolein 't Hart (Huygens ING) *Global and local connections. Transnationalism as a link between cultural history, heritage and migration history* (keynote 1)
- Prof. dr. Leo Lucassen (CGM / IISH) *Migration as a global phenomenon* (keynote 2)

Dialogues (statements and questions)

Session 2: Dialogues part 1: Theme: contemporary versus historical approaches; agency versus policy

- Dr. Ayse Guveli (University of Essex, UK), Norface research database and 2000 families: best practices from social sciences for the study of contemporary migration
- Prof. dr. Marlou Schover (University of Leiden): *Policy aspects and guided migration: the institutional view as a separate story*

Session 3: Dialogues part 2: Theme: Cultural heritage versus research

- N.n. *Cultural heritage - Who cares?*
- N.n. (probably researcher from Waag Society, Institute for Art, Science and Technology, Amsterdam) *Research analyses of migration - Who cares?*

Day 2: Diversity and Connection in Migrant Cultural Heritage

This session will conceptualize and architect a template for connecting dispersed migrant cultural heritage materials and will examine the benefits this brings for the study of migrants for all concerned. Day 2 will be considered a success when:

- We understand the possibilities of migrant life stories via a data backbone created for connecting other types of information;
- We obtain insight in unexpected connections to other types of cultural heritage;
- We see future possibilities for collaborating on virtual heritage sustainability and hosting.

Interactions: On the second day the data backbone will be discussed. Data scientists and digital humanities scholars will demonstrate the possibilities for data connection, contextualization and enrichment. The input of researchers, cultural heritage institutions and the migrant community will be needed to obtain a full perspective on the possibilities and limitations of the data backbone and to assess the requirements of taking migrant life courses as our focus. Another issue to be discussed is the sustainability of virtual and transnational heritage resources and their ownership. This is a challenge where the research community, cultural heritage institutions and global parties are needed to work together to help to find the beginnings of an answer.

Speakers / Contributors:

- **Session 1:** Data scientist n.n.: Infrastructural possibilities and challenges (keynote)
- Discussant: Prof.dr. Charles Jeurgens
- **Session 2: Dialogues part 1: Theme: Contributions from cultural heritage collections**
- Prof. dr. Charles Jeurgens (Professor of Archival Studies, Leiden University, and Advisor National Archives he Hague) *Liberating the collections*
- Representative of the British Motor Company about *industrial heritage*, or dr. Sophie Elpers (Meertens Institute) about *building companies and prefab houses for migrants as cultural heritage*
- **Session 3: Dialogues part 2: Theme: data linking and collection context**
- Dr. Victor de Boer (Computer scientist Web & Media Group. VU Amsterdam) *Connecting heterogeneous collections*
- Dr. Rik Hoekstra (Digital Humanities, Huygens ING) *A data backbone of life stories as a conceptual device. The use case of Migrant Mobility and Connections*

- Dr. Kristy Kokegei (Digital historian, History South Australia) *German Australian migration records as a research resource*

Day 3: Linked Data and Heritage, the Dutch Migrant Minorities as Case Studies

This session will examine the utility of connected collections for both research, cultural heritage and the migrant communities. Day 3 will be considered a success when:

- We obtain insight into new research possibilities emerging from connected collections;
- We take clear steps towards an integrated interconnected platform that shows heritage from many sources available to the public and researchers in particular;
- We get a clear understanding of what an integrated platform for migrant heritage sources should provide to which stakeholders, users and heritage owners in terms of information, stories, data, research tools;
- We have a clear understanding of tools and training needs for heritage owners, community members and individuals who want to digitally donate their migrant heritage and/or enhance it with data and descriptions, and
- We identify the difficulties in answering the question of ownership of such a platform.

Interactions: The third day is about engaging but also channeling crowdsourcing activities. When many different people work on distributed resources, there are great possibilities, but the risk of chaos is always imminent. We would like to bring together expertise in user enabling and moderation from humanities research, e-data science, community involvement, cultural heritage institutions and infrastructure and sustainability perspectives as they all have different expectations (and sometimes prejudices against) involvements and experiences with crowd participation.

Speakers / Contributors:

- **Session 1:** Prof.dr. Paul Arthur (DH Group, Western Sydney University) *Connected heritage; Possibilities for research and (global) comparisons* (keynote)
Discussant: Prof.dr. Marjolein 't Hart
- **Session 2: Demonstrations and prototyping**
- Ronald Haentjens Dekker: demonstrator linked collections with Timbuctoo: use case Migrant: Mobilities and Connections
- Marco Roling (Centre for Global Heritage) A digital Heritage Box: use case Tulipana
- Christophe Gueret or Anna Bon (VU Amsterdam) *Linked data as a practical instrument in developing countries*
- **Session 3: Workshop / hands on session** Working with data, technical considerations (if possible Beeldbank Nederlands-Indië TU Delft or Tim Sheratt (digital historian / cultural data hacker)

Day 4: Metadata and Heritage in Context

This session will explore best practices in crowdsourcing and identify appropriate methods for structuring distributed human intelligence tasking in meaningful ways. Day 4 will be considered a success when:

- There is a new perspective on the role of heritage in the forming and expression of ethnic identity; and
- We obtain insight into the comparability of ethnicity as a common phenomenon and the role of heritage.
- We understand the possibilities of connected collections for collection holding institutions ('liberating the collection').

Interactions: *The fourth day* will be devoted to the new possibilities that Linked Data connections and their contextualization offer for research and ethnic identity formation. Here we seek the contribution of researchers from different humanities backgrounds to offer fresh perspectives, but also from community representatives and participants working on community involvement and in cultural heritage institutions.

Speakers / Contributors:

- **Session 1:** Dr. Nonja Peters (Curtin University) *Developing a sustainable model in mutual cultural digital heritage: Tools and cases* (keynote)
- Discussant: Dr. Marijke van Faassen
- **Session 2: Dialogues part 1: Theme: Data aggregation best practices and methods**
- Dr. Marijke van Faassen (Huygens ING) *Linking different perspectives on one phenomenon: photos, social science, communities and policies and the Dutch Australian migrant*
- Dr. Ton van Kalmthout (Huygens ING) *Possibilities for connecting and researching the changing cultural and ethnic identity in context*
- **Session 3: Dialogues part 2: Theme: Policy implications and practice**
- Dr. Maria Castrillo (Curator of Political Collections at National Library of Scotland) *Labor history archives and migrant heritage*
- Dr. Jamie Stern (UC Berkeley) *Lost languages: The Indonesian Dutch as an ethnic group in the US*
- Dr. Susan Hogervorst (Open University/ Erasmus University) *The educational uses of online testimonies on war and liberation: a subproject of 'WAR! Popular Culture and European Heritage of Major Armed Conflicts.*

Day 5: Participation in Cultural Heritage; Closing Session

This session concludes the workshop with an examination of community involvement, 'guerilla' archiving and community empowerment. Day 5 will be considered a success when:

- We get insight in the perspectives in crowd sourcing to make community-held heritage outside the cultural heritage institutions digitally available;
- We have an insight into the possibilities and pitfalls of crowdsourcing metadata for heritage materials;
- We obtain an overview of the steps to involve migrant communities into digitizing and connecting heritage materials and
- An understanding in the practical role of digital resources for community awareness; and, finally
- We can conclude with clear perspectives on future steps and collaborations.

Interactions: *The fifth day* focuses on the possibilities for digitizing migrant cultural heritage that is outside cultural heritage institutions. This has an organizational aspect (posing

questions such as, where does the content go to, how do we get the community to contribute their memorabilia?) but also a technical one (for example, how do we enable community members to digitize and contextualize their material?). In this, we need contributions from all partners to compile and assess a full picture of the possibilities and pitfalls.

Speakers / Contributors :

- **Session 1:** Dr Jason Ensor (Research & Technical Development, Digital Humanities Research Group, Western Sydney University): *Reframing the Archive, or How to Create Participatory Forms of Cultural Heritage Discovery, Analysis and Synthesis for Public and Scholarly Research* (keynote)

Discussant: Dr. Rik Hoekstra

Session 2: Dialogue: Theme: Community involvement & Education and transformation in practice

- Mara de Groot (Tulipana, Leiden/Delft/Erasmus University) *How to use and temporize expectations from the community*
- Hanneke Verbeek (CGM- Jonge Spoorzoekers) *Involving the youth in migration heritage*
- Gerhard-Jan Nauta (DEN & Leiden University) *Metadating art with students*

Session 3: White paper working groups

- **Round up and next steps:** Dr. Nonja Peters (Director of History of Migration Experiences Centre at Curtin University) and Marjolein 't Hart (Huygens ING and VU Amsterdam).

6. Participants

Number of participants 25, current number of young researchers 7 (28%). A young data scientist is invited. Space permitting we will also invite some PhD-students. Minority groups represented in Indonesian Dutch (Jamie Stern) and on the use of technology in developing countries. High proportion of female researchers.

- Prof. dr. Paul Arthur (DH Group, Western Sydney University) *confirmed*
- Dr. Victor de Boer (VU University, Web & Media Group, Department of Computer Science) *confirmed*
- Anna Bon or Dr. Christophe Gueret (VU Amsterdam) *confirmation pending*
- Prof dr. Antal van den Bosch (Radboud University Nijmegen) *confirmation pending*
- Dr. Maria Castrillo (Curator of Political Collections at National Library of Scotland) *confirmed*
- Ronald Haentjens Dekker (Huygens ING) *confirmed*
- Dr. Jason Ensor (DH Group, Western Sydney University) *confirmed*
- Hanneke Verbeek (CGM- Jonge Spoorzoekers) *confirmed*
- Dr. Marijke van Faassen (Huygens ING) *confirmed*
- Mara de Groot (Manager Centre for Global Heritage and Development, Leiden University/Delft University of Technology/Erasmus University; Tulipana) *confirmed*
- Dr. Ayse Guveli (University of Essex, United Kingdom), *confirmation pending*
- Prof. dr. Marjolein 't Hart (Huygens ING) *confirmed*
- Dr. Rik Hoekstra (Huygens ING) *confirmed*
- Dr. Susan Hogervorst (Open University/ Erasmus University) *confirmed*
- Prof. dr. Charles Jeurgens (Leiden University/ Nationaal Archief The Hague) *confirmed*
- Dr. Ton van Kalmthout (Huygens ING), *confirmed*
- Dr. Kristy Kokegei (History SA) *confirmation pending*
- Prof. dr. Leo Lucassen (CGM / IISH) *confirmed*
- Gerhard-Jan Nauta (Digitaal Erfgoed Nederland & Leiden University) *confirmation pending*
- Dr. Nonja Peters (Curtin University, Perth, Australia) *confirmed*
- Marco Roling (Centre for Global Heritage / Tulipana) *confirmed*
- Prof. dr. Marlou Schover (University of Leiden) *confirmed*
- Prof. dr. Tim Sheratt (University of Canberra) *confirmation pending*
- Dr. Jamie Stern (UC Berkeley) *confirmed*
- Participant from JPI *confirmation pending*

7. Factsheet

i. Title: Migrant (R)e-collections

- ii. Dates: 1) week 35: 29 August – 3 September 2016
2) week 34: 22 – 26 August 2016
3) week 36: 5-9 September 2016

iii. Number of participants: 20-25

iv. Snellius

v. Organizers:

Organizer:

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3. Prof. dr. Paul Arthur, Humanities Research Group, Western Sydney University, Locked Bag 1797, Penrith NSW 2751, Australia, Telephone: (+61) 2 6859401, e-mail: p.arthur@westernsydney.edu.au
4. Mara de Groot, MA, Centre for Global Heritage and Development, Einsteinweg 2, 2333 CC, Leiden, Telephone: 071-5274739, email: t.de.groot@arch.leidenuniv.nl

vi. Affiliation and webpage:

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Leo Lucassen, IISG, <https://socialhistory.org/nl/staff/leo-lucassen>

Nonja Peters, Curtin, <http://humanities.curtin.edu.au/about/humstaff/research.cfm/N.Peters>

Paul Arthur, UWS, http://www.uws.edu.au/staff_profiles/uws_profiles/professor_paul_arthur

Mara de Groot, UL, <http://www.globalheritage.nl>

8. List of expert referees

Prof. dr. Maria Grever, grever@eshcc.eur.nl

Prof. dr. Guus Schreiber, guus.schreiber@vu.nl

Prof. dr. Susan Legêne, s.legene@vu.nl

Appendix A: Schedule

Day 1: The Methodological Underpinnings of Migrant Heritage Studies

9.30 Opening

10.00-11.00am Session 1: Setting the Scene (workshops leaders)

11.00-11.30am Morning break

11.30am-1.00pm Session 2: Dialogues part 1 (Statements on disciplinary approaches, tensions and issues). Themes: contemporary versus historical approaches; agency versus policy

1.00-2.30pm (Net)working lunch: poster session

2.30-4.00pm Session 3: Dialogues part 2. Theme: cultural heritage versus research

4.00-4.30pm Afternoon tea

4.30-5.00pm Summary of ideas and actions

Day 2: Diversity and Connection in Migrant Cultural Heritage

9.30 Opening:

10.00-11.00am Session 1: Infrastructural possibilities and challenges

11.00-11.30am Morning break

11.30am-1.00pm Session 2: Dialogues part 1. Theme: Contributions from cultural heritage collections

1.00-2.30pm (Net)working lunch: poster session

2.30-4.00pm Session 3: Dialogues part 2. Theme: Data linking and Collection context

4.00-4.30pm Afternoon tea

4.30-5.00pm Summary of ideas and actions

Day 3: Linked Data and Heritage, the Dutch Migrant Minorities as Case Studies

9.30 Opening

10.00-11.00am Session 1: Connected heritage

11.00-11.30am Morning break

11.30am-1.00pm Session 2: Demonstrations and prototyping

1.00-2.30pm (Net)working lunch

2.30-4.00pm Session 3: Workshop / hands on session working with data, technical considerations (if possible: Beeldbank Nederlands-Indië TU Delft or Tim Sheratt (digital historian Trove National Library Australia / cultural data hacker).

4.00-4.30pm Afternoon tea

4.30-5.00pm Summary of ideas and actions

Day 4: Metadata and Heritage in Context

9.30 Opening

10.00-11.00am Session 1: Developing a sustainable model

11.00-11.30am Morning break

11.30am-1.00pm Session 2: Dialogues part 1. Theme: Data aggregation best practices and methods
1.00-2.30pm (Net)working lunch
2.30-4.00pm Session 3: Dialogues part 2. Theme: Policy implications and practice
4.00-4.30pm Afternoon tea
4.30-5.00pm Summary of ideas and actions

Day 5: Participation in Cultural Heritage; Closing Session

9.30 Opening
10.00-11.00am Session 1: Participatory Forms of Cultural Heritage Discovery, Analysis and Synthesis for Public and Scholarly Research
11.00-11.30am Morning break
11.30am-1.00pm Session 2: Dialogue: Theme: Community involvement & Education and transformation in practice
1.00-2.30pm (Net)working lunch
2.30-4.00pm Session 3: White paper working groups
4.00-4.30pm Afternoon tea
4.30-5.00pm Workshop round-up and a list of actions