

## SCS 3000 / SCS 4000 Heritage Policy: Memorializing Global Migrations

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### **Theme:**

Heritage policy is an area of State activity that aims to protect, promote and regulate identity through a variety of public institutions, including: libraries, archives, museums, galleries, heritage sites, as well as other measures and forms of protections and promotions that aim to sustain both built and intangible heritage. Heritage policies not only concern elements of protection, they are also linked to a vast array of activities from cultural tourism, regional development, to cultural diplomacy.

Fundamentally, heritage policy is about identity and about the creation of a shared or common repertoire of public memories. In this course, the focus is the heritage processes associated to the production of a memory of global migrations in Australia. This course will focus on the activities and efforts developed over the years to memorialize the global migrations in Australian context. Student will approach this theme through 3 sub-themes or windows: the heritage process, contested heritage, and the ethics of heritage.

### **Learning objectives:**

After following this class, students will be able to:

- A - Understand the different elements related to the heritage process, including: identification/production, preservation, communication and valuation;
- B - Identify common controversies surrounding heritage practices in Australia and Canada;
- C - Engage with the ethical dimensions of heritage and memories;
- D - Understand the culture and basic elements related to the administration of heritage and heritage institutions;
- E - Recognize important players, actors and historical moments that serve as material for the production of heritage and collective memories in Australia.

F- Understand the importance of heritage and cultural institutions in conveying narratives and memories of migrations in Australia.

G – Develop a critical position and perspective on the production of memories on migrations in Australia.

**Structure and pedagogical approach:**

This course focuses on conveying the importance of the immediate environment as material for understanding the heritage process at play in Australia. Students use their site visits and conference with local actors as the main material for their learning. These site visits and conferences constitute 70% of class activities and aim to provide resources for learning on built and intangible heritage. Lectures will account for 30% of the class. Some sessions are developed to teach theoretical material in formal sessions. Other sessions will be organized prior to each fieldtrip.

**Evaluations:**

Journaling (40%) to be handed on the last day of the class. Journaling activities should cover every site visits and included analytical and reflexive sections. Further information will be provided during pre-departure meetings.

Group presentation 1- Collecting Victorian Heritage (10%) (due date: TBD)

Group presentation 2- Memories of migrations (15%) (due date: TBD)

Group presentation 3- A national narrative (15%) (due date: TBD)

Individual presentation and interview: the time and space of Australian heritage (20%) (day before departure).

**Required readings:**

Required readings are organized and presented below in the course schedule. All readings are available at the library and on databases. Required readings are indicated weekly.

## COURSE SCHEDULE<sup>1</sup>

### *Pre-departure: Introduction*

Two pre-departure meetings at U Ottawa.

#### Readings:

Lowenthal, D. (1998). « Fabricating Heritage », *History and Memory*, 10(1) : 5-24.

Nora, P. (1989). « Between Memory and History : Les lieux de mémoire », *Representations*, 26(1) : 7-24.

Mulcahy, K. V. (2006). « Cultural Policies : Definitions and Theoretical Approaches », *Journal of Arts Management, Law and Society*, 35(4): 319-330.

Nettleford, R. (2004). Migration, transmission and maintenance of the intangible heritage. *Museum International*, 56(1-2), 78-83.

Upchurch, A. (2007). « Linking Cultural Policy from Great Britain to Canada », *International Journal of Cultural Policy*, 13(3): 239-254.

### *Week 1- The Heritage Process*

#### Activities:

Day 1 - arrival

Day 2- Visit of the Victorian Library. Note-taking and analysis of the forms of representation of Victorian identity. Visit of the Victorian Market (currently in the process of being designated as national heritage). Victorian Market as contested heritage site.

Day 3- Meeting with Melbourne Heritage Group, a militant association that aims to change the city's approach to heritage preservation. Visit of the St-Kilda Road esplanade – categorized as endangered national heritage.

Day 4- Meeting with the mediation staff from the Immigration Museum in Melbourne. Meeting with Amanda Coles (Deakin University)

Day 5 – Visit of the Melbourne Museum. Visit of the National Gallery Victoria. Special activity on curating migrations and discussion with a senior curator.

Day 6 – Leaving for Adelaide.

#### Readings:

Avery-Quash, S. (1998). « Making Britain Healthy, Wealthy and Wise: Henry Cole and the Society of Arts », 146: 126-129.

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<sup>1</sup> This course schedule is subject to changes.

Basu, P., & Damodaran, V. (2015). Colonial histories of heritage: Legislative migrations and the politics of preservation. *Past & Present*, 226, 240-271.

Byrne, D. (2016). Heritage corridors: Transnational flows and the built environment of migration. *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*, 42(14), 2360-2378.

Naguib, S. (2013). Collecting moments of life. Museums and the intangible heritage of migration. *Museum International*, 65(1-4), 77-86.

Truscott, M., & Young, D. (2000). Revising the burra charter: Australia ICOMOS updates its guidelines for conservation practice. *Conservation and Management of Archaeological Sites*, 4(2), 101-116.

<i>Week 2- Contested Heritage</i>
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Activities:

Day 6- Arrival in Adelaide

Day 7- Welcome session at UNISA. Visit of the university museums and libraries. Opening conference by Dean S. Boyle. Meeting with local students. Australian BBQ.

Day 8- Visit and note-taking on the Brighton to Glenelg heritage path (public transport needed)

Day 9- Evaluation followed by lecture UNISA.

Day 10- Day trip to Victor Harbor. Visit SA heritage sites: Encounter Bay, Granite Island, the Bluff. Stop at Noarlunga. (Sponsored by UNISA).

Day 11- Conferences at UNISA

Day 12- Site visits at Handorf, Cleland Park and Adelaide Hills. Activity on the representation and preservation of European migration heritage in SA.

Readings:

Brown, D., and G. Nicholas. (2012). «Protecting Indigenous Cultural Property in the Age of Digital Democracy: Institutional and Communal Responses to Canadian First Nations and Maori Heritage Concerns », *Journal of Material Culture* 17(3): 307-324.

Grimwade, G., & Carter, B. (2000). Managing small heritage sites with interpretation and community involvement. *International Journal of Heritage Studies*, 6(1), 33-48.

Long, D. L. (2000). Cultural heritage management in post-colonial polities: Not the heritage of the other. *International Journal of Heritage Studies*, 6(4), 317-322.

Nilsson Stutz, L. (2013). «Claims to the Past. A Critical View of the Arguments Driving Repatriation of Cultural Heritage and Their Role in Contemporary Identity Politics », *Journal of Intervention and State Building*, 7(2): 170-195.

Tunbridge, J. E. (2011). Naval heritage and postcolonial geography: Why it should matter to Australia. *Geographical Research*, 49(1), 86-98

Zumkhawala-Cook, R. (2008). The mark of Scottish America: Heritage identity and the tartan monster. *Diaspora: A Journal of Transnational Studies*, 14(1), 109-136.

<i>Week 3 – The ethics of Heritage</i>
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Day 13- Meeting with Heritage SA. Conference at Adelaide Uni.

Day 14 – Visit and assessment of Port Adelaide heritage site.

Day 15 – Gawler, and German heritage sites of the Barossa.

Day 16 – Library of South Australia. Workshop on memories of Canada in SA.

Day 17 – Memories of Canada in SA (part II) Followed by meetings at Migration Museum and Centre for Democracy.

Day 18 – Visit of Kaurna sites in Gawla with Aaron Danicek.

Day 19 – Visit of Port Vincent heritage sites with Aaron Danicek.

Day 20 – Integration activity and conclusion.

Day 21- End of the course.

Readings:

Brown, S. (2008). Mute or mutable? Archaeological significance, research and cultural heritage management in Australia. *Australian Archaeology*, (67), 19-30.

Casella, E., & Fennelly, K. (2016). Ghosts of sorrow, sin and crime: Dark tourism and convict heritage in van Diemen's land, australia. *International Journal of Historical Archaeology*, 20(3), 506-520.

Instone, L. (2010). Walking towards Woomera: Touring the boundaries of 'unAustralian geographies'. *Cultural Geographies*, 17(3), 359-378.

Rodwell, D. (2012). « The Unesco World Heritage Convention, 1971-2012: Reflections and Directions », *The Historic Environment*, 3(1): 64-85.

Vadi, V. (2015). « Crossed Destinies: International Economic Courts and the Protection of Cultural Heritage », *Journal of International Economic Law*, 18(1): 51-77.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Andrieux, J-Y. (1997). *Patrimoine et histoire*. Paris : Belin.

Belfiore, E. (2002). Art as a means of alleviating social exclusion: Does it really work? A critique of instrumental cultural policies and social impact studies in the UK. *International Journal of Cultural Policy*, 8(1): 91-106.

Belfiore, E. (2006). The unacknowledged legacy. Plato, the Republic and cultural policy, *The International Journal of Cultural Policy*, 12(2): 229-244.

Belfiore, E. and O. Bennett. (2007). Rethinking the social impacts of the arts. *The International Journal of Cultural Policy*, 13(2): 135-151.

Bennett, T. (1998). Cultural Policy - Acting on the social. *Cultural Policy*, 4(2), 271-289.

Bennett, O. (1997). Cultural policy, cultural pessimism and postmodernity. *International Journal of Cultural Policy*, 4(1), 67-84.

Crooke, E. (2010). The politics of community heritage: Motivations, authority and control. *International Journal of Heritage Studies*, 16(1-2): 16-29.

Dubois, V. (2011). Lowbrow culture and French cultural policy: the socio-political logics of a changing and paradoxical relationship. *International Journal of Cultural Policy*, 17(4): 394-404.

Dubois, V. (2011). Cultural capital theory vs. Cultural policy beliefs: How Pierre Bourdieu could have become a cultural policy advisor and why he did not. *Poetics*, 39(4): 491-506.

Gibson, L. (2002). Managing the people: Art programs in the American Depression, *The Journal of Arts Management, Law and Society*, 31(4): 279-292.

Gibson, L. (2008). In defence of instrumentality. *Cultural Trends*, 17(4) : 247-257.

Gray, C. (1996). Comparing cultural policy: A reformulation. *The European Journal of Cultural Policy*, 2(2): 213-222.

Gray, C. (2009). Analysing cultural policy: incorrigibly plural or ontologically incompatible? *International Journal of Cultural Policy*, vol. 16(2): 215-230.

Graziani, S. (2004). « La politique culturelle comme objet de recherche », *Quaderni*, 54(1) : 5-13.

Halbwach, M. (1950). *La mémoire collective*. Paris : Albin Michel.

Harvey, D. C. (2001). *Heritage pasts and heritage presents: Temporality, meaning and the scope of heritage studies*. *International Journal of Heritage Studies*, 7(4): 319-338.

Mairesse, F. (2000). *La belle histoire, aux origines de la nouvelle muséologie*. *Publics et Musées*, 17(1) : 33-56.

Mulcahy, K. V. (1998). « Cultural Patronage in Comparative Perspective : Public Support for the Arts in France, Germany, Norway and Canada », *Journal of Arts Management, Law and Society*, 27(4): 247-263.

Négrier, E. (2002). *Patrimoine culturel et décentralisation: une étude culturelle en Languedoc-Rousillon*. Paris : L'Harmattan.

Newman, A. and F. Mclean. (1998). *Heritage builds communities: The application of heritage resources to the problems of social exclusion*. *The International Journal of Heritage Studies*, 4 (3-4): 143-153.

Paquette, J. et E. Redaelli. (2015). *Arts Management and Cultural Policy Research*. London: Palgrave.

Pearce, S. (1998). *The construction and analysis of the cultural heritage: Some thoughts*. *International Journal of Heritage Studies*, 4(1): 1-9.

Pendlebury, J., T. Townshend, and R. Gilroy. (2004). *The conservation of English cultural built heritage: A force for social inclusion?* *International Journal of Heritage Studies*, 10(1), 11-31.

Périnet-Marquet, H. (1990). « La protection publique des biens culturels en droit français », *Revue internationale de droit comparé*, 42(2) : 789-804.

Poirrier, P. (1996). *Histoire des politiques culturelles de la France contemporaine*. Dijon : Presses de l'Université de Bourgogne.

Poulard, F. (2007). *Diriger les musées et administrer la culture*. *Sociétés contemporaines*, 66(2), 61-78.

Poulot, D. (1998). *Patrimoine et modernité*. Paris : L'Harmattan.

Poulot, D. (2001). Patrimoine et musées. L'institution de la culture. Paris : Nathan.

Poulot, D. (2001). « La morale du musée : 1789-1830 », *Romantisme*, no 112 : 23-30.

Tobelem, J-M. (2010). Le nouvel âge des musées. Les institutions culturelles au défi de la gestion. Paris : Armand-Colin.

Valenci, L. (1995). « Histoire nationale, histoire monumentale. Les lieux de mémoire - note critique », *Annales histoires et sciences sociales* 50(6) : 1271-1277.

Zolberg, V. L. (1994). Art Museums and Cultural Policies: Challenges of Privatization, New Publics, and New Arts. *The Journal of Arts Management, Law, and Society*: 23(4), 277-290.

Zolberg, V. (2003). Current challenges for cultural policy: New meanings of community. *The Journal of Arts Management, Law and Society*, 32(4): 298-307.