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Cambridge Heritage Research Centre

# BULLETIN

22 April 2020

## CHRC News

We hope that all our subscribers are safe and well. We continue to produce and distribute the Cambridge Heritage Research Centre Bulletin regularly, however, the circulation date may vary over the next few months as centre staff get used to working remotely. The content may slightly change as well since the number of event notices and opportunities will be few in number. We still aim to create quality content regularly for those who are interested in Heritage Studies.

## COVER STORY

### **Destruction and reconstruction**

Arup has recently released a new video project by Dr Ammar Azzouz, called Domicide, exploring the impact of the destruction of cities and towns, architecture and cultural heritage sites following conflict. It features CHRC deputy director, Dacia Viejo Rose.

*Continue to read on page 2.*

*Photo: The reconstructed Old Bridge in Mostar. Andrea Kocsis*

# COVER STORY

## Domicide

Domicide is a video project exploring the impact of the destruction of cities and towns, architecture and cultural heritage sites following conflict. The film follows accounts of violence and conflict across different regions and moments in history, from the Spanish Civil War through WWII and Yugoslav Wars to current Syria.

The project was undertaken by Dr Ammar Azzouz, an analyst at Arup and an Honorary Research Associate at the School of Geography and the Environment, University of Oxford. His research was possible through support from Community Engagement and Global Research collaborations at Arup. It includes a series of interviews with Dr Dacia Viejo Rose (CHRC deputy director, University of Cambridge), Dr Deen

Shariff Sharp (LSE), Dr Joanna Kusiak (University of Cambridge) and Dr Martin Coward (University of Manchester), and also two UK-based Syrians whose lives have been impacted by the war.

Over the past three years at Arup, Ammar has explored different themes related to the destruction and reconstruction of contested cities and his research has taken him to different countries as he was invited to present in the US, Morocco, Germany and Lebanon. Last year, Ammar further developed his research into this video project where he interviewed academics working on a city that was rebuilt after going through war. This includes cities such as Sarajevo, Guernica, Warsaw, and Homs.



[Watch the film here](#)

# COVER STORY

## CRIC - Cultural Heritage and the Re-construction of Identities after Conflict Project Films

Concerning the topic of destruction and reconstruction, current CHRC members and partners took part in the CRIC - Cultural Heritage and the Re-construction of Identities after Conflict Project between 2008 and 2012 directed from the McDonald Institute for Archeological Research . This project, funded by the European Commission within the Seventh Framework Programme, aimed to investigate the ways the destruction and subsequent selective reconstruction of the cultural heritage impact identity formation. The project attempted to illuminate both the empirical and theoretical relationship between cultural heritage, conflict and identity. In particular, it examined how destruction as well as reconstruction affect notions of belonging and identities at different scales ranging from the individual to the pan-national. Five regional case studies , Spain, France, Germany, Bosnia and Cyprus, provided historical depth, variation, and different trajectories, while the shared methodologies and axes of investigation ensured comparative measures are reached. Amongst the various outcomes of the project, there were [short films](#) created to introduce interesting case studies from the five researched countries.

### CRIC Work package 3: Spain

#### **CRIC Spain, The Carabanchel Prison: "A Model of a Repressive Space"**

This film introduces one of the most emblematic buildings of the Francoist repression. Using the forced labour of the very same prisoners that it was intended to hold, the Carabanchel prison was built in the south of Madrid in the 1940s by the

Francoist regime to imprison those who had opposed the military rebellion during the civil war, and political opponents of the regime in the postwar. It was to be a modern prison built in the form of a panopticon, crowned by a vast dome and divided into different spaces of imprisonment and surveillance. From its opening until the 1960s Carabanchel was a political prison marked by the tensions between a repressive system and acts of resistance. Throughout the political transition period and into democracy the prison went through several changes: after the amnesty for anti-Francoist prisoners came the struggles of the ordinary prisoners claiming their rights, and eventually a progressive decay of the prison set in marked by drug trafficking and the dawn of HIV-AIDS.

After its closure in 1998, other social agents became associated with the ruins of the building: squatters, anti-prison activists, graffiti artists and finally, the local community who sought to lay claim to the prison site in order to transform it into a neighbourhood social centre. Finally, as of 2007 and until today, various movements have vindicated the prison as a site of memory for the anti-Francoist resistance. Despite these multiple claims on the site, the building was demolished in October 2008. The physical disappearance of the prison however, has not erased it from the memory of those who lived with it for so many years and its absence continues to have a powerfully evocative presence. This film is based on research carried out by archaeologists, anthropologists, and historians led by CRIC researcher, Dr. Carmen Ortiz García. Their studies started with the building itself, and explored the prison's material and symbolic meaning from the 1940s onwards.

[Watch the film here.](#)



# COVER STORY

## CRIC Work package 3: Spain

### **Reconstructing Gernika's Foru Plaza: Something Old, Something New**

When the Spanish Civil War ended, on the 1<sup>st</sup> of April 1939, a General Directorate for Devastated Regions and Reparations was set up to administer the reconstruction of the country. Soon a law was created by which those towns most severely damaged during the war were 'adopted' by the regime. Gernika was amongst the first towns to be adopted. In this short video, CRIC project researcher Dr Dacia Viejo-Rose briefly describes how the reconstruction of Gernika was taken up, focusing on the town's main square, its Foru Plaza, she traces the history of its rebuilding and how a changing political context affected the meaning of the square. As the centre of the town and locus for buildings housing key administrative and political functions the square's story is particularly revealing of how the reconstruction was imbued with ideological significance.

[Watch the film here.](#)



### **Remembering Gernika /Gernika Remembers**

Nine months into the Spanish Civil War, on 26 April 1937, the Basque town of Gernika was the target of a large aerial bombing campaign carried out on behalf of Generals Emilio Mola and Francisco Franco by the German and Italian air forces. Over 75% of the town's built structures were entirely destroyed in the attack. In this video CRIC researchers Dr Dacia Viejo-Rose and Fiachra McDonagh explain how that attack quickly became imbued with symbolic meaning that turned it into a 'memory event'. They discuss the censorship that existed in Spain during the Franco period that prevented public commemorations of the event, how the anniversaries were marked by the Basque government in exile, and how from 1976 memory of the event began to be marked in Gernika.



[Watch the film here.](#)

[See more WP3 results here.](#)

# COVER STORY

## CRIC Work package 4: France

### **"Places that Died For France" : Commemoration and Memory on the Verdun battlefield**

In this film, CRIC researcher Dr Paola Filippucci discusses a unique type of commemoration that takes place on the Verdun battlefield, remembering nine villages that were destroyed during the battle of 1916 and were never reconstructed. In 1919 the nine villages were declared 'dead for France' [mortise pour la France] , awarded medals, and retained a mayor and municipal councils named by the state. Each municipal commission holds an annual ceremony to commemorate the village's 'sacrifice' for the nation. However new forms of commemoration have also emerged by which descendants of the former inhabitants remember the lost village: heritage trails, excavations of the village remains, searches for archival documents, genealogies and photographs of the pre-war village, some of which are exhibited at the village site. This case study highlights the extent of civilian losses in the Great War, and shows that not only people but also places can die in war, with an equally painful impact on communities and individuals.

[Watch the film here.](#)

### **Cemetery of France. The Verdun battlefield: New debates on the heritage of destruction for 2014**

The title of this film cites the words used by French President Michel Lebrun in 1932 to describe the battlefield of Verdun, site in 1916 of one of the most brutal battles of the Great War.

The CRIC Research Project has studied the post-war reconstruction of the battlefield and in this film, researcher Dr Paola Filippucci from Cambridge University's McDonald Institute discusses some of the findings of the project. As she explains, partly because of the extent of destruction the battlefield was declared off-limits for ordinary settlement and turned into a forest, containing only burials, memorial monuments and vestiges of the battlefield.

The post-war history of the battlefield landscape shows that since its reconstruction in the 1920s, the forest has matured and developed significant biodiversity, with many rare plant and animal species thriving in some of the man-made wartime vestiges (shell-holes, forts and dugouts). This creates today a new type of heritage value on the battlefield, and as we move towards the centenary of the Great War in 2014, it gives rise to new debates about how to protect and valorise this landscape so as to harmonise historical and natural heritage. This case study shows that reconstruction after conflict is a very long-term process, that leaves a material legacy that continues to change and to interrogate later generations after the disappearance of direct survivors.

[Watch the film here.](#)



[See more WP4 results here.](#)

# COVER STORY

## CRIC Work package 5: Cyprus

The research conducted by project partners based at the PRIO Cyprus Centre has provided insight into issues concerning the marginalisation of minority heritage, analysis of the destruction and preservation of sites connected to the two major ethnic groups in the south and north of the island, and the classification of site positioned on the Green Line and their relation to notions of collective heritage. Significant results of this area of project research have related to the exclusion of certain ethnic groups from the interpretation of cultural heritage through the ethnicization of that heritage and its current predominant ideological interpretations and the unintended and paradoxical preservation of certain sites of cultural heritage through abandonment or underdevelopment within some areas.

[See more WP5 results here.](#)

## CRIC Work package 6: Bosnia

### **MOSTAR: heritage reconstruction in a divided city**

This film shows the often unexpected outcomes of reconstruction after war, and demonstrates the complexity of international involvement in this process. CRIC researcher Dr. Ioannis Armakolas discusses the case of the post-conflict reconstruction of cultural heritage in Mostar, Bosnia-Herzegovina. The rebuilding of the iconic 16th century Old Bridge of Mostar was the most prominent and well-publicised international effort for the support of reconstruction of war-ravaged heritage in the Balkans.

The "new" Old Bridge was to be a powerful symbol of reconciliation after civil strife, and through this project the international community sought to promote its vision for a new peaceful and multi-ethnic Bosnia. However, the

reconstruction of the Old Bridge and other heritage in the city became contested. Ethnic and political conflict among the Mostar's main groups continued, not least through competition over heritage and war memorialisation. This film analyses the idea that cultural heritage reconstruction can become a means of prolonging conflict through non-violent methods.



[Watch the film here.](#)

### **TUZLA: a changing memorial culture for a new vision of Bosnia**

CRIC researcher Dr. Ioannis Armakolas discusses post-conflict heritage reconstruction and memorialisation in the city of Tuzla, Bosnia-Herzegovina. Tuzla had a unique history in the 1990's Bosnian war and its aftermath. It is a prime example of a political elite and a local community struggling to prevent nationalism and division from taking root despite the ethnic turbulence and war dominating in the entire region. In the post-Bosnian war period, the local authorities reconstructed Tuzla's Slana Banja memorial complex by creatively combining socialist regime heritage with 1992-95 war memorials. The reconstructed Slana Banja became an important example of how heritage management can be used for promoting a political vision for a less-ethnically divided Bosnia.

[Watch the film here.](#)

# COVER STORY

## CRIC Work package 6: Bosnia

### CRIC, Bosnia: Reinventing Cultural Heritage

CRIC researcher , Dr. Dzenan Sahovic explains how heritage sites from the socialist era have been transformed in the aftermath of the 1990s war in Bosnia. World War II monuments built to represent the national identity of the former Yugoslav regime at Kozara, Neretva, Sutjeska, Jajce and Drvar have been examined for their preservation, neglect ,destruction and reconstruction during and after the war. Physical alterations at symbolic sites are documented to understand the cultural and political changes imposed on societies through conflict.



[Watch the film here.](#)

### Interpreting and remembering genocide at the Srebrenica-Potočari memorial

The CRIC Research project has investigated the use of memorials, commemorations and anniversary events to understand the way communities attempt to come to terms with catastrophic loss of life. Significant sites across Europe provide examples of the way memories of conflict are interpreted and transmitted, and the role this plays in post conflict identity formation. This film describes the development of the Potočari Memorial Centre at Srebrenica to commemorate those who died during the genocide against the Bosniak (Bosnian Muslim) population in eastern Bosnia in July 1995. Dr Dzenan Sahovic's analysis outlines the diametrically different views held by Bosniak and Serb groups towards the events at Srebrenica. His research examines the changing use and meaning of this contested site and the impact this has on Bosnian politics. The images in the film were taken on the 15th anniversary of the Srebrenica genocide when mass burials and large rallies were taking place at the memorial centre.

[Watch the film here.](#)



# COVER STORY

## CRIC Work package 7: Germany

### Germany's reconstruction of symbolic sites

CRIC researcher Prof. Karl-Siegbert Rehberg introduces a new study, carried out with CRIC historian, Matthias Neutzner on the emergence of the Frauenkirche Dresden, as a place of German memory and commemoration.

The cupola of the Frauenkirche dominated the city silhouette from the days of the Baroque period. Its collapse one day after the bombing of Dresden on the 13th and 14th of February 1945 seemed to seal symbolically the downfall of the city. This film examines how from its construction in 1727 until today, this building has proved to be not only an aesthetic landmark of the city but also an ambivalent symbol of history



[Watch the film here](#)

### The Heidefriedhof Cemetery, Dresden: interpreting disputed wartime memories and loss

CRIC historian, Matthias Neutzner looks at the creation of a symbolic site of wartime trauma and loss and the political manipulation of commemoration ceremonies held there. The Heidefriedhof is Dresden's main municipal cemetery and memorial for those who died in World War II. CRIC research examines Heidefriedhof's role during GDR times and after reunification in the political legitimisation of post-war memories. The presence of Neo-Nazis, and counter groups at civic ceremonies over the last decade are discussed as an extreme illustration of the way attempts can be made to establish political claims to symbolic sites. This biography of

Heidefriedhof is part of wider CRIC research in Dresden investigating how the city's post-war reconstruction since 1945 has been negotiated and the local and national impact of commemorative practices marking the 13th February bombing of Dresden.

[Watch the film here](#)

### The continuing controversy over Dresden's 13th February anniversary

CRIC researchers Prof. Karl-Siegbert Rehberg and historian, Matthias Neutzner explain how the memory of the bombing of Dresden on the 13th of February 1945 has been affected by political instrumentalisation from the aftermath of war until the present day. The anniversary has been instrumentalised by the national socialist propaganda, by the GDR government and by different social movements. The political use of history strengthened the symbolic meaning of Dresden. The memorial culture changed through time and influenced the reconstruction efforts before and after 1990 in Dresden, especially the reconstruction of the Frauenkirche.

As Carsten Paludan-Müller and Dr. Marie-Louise Stig Sorensen of the University of Cambridge point out, the Dresden case gives insight into the way perceptions of cultural heritage can affect the construction of history and identity.

[Watch the film here](#)



[See the more WP7 results here.](#)



# COVER STORY

## Extra package: Denmark

### **The Isted Lion: Returning disputed heritage**

The Isted Lion, the "most travelled and most reinterpreted" of Danish monuments. The film looks at the dynamism of cultural heritage through the duties assigned to this huge bronze sculpture on its journey across Europe lasting some 150 years. Recently reinstalled in its original site to support new political needs, the Isted lion is again provoking strong emotions and debate. Research by Professor Inge Adriansen, Curator of the Museum Sønderjylland, illustrates how the life of this lion is "a perfect example of a site of memory." She suggests when looking at the reconstruction of heritage, that it is important to consider "who uses it, for what purpose and to suit what agenda," CRIC Director, Dr. Marie Louise Stig Sørensen of the University of Cambridge saw the the Isted Lion's return with Professor Inge Adriansen.



[Watch the film here](#)

### **Dybbøl : The reconstruction of Denmark's most significant memorial landscape**

This film examines the transformation of Dybbøl battlefield into one of the most important places of memory for the Danish people; a site which came to represent both catastrophic loss and the rebirth of a nation. Professor Inge Adriansen, Curator of the Museum Sønderjylland, and CRIC Director Dr Marie Louise Stig Sørensen of Cambridge

University describe the changing political and emotional claims made for the site and the memorial heritage that has developed as a result. Prussia's decisive victory at Dybbøl in 1864 initiated the campaign for a greater Germany while Denmark's defeat defined a new nation. CRIC's Dybbøl research provides a long term perspective on the way symbolic memorial landscapes in Europe can change in their use and meaning. The film also shows how today's memorial events at Dybbøl are being adapted to promote European reconciliation.

[Watch the film here](#)



## Lecturer in Heritage Studies

**Closing date: Friday 8 May 2020**

The Department of Archaeology seeks to appoint a University Lecturer in Heritage Studies, to start on 1 September 2020, or as soon after as possible. The successful candidate will be active in research and committed to teach in Heritage Studies. Applications are welcome from candidates with a broad conceptual and geographical scope to their work. Preference may be given to candidates whose research and teaching interests complement, rather than over-lap with, existing ones in the Department, and who can demonstrate an interest in working cross-disciplinarily and in engaging with sectors outside the university, such as heritage practice and policy-making. The successful candidate will play a crucial role in the creation of a new generation of intellectually driven research, graduate and undergraduate teaching in Heritage Studies, working within the framework and opportunities of a radically enlarged Department of Archaeology committed to interdisciplinary approaches. The successful candidate is also expected to contribute actively to the University's aim of developing wider strategic connections and initiatives. The appointment made will be permanent, subject to a probationary period of five years.

Candidates will need to show evidence of the following qualifications, skills, and experience:

- Excellent first degree, plus a doctorate (or clear evidence that the completion of a doctorate is imminent) in heritage, or a relevant heritage-related field that demonstrates a comprehensive grasp of heritage as a discipline.
- Evidence of ability to engage in internationally outstanding research.
- Demonstrated ability to work across subject areas, and interdisciplinarity.
- Wide geographical spread of interests and (ideally) research experience and field-work.
- Experience of (co-)running heritage research projects would be desirable.
- A broad range of methodological expertise and research skills as befits the interdisciplinary nature of Heritage Studies.
- Publications and participation in scholarly activity commensurate with the stage of career.

- Evidence of the ability to engage in international collaborations, including grant acquisition.
- Evidence of ability to teach in graduate and undergraduate core courses in Heritage, and to develop and teach specialist modules at both levels in their fields of expertise.
- Evidence of and/or aptitude for organizing and participating in collaborative teaching and research.
- Experience of small group teaching and supervising graduate students
- Ability to engage and enthuse students, colleagues, and the general public in their research area.
- Ability to play an effective role in the life and work of the Department and University as a whole.
- Ability to work as a willing and effective contributor on Departmental, Faculty and University committees and work groups.
- Ability to work co-operatively and flexibly with academic colleagues and support staff.

The post-holder will take a full share of heritage-related teaching within the range of core and thematic papers and modules taught within the Department at all levels, from first-year undergraduate to doctoral research. Duties of the role will also include examination, assessment, administration, and outreach.

Applications should include a covering letter indicating the nature of the contribution you would make to teaching and research (current and future), curriculum vitae, including an up-to-date list of publications, and the names and contact details of THREE referees who can be contacted to provide a reference. Referees will be contacted by the University as soon as possible after the submission of an application.

Shortlisted applicants will be asked to submit three samples of published work or extracts of published work totaling no more than 20,000 words in length. Those invited for interview will be asked to make a short presentation, meet staff and students individually and in groups, and will have an interview with the Appointments Committee.

URL: <https://www.jobs.cam.ac.uk/job/24504/>



# NEWS

## Cambridge Annual Student Archaeology Conference



Cambridge Annual Student Archaeology Conference

### DIVERSITY IN ARCHAEOLOGY

Cambridge, 25-27 September 2020



### CALL FOR SESSIONS

The Department of Archaeology at the University of Cambridge is pleased to host the 4th Cambridge Annual Student Archaeology Conference. Our 2020 conference invites undergraduate and postgraduate students to submit a proposal to run their own session. The conference theme of "Diversity in Archaeology" can include but is not limited to:

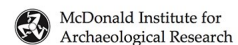
- Under-studied (represented) cultures and regions in archaeological research
- Alternative interpretations of archaeological heritage & New/multiple voices in archaeological literature
- Disenfranchisement in the past and present of archaeology
- Equality and diversity in archaeological fieldwork
- Diversity in archaeological and scientific methods

The session theme should be broad enough to encourage a range of contributions from different periods and areas of archaeology. Please submit the application form or any questions to [casa@arch.cam.ac.uk](mailto:casa@arch.cam.ac.uk)

DEADLINE: 24th May 2020



**H. M. Chadwick Fund**



# OPPORTUNITIES

## New MSc Heritage at Stirling University

As Stirling University recently established team of four Heritage lecturers (Professor Sian Jones, Dr Sally Foster, Dr Jennie Morgan and Dr Chiara Bonacchi), a new degree programme is now on offer from Stirling's Centre for Environment, Heritage and Policy. The MSc aims to provide a critically informed interdisciplinary education in heritage with three pathways: cultural heritage studies, heritage and environment; and digital heritage. Students can also take the broad MSc heritage also without specialisation. You can read more about this and download leaflets about each pathway from <https://www.stir.ac.uk/courses/pg-taught/history-and-politics/heritage/>

There are a few key dates for prospective students to note:

23 April 2020

Webinar specific to MSc Heritage.

Register in advance:

<https://www.stir.ac.uk/events/webinars/>

29 April/20 May 2020

Virtual Open Days, register in advance:

<https://www.stir.ac.uk/study/visit-us/postgraduate-open-day/>

12 October 2020

Programme start date (later start

because of pandemic; condensed semester:

<https://www.stir.ac.uk/study/semester-dates/#panel17454-3>)

Programme Director Dr Jennie Morgan is also very happy to address queries from prospective students: [jennie.morgan@stir.ac.uk](mailto:jennie.morgan@stir.ac.uk).

Twitter: @StirHeritage #StirHeritage.



# CALLS

## Writing the History of Political Graffiti Graphic rebellion and the appropriation of public space (19th-21st c.)

**2 October 2020**  
**Université de Paris**  
**Closing date: 15 May 2020**

Graffiti - understood as a hand-written message inscribed on an exposed wall, in a place that is accessible to a public - is the subject of growing interest among the social sciences. Anthropologists, sociologists, art historians and some historians have highlighted the specific issues of this form of communication, expressed through an original medium that has for long remained marginalized. Nevertheless, graffiti is still only occasionally studied by historians, often on the fringes of studies devoted to social or political movements. This conference aims therefore at historicizing political graffiti. It is intended as a forum for reflection, prior to the publication of a thematic journal issue dedicated to political graffiti and its relation to public space.

### Organising Committee

Dr Virgile Cirefice (Ecole Française de Rome, Institut d'histoire du temps présent), Dr Grégoire Le Quang (Institut d'histoire du temps présent), Dr Ariane Mak (Université de Paris)

### Scientific Committee

Professor Philippe Artières (CNRS, EHESS), Professor Ludivine Bantigny (Université de Rouen), Professor Catherine Bernard (Université de Paris), Professor

Béatrice Fraenkel (EHESS), Professor Emmanuel Fureix (Université Paris-Est Créteil), Professor Charlotte Guichard (CNRS, ENS, Université Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne)

### Submission guidelines

This conference is organized as a workshop open to the public, with the aim of writing a special issue of a journal. It will take place on 2 October 2020 at the Université de Paris. The language of the conference will be French but English papers are welcome.

Paper proposals (max. 2000 characters) and a short bio should be sent to the free following addresses by May 15th, 2020: [virgile.cirefice@gmail.com](mailto:virgile.cirefice@gmail.com); [glequang@gmail.com](mailto:glequang@gmail.com); [ariane.mak@u-paris.fr](mailto:ariane.mak@u-paris.fr)

Organisers will respond to proposals by late May 2020. In order to encourage exchanges, each participant will be invited to discuss another paper. For that reason, papers should be submitted by September 1st.

Contact Email: [ariane.mak@u-paris.fr](mailto:ariane.mak@u-paris.fr)

URL: <http://www.larca.univ-paris-diderot.fr/en/news/call-for-papers-writing-the-history-of-political-graffiti-graphic-rebellion-and-the-appropriation-of-public-space-19th-21st-c/>

# CALLS

## Global Humanities Vol. 9: (Spring 2021): Religion and Politics (Deadline 20 June 2020)

### **Call for Publications** **Closing date: 20 June 2020**

With regard to time period and theoretical approach, this call for papers is totally open.

After a two year online-only period, the biannual journal Global Humanities (ISSN: 2199-3939) eventually found a new home at Edizioni Museo Pasqualino, the publishing house of the Museo Internazionale delle marionette Antonio Pasqualino, Italy. It will continue to be published in print and open access for back issues.

Please send your paper proposals (max. 300 words and a short biographical note) to Frank Jacob ([frank.jacob@nord.no](mailto:frank.jacob@nord.no)) and Francesco Mangiapane ([francescom@gmail.com](mailto:francescom@gmail.com)) by June 20, 2020. Papers are due by September 30, 2020 and should have a length of 6,000-8,000 words. Style sheets will be provided together with a decision about the proposals by June 30.

The journal continues its attempt to strengthen interdisciplinary research in all fields of the humanities in relation to its topical issues. For the spring 2021, volume 9 is planned to deal with the interrelationship of Religion and Politics. We therefore ask scholars at any step of their academic career to submit paper proposals for this issue that could deal with, but are not limited to, the following topics:

Contact Info:  
Frank Jacob, Faculty of Social Science, Nord Universitet, Norway.  
Contact Email: [frank.jacob@nord.no](mailto:frank.jacob@nord.no)

- Religious motivation for political action
- Political abuse of religion
- Religious radicalism in politics
- The semiotics of religiously motivated politics
- Semiotics, religion, and politics
- Political attitudes towards religion

# CALLS

## Special Issue on "Computational Archival Science" ACM Journal on Computing and Cultural Heritage

**Closing date: 31 August 2020**

The large-scale digitization of analogue archives, the emerging diverse forms of born-digital archive, and the new ways in which researchers across disciplines (as well as the public) wish to engage with archival material, are disrupting to traditional archival theories and practices, and are presenting challenges for practitioners and researchers who work with archival material. They also offer enhanced possibilities for scholarship, through the application of computational methods and tools to the archival problem space, and, more fundamentally, through the integration of 'computational thinking' with 'archival thinking'. This potential has led the collaborators in this proposal to identify Computational Archival Science (CAS) as a new field of study, and our working definition is: A transdisciplinary field that integrates computational and archival theories, methods and resources, both to support the creation and preservation of reliable and authentic records/archives and to address large-scale records/archives processing, analysis, storage, and access, with aim of improving efficiency, productivity and precision, in support of recordkeeping, appraisal, arrangement and description, preservation and access decisions, and engaging and undertaking research with archival material.

[\(ai-collaboratory.net/cas/\)](http://ai-collaboratory.net/cas/)

This aim of this special issue is to explore the conjunction of emerging computational and analytical methods and technologies with archival practice (including record keeping), and their consequences for historical, social, scientific, and cultural research engagement with archives. We want to identify potential in these areas and examine the new questions that they can provoke. At the same time, we aim to address the questions and concerns scholarship is raising about issues of interpretation raised by such methods, and in particular the challenges of producing quality - meaning, knowledge and value - from quantity, tracing data and analytic provenance across complex knowledge production ecosystems, and addressing data privacy and other ethical issues.

We welcome papers on topics including, but not restricted to, the following:

- Application of analytics to archival material, including text mining, data mining, sentiment analysis, network analysis.

- Analytics in support of records and archival processing, including e-discovery, identification of personal information, appraisal, arrangement and description.
- Artificial intelligence and archives
- Scalable services for archives, including identification, preservation, metadata generation, integrity checking, normalization, reconciliation, linked data, entity extraction, anonymization and reduction.
- New forms of records and archives, including Web, social media, audio-visual archives, and blockchain
- Cyber-infrastructures for archive-based research and for development and hosting of collections
- Big data and archival theory and practice
- Synergies between computational and human-based methods (e.g. crowdsourcing) in an archival context
- Computational archives and the construction of memory and identity
- Specific computational or 'big data' technologies (e.g. NoSQL databases) and their applications
- Corpora and reference collections of big archival data
- Authenticity and provenance
- Legal and ethical issues

We wish to attract a broad set of researchers from the archives community, the computer science, data science and AI communities, as well as the cultural heritage community, into a truly interdisciplinary and pertinent special issue. Authors are invited to submit papers on original and unpublished research and practical applications concerning computational archival science. As with the broader topics of JOCCH, we welcome submissions on Use-inspired Basic Research and on Applied Research.

Important Dates

- Submission: August 31, 2020
- First review: October 31, 2020
- Revised papers: January 15, 2021
- Final review: February 15, 2021
- Final version: April 30, 2021
- Publication expected in Summer 2021

For submission guidelines: <https://dl.acm.org/journal/jocch/archivalscience>

For questions and further information, please contact [mark.hedges@kcl.ac.uk](mailto:mark.hedges@kcl.ac.uk).

# CONTACT US



## CONTRIBUTE

We would be especially interested in hearing from you about events and opportunities. Contributions in the form of short reviews of conferences, exhibitions, publications or other events/material that you have attended/read are also welcome. Please note that advertisements for any non-HRG events, jobs, or programs do not imply endorsement of them.

## SUBSCRIBE

If you would like to be added to our mailing list to receive our bulletin, or if you have a notice to post, please contact the editors ([heritage-bulletin@arch.cam.ac.uk](mailto:heritage-bulletin@arch.cam.ac.uk)). For more information about the Heritage Research Group, visit the CHRC website: [www.heritage.arch.cam.ac.uk](http://www.heritage.arch.cam.ac.uk)

### Our Editors

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Andrea Kocsis  
On behalf of the Cambridge Heritage  
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