

TRT 1

Cultural Heritage in the context of Migrations and Global Mobilities



“Get Together”

December 1st 2023, 14h-18h00

Coordination

**Maria Gravari-Barbas (UP1), Patrizia Battilani (UNIBO),
Noel Salazar (KU Leuven)**

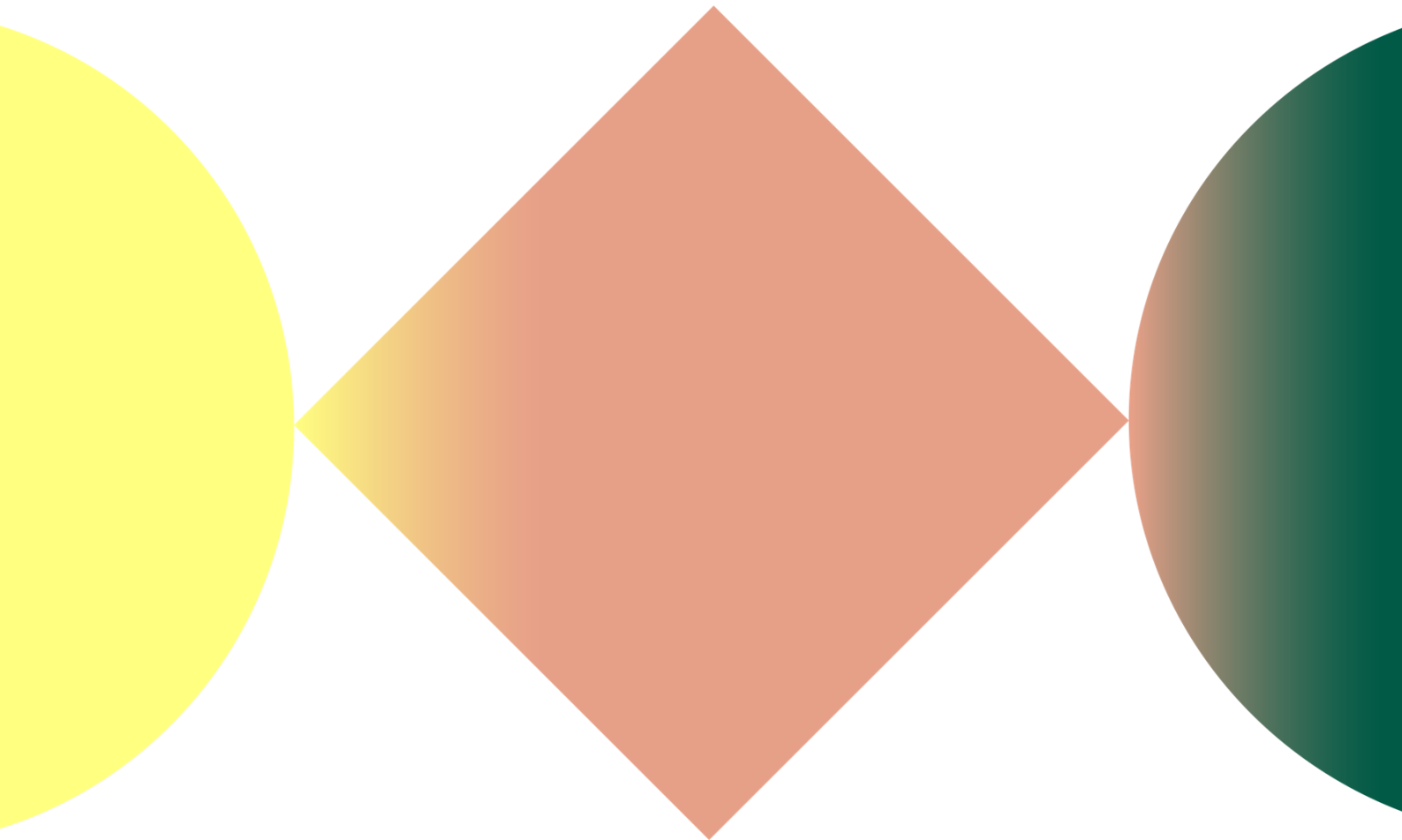
Zoom link:

<https://pantheonsorbonne.zoom.us/j/91042312205?pwd=NDZFZ01SVUpxTUxGbzMtRmRhdCaVN3UT09>
meeting ID: 910 4231 2205

Secret Code: 173879

Please register here:

<https://forms.gle/wuS9TJX8b3fk5yR3A>



PROGRAMME

14:00- 14:15: Introductions

15:15- 16:15: 1st Session (15 minutes of presentation maximum, followed by discussion)

1. Heritage and Mobility from a Multisensory Perspective

Amandine Desille, Magdalena Banaszkiewicz & Karolina Nikielska-Sekuła

The aim of this intervention is to present an ongoing book project “Heritage and Mobility from a Multisensory Perspective”, which bridges the gap between cultural heritage and mobility studies through the employment of theoretical and methodological multisensory perspectives. Heritage studies under the influence of globalization, mass migration, and mass tourism have become permanently intertwined into the processes of mobility. The intersection of heritage and mobility studies has been a subject of extensive research with burgeoning literature on heritage and tourism, a growing interest in the heritage of migrants, heritage politics in the context of mobility, and expansion of the field of memory studies. These developments resulted in offering a fresh contribution to critical heritage approaches. While rich in scholarship, the interest in bringing together various aspects of heritage and mobility processes does not always reflect an even transfer of knowledge between the subfields involved, causing theoretical inconsistencies and omissions. This volume addresses this problem by engaging with theoretical and methodological developments from both, cultural heritage and mobility fields of study in order to present a broad range of empirical cases that bring together the mobility and cultural heritage processes.

As part of the presentation we plan to feature a timely chapter by Amandine Desille “**Sensing mobile Ukrainian cultural heritage in Portugal**”. Desille researched solidarity actions led by Ukrainian migrants in Portugal after February 2022. Her multisensorial investigation uncovered Ukrainian migrants’ struggles to preserve their heritage – playing the bandura, preserving regional embroidery styles and other stitching – throughout transnational dynamics. In line with critical heritage studies, the Ukrainian women she met and filmed participated in the preservation of Ukrainian heritage through everyday embodied and performative practices. They thus actively maintained a national identity across borders but also contributed to the increased visibility of Ukrainians abroad beyond the imagery of the conflict.

Karolina Nikielska-Sekuła is Marie Curie Postdoctoral Fellow at the Center of Migration Research, University of Warsaw and Assistant Professor at the Institute of Intercultural Studies, Jagiellonian University, Kraków. Her current scholarly research focuses on migration (Central and Western Europe, and Turkey), visual and sensory sociology, and cultural heritage in the multicultural context. Nikielska-Sekuła coedited with Amandine Desille a book *Visual Methodology in Migration: New Possibilities, Theoretical Implications, and Ethical Questions* (with A. Desille), awarded by IMISCOE.



Amandine Desille is a geographer living in Lisbon. Her research work focuses on international migration, local governance, the production of place, and visual methodologies. Desille coedited the book *Visual Methodology in Migration: New Possibilities, Theoretical Implications, and Ethical Questions* (with Nikielska-Sekuła, 2021) awarded by IMISCOE. She is currently a postdoctoral researcher in the Re-Place project funded by the Horizon programme, and coordinated by the Institute of Geography and Spatial Planning, University of Lisbon (Portugal). She is also co-director of the INTEGRIM Lab. In 2017, she obtained her PhD from the University of Poitiers (France) and Tel Aviv University (Israel).

2. The development of the tourism industry in ethnic neighbourhoods. Origins, effects and stakeholders.

Chensi Shen & Beatriz Martínez Parra

In several cities around the world, it is possible to find ethnic neighbourhoods formed by the immigrant population that has settled in certain urban areas. These agglomerations, which put into practice their traditions and lifestyles, had an impact on the areas and generated cultural and social changes in the urban landscape. Over time, some of these neighbourhoods began to attract the attention of visitors, shaping these areas as ethnic tourism districts. In my thesis I explore the processes of heritagization and touristification of ethnic neighbourhoods and intend to analyse in depth the extent of these processes in the ethnic neighbourhoods of Usera in Madrid and the Choisy Triangle in Paris. In this presentation I will address how cities went from ignoring the existence of these ethnic neighbourhoods to advertising them as must-see places, as well as the effects that the development of the tourist industry has on these places and the role of different agents involved.



Chensi Shen is a Ph.D. candidate in geography pursuing a joint thesis at the University of Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne and the University of Tianjin, China. She holds a bachelor's degree in architecture from the University of Tianjin (2019) and a Master's degree in Urbanization and Development from the London School of Economics (LSE, 2020). Her research focuses on cultural heritage and tourism, particularly within the context of globalization and digitization.

Beatriz Martínez is a PhD student enrolled in the doctoral programme of UNA Europa Alliance in Cultural Heritage. In this programme, she is a PhD candidate in Tourism in Complutense University of Madrid and in Geography in University of Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne. She holds a bachelor's degree in Tourism from Complutense University of Madrid (2021) and a Master's degree in Planification and Management in Tourist Destinations from Complutense University of Madrid (2022). Her research focuses on tourism and cultural heritage, specifically in the heritagization and touristification processes in Chinatowns.

3. Italians in Argentina: legacy, heritage and transmission of knowledge

Francesca Fauri & Paolo Galassi

Every history of immigration relates the osmosis of a community of emigrants with the receiving country and tells the "mythization" of the motherland by the individuals who left it, in many cases without ever returning. A mythization transmitted to the following generations, who absorb and rework it thanks to a symbolic universe that becomes the core of historical reconstruction, academic production and popularization. Considering the transversal relationship between mobility and heritage, as well as the role that mobility has played (and still plays) in the social production of contemporary heritage, this brief exposition focuses on the so-called "transmission of knowledge" traceable in the history of Italian entrepreneurial, economic and cultural activity in Argentina.

A history rich in symbols, names and brands that in many cases we could define as "classics" of the Italian and Argentine 20th century, through which it becomes possible to study and deepen various economic, cultural and social aspects of Italian immigration to these latitudes. An interdisciplinary research that, in our case, has been carried out with different projects, with the aim of redeeming stories and micro-histories of Italian-Argentine businesses and entrepreneurs, studying the model of small and medium-sized businesses exported abroad, re-evaluating the role of formal and non-formal aggregations in the process of involvement, participation and representation of different generations of emigrants.



Francesca Fauri is associate professor of Economic History at the Department of Economics of the University of Bologna. Her main publications concern the history of European economic integration, local business history and Italian and European migration movements. Contact email

Paolo Galassi got a PhD in History at the National University of Bahía Blanca (UNS), and his studies are mainly focused on the migratory movements between Italy and Argentina, with particular interest in the so-called "transmission of knowledge". He lives permanently in Buenos Aires, where he conducts academic research and works as a freelance journalist for Italian media

4. Legal protection of cultural heritage resulting from immigration

Christine PAUTI

The French and international process of legal protection of cultural heritage resulting from immigration, a long-invisible category, begun in the 1980s and accelerated in the 2000s as a result of forced migrations caused by terrorism or war. Alongside traditional forms of protection such as classification or listing in France, cultural heritage resulting from immigration has given rise to more original or *ad hoc* forms of legal protection : this is particularly true of legal protection measures in favor of exiled heritage, but also legal protection of artists in exile or regulations on the circulation of cultural goods and their restitution. The legal protection of heritage resulting from immigration contributes to the promotion of cultural diversity, both in its geographical origins and in the various protected forms of heritage, the intangible heritage in particular with migration and diasporas playing an important role in this recognition.

Christine PAUTI is a lecturer in public law at the Sorbonne Law School of Paris I Panthéon Sorbonne University. She holds a doctorate co-tutored with the Milan State University. She is a member of the National program for the emergency reception of scientists and artists in exile (PAUSE Committee) at the Paris I Panthéon Sorbonne University, in association with the Collège de France. Her main research and publications as well as teaching areas are in the fields of immigration and refugee law, secularism and cultural and heritage law.

5. Dances for Greater Powers

Mia Hovi

Bolivian folklore dances are an essential part of Bolivian cultural heritage. Folklore dances are born from Carnival of Oruro tradition in Bolivia in the 16th Century and are inscribed on UNESCO's Oral and Intangible Heritage of Humanity in 2008. The dances have got inspiration from the belief of Inca deities

and Catholic Saints. My study focuses on how Bolivians in New York City express their cultural heritage through folklore dances and how they describe their devotion to it. Syncretism is present in folklore dances and many of the informants say that they are dancing for Mother Earth or for a specific Catholic Saint. This is why Bolivian folklore dances do not only keep the old tradition alive, but also engage informants to deeper understanding of the culture and tradition.



Mia Hovi is a PhD student in the Institute of History and Cultural Heritage at the University of Helsinki Finland. Hovi did her Master's in Intercultural Encounters in the University of Helsinki and her speciality is on Latin American Studies. Her research interests focus on Bolivian celebration traditions in New York City. In her current study she investigates the Bolivian folklore dances in New York City and how the syncretistic dances engage informants to their cultural heritage.

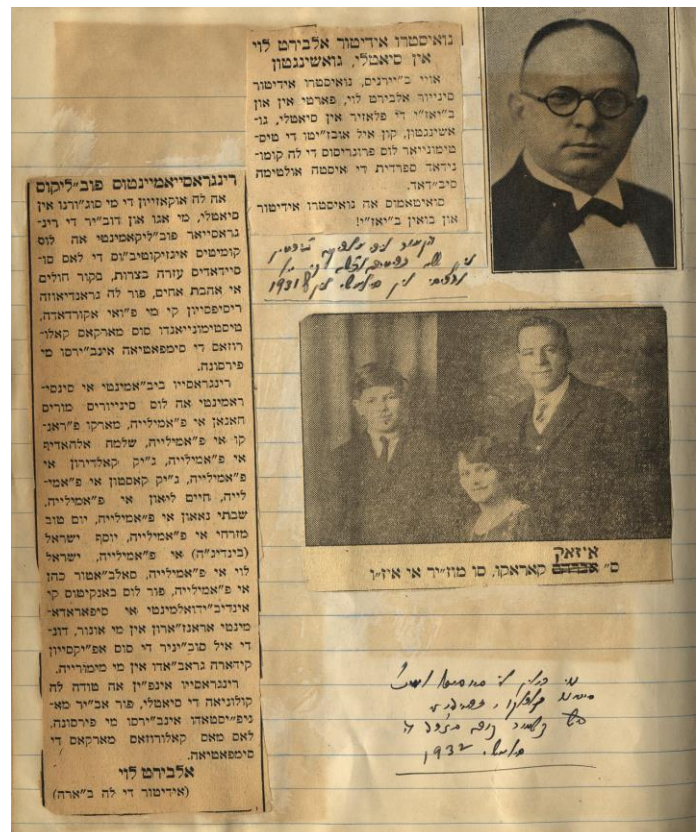
16:15- 16:30: Break

16:30 – 18:00: 2nd session (15 minutes of presentation maximum, followed by discussion)

6. “After All This Time?” Transnationalisation of Selanikli and İzmirli Jewish Communities and Their Cultural Heritage

Defne Özözer

After the fall of the Ottoman Empire in the early 1900s, many people who were previously imperial subjects became minorities in different nation-states. Jews in Salonica and İzmir were no exception, becoming minorities in the Greek and Turkish states, respectively. These two cities were once vibrant Jewish communities with a population of around 50,000 but now have approximately 1,000 Jewish inhabitants each. Historians have generally approached the matter from a teleological perspective that ends with the decline of these communities. It is argued that the Salonican Jewish community came to an end with the Nazi invasion of Greece in 1943, and the İzmir Jewish community declined after mass emigration following the establishment of Israel in 1948. Despite this narrative, the Jewish communities of Salonica and İzmir still exist today. Even after their global emigrations, they retained their identities and reformed them over time. These communities exist in their home cities and around the world in diasporas, including in countries such as the United States, France, Israel, and Argentina, not only retaining but also reforming



Source of the picture: <https://jewishstudies.washington.edu/albert-levy-sephardic-lighthouse-salonica-seattle/09-new-york-seattle-twice/>

their identities. In this presentation, I will explore this process that ended up in the transnationalization of the communities and discuss the cultural heritage of the Selaniklis and İzmirliis after the nationalization process of their home cities.

Defne Özözer is a student and researcher at the Doctoral School of History at Université de Paris 1, Panthéon-Sorbonne (Paris, France) and the Doctoral Program in History and Cultural Heritage at Helsingin Yliopisto (Helsinki, Finland). She earned her B.A. and M.A. degrees in the field of Ottoman History from Boğaziçi University (Istanbul, Turkey). Her research focuses on the inter-communal relationships between the Jewish communities of Salonica and İzmir from 1912 to 1943. She is writing her thesis within the framework of the UNA-Her-Doc Joint Doctoral Degree in Cultural Heritage.

7. The role of archives in understanding the relationship between mobilities and cultural heritage: the example of British tourist tours in the Near East at the end of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th century

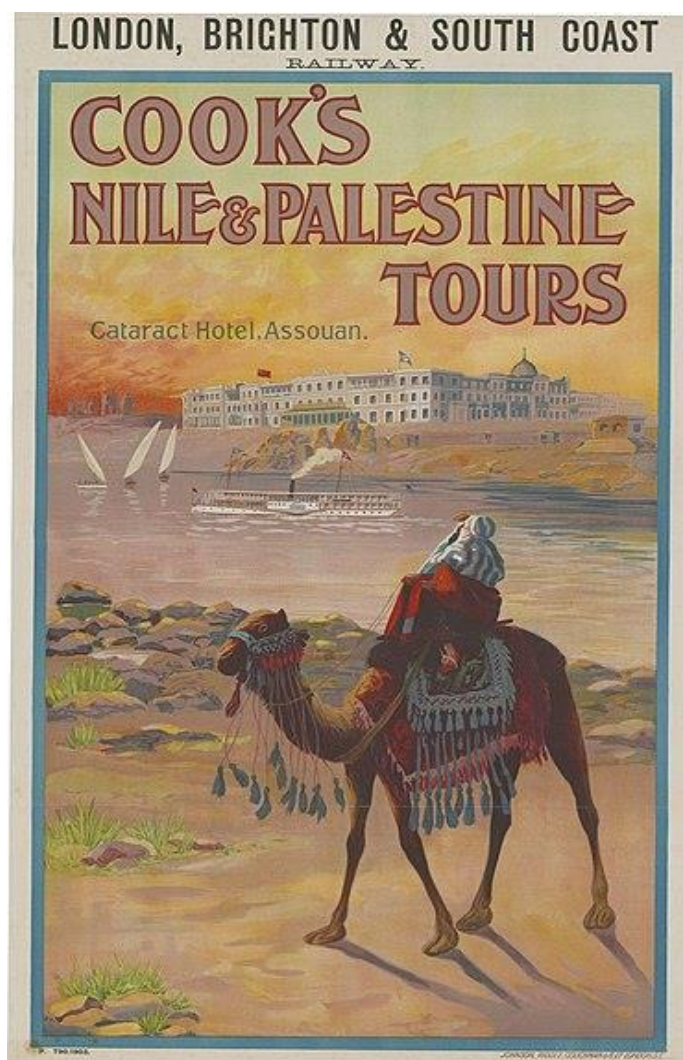
François Jeandillou

The co-construction of mobility (and tourism in particular) and cultural heritage, which is the focus of our research team, can be understood in particular through the use of the geohistorical approach, which enables us to study the evolution over time of the construction of geographical phenomena that human beings have witnessed or created (Demangeon, 1907). In the case of cultural heritage, this involves studying the way in which the movement of tourists has helped to build up different cultural heritage sites over time, through the gaze and practices of travellers, and how these sites in turn have attracted and influenced the movement of other travellers. To study this evolution, geohistory mobilises a particular research material, historical archives, which, when analysed geographically, enable us to understand the evolution of the interaction between traveller movements and cultural heritage sites (Djament-Tran, Jacob-Rousseau, 2009).

The aim of my communication is therefore to consider how historical sources can be used to understand the shaping of cultural heritage in the context of tourist mobility. I will use the example of British tourism in the Middle East at the end of the nineteenth century and the beginning of the twentieth, which is very well documented by a rich and multiform historical material: the archives of the English tour operator Thomas Cook (Hunter, 2003).

I will discuss the nature of these archives and their interest in understanding how a close link was forged early on in the Near East between tourist mobility and cultural heritage sites. Finally, I will highlight the methodological difficulties encountered by the researcher in mobilising and processing these archives, as well as possible ways of overcoming these difficulties.

François Jeandillou is a PhD student in geography at the University of Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne (EIREST) and the University of Bologna (CAST). His work focuses on French and British tourist movements, territorial construction and heritage enhancement in the Near East since the end of the 19th



century. He has a master's degree in history and a master's degree in geography, and is an associate professor of geography in French secondary education.

8. Heritage as a Catalyst for Societal Transformation & Mobilities: Significance, Value, and the Evolution of Former French and Polish Sanatoria and Abbeys into Local Creative Ecosystems

Kinga Anna Gajd & Piotr Michałowski

The dynamic interplay between cultural heritage, society and migrations consistently yields significant added value, manifested across multiple dimensions, including deep-rooted connections to localities, re-interpreting sense of belonging, enhanced comprehension of local history and culture. Moreover, cultural heritage serves as a catalyst for bolstering local cultural and creative ecosystems.

The overarching aim of this research, involving the Jagiellonian University in Krakow, the Institute of European Studies at University Paris 8, Université de Franche-Comté, the ENCC network (Brussels), the ACCR network (Paris), was to conduct a comparative analysis of the Polish and French approaches to interpretation and management of cultural heritage.

It explored the perceptions of the legacy associated with locally-based venues, that given the mobilities of artists beyond cities, have transitioned from their original purposes to new forms of activities, aimed at engaged heritage preservation.



Prof. Kinga Anna Gajda, researcher at the Institute of European Studies of the Jagiellonian University in Krakow. Trained as a Culture Studies, European Studies, Literary and Theatre Studies and Gender Studies. Associated in research and practice with the implementation of museums' participatory processes, author of a monograph and many articles in the field of memory, heritage and museum education as informal education.

Piotr Michałowski, Vice-President of the European Network of Cultural Centers ENCC in Brussels, Independent expert on Cultural Routes of the Council of Europe programme, DG EAC expert evaluator. He has obtained MA in culture studies, MSci in project management with European Diploma, and MSci in cultural diplomacy. He has conducted public consultations and participatory processes in various countries. Currently conducting research projects related to cultural heritage, participatory museums within the Jagiellonian University in Krakow (Poland), where also his PhD dissertation will be finalized.

9. Towards an objectual psychogeography. Crossed spaces, resistances and transnational support networks from mining cultural devices.

Paula Leu Fernández Álvarez

This contribution is part of the research for my doctoral thesis in progress. It aims to explore the cultural heritage resulting from different mining strikes that took place during the second half of the 20th century. Different protest, alliance and negotiation devices reconstruct support networks that, in turn, blur geographical, situational, protest and work borders. The exiles that arose as a result of these workers'

mobilisations, as well as the more sporadic exchanges and mobilities based on the alliances created through these devices, lead us to ask how these objects circulate, what spaces they generate among

themselves, how they (inter)act. The visual, spatial, social and generational analysis from this kind of object psychogeography reveals an uprooting of these devices from their original substratum in favour of their activation in a transnational and, therefore, mobile and malleable network. This approach invites us to ask ourselves what remains of these spaces of resistance, which are not necessarily physical spaces, but relational ones.

Paula Leu Fernández Álvarez is a PhD candidate in Art History at the Complutense University of Madrid. Her research focuses on the contemporary ruins, fossil imaginaries and worker memories of coal extractivism. She earned her BA degree in Art History from the Complutense University of Madrid, with an Extraordinary Degree Award (2019-2020), and her MA degree in Contemporary Art History and Visual Culture from the Autonomous University of Madrid and the Complutense University, in collaboration with the Reina Sofía National Museum. She is affiliated to the international research project *Déindustrialization and the Politics of Our Time* of Social Science and Humanities Research Council of Canada.



10. Heritage, tourism and language

Antje Wilton

My research investigates the interconnectedness between language, interaction and the material environment at heritage sites and museums. In my presentation, I'd like to focus on the role of multilingualism and English as a lingua franca of tourism in the presentation, interpretation and appropriation of cultural sites to and by a mobile, i.e. international, audience. Studies in social interaction, but also linguistic landscape studies investigate how language(s) are used at heritage sites to construct and negotiate identities both of past as well as present societies.



On a micro level, the data show how multilingual practices help people to engage with a site or an activity and with each other, making heritage environments places of human interaction and sociality that enable us to learn from the past about the present and for the future.

Prof. Dr. Antje Wilton is a sociolinguist at the Institute for English Philology at the Freie Universität Berlin. One of her research interests is English as a global language in various multilingual social, institutional and media contexts. In her current research project, she investigates social interaction in heritage environments to study the relationship between language, embodiment and the material space when people are engaging with the past.