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Seven workshops with related Humanities RIs and Sciences/Computer Sciences

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Abstract (for dissemination)	In 2016-2018, EHRI organized seven international interdisciplinary workshops with researchers, conservators, digital humanities experts, curators, archivists, and representatives from relevant initiatives and projects. The deliverable reports on these workshops, which aimed to promote the exchange of knowledge, information and technologies and will foster a culture of co-operation between existing and developing RI initiatives.
Management Summary	<p>In 2016-2018, EHRI organized seven international interdisciplinary workshops with researchers, conservators, digital humanities experts, curators, archivists, and representatives from relevant initiatives and projects:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Holocaust Archival Footage as a Historical Source: Methodology and Ethics in the Digital Era –21 archivists from leading archives, researchers, scholars and filmmakers from 8 countries gathered at Yad Vashem, Jerusalem to discuss the significant role of this material in shaping Holocaust knowledge, commemoration and scholarly research, especially in the current audio-visual digital era. Representatives of seven major film archives gave an overview of their collections and discussed issues of cataloguing and accessibility, scope of collections, challenges and goals. Over the course of the workshop, the participants explored core issues such as challenges in collecting Holocaust-related archival footage, researching and identifying events, people and locations; methodological dilemmas; restoration and preservation; case studies on the usage of archival footage; rights and accessibility; and the ethics of usage. Online Access of Holocaust Documentation – 20 professionals in data protection regulation, archivists,

	<p>historians, researchers and experts in Digital Humanities, from 12 countries discussed how open access can be improved in the context of the digital era, the benefits and the legal, practical and ethical challenges, and what users may expect from the online accessibility of Holocaust documents.</p> <p>3. Data Sharing and Holocaust Documentation – 21 professionals from 9 countries presented data sharing practices and technologies (including the EHRI experience); discussed the usability and potential of data sharing in the Humanities and regarding Holocaust documentation; and investigated possible connections between EHRI and other RIs and digital humanities projects</p> <p>4. Authenticating Holocaust Documentation – Ensuring the safety, accessibility, and authenticity of materials is a fundamental duty of all Holocaust collection-holding institutions, especially as we make this documentation accessible to the broadest audiences through digitization and online access. The workshop brought together 15 experts from the USA, Europe and Israel to share experiences and best practices for acquiring collections and identifying non-authentic materials and/or provenance.</p> <p>5. Jewish Heritage Records and Digital Humanities – Researchers and heritage professionals gathered for a presentation of a range of digital techniques that could be applied both within the field of academic Jewish Studies and within memory institutions managing Jewish heritage records. The workshop introduced participants to digital tools and methods to help them to structure, present and gain insights from their data.</p> <p>6. Holocaust Photography and Education in the Digital Era – Over the last decades, the visual has become a vital part of education as well as an important topic in academic discussions. The workshop aimed at rethinking the role of Holocaust photography in the educational process taking under consideration the demands of the digital era.</p> <p>7. Person-Related Documents as Primary Sources with Potential for Holocaust Research – The workshop focused on collections of person-related records such as registries, forms, and application documents from before and after the Holocaust. These are seen as a specific type of primary source, unique in their potential for Holocaust research and as an example for the challenges of improving archival access. The aim was to discuss best practices in dealing with such sources from the archival and scholarly perspective as well as the perspective of information sciences.</p>
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1 Interdisciplinary Workshops for Experts

1.1 Background

Research into the Holocaust is inherently interdisciplinary in nature. It draws upon and benefits from different disciplines such as history, sociology, psychology, political science, law, anthropology, archaeology, and others. Therefore, research into the Holocaust faces numerous challenges, some of which are specific for Holocaust studies such as the high degree of fragmentation and geographical dispersion of the research materials. Other challenges are more generally characteristic for contemporary history and for other disciplines such as data management, e-mapping etc, but in this case, they create an extreme unique test case, in issues such as digital reconstruction; multi-lingual access; victims' sources, memory and the role of infrastructure initiatives, and more.

In the framework of WP6, we have organised seven interdisciplinary workshops with researchers, conservators, tech experts, curators, archivists, and representatives from relevant initiatives and projects:

1. **Holocaust Archival Footage as a Historical Source: Methodology and Ethics in the Digital Era** – YV, Jerusalem, 19-21 September 2016
2. **Online Access of Holocaust Documents: Ethical and Practical Challenges** – INSHR-EW, Bucharest, 6-8 June, 2017
3. **Data Sharing, Holocaust Documentation and the Digital Humanities: Best Practices, Case Studies and Benefits** – CDEC, Venice, 29–30 June 2017
4. **Standing up to Scrutiny: Authenticating Holocaust Documentation** – USHMM, Washington, D.C., 23-25 October, 2017
5. **Jewish Heritage Records and Digital Humanities** – KCL, London, 4-5 September, 2018
6. **Readings of the Visual: Holocaust Photography and Education in the Digital Era** – JMG, Athens, 18-19 October 2018
7. **Person-Related Records Beyond the Personal: Person-Related Documents as Primary Sources with Potential for Holocaust Research** – ITS Bad Arolsen, 19-21 November, 2018

This deliverable reports on these workshops, looking in particular at the variety of participants, the programs and the goals and results of the workshops.

2 Holocaust Archival Footage as a Historical Source: Methodologies and Ethics in the Digital Era

The workshop: "Holocaust Archival Footage as a Historical Source: Methodology and Ethics in the Digital Era " took place at Yad Vashem in Jerusalem on 19-21 September 2016, in the framework of the EHRI project.

2.1 Goals of the Workshop

Archival Footage is filmed documentation of historical or personal events created by official authorities, local entities, and individuals, professionals as well as amateurs. It is an important source for Holocaust research, and it is a major element in the construction of the visual memory of the Holocaust. As such, it is a highly important source of information on individuals and communities.

This footage should be approached as any other historical document: it should be viewed critically, and cross-referenced with other sources before it is catalogued and utilized in any context. Each footage has a narrative, determined by the point of view and objectives of those who filmed, produced or directed it. In many cases, information about archival footage is scarce, which requires deciphering its different layers: what is depicted, the circumstances, etc. Archival footage can reveal the motives and beliefs of its authors, as well as provide certain information about its subjects. Thus, the complex and frequently antagonistic relationship between the photographers and their subjects must be one of our major concerns as we analyse realities, representation and significance of archival footage.

With this in mind, the workshop sought to enhance cooperation among people who work with Holocaust-related film footage and collection holding institutions, through a discussion on the significant role of this material in shaping Holocaust consciousness, commemoration and scholarly research, especially in the audio-visual digital era. The participants explored core issues such as challenges in collecting and cataloguing Holocaust-related archival footage, researching and identifying events people and locations; methodological dilemmas; restoration and preservation; case studies on the usage of archival footage; rights and accessibility; and the ethics of usage.

2.2 Participants

The workshop brought together 21 experts – archivists from leading archives, researchers, scholars and filmmakers from 8 countries, representing state archives, private archives, institutional archives, academic institutions, as well as independent researchers/filmmakers. In addition, seven Yad Vashem department heads moderated the sessions and participated in the discussions. A small audience of Yad Vashem staff members from various departments, as well as people from outside the institution, attended the sessions. (For further information and a list of all speakers/presenters, see the detailed workshop program below.)

2.3 Workshop program

In his opening remarks, Dr. Haim Gertner, Director of the Yad Vashem Archives Division, gave an introduction to the EHRI project, as well as a description of the Yad Vashem Archives and its work. He was followed by keynote speaker Efrat Komisar, Head of the Footage Section in the Yad Vashem Archives, who spoke on "Filmed Documents – Researching Archival Footage", discussing the importance of a thorough research of Holocaust related footage, the challenges and the methodology, using various film footage and a variety of research methods. As a prelude to the following session, she included an overview of the Yad Vashem Archives film footage collection. Session I was devoted to an introduction to film collections, presented by archives directors and film archives directors

from various countries who gave an overview of their collections and discussed issues of cataloguing and accessibility, scope of collections, challenges and goals.

Session II was dedicated to Challenges in Collecting Archival Footage. Hermann Poelking-Eiken presented the challenges facing a private archive and especially the danger of abuse and misuse of archival footage. Astrid Sy gave an overview of the Possibilities and Challenges of Collecting Historical Footage of the Jewish Community in the Netherlands 1900–1945, describing her experience and her research methods in collecting archival films for Yad Vashem. Valerie Pozner closed the session with a presentation on "The Footage of Auschwitz: Investigations in Several Russian Archives" presenting the filmers/cinematographers of the Auschwitz liberation film, their equipment, some of the scenes and other aspects of that well-known footage. Pozner analysed the choices made during the editing of this first Soviet film on Auschwitz and the interpretation of the Holocaust that it offers. She also compared it to the earlier Majdanek liberation film.

In Session III, participants addressed methodological dilemmas. Minda Novek, in her introduction to the American Joint Distribution Committee's (AJDC) Holocaust era films, outlined the research that she conducts on the films in order to illuminate them, provide proper descriptions and identify people and events. She also discussed the issues of rights and accessibility of the JDC materials. Lindsay Zarwell presented the USHMM's Ephemeral Films Project: National Socialism in Austria, which provides a new context for examining historical film and presenting the findings with a dynamic online experience. She described the work done on Austrian films from both technical and content-related aspects. In her presentation "Tampering with the Evidence? Forms of Manipulating Concentration Camp Footage", Dr. Natascha Drubek discussed the 1944 propaganda film shot in Theresienstadt, as well as other films. The Russians wanted to preserve and archive the wartime films, using them as evidence and as a political tool (extortion of people who participated in the filming) as opposed to the Germans who tried to destroy the incriminating film reels. The discussion on methodological dilemmas continued in Session IV. René Kok's presentation "*Judendurchgangslager Westerbork* Filmed: The Story behind a Unique Film from 1944" related the history of its creator, Rudolf Werner Breslauer, the reasons for the filming and documentation regarding the filming, and provided detailed background on various scenes shown in the footage. Dr. Vanessa Voisin, in her presentation titled "Back to the Origins: the Specificities of Soviet Archival Footage in Light of the Constitution of Central Documentary Archives in 1943", focused on the peculiarities and challenges of working with the unedited archival footage that she and her colleagues found in Russian and Belarusian archives, when preparing the exhibition *Filming the War: The Soviets and the Holocaust 1941-1946* (Mémorial de la Shoah, 2015). Dr. Jeremy Hicks discussed the "Treatment of the Holocaust in Soviet Compilation Documentaries: *The Great Patriotic* (Velikaia otechestvennaia, 1965)". Hicks examined the strategies for representing the Holocaust adopted by the landmark Soviet compilation documentary, analyzing the choice of archival footage, the ways in which these sequences are placed within the wider structure of the film, and the way in which the voice-over shapes perceptions of this footage.

After a tour of the Visual Center at Yad Vashem led by Mimi Ash, Liat Benhabib, Director of the Center, opened Session V by presenting "David Perlov's Memories of the Eichmann Trial: a Film Restoration Case Study". The presentation was followed by a lively discussion on restoration and preservation, centering on priorities and the lack of financial support for these endeavors.

Session VI – Usage of Archival Footage: Case Studies – began with Alexander Zöller, whose presentation "The Warsaw Ghetto through the Lens of German Propaganda" dealt with the well-known footage shot by the Nazis in the ghetto in 1942. He discussed the history of the filming and of the original reels, and the fate of these materials after the war. As a follow-up, Dr. Kay Hoffmann's presentation titled "The Early Use of Propaganda Footage from the Warsaw Ghetto in Documentaries", addressed the re-use of these materials in

documentaries in the 1950s and '60s, such as Erwin Leiser's "Mein Kampf". Dr. Tobias Ebbrecht-Hartmann discussed the well-known amateur film taken in Liepaja in the summer of 1941, depicting the murder of Jewish men in killing pits, in his presentation "Three Dimensions of Archival Footage – Tracing a Soldier's Film from Liepaja 1941". Ebbrecht-Hartmann showed how the short film fragment could be aligned with other historical sources in order to reconstruct the atrocities that were conducted in Liepaja by Germans and with assistance of the local population, thus embedding the archival film in a historiographical approach. He further analyzed the film, presenting the perspective of the photographer as expressed in an interview made by Yad Vashem, and chronicled its use in post-war trials and in documentary films.

The penultimate Session VII – Ethics of Usage – began with Polish film director Dariusz Kowalski's presentation "Changing the Identity of the Holocaust Archival Footage", in which he articulated his point of view regarding the proper use of archival footage. He stated that the film director should be very cautious using archival materials and manipulations should not be made, even if it adversely affects the documentary. In her closing presentation, Israeli Producer and Director Noemi Schory raised questions regarding proper usage of archival films, issues of rights, access, etc. Her presentation provided a good starting point for Session VIII, "Summary and Conclusion".

Workshop Program:

Monday 19 September

09:00 – 09:30	Welcome and Opening remarks Haim Gertner Director, Archives Division Fred Hillman Chair of Holocaust Documentation, Yad Vashem, Jerusalem Executive Committee, EHRI	
09:30 – 10:30	Keynote lecture: Filmed Documents – Researching Archival Footage	Efrat Komisar Head of the Film Footage Section, Archives Division, Yad Vashem
I. INTRODUCTION TO THE MAIN FILM COLLECTIONS		
10:45 – 12:30	Moderator: Anat Kutner, Deputy Director, Archival Acquisitions Dept., Archives Division, Yad Vashem	
	Nikolaus Wostry, Vice Director, Filmarchiv Austria	
	Karl Griep, Head of Film Department, Bundesarchiv, Berlin	
	Lindsay Zarwell, Film Archivist, United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, Washington, D.C.	
	Deborah Steinmetz, Steven Spielberg Jewish Film Archive, Hebrew University/WZO, Jerusalem	
	Linda Levi, Director, JDC Global Archives, American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, New York	
II. CHALLENGES IN COLLECTING ARCHIVAL FOOTAGE		
13:30 – 15:00	Moderator	Masha Yonin, Director, Archival Acquisitions Dept., Archives Division, Yad Vashem
	Films as 'Historical Sources' with Their Own Inherent Values	Hermann Poelking-Eiken, Saeculum Verlagsgesellschaft mbH, Berlin
	The Possibilities and Challenges of Collecting Historical Footage of the Jewish Community in the Netherlands 1900-1945	Astrid Sy, Yad Vashem representative in the Netherlands

	The Footage of Auschwitz: Investigations in Several Russian Archives	Valérie Pozner, Senior Researcher at CNRS-THALIM (Paris) – Research team CINESOV, Paris
	Discussion	
15:00 – 17:00	Guided Tour of Yad Vashem Historical Museum	

Tuesday 20 September

III. METHODOLOGICAL DILEMMAS		
09:00 – 10:30	Moderator	Lital Beer, Director, Reference and Information Services, Archives Division, Yad Vashem
	JDC's Holocaust Era Films: Rediscovering and Sharing a Unique Archival Resource	Minda Novek, Film and Photo Archivist, JDC Archives, New York
	Frame-by-Frame: The Ephemeral Films Project	Lindsay Zarwell, Film Archivist, United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, Washington, D.C.
	Tampering with the Evidence? Forms of Manipulating Concentration Camp Footage	Natascha Drubek, Researcher, Peter Szondi-Institut, Freie Universität, Berlin
	Discussion	
IV. METHODOLOGICAL DILEMMAS CONTINUED		
11:00 – 12:30	Moderator	Ella Florsheim, Editor-in-Chief, Yad Vashem Publications
	<i>Jugenddurchgangslager Westerbork</i> Filmed: The Story behind a Unique Film from 1944	René Kok, Audio-visual Researcher and Head of the Photo Dept., NIOD, Amsterdam
	Back to the Origins: the Specificities of Soviet Archival Footage in Light of the Constitution of Central Documentary Archives in 1943	Vanessa Voisin, Foundation for the Memory of the Holocaust / Center for Russian, Caucasian and East European Research of the School for Advanced Studies in the Social Sciences (CERCEC-EHESS), Paris
	Discussion	
13:30 – 14:00	Visit to the Visual Center	Mimi Ash, Acquisition and Special Projects Coordinator, Visual Center, Yad Vashem
V. RESTORATION AND PRESERVATION		
14:00 – 15:30	David Perlov's Memories of the Eichmann Trial: a Film Restoration Case Study	Liat Benhabib, Director, Visual Center, Yad Vashem
	Discussion – Restoration and Preservation	Moderator: Deborah Steinmetz, Steven Spielberg Jewish Film Archive, Hebrew University/WZO, Jerusalem
Tour in the Old City of Jerusalem and dinner		

Wednesday 21 September

09:00 – 10:00	Opening lecture – The Questions of Representation and Meaning OR the "Letters to Afar" Installation	Péter Forgács, Filmmaker, Hungary Cancelled (illness)
VI. USAGE OF ARCHIVAL FOOTAGE – CASE STUDIES		
10:15 – 12:00	Moderator	Daniel Uziel, Director, Photo Archives, Archives Division, Yad Vashem
	The Warsaw Ghetto through the Lens of German Propaganda	Alexander Zöller, Film University Babelsberg, Germany
	The Early Use of Propaganda Footage from the Warsaw Ghetto in Documentaries	Kay Hoffmann, Haus des Dokumentarfilms, Stuttgart
	Three Dimensions of Archival Footage – Tracing a Soldier's Film from Liepaja 1941	Tobias Ebbrecht-Hartmann, Hebrew University of Jerusalem - Department of Communication and Journalism
	Discussion	
VII. ETHICS OF USAGE		
13:00 – 14:00	Moderator	Eliad Moreh-Rosenberg, Curator and Art Department Director, Museums Division, Yad Vashem
	Changing the Identity of the Holocaust Archival Footage	Dariusz Kowalski, Filmmaker, Ragusa Film; Non-Fiction Foundation, Warsaw
	Knowing the Sources – Can we Trust Archival Images of the Holocaust? Do we have a Choice?	Noemi Schory, Film Producer and Director, Israel
	Discussion	
VIII. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION		
14:00 – 15:00	Round Table: all participants	Moderator: Haim Gertner

2.4 Evaluation

The workshop – bringing together archivists, collectors, researchers, and film directors from various countries – served to share knowledge, working methods, dilemmas and other issues and to promote future cooperation. It provided a chance to explore challenges in cataloguing and presentation of filmed materials as well as insight into various perspectives regarding the usage of archival footage.

The participants expressed enthusiasm for having had the opportunity to exchange knowledge and ideas with colleagues and to conduct in-depth discussions in the intimate atmosphere afforded by the EHRI workshop format. The consensus was that the workshop provided the incentive for further dialogue on issues such as the lack of funding for restoration/preservation of Holocaust film footage and access and usage rights, and the impetus for expanding knowledge-sharing regarding resources, cataloguing methods and technologies.

3 Online Access of Holocaust Documents: Ethical and Practical Challenges

The workshop: "Online Access of Holocaust Documents: Ethical and Practical Challenges" was organized by the `Elie Wiesel` National Institute for the Study of the Holocaust in Romania (INSH-EW), and was held in Bucharest on 6-8 June 2017, in the framework of EHRI project.

The practical and ethical challenges as well as the way that institutional policies and legal framework in different areas impact the free access to archives were the main topics covered by professional with expertise in various and complementary areas of Holocaust research during the three days of the workshops.

3.1 Goals of the Workshop

Holocaust documentation is of great interest to the wide public: scholars, museum and archive professionals, educators, journalists, survivors and their families and the general public. Open access to this material has an important role in facilitating research and Holocaust education and in fostering a remembrance culture.

In the digital and information age, the free flow of information is considered a key contributor in providing access to knowledge. The emerging field of Digital Humanities provides the tools for making information accessible, by bringing online documents and artefacts held by collection holding institutions (CHIs).

At the same time, providing online access to archival information containing personal data, sensitive information on Holocaust`s victims or survivors, raises series of questions from an ethical point of view or conflicts with institutional policies or national legal framework. This way, the academic and broad public interest in this subject and the moral duty of giving access to Holocaust documents come into conflict with certain unique aspects of Holocaust documentation.

The workshop fostered an exchange of knowledge and experience between experts in various fields of Holocaust documentation and research and professionals in digital humanities, with the goal of providing a complex perspective on the access of archival documents, the available infrastructure, the main challenges faced and ways of overcoming them.

3.2 Participants

The workshop that took place in Bucharest, in June 2017, gathered 20 professionals from 12 countries (The USA, Israel, Poland, Czech Republic, Spain, Germany, the UK, Italy, Switzerland, Russia, Serbia and Romania) with expertise in interdisciplinary areas of the Holocaust field: Data Protection experts, Digital Humanities professionals, archivists, historians, researchers, academics. (For further information and a list of all speakers/presenters, see the detailed workshop program below.)

3.3 Workshop program

In the opening of the meeting organized in Bucharest, Mr. Alexandru Florian, Director of the `Elie Wiesel` National Institute for the Study of the Holocaust in Romania gave an introduction to the EHRI project, the activity of the `Elie Wiesel` Institute and an overview of the research context in Romania, how it was two decades ago and how it evolved.

The greetings were followed by a lecture on the connection between privacy and Holocaust documentation and the impact of data protection regulation on post-Holocaust judicial proceedings, given by the keynote speaker, Arye Schreiber, a corporate and commercial lawyer with expertise on privacy and data protection. His lecture, *`The Duty to Remember vs. The Right to be Forgotten`*, introduced to the topic of challenges faced in accessing and

publishing Holocaust documentation and offered a complex analysis with extracts and interpretation of various data regulations (EU Data Protection Law, Germany's Federal Data Protection Act, European Data Protection Directive, GDPR) and various examples of how the legal framework interfered with archivists' and researchers' activity, and with the 'Duty to Remember'. The Right to Be Forgotten can easily be turned into a tool to protect accused perpetrators, to aid Holocaust's denial, and hinder Holocaust research, education and remembrance. Various ways of overcoming the limitations imposed by data regulations were also brought to our attention.

The introduction to the legal context of accessing and publishing Holocaust collections continued in **Session I** with discussions on enhancing access to Holocaust documentation. Four participants shared their experiences and their views on enabling access to Holocaust archives, the challenges they faced, how to address these challenges, reactions to the online opening of archives and the benefits of this access.

Ellen Hegen outlined the USHMM's practices, initiatives, and limitations for expanding access to its archival collections. She highlighted the Museum's engagement in developing new online discovery tools and other digital resources, and on efforts to carefully contextualize digital files made available to the public. However, limitations to access do exist, both internally and externally. Increased costs and lack of resources and staff can impede full digitalization, while legal restrictions imposed by the source archive, such as requiring a user declaration, limiting the number of copies and prohibiting online publication of copies can hinder access.

Given the limitations, the USHMM digitization project is ongoing, and Rebecca Dillmeier provided more details. Her presentation brought to our attention the way the Museum deals with the practical issues of digitization, the impact open access has had on researchers, the public and in some cases survivor interviewees and their families, as well as future plans for increasing digital accessibility to the rest of the historic collection.

The utilization of state-of-the-art technologies and their constant upgrade and the careful use of 'wisdom of the crowd' technique are other possible approaches to enhancing online open access to Holocaust documents. The issues that Rami Neudorfer referred to in his presentation about the Kovno Ghetto Archive concern the ownership of the materials, outdated scanning, damaged documents, the lack of guiding aids in determining the importance of the documents, and publishing priorities. He proposed the use of OCR, handwriting recognition, and [smart search tools](#) to enhance access. Using the 'wisdom of the masses' was presented as a solution for extracting names, places, explaining contents of documents, identifying and translating.

The **Second Session** offered us a more detailed perspective on the technical aspects of facilitating access to Holocaust Archives in the Digital Era, and the challenges confronted.

The session opened with Jonas Arnold's overview of the digitization projects of the Archives of Contemporary History, as first steps to enabling access in the digital era. In his view, providing access to archival documents requires digital primary data (by digitizing and processing physical records or converting and processing digitally born records); access platforms (e.g. the AfCH project to build a digital reading room and a virtual reading room for the complete archive); and linking and sharing metadata and primary data to portals, search engines, online lexica, the semantic web and open data platforms for digital humanities projects.

The discussions on facilitating access to Holocaust archives in the Digital Era continued with Brad Bauer's in-depth presentation of the large-scale digitization project run by the USHMM and the creation of its unified online collections catalogue ([Collections Search](#)). He provided a description of challenges, both expected and unexpected, the impact of the digitization project, lessons learned and short overview on risks assessment.

Technical insights into placing archival collections online continued with a presentation of Christian Groh on how to make use of document-level data for presenting the ITS records online. Since opening to research in 2007, ITS has placed a great amount of collections online and it is still working to publish larger amounts of records and increase online accessibility. In order to make its documentation more searchable, ITS is adding cataloguing information and reconstructing original contexts and contextual information about their records on the collection level. By using a large amount of data on the document level, the collections published online so far by the ITS are easily and intuitively accessible and can be displayed and searched by name, year of birth, country, administrative district, city, signature, title of folders (<https://digitalcollections.its-arolsen.org/050302/nav/index/all>).

The second session of the workshop concluded with a practical perspective offered by Gerard Corbella i López, a historian specializing in oral and digital history, who is leading a digital history project focused on the publication of all the names of the victims linked to the Spanish Civil War and its exiles, as well as the names of Franco's dictatorship victims in Catalonia. One of the challenges confronted by Memorial Democràtic is in cross-referencing information from more than seven databases and they are working on overcoming it by applying the methodology used in creating the Memorial Democràtic oral history collections (<http://bancmemorial.gencat.cat/web/home/>), one of the largest in Europe.

All the records, documents, images, objects, papers, diaries, published or with limited access are, in fact, testimonies of the tragedy during the WWII. **Session III** of the workshop took us on a debate on the use of Holocaust testimonies with examples offered by our guests from Poland and the Czech Republic.

Elżbieta Czajka presented us with the case of the Lodz Ghetto archives, published online with the aim of fostering a remembrance culture. Since the commemoration of the 60th anniversary of the liquidation of the ghetto in 2004, about 500 publications about the ghetto were written, most of them based on the archival materials from the State Archive in Lodz. As a consequence of the great interest of researchers, genealogists, survivors and victims' relatives from all parts of the world, the State Archives in Lodz decided to digitize the whole fond of collections, firstly to protect the archival material, and secondly to enable education and commemoration. Liberal policies of online access implemented by the Polish archives allowed the State Archives in Lodz to publish online all records without any censorship (www.searcharchives.pl). Copies presented in the service may be used in any manner, including downloading, copying and other distributing means using any technology unless otherwise stated in the descriptions of the materials or on the digital copies. The documents published online also contain a great amount of sensitive data, but the approach was that archival materials can be treated in a different way if the processing of data does not violate the rights and freedoms of the data subjects and is done for the purposes of scientific, didactic, historical or statistical research.

Jiří Kocián shared with the participants at the workshop experiences and survivors' reflections on the usage of their testimonies from USC Shoah Foundation Visual History Archive. The Malach Centre is one of three European access points to the USC SF Visual History Archive, serving researchers, students and members of public. Access to several other locally accessible databases of video-recorded interviews is also provided. Being located at the Institute for Formal and Applied Linguistics, it benefits from the development of new tools that aim at improved accessibility to this material and its interdisciplinary usage (e.g. the AMALACH phonetic full-text search engine operating in English and Czech). To respond to potential concerns of privacy intrusion and fears of publicity (in its interactions with survivors, only two who had given testimony expressed these concerns), the Centre offers access with a twofold barrier: the general online registration to the Visual History Archive interface and also registration in person at the Center itself. This provides two separate databases of users and the opportunity to give a quick instructional introduction to each of them, during which all the conditions and terms of use are reiterated.

The second day of the workshop began with an introduction given by Adrian Cioflâncă on Mapping Holocaust Related Archives and Research Practices in Romania. This continued with **Session IV** that brought into discussion user expectations and institutional challenges in providing online access to Holocaust documents.

Continuing the topic of the Holocaust research practice and context in Romania, Marius Cazan opened the session with a lecture on expectations of providing online access and the impact of this form of access on Romanian authorities' practices regarding public memory. His presentation emphasized the utility for the current Romanian local and central authorities of an online database with basic documents regarding the Holocaust. During the recent years, there has been a constant effort from the Romanian state to improve policies on Holocaust victims' commemoration, providing minimum compensation to survivors, punishing Holocaust denial and veneration of persons convicted for crimes against humanity. Even so, the implementation of these policies seems to be weak and, in many cases, the civil servants or judges who have to rule on specific cases ask for historical documents.

Alexander Avram, presenting Yad Vashem's online Central Database of Shoah Victims' Names, offered a more detailed perspective on user expectations, possibly one of the most important concerns apart from the legal, ethical and practical ones that almost all CHIs confront. Yad Vashem experience reveals that usually users (researchers, educators, journalists, genealogists, politicians, general public) request to access **all** the documentation available, invoke the various "freedom of information" dispositions, and do not seem to take into consideration institutional limitations (budget, technologies, laws, etc.). Yad Vashem policy for most users is to grant full access to all the documentation possible within the current institutional limitations. For this, creative solutions suitable for most of the users are applied: unlimited number of query results; sorting by the last name, given name, place, source; refining the search criteria and filtering results; easy browsing through query results and perusal of documents; multilingual query options, retrieval of results in different alphabets independent of the language of the query, and more. The aspect of "reverse accessibility" was also introduced and refers to the ability to solicit and integrate users' feedback in the form of suggested corrections and comments, input of complementary documentation such as photographs, personal documents, biographies and correspondence or checking and monitoring users' feedback, performing corrections and periodic updates in the database.

In the context of users' increased interest in accessing complete archival material and CHIs constraints, Tomasz Stefanek offered the workshop's audience the example of the platform developed by Witold Pilecki Center: an interactive and intuitive form of online publishing of archival documents (<http://www.zapisyterroru.pl/dlibra>). The Center was founded in May 2016 as a public cultural institution meant to ensure worldwide access to the specific Polish experience of confronting two totalitarian regimes in the 20th century. So far, they developed a fully searchable digital archive and a virtual exhibition, overcoming language barriers, restoring identity of the victims and bringing to life the memory of the families and local communities.

Session V of the workshop detailed the topic of multilingualism, a challenge faced by CHIs in enabling online access, but also by researchers. The lectures presented during this session outlined the challenges encountered in the attempt of making archival materials accessible from the language point of view, but also brought to our attention the impact that translation might have on presenting facts about the Holocaust and trying to build public memory.

Eugenia Mihalcea opened the panel with a presentation from a researcher's perspective on The Language of Experience vs. the Language of Explanation in the case of testimonies, and brought to the attention of the audience the case of several testimonies delivered in the native language of the survivors or others delivered in a language that the audience could understand. She outlined the aspects we should pay attention to when translating the

testimonies, such as the linguistic differences and, more important, the influence of the translator on the testimonies. Mihalcea's presentation raised the question of what happens with the uniqueness of every survivor's story, with the specificities of the language (that includes other cultural factors) they used to speak during the Holocaust when giving access by translating testimonies. In her opinion, the Holocaust becomes filtered according to the coherence of a single cultured tongue, the language of the explanation, of the audience.

Anastasia Glazanova presented the case of `Multilingualism at the Most Multilingual Archives`, the issues that the Central Archives for the History of the Jewish People encountered in uploading records, the workflow they followed and technologies they used. In her opinion, a more successful strategy in making archival materials more accessible from the language point of view lays within visualization techniques: LCSH and tags can be presented as graph drawings, giving to the user a fuller picture of notions and topics related to their search input.

The debate on multilingualism continued with Toby Simpson's presentation on the project `Testifying to the Truth` and translating the Wiener Library's Holocaust Testimony Collection. His lecture explored the ethical aspects of this major translation project that involves preparation, translation and online publication of several eyewitness accounts, most of them consisting of personal reports directly concerning first-hand experiences of the Holocaust. The ethical concerns outlined refer both to preparing the account for publishing and to the online publishing itself. Working with volunteer translators was one challenge confronted during the preparation period. The use of a diverse group of volunteer translators presents ethical issues about training and preparation for dealing with difficult content, and a need to guard against any potential risk of exploitation, misunderstanding or copyright disputes.

The second day of the workshop ended with a visit at the National Archives of Romania where the participants at the workshop were introduced to the type of collections held, methods of managing them, the [pilot project of digitization](#) and the practical challenges confronted (lack of funding being the major one).

Session VI, on the last day of the workshop, began with another example on how the legal framework can impact the access to archives. If during the past two days we had examples of how the legal framework improved and how we could approach the permissive sides of data protection policies to enable access, Bojan Djokic, Historian, Fellow at the Museum of Genocide Victims, Belgrade offered us an example on how restrictive legislation can still be in some parts of Europe and outlined the gaps of the legal framework existing in different geographic and cultural areas.. Djokic believes that the first steps toward enabling online access to archive documents in Serbia would be the adoption of a Law on Archives, a major reform of the legislation on data protection, and the building of a database.

The last presentation of the workshop given by David Patterson had an academic perspective and made the audience reconsider the approach of enabling access to Holocaust documents. In our willingness to find the best approaches to overcome the legal and practical challenges, to find the best technologies for preparing, uploading or translating Holocaust documents, we may forget about an important ethical aspect: not in regards to data protection or copyright, but rather "Gazing upon Archival Photographs from Online Primary Sources". Patterson posited that giving online access to written documents is not the same as publishing Holocaust images online. His presentation highlighted the risk of becoming *archive tourists*, urged by our curiosity or by the scientific purpose and helped by an online access that allows us to see more and more images. This brought to light dilemmas concerning what to post online and how to prevent the misuse of our data.

The workshop ended with a Summary and Conclusion panel moderated by Ana Barbulescu and Roxana Popa. The participants were also invited to the National Council for the Study of Securitate Archives (CNSAS).

Workshop program:

Tuesday June 6

	Welcome and Opening remarks Alexandru Florian General Director, `Elie Wiesel` National Institute for the Study of the Holocaust in Romania	
10:00 – 11:00	Keynote lecture: The Duty to Remember vs. the Right to be Forgotten: Holocaust Archiving and Research, and European Data Protection Law Discussion	Arye Schreiber- Corporate and Commercial tech law practice, with specialization in Information Privacy Law
I. OPENING THE ARCHIVES: ENHANCING ACCESS TO HOLOCAUST DOCUMENTS		
	Moderator: Alina Pavelescu, Deputy Director, The National Archives of Romania	
11:30 – 11:50	USHMM's International Archival Acquisitions Program – How the Museum Enhances Access to Holocaust Documentation	Ellen Hegen- Program Coordinator, International Archival Programs Division, USHMM, USA
11:50 – 12:10	Online Access to The Kovno Ghetto Archives – A Case Study	Rami Neudorfer- Researcher at Stephen Roth Institute for the Study of Contemporary Antisemitism and Racism in the Tel Aviv University, Israel

Wednesday, June 7

09:00-10:00	Keynote lecture: Mapping Holocaust Related Archives and Research Practices in Romania	Adrian Cioflâncă- Director, The Center for the Study of Jews` History in Romania, member of the National Council for the Study of Securitate Archives
10:00-10:20	Discussion	
IV. PROVIDING ONLINE ACCESS TO HOLOCAUST DOCUMENTS: USERS' EXPECTATION AND INSTITUTIONAL CHALLENGES		
	Moderator: Adrian Cioflâncă, Director, The Center for the Study of Jews` History in Romania, member of the National Council for the the Study of Securitate Archives	
10:30–10:50	Could online access to documents help Romanian authorities improving its practice regarding public memory of the Holocaust?	Marius Cazan, Researcher, `Elie Wiesel` National Institute for the Study of the Holocaust in Romania
10:50–11:10	`Chronicles of Terror – Providing Access to the Polish-Jewish Experience of WWII`	Tomasz Stefanek, Head of Program Department, Witold Pilecki Center for Totalitarian Studies, Warsaw, Poland
11:10–11:30	Users' Expectations and Institutional Concerns: Considerations in Putting the Yad Vashem Central Database of Shoah Victims' Names Online	Alexander Avram, Director of the Hall of Names and the Central Database of Shoah Victims' Names, Yad Vashem, Jerusalem, Israel
11:30–12:00	Discussion	
V. MULTILINGUALISM: CHALLENGES AND REALITIES FOR CHIS AND RESEARCHERS		
	Moderator: Valentin Săndulescu, Lecturer, University of Bucharest, Faculty of Foreign Languages and Literatures	

13:00– 13:20	The Challenge of Multilingualism: The Case of the Testimonies	Eugenia Mihalcea, Intern Researcher, Yad Vashem, Deportation project
13:20– 13:40	Multilingualism At The Most Multilingual Archives: Case of the Central Archives for the History of the Jewish People	Anastasia Glazanova, Archivist, Central Archives for the History of the Jewish People Jerusalem (CAHJP), Israel
13:40– 14:00	Testifying to the Truth: Translating The Wiener Library’s Holocaust Testimony Collection	Toby Simpson, Head of Digital, The Wiener Library for the Study of the Holocaust and Genocide, London, UK
14:00– 14:20	Discussion	
15:00– 16:00	Visit to The National Archives of Romania	

Thursday, June 8

VI. ONLINE ACCESSIBILITY OF HOLOCAUST DOCUMENTS: LEGAL AND ETHICAL CHALLENGES		
	Moderator: Ana Bărbulescu, Head of Research Department, ‘Elie Wiesel’ National Institute for the Study of the Holocaust in Romania	
09:30– 09:50	Legislation Of The Republic Of Serbia As A Barrier To Publishing Online Database «War Victims 1941-1945» During WW II In Yugoslavia	Bojan Djokic, Historian, Fellow at Museum of Genocide Victims, Belgrade, Serbia
09:50– 10:10	Ethical Challenges of Gazing Upon Archival Photographs	David Patterson- Hillel Feinberg Chair in Holocaust Studies, Ackerman Center for Holocaust Studies, University of Texas at Dallas, USA
10:10– 10:30	Ethical and Legal Challenges of Studying Former KGB Archives in Ukraine and the Crimea: To Put Online or Not To Put? <i>Last minute cancelled- issues in obtaining visa</i>	Mikhail Kizilov, Researcher
10:30- 11:00	Discussion	
VII. SUMMARY & CONCLUSION		
12:00- 13:00	Moderators: Ana Barbulescu, Head of Research Department, ‘Elie Wiesel’ National Institute for the Study of the Holocaust in Romania Roxana Popa, Public Relations Expert, ‘Elie Wiesel’ National Institute for the Study of the Holocaust in Romania	
13:30– 15:30	Visit to National Council for the Study of Securitate Archives (CNSAS)	

3.4 Evaluation

The Online Access of Holocaust Documents may seem, at first, an easy topic to debate and present solutions. In fact, the three-day workshop that took place in Bucharest revealed that this is not an issue of black or white, to publish or not to publish, but a complex issue that needs a careful approach.

The workshop aimed to generate a useful and creative exchange of knowledge and ideas between experts in various subfields of research and documentation. It provided a great opportunity to explore challenges faced by various institutions in the USA, Europe and Israel concerning digitizing Holocaust-related archival collections and putting them online, legal restrictions, practical and ethical considerations, and the various approaches to dealing with these challenges. The topic of online access of Holocaust documents was approached from different angles through an exchange of views of experienced professionals: archivists, researchers, historians, academics, Digital Humanities specialists, and legal experts.

We started the workshop with a few questions in mind: is it acceptable to give online access to Holocaust documents? How should we select the records to publish? How do we surmount the legal, ethical and practical obstacles? The presentations and discussions clearly demonstrated that, increasingly, CHIs are willing to respond to their users' needs and are engaged in ongoing efforts to publish Holocaust documentation online and enable access to archival materials. We must ensure that these endeavors are carried out in collaboration between archivists, researchers, Digital Humanities specialists, and legal advisors, as well as integrating feedback from the public, in order to ensure maximum access in the proper context.

4 Data Sharing, Holocaust Documentation and the Digital Humanities: Best Practices, Case Studies and Benefits

The workshop: "Data Sharing, Holocaust Documentation and the Digital Humanities: Best Practices, Case Studies and Benefits" was organized by the Centro di Documentazione Ebraica Contemporanea (CDEC) and took place at the Università Cà Foscari in Venice on 29–30 June 2017, in the framework of the EHRI project. The workshop was organized, with the support of the university's Master in Digital Humanities Program, to coincide with the LODLAM (Linked Open Data in Libraries, Archives and Museums) Summit.

4.1 Goals of the Workshop

- To present the state of the art of data sharing practices and technologies, starting from the experiences and results obtained in the EHRI project
- To discuss the usability and potential of data sharing in the Humanities
- To investigate the possible connections between the EHRI project and other research infrastructures and digital humanities projects

The conjunction of the EHRI workshop and the LODLAM Summit was considered by the organizers as a fruitful occasion for establishing contacts between people involved in the same area of interest (data sharing, digital humanities, linked data).

4.2 Participants

The workshop brought together 21 professionals from 9 countries (Italy, Belgium, USA, Israel, Germany, UK, Bulgaria, France, and the Netherlands) who specialize in digital humanities, data aggregation, integration and sharing, digital archiving and retrieval and digital access. (For further information and a list of all speakers/presenters, see the detailed workshop program below.)

4.3 Workshop program

The introductory session began with greetings from Simon Levis Sullam from the host university, followed by Raffaele Santoro and Andrea Pelizza who presented the recent project to digitize documents relating to the Holocaust in the Venice region held in the Italian State Archives and the State Archives of Venice. The introduction concluded with an overview of the EHRI project by Veerle Vanden Daelen.

In his presentation on the practice at USHMM regarding the sharing of collections data, Michael Levy outlined the range and amounts of material made available, both in terms of sharing metadata and its efforts to share original media. He described systems used for digital asset management and presentation tools that could provide a convenient and flexible method of innovative use of USHMM collections by external parties. He expressed the hope that by sharing imperfect data, feedback from the community may help to guide the Museum in focusing attention on improving and standardizing data in the areas of most interest.

Session I continued with Megan Lewis's presentation on the use of names lists for social network analysis. Names lists created as inventories to analog archival collections or as memorials to Holocaust victims (e.g. Serge Klarsfeld's Memorial to the Jews Deported from France, the Bundesarchiv's Das Gedenkbuch des Bundesarchivs für die Opfer der nationalsozialistischen Judenverfolgung in Deutschland 1933-1945, jewishgen.org's Holocaust Database, and more) can allow researchers to use social network analysis tools to compare and contrast the paths of persecution of different groups, look at immigration patterns, and try to discern trends in restitution claims, and to discover links not easily determined by examining data by eye. Her presentation centered on a project using the indices of two separate but related archival collections held at the USHMM: compensation case files from the United Restitution Organization offices in Toronto and in Los Angeles.

In the final presentation of this session, Olga Tolokonsky took the workshop participants through the stages of work of the Data Integration Section of the Yad Vashem Archives. The section is tasked with converting received data – name databases and lists, archival collections, testimonies collections etc. – in order for it to be successfully ingested by Yad Vashem's cataloguing system. She discussed the approaches, strategies and methods devised to deal with challenges inherent in the lack of uniformity of the data sets (distinct cataloging conventions, file arrangements, terminology, keywords and their usage, language and more). Adhering to the process enables proper integration into the main catalogue of new, retrievable records, which are consistent with the rest of Yad Vashem's collections. This also provides a variety of entry points to the catalogue that makes the records in question even more accessible for the end-users in-house as well as worldwide.

Session II was devoted to oral testimonies. Stephen Naron spoke about the Fortunoff Video Archive for Holocaust Testimonies' collection of over 4,500 testimonies, which have been made available to researchers, educators, and the general public. Recently, the archive completed a number of important milestones including the digitization of its entire collection, the development of a digital access system (utilizing the open source tool Oral History Metadata Synchronizer), and the launch of a partner site program that provides remote access to testimonies at universities and research institutes. One example of this sharing involves the USHMM which, as a partner site, is exploring the ingest of Fortunoff bibliographic records into its collection search database, thereby further enhancing discovery of the Fortunoff digital collection, as well as collocating Fortunoff's bibliographic records with those of other testimony collections.

Since 2006, the Center for Digital Systems at Freie Universität Berlin (CeDiS) has hosted several major collections of audio and videotaped testimonies from Holocaust survivors and victims of Nazi Forced Labor. Cord Pagenstecher showed how contrary to other Oral History collections where most research relies on written transcriptions and/or metadata, the digital environments at CeDiS come with a time-coded alignment of transcriptions, media files and metadata. Online platforms with sophisticated mapping, searching and annotating tools make these large-scale collections accessible for research and education. They allow for thematically focused searches and annotations throughout the video-recordings. He also explored options and challenges of creating a cross-collection catalogue of audio and video-recorded testimonies.

Martha Stroud concluded this session with her presentation of the interface, search engine, and controlled vocabulary (index) of the USC Shoah Foundation's Visual History Archive (VHA), a fully digitized and searchable repository of 53,000 video testimonies of survivors and other eyewitnesses of the Holocaust. Stroud also introduced the participants to the new Visual History Archive Program that reimagines how people will connect to the archive by improving its interface, functionality, accessibility (there is access now at over 70 universities worldwide), and interactivity. The session concluded with a discussion on Semantic Archive, Data and Media Integration.

The second day of the workshop began with a special session – LOD Tutorial – devoted to LOD (Linked Open Data) technology and its potential in the field of sharing data and knowledge. Following Alessio Melandri's overview of LOD and SPARQL (Protocol and RDF Query Language), Simon Cobb introduced Wikidata and highlighted its potential for sharing cultural heritage information and creating data visualisations that help to explore collections.

In **Session III**, Paris Papamichos Chronakis presented an ongoing digital humanities project based on the Digital Archive of the Greek Shoah, with the goal of combining the reconstruction of the individual trajectories of Greek Jewish Holocaust survivors with visualizations of their social networks. The presenters described the attempt to reconstruct visually the social networks of Greek Jews from the city of Salonica (present-day Thessaloniki, Greece) in Auschwitz based on an analysis of a vast number of audiovisual

survivors' testimonies and the use of digital humanities tools. The overall aim of this project is to offer Holocaust historians a tool with which to assess how important participation in a social network was for the survival of an individual, how trust was established and maintained, and what kinds of hierarchies among inmates such networks sustained.

Focusing on the "Nuremberg Trials Project. A Digital Document Collection," carried out by Harvard University as a case study in digital document migration, Lidia Santarelli showed how the case study provides a conspicuous observatory to examine how the digital migration of Holocaust documentation contributes to reshaping historical narratives of genocide, and, also, to refashioning the boundaries of scholarly communities in the field. She explored the web-based, digital infrastructure supporting the "Nuremberg Trials Project," and examined how, among other features, multiple access points, granular analytical metadata, and LOD expand both search and discoverability. The session concluded with a discussion on Holocaust Research Questions and Use Cases Enabled by Data Sharing.

Vladimir Alexiev headed **Session IV** with an overview of how EHRI, in its second phase, seeks to enhance gathered materials using semantic approaches: enrichment, co-referencing, and interlinking. Semantic integration helps integrate databases, free text, and metadata to interconnect historical entities (people, organizations, places, historic events) and create networks. Charles Riondet presented some ideas on the use of archival standards in various contexts, which tackle the complexity of such standards and provide to users innovative ways to work with and handle EAD (Encoded Archival Description, the de facto standard for the encoding of finding aids for use in a networked environment). Some of the frameworks he presented are tested in the context of EHRI, while others are more ideal objectives toward which to strive. The ideas presented here can be seen as part of the wider endeavour of research infrastructures in the humanities such as CLARIN and DARIAH to provide support for researchers to integrate the use of standards in their scholarly practices.

The session resumed after a break with Kai Eckert presenting JudaicaLink, a knowledge base dedicated to Jewish studies, culture and history. They described the process by which the JudaicaLink project extracts relevant structured, multilingual knowledge from different sources and brings them together into a single knowledge base, and makes it freely available on the Web using Semantic Web technologies and in LOD format.

The NIOD institute for War, Holocaust and Genocide is home to the Oorlogsbronnen (War Resources WWII) national initiative and the EHRI project. In the context of data sharing, Holocaust documentation and digital humanities in the Netherlands, Lizzy Jongma and Annelies Van Nispen demonstrated how the work of NIOD, Oorlogsbronnen and EHRI intersects. They pointed out how collaboration on activities, e.g. the development of thesauri or the creation of a LOD set with biographical data, can be beneficial for the improvement of LOD services.

In the final presentation of the workshop, Rachele Sprugnoli and Giovanni Moretti showcased a LOD Navigator that inputs data made available by the Contemporary Jewish Documentation Center in Milan (CDEC) and publishes in LOD format to show the movements of Italian Shoah victims. To this end, they used the SPARQL endpoint to collect biographical data together with information about the persecution and deportation of each victim. The places of birth, arrest, detention, deportation to a Nazi camp, transfer, and return after liberation (if available) were georeferenced and associated to the corresponding date. All the movements are then displayed in an interactive interface. Future plans include the release of a web-based version of the navigation system.

A discussion was held on Global Archive and Data Integration: Enlarging EHRI Data Connections to other Datasets and Projects, followed by a summary and conclusion of the workshop.

Workshop Program:

Thursday 29 June

INTRODUCTION		
09:30 – 11:15	Greetings: Simon Levis Sullam (Università Cà Foscari)	
	The Archival Series of Venetian Prefettura and Questura – Archivio di Stato di Venezia	Raffaele Santoro and Andrea Pelizza, State Archive of Venice
	Data Sharing, Holocaust Documentation and the Digital Humanities: Introducing the European Holocaust Research Infrastructure (EHRI)	Veerle Vanden Daelen, Deputy General Director and Curator, Kazerne Dossin, Belgium
SESSION I		
	Moderator: Annelies Van Nispen, NIOD, the Netherlands	
11:30 – 13:00	Sharing Collections Data: One Perspective on the Practice at USHMM	Michael Levy – Director of Digital Collections , USHMM, USA
	Using Names Lists for Social Network Analysis	Megan Lewis – Reference Librarian, USHMM, USA
	Integration of Heterogeneous Shared Data: Yad Vashem's Perspective as a Data Aggregator	Olga Tolokonsky – Head of the Data Integration Section, Archives Division, Yad Vashem, Israel
SESSION II		
	Moderator: Laura Brazzo, Head of Historical Archive, CDEC, Italy	
14:00 – 15:30	Fortunoff Video Archive on Holocaust Survivors Testimonies	Stephen Naron, Fortunoff, Director, Video Archive for Holocaust Testimonies, Yale University Library, USA
	Audiovisual Testimony Collections. Digital Archiving and Retrieval	Cord Pagenstecher, Center for Digital Systems, Freie Universität Berlin, Germany
	Digital Testimonies and Research Access: USC Shoah Foundation Visual History Archive	Martha Stroud, Research Program Officer, USC Shoah Foundation Center for Advanced Genocide Research, USA
16:45	Discussion: Semantic Archive, Data and Media Integration	

Friday 30 June

LOD (LINKED OPEN DATA) TUTORIAL		
	Moderator: Vladimir Alexiev, Lead, Innovation and Consulting, Ontotext Corp., Bulgaria	
09:00	Getting new knowledge from the web of data: LOD & SPARQL	Alessio Melandri, Co-founder & Full Stack Developer, Synapta, Italy
10:00	An Introduction to Wikidata for Sharing and Visualising Cultural Heritage Resources	Simon Cobb, Research Support Team, Leeds University Library, UK
SESSION III		
	Moderator: Michael Levy, Director of Digital Collections , USHMM, USA	

11:15 – 12:45	From Individual Survival to Social Networks of Survivors: Rethinking the Digital Archive of the Greek Shoah	Paris Papamichos Chronakis, University of Illinois at Chicago, USA
	Life and Death of the Archive. The “Nuremberg Trials Project”: A Case Study in Digital Document Migration	Lidia Santarelli, Modern Greek Specialist, Princeton University Library, USA
	Discussion: Holocaust Research Questions and Use Cases Enabled by Data Sharing	
SESSION IV		
	Moderator: Veerle Vanden Daelen, Deputy General Director and Curator, Kazerne Dossin, Belgium	
14:00– 16:45	Semantic Archive Integration for Holocaust Research: the EHRI Research Infrastructure	Vladimir Alexiev, Lead, Innovation and Consulting, Ontotext Corp., Bulgaria
	Towards Multiscale Archival Digital Data	Charles Riondet, INRIA Research Center of Paris, France
	Judaica Link. A Knowledge Base for Jewish Culture and History	Kai Eckert, Stuttgart Media University, Germany
	Holocaust and WW2 LOD Developments in the Netherlands	Annelies Van Nispen and Lizzy Jongma, NIOD, the Netherlands
	LOD Navigator: Tracing Movements of Italian Shoah Victims	Rachele Sprugnoli and Giovanni Moretti, Digital Humanities Group, Bruno Kessler Foundation, Italy
	Discussion: Global Archive and Data Integration: Enlarging EHRI Data Connections to other Datasets and Projects	
SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION OF THE WORKSHOP		

4.4 Evaluation

The preparation for this workshop exposed us to a variety of perceived meanings and misconceptions regarding "data sharing" in the digital humanities. Some perceive data sharing as simply putting content on the web and, in fact, a number of responses to our Call for Papers were rejected precisely because of this approach to the topic. Other proposals pertaining to Holocaust related projects that were not yet developed in a data sharing perspective, were accepted and included in the program because the projects presented good potential to be developed as data sharing ventures in the future.

As such, the workshop program was organized from “general” to “particular”, i.e. from more theoretical presentations (Session I) to projects with an advanced data-sharing framework (Session IV). The intention of the LOD tutorial at the start of the second day was to present LOD technologies and demonstrate how suitable they are for data sharing projects.

As we have experienced in previous EHRI workshops, the format of this two-day workshop provided ample opportunity for in-depth discussions and the exchange of knowledge, ideas and initiatives among colleagues. The participants exhibited great interest in EHRI and expressed a desire to be involved with EHRI in the future, as stated by Martha Stroud, Research Program Officer for the USC Shoah Foundation Center for Advanced Genocide Research:

Our interest in attending this EHRI workshop is not only to present about the Visual History Archive, its controlled vocabulary, our current data sharing practices, and the digital humanities projects we are involved in, but equally importantly to

investigate potential connections between the EHRI Project and the USC Shoah Foundation's archive and data. In some respects, the USC Shoah Foundation and EHRI are facing the same technological and ethical challenges when it comes to data sharing and data protection, digital humanities and Holocaust research. Our Center is committed to participating in and fostering collaborative, interdisciplinary, and international research amongst Holocaust scholars, research networks, and academic institutions. Thus, we hope to participate in, learn from, and contribute to the important conversation that EHRI is facilitating with this workshop.

5 Standing up to Scrutiny: Authenticating Holocaust Documentation

The workshop: “Standing up to Scrutiny: Authenticating Holocaust Documentation” took place at the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum in Washington, DC, on 23–25 October 2017, in the framework of the EHRI project.

5.1 Goals of the Workshop

For any field, ensuring authenticity is essential. All disciplines have confronted forgeries, and Holocaust studies is no different. We rely on authentic documentation to provide the foundation for Holocaust education and to combat Holocaust denial, revisionism, and minimization. Holocaust documentation exists in many formats: print, textiles, objects, photography, film, and recorded sound. This historical record has been gathered by institutions around the world. Ensuring the safety, accessibility, and authenticity of these materials is a fundamental duty of all Holocaust collection-holding institutions, especially as we make this documentation accessible to the broadest audiences through digitization and online access.

Non-authentic documentation can include misinterpreted and misrepresented documents, altered authentic documents, and outright fakes. Holocaust organizations rely on both forensic and historical evaluation to determine authenticity. This workshop brought together experts to share experiences and best practices for acquiring collections and identifying non-authentic materials and/or provenance.

5.2 Participants

The workshop brought together 15 experts—curators, conservators, archivists, and historians from leading Holocaust organizations and universities in Israel, Europe, and the United States. Four USHMM division heads and branch chiefs and one outside expert moderated the sessions. Sessions were open to USHMM staff working in related fields, and one guest from the US Department of Justice and one from the public prosecutor’s office in Karlsruhe—both experts in the Demjanjuk trial, which was a topic in session 4—also attended. (For further information and a list of all speakers/presenters, see the detailed workshop program below.)

5.3 Workshop program

The workshop began with a tour of the USHMM’s permanent exhibition, *The Holocaust*, by Dr. Steven Luckert that focused on issues of authenticity he had addressed during his twenty years as the curator of the exhibition. This was followed by an opening ceremony where Dr. Haim Gertner, Director of the Yad Vashem Archives Division, provided an overview of the EHRI project and its impact on Holocaust research through seminars, workshops, fellowships, and the EHRI Portal. Dr. Gertner was followed by Dr. Michael Grunberger, Director of the USHMM’s National Institute of Holocaust Documentation, who welcomed the participants to the workshop and the reception.

Session I was dedicated to case studies authenticating items that had been offered to CHIs either as donations or for purchase. Eliad Moreh-Rosenberg presented three case studies from Yad Vashem’s art collection and the processes taken to authenticate or reject them. The first case study revealed an obvious fake based on a period photograph, and the other two revealed the paintings to be authentic and also added a deeper understanding of the painter and even identified a previously unknown subject—Benjamin Fondane, a famous Franco-Romanian Jewish poet murdered in Auschwitz. The painting was done in German-occupied Paris and was the last known portrait of Benjamin Fondane before his deportation. Varda Gross’s presentation addressed the dilemmas and challenges of treating and authenticating a severely damaged diary from the Warsaw ghetto and making parts of it

legible again through conservation and digitization, and with the aid of the diary author's son. Nancy Bryk presented her case study on authenticating a concentration camp uniform from the collection at the Henry Ford Museum and tying it to documents from the owner's path of persecution.

Session II focused on misrepresentations, i.e. authentic materials from the period whose provenances have been embellished or exaggerated to increase their appeal or value. The three presentations were on photographs and film footage. Jürgen Matthäus and Judy Cohen discussed a photo album that the seller, a retired police officer in Hamburg, claimed was of police battalion 101, made famous by Christopher Browning's book *Ordinary Men*. Exaggerated photo captions had been added in ballpoint pen (i.e. after the war) and they often identified individuals and events incorrectly. Alexander Zöller presented footage from the never-finished film on the Warsaw Ghetto created by German propaganda companies. He discussed the shifting use and contextualization of the footage over time, especially as actual depiction of life and living conditions in the ghetto. Leslie Swift presented on the realities and misconceptions of the 1944 film *Theresienstadt*, and pointed out several common misunderstandings of its production history and clarified details about the film's title, production timeline, and personnel involved in making the film. The presentation focused on the question of audience and argued that the film's primary purpose was to deceive representatives of the International Committee of the Red Cross and mute criticism of the Nazis' treatment of the Jews in Terezin.

Session III was dedicated to fakes and forgeries. Gertjan Dikken presented his work to date on authenticating a Hitler watercolor that was purchased by a private individual at a flea market in the Netherlands who then donated it to NIOD. Kiril Feferman discussed historically problematic Holocaust-related testimonies by applicants for compensation to the Jewish Claims Conference, which were embellished to improve chances of receiving financial compensation. These testimonies are sometimes later referenced by scholars as factual. Vadim Altskan presented a case of fraud where names had been added to a Balta Ghetto list after the war in order to receive compensation. The lists were microfilmed by the USHMM in 1995, indexed in 2005, and included in the USHMM's names database. The individuals in question referred to the USHMM database as proof of their right to compensation. This turned out to be just a drop in the bucket of a large-scale fraud scheme of more than \$57 million that resulted in 31 convictions, 10 of whom were Claims Conference employees.

Session IV further examined misattributions and misrepresentations. Peter Black provided an in-depth review of the forensic and historical processes used to authenticate the Demjanjuk ID card: comparing it to other ID cards, personnel files, records of Soviet proceedings against Trawniki men, and using records of the SS battalion Streibel and various rosters showing Demjanjuk's location on specific dates. Steven Luckert presented examples of items offered for sale that were not what they claimed to be, e.g. tattoo tools from Auschwitz, a copy of Schindler's list, Hitler's red phone (which eventually sold for \$243,000 in 2017), and original posters that turned out to be reproductions made from images in USHMM-published sources, an unexpected downside of making collections as accessible as possible, especially online.

Session V focused specifically on items from the USHMM's study collection of non-authentic items. This collection serves as an important resource for performing due diligence in authenticating Holocaust artifacts and is available to outside experts for consultation. Lizou Fenyvesi is the former textile conservator at USHMM and the leading expert on Holocaust-era textiles, particular camp uniforms and badges. The USHMM's study collection was assembled by Ms. Fenyvesi during her tenure. She presented examples of authentic and fake textiles based on cloth type, weave, dyes, hems, and badge placement and added that the source of many fake uniforms for sale are leftovers from movie sets. Henry Mayer presented on a collection bequeathed to the USHMM by the wife of a noted collector and seller of Holocaust artifacts. Since the collector was himself a Jewish survivor of Auschwitz,

few questioned the authenticity of his artifacts, but a review of the collection revealed many objects that are of dubious provenance or are outright fakes created by the collector. Some were even made from desecrated Torah scrolls. The collection also contained correspondence and sales records, and Mr. Mayer's presentation discussed the unpleasant task of contacting several institutions to alert them to the fraud. Steven Luckert presented examples of objects, photos, film clips, and quotes that over the years were removed from the USHMM's permanent exhibition due to questions of authenticity, alteration, and misattribution. He discussed the role of the curator in ensuring that items in exhibitions are authentic and any descriptions are historically accurate.

The last day of the workshop included a tour of the USHMM's new Shapell Collections, Conservation, and Research Center. Participants were able to see the various vaults, cool and cold stage areas, and were able to meet with collections management and conservation staff. In the conservation lab, tables were set up with various items from the USHMM's study collection of non-authentic materials, which expert conservators presented and answered questions from participants.

Workshop Program:

Monday October 23

16:00	Tour of the Permanent Exhibition, <i>The Holocaust</i> Steve Luckert, Senior Program Curator, USHMM
17:30	Welcome: Neal Guthrie, USHMM Introduction to EHRI: Haim Gertner, Yad Vashem Opening Remarks: Michael Grunberger, USHMM

Tuesday October 24

I. CASE STUDIES – AUTHENTICATIONS		
	Moderator: Jane Klinger, Chief Conservator, USHMM, USA	
09:30 – 10:30	Three Case Studies from Yad Vashem's Art Collection	Eliad Moreh-Rosenberg, Curator & Art Department Director, Yad Vashem, Israel
	A Diary from the Warsaw Ghetto	Varda Gross, Head Paper Conservation, Yad Vashem, Israel
	Survival and Existence: Jan Kamienski's Concentration Camp Uniform	Nancy Bryk, Associate Professor of Historic Preservation and Museum Practice, Eastern Michigan University, USA
II. CASE STUDIES – MISREPRESENTATIONS		
	Moderator: Scott Miller, Director of Curatorial Affairs, USHMM, USA	
11:00 – 12:30	Great Expectations, Small Returns: The Case of the Reserve Police Battalion 101 Photo Album	Jürgen Matthäus, Director, Applied Research Scholars, USHMM and Judy Cohen, Chief Acquisitions Curator, USHMM, USA
	1942 Warsaw Ghetto Footage: Contextualization and the Question of Authenticity	Alexander Zöller, Film University Babelsberg, Germany

	Propaganda Becomes Myth: Realities vs. Misconceptions about the 1944 Film "Theresienstadt"	Leslie Swift, Director of Film, Oral History, and Recorded Sound, USHMM, USA
III. CASE STUDIES – FAKES AND FORGERIES		
	Moderator: Suzanne Brown-Fleming, Director, International Academic Programs, Mandel Center for Advanced Holocaust Studies, USHMM, USA	
13:30– 15:00	An Open Case: Hitler Watercolor	Gertjan Dikken, Head of Acquisitions, NIOD, the Netherlands
	Too Bad to Be True: Shoah Testimony, Financial Gain, and History	Kiril Feferman, University of Haifa and University of Ariel, Israel
	"Righteous" Fraud: Holocaust Documentation, the Claims Conference, and Compensation of Holocaust Survivors	Vadim Altskan, International Archives Program, USHMM, USA
IV. CASE STUDIES – MISATTRIBUTIONS AND MISREPRESENTATIONS		
	Moderator: David Rich, Catholic University of America, USA	
15:30– 17:00	The Demjanjuk ID Card: Determining Authenticity through Historical Analysis	Peter Black, Senior Historian Emeritus, USHMM, USA
	To Buy or Not to Buy? Holocaust Artifacts in the Marketplace	Steve Luckert, Senior Program Curator, USHMM, USA

Wednesday, October 25

V. FROM THE MUSEUM'S STUDY COLLECTION		
	Moderator: Travis Roxlau, Director, Collections Services, USHMM, USA	
10:00– 11:30	Authenticity and Context: A Closer Look at Textiles in the USHMM Study Collection	Lizou Fenyvesi, Textile Conservator, Private Practice, USA
	Provenance, Provenance, Provenance: The Responsibility for Due Diligence	Henry Mayer, Senior Advisor on Archives, USHMM, USA
	Pulled from the Permanent Exhibition	Steve Luckert, Senior Program Curator, USHMM, USA
13:00– 15:00	Tour of Shapell Center and Display of Inauthentic Collection	

5.4 Evaluation

The workshop brought together experts from various areas in the field of Holocaust studies to discuss authenticity, something that most are reluctant to talk about in larger forums due to concerns of providing fodder to Holocaust denial. However, as the Call for Proposals stated, the question of authenticity plagues every field, and wherever there is a chance for profit, there will be forgeries. Participants expressed their enthusiasm for being able to take part in this workshop, that more workshops on this topic are necessary, and all strongly agreed that there needs to be a way to share information on fakes and forgeries (e.g. a database or other resource), and feel that EHRI would be an appropriate sponsor and host.

6 Jewish Heritage Records and Digital Humanities

The workshop: "Jewish Heritage Records and Digital Humanities" was organized by King's College London (KCL), in collaboration with the Rothschild Foundation Hanadiv Europe (RFHE) and was held in London on 4-5 September 2018, in the framework of EHRI project.

6.1 Goals of the Workshop

The workshop aimed to expose early career scholars and heritage professionals to a range of digital techniques that might be applied both within the field of academic Jewish Studies and within memory institutions managing Jewish heritage records. The workshop introduced participants to digital tools and methods that may help them to structure, present and gain insights from their data. The workshop was designed to encourage participants to work collaboratively to realise digital 'mini projects' in their respective fields of interest.

6.2 Participants

The workshop brought together 24 Jewish Studies researchers and heritage professionals from France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Russia, Serbia, UK and USA. (For further information and a list of all speakers/presenters, see the detailed workshop program below.)

6.3 Workshop program

Day One of the workshop began with an introduction from Reto Speck who explained the work of EHRI, what had already been achieved in EHRI-1 and EHRI-2 and hopes for EHRI-3. Robin Nobel then gave an insight into the role RFHE has undertaken in trying to preserve Jewish heritage in Europe. To complete this introductory session, Gabor Kadar talked about the Yerusha Project and its vision to unite scattered Jewish documentary heritage from across Europe.

Following this session, Mike Bryant offered a general introduction to databases, how they differ from spreadsheets, and how complex it is for archives having to create their own bespoke versions as EHRI has had to. Tobias Blanke then built on this foundation and discussed data visualization and how R and Swirl could be used in this process. Tim Cole, of the University of Bristol, and Alberto Giordano, of University of Southern California's Shoah Foundation, then proceeded to offer an introduction to GIS, offering a 'model of reality' drawing on an underlying database. Tim and Alberto also highlighted the inherent issues with precision and accuracy in GIS and how they are working to overcome these in their own research.

During the workshop, participants gave 5-minute 'flash presentations' showcasing the datasets they had brought with them to use at the workshop and their research.

Christiane Weber, ITS, started off with her presentation on the ITS website and how they process the incredible number of records that contain repetitive information and symbols that require interpretation. Dovile Troskovaite (Vilnius University) presented her plan for a project for which she is hoping to gain funding, building on a previous project that mapped Jewish communities in the Grand Duchy of Lithuania. The new project would look more into what the people were actually doing and services they were offering, using a variety of sources, and create multi-layered mapping of socio-economic data. Katja Grosse-Sommer (Hochschule für Jüdische Studien, Heidelberg) presented a project based on her MA, focusing on the diaries of Dutch Jews in hiding and following the trajectories of invasion by showing maps of movement. Monika Biesaga (British Library) was working on an ongoing project as part of her PhD showing the development of Jewish Libraries in interwar Poland through statistical information about library operations. Monika highlighted the problems of gaps in information and inconsistency in data and how these cause problems when making comparisons. Petru Cifu (Jewish Studies Library Cluj-Napoca) talked about the Holocaust in Northern

Transylvania virtual museum and website collections. Petru was looking to take the maps of ghetto locations and link documents with specific map locations. Roberta Newman (YIVO Institute for Jewish Research) presented a potential project on Yiddish Political Theater and providing resources for University classrooms as a spinoff from The Edward Blank YIVO Vilna Collections Project, which was funded by RFHE, and reunited archival collections that were ransacked by the Nazis in Vilna. Jeffery Edelstein (American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee Archives) explained the JDC Archives Digital Collections, which have over 3 million pages digitized and are available on the EHRI Portal. Jeffery drew attention to the Names Database and the immense amount of metadata that could be used by researchers. Aurore Blaise (Memorial de la Shoah) showed a project on tracking Holocaust survivors from France using a collection from the Archives of the Ministry of Defense. The aim of the project will be to map the paths and circumstances of liberations and what happened to friends and family members. Alicja Maślak-Maciejewska (Institute for Jewish Studies, Jagiellonian University) discussed mapping networks from charities linked to synagogues, showing the importance of the role women played and the significance of networks with progressive Jews in Krakow, Habsburg Galicia. Svetlana Amasova (Sefer - The Center for University Teaching of Jewish Civilization) presented on the Sifra database, interviews, cemeteries, and archives, the difficulty of classifying interviews, and ethical issues regarding open access.

After the flash presentations in this session, there was an interesting discussion where participants were able to comment on other participants' projects, and one participant even considered the possibility of using a different data set for her project following the discussion.

The first day of the workshop closed at the Wiener Library for the Study of the Holocaust and Genocide with Tim Cole and Alberto Giordano's well-attended and fascinating keynote lecture on "Space and Place in Holocaust Research: What We Have Learned and Future Research," chaired by Marilyn Deegan of KCL. Tim and Alberto explained some of the complexities of conducting GIS research in terms of consistency of data with spatial and temporal dimensions and some of the ways they had interrogated their sources to resolve these issues. The lecture was followed by questions and answers and a wine reception.

On the start of the second day of the workshop, those who had not been able to present on their research the previous day gave their flash presentations. Agata Korba (POLIN) introduced the digital collections available at the museum, the virtual tour of the core, selected temporary exhibitions and an interactive map of the Warsaw ghetto, and raised questions on how to represent data effectively. Dóra Pataricza (Eotvos Lorand University) gave two presentations based on two projects – one in Helsinki and one in Szeged, Hungary. Both involved digitization of archive materials and the creation of databases. Dóra talked about the challenges of digitization such as the volume of material, protection of rights, and OCR issues. Chiara Renzo (Ca' Foscari University) discussed a project focusing on the voices of displaced persons and identities in refugee camps in Italy, and considered how digital humanities might help with making accessible 2,000 images from the Jewish community. Olga Ungar (Jewish Community of Novi Sad) presented a database of monuments in Jewish cemeteries and public spaces in Vojvodina, comparing commemorative activities between public and private, as well as commenting on the condition of the monuments, with the hope of adding other Jewish places to the database. Finally, Przemysław Jaczewski (POLIN) talked about the challenges of converting 'messy' Excel spreadsheets into an Access database as an intermediate step in creating a bespoke database. Przemysław talked about the challenges of working with data that has not been stored or managed efficiently, and some of the issues around making oral histories searchable.

The workshop participants were then divided into group discussions on either mapping, archival management/databases, or data analysis. Due to a need for Alberto Giordano to leave the workshop early, his session on mapping was run simultaneously with the remaining flash presentations, in order to maximise the opportunity for as many workshop participants

as possible to engage with his material. The participants were assigned a relevant group for the first session, based on their project proposals, but after a short coffee break, participants were free to choose which topic they were interested in learning more about. One of the main themes of the mapping sessions was thinking about how best to interrogate sources to provide spatial information and the best methods to visualise geographical data once collected. In the data analysis sessions, different forms of data were considered, as well as ways to use web-based open access software to best interrogate the data. The archival management/databases sessions focussed on users and data management professionals comparing systems they used and their strengths and limitations.

After lunch, Andrea Schatz of the European Association of Jewish Studies presented on the EAJS Digital Forum, which aims to bring together archivists, curators, and digital humanities scholars to discuss digital approaches to Jewish print cultures. The group will facilitate networks and cooperation between those who use digital resources in Jewish heritage as well as training courses and methodological reflection.

The workshop then concluded with the participants first spending some time in small groups reflecting on how the workshop had influenced their research and ideas, and then with a group feedback session with the conference organisers, Robin Nobel, Rachel Pistol, and Reto Speck. Participants commented on wanting to increase cooperation between the humanities and digital humanities and expressed reassurance that they were not the only people dealing with similar issues with respect to digital research.

Overall, a key theme of collaboration was obvious throughout the workshop, and this was demonstrated through the way the workshop participants shared data, formulated new ideas on digital humanities, and made links between their projects and others that shared common themes.

Workshop program:

Tuesday 4 September

INTRODUCTORY TALKS		
13:00-14:00	EHRI Project	Reto Speck, King's College London
	Rothschild Foundation Hanadiv Europe (RFHE)	Robin Nobel, Rothschild Foundation Hanadiv Europe
	Yerusha Project	Gabor Kadar, Yerusha Project Director
INTRODUCTION TO SPATIAL DATA		
14:00-15:30	Databases/data analysis Archival Management	<p>Alberto Giordano, USC Shoah Foundation, USA and Tim Cole, University of Bristol, UK</p> <p>Tobias Blanke, Department of Digital Humanities, KCL, UK</p> <p>Mike Bryant, Department of Digital Humanities, KCL, UK</p>

FLASH PRESENTATIONS		
16:00-17:00	Flash Presentations	<p>Christiane Weber, International Tracing Service – Bad Arolsen, Germany</p> <p>Dovile Troskovaite, Vilnius University, Lithuania</p> <p>Katja Grosse-Sommer, Hochschule für Jüdische Studien, Heidelberg, Germany</p> <p>Monika Biesaga, British Library, UK</p> <p>Petru Cifu, Jewish Studies Library Cluj-Napoca, Romania</p> <p>Roberta Newman, YIVO Institute for Jewish Research, USA</p> <p>Jeffrey Edelstein, American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee Archives USA</p> <p>Aurore Blaise, Memorial de la Shoah, France</p> <p>Alicja Maślak-Maciejewska, Institute for Jewish Studies, Jagiellonian University, Poland</p> <p>Svetlana Amosova, Sefer - The Center for University Teaching of Jewish Civilization, Russia</p>
KEYNOTE LECTURE AT THE WIENER LIBRARY		
	Chair: Marilyn Deegan, Professor of Digital Humanities, King's College London, UK	
18:00-20:00	Space and Place in Holocaust Studies	Tim Cole, Professor of Social History and Director of the Brigstow Institute at the University of Bristol
	What We Have Learned and Future Research	Alberto Giordano, Professor and Chair, Department of Geography, Texas State University

Wednesday 5 September

GROUP DISCUSSION		
09:00-11:00	Group discussion for projects using spatial data	Group Leader: Alberto Giordano
FLASH PRESENTATIONS		
09:00-09:30	Remaining Flash Presentations	<p>Agata Korba, POLIN - Museum of the History of the Polish Jews, Poland</p> <p>Dóra Pataricza (2 projects), Eotvos Lorand University, Hungary</p>

		Chiara Renzo, Ca' Foscari University, Italy
		Olga Ungar, Jewish Community of Novi Sad, Serbia
		Przemysław Jaczewski, POLIN Museum, Poland
GROUP DISCUSSIONS		
09:30-11:00	Group discussion for projects using archival management	Group Leaders: Mike Bryant and Marilyn Deegan
09:30-11:00	Group discussion for projects using data analysis	Group Leader: Tobias Blanke
11:30-13:00	Small group discussion and exploration of digital themes	
AFTERNOON PROGRAM		
14:00-14:10	Introduction to the European Association for Jewish Studies (EAJS) Digital Forum	Andrea Schatz, Department of Theology & Religious Studies, KCL, UK
14:10-14:55	How to apply workshop learning to participant projects	
14:55-16:10	Feedback from participants on how workshop discussions have influenced their projects	
16:10	Conclusion	

6.4 Evaluation

Participants responded on how they found the networking opportunities helpful and, how the activities of the workshop brought them to consider new approaches to their projects and datasets. The attendees were also grateful that a variety of digital humanities topics had been covered in the workshop as this gave them a number of areas to think about. One of the key questions that emerged was about asking whether or not data is actually relevant for a specific research question, and the need to know why you are doing what you are doing, to use digital methods in order to ask new questions rather than just because it can be done.

The workshop ended with great optimism, with new networks created and new approaches to digital methods considered. As one participant said, “the wisdom is in the data; dig it out with digital humanities,” and the workshop was a good environment in which to consider this idea. The workshop organisers are looking forward to seeing how the projects discussed at the event continue to grow over the coming months.

7 Holocaust Photography and Education in the Digital Era

The workshop: "Readings of the Visual: Holocaust Photography and Education in the Digital Era" was organized by the Jewish Museum Greece (JMG), and was held in Athens on 18-19 October 2018, in the framework of EHRI project.

Photography is one of the most important resources for the study and documentation of the Holocaust. Over the last decades, the visual has become a vital part of education as well as an important topic in academic discussions. However, this rapid tendency puzzles specialists, researchers, academics, educators and museums' staff on how to use with most effective and historically accurate way this new media trend, combining both the historical information with the technical expertise taking into account all the problems and inadequacies that may occur during the educational process.

7.1 Goals of the Workshop

The workshop "Readings of the Visual" aimed at rethinking the role of Holocaust photography in the educational process, taking into consideration the demands of the digital era. In a time when various photographs are disseminated through several channels (television, social media, etc.), how do we make use of photographs in a meaningful and reflective way? What can we learn from the new digital practices? The workshop combined the theoretical debates along with the educational experience and suggested new ways of making the most of Holocaust photography in the educational process. Speakers of various professional backgrounds, such as historians, archivists, museum curators, photography specialists and other relevant researchers presented their work.

7.2 Participants

The workshop brought together 26 attendees from leading archives, museums, universities, researchers and scholars from Greece, USA, Israel, Austria, France, Germany, Hungary, UK and the Netherlands. (For further information and a list of all speakers/presenters, see the detailed workshop program below.)

7.3 Workshop program

Dr. Winfred van de Put greeted the workshop participants on behalf of the Netherlands Institute at Athens, and was followed by the Director of the JMG, Mrs. Zanet Battinou who gave an introduction to the EHRI project and an overview of the workshop's thematic content. The workshop was organized into several sessions spread over two days. Each session concluded with a discussion among the participants and an exchange of ideas and projects.

Day One - Session I: Images and Archives

Dr. Aggeliki Tseti discussed how we can restore photography's ability to bear witness to an event in the absence of a witness (as noted by S. Felman), and, more importantly, how Holocaust photographs can become reflective, i.e. thought provoking rather than simply reiterating the traumatic experience that acts as their referent. The aim of the paper was to discuss the photograph's testimonial power stemming from its phenomenological ability to compensate for the absences with "iconic presences," but also to contribute to the establishment of historical identities "formed in the collective, political unconscious of their beholders". Alexander Rafalovich demonstrated photo-processing methodology in the Yad Vashem Hall of Names, focusing on the technical aspects, the personal, individual approach to communication with submitters, uploading materials to the on-line database and database search tools. Dr. Gil Weissblei concluded the first session with a presentation on the unique archival collection that was created in the Vilna Ghetto by a group of young intellectuals, headed by Abraham Sutzkever (1913-2010) and donated to The National Library of Israel by Sutzkever himself, in 1994.

Session II: Visual Projects, Museums and Education

Joel Mason-Gaines opened the afternoon session with a presentation on how USHMM visual projects can be used to engage and expand the Museum's audience as well as inspire reflection on the Holocaust's ever-growing relevance today. USHMM has addressed this challenge by creating a video campaign that includes Holocaust survivor Irene Weiss standing in front of an image of herself at the selection ramp at Auschwitz-Birkenau, featured in the Museum's Permanent Exhibition. Dr. Michal Sadan and Madene Shachar focused on photographs presented in the Yad LaYeled core exhibition "The Story of the Jewish Child during the Holocaust", at the Ghetto Fighters' House. They demonstrated how the exhibition can be used to encourage critical thinking and to construct meaning in the framework of the museum's educational activities and programs. Dora Kechagia closed the second session with a presentation on how the photographic archive of the Jewish Museum of Greece was used to produce two digital information platforms (info-kiosks) on the museum premises.

Session III: Shoah Photography as an Educational Tool

Dr. Daniel Uziel opened the afternoon session with a presentation about the Yad Vashem exhibition "Flashes of Memory", which portrays the creation and the use of images during the Holocaust in order to influence different audiences. Holocaust images were used as a primary source, encouraging the visitors of the exhibition to think critically when viewing historical images and placing them into their historical context. Dr. Steven Luckert followed next with a paper on how photographs can be used as an educational tool in Holocaust museums and discussed tools such as the use of mobile phone technology in order to enhance visitor experience by engaging them with visual imagery. Dr. László Csósz discussed the issue of documenting the Holocaust in Hungary through photographs and addressed several issues that emerge when using these sources in historical research.

Session IV: Digital Humanities

In the last session of the first day, two papers were presented. Nancy Hartman focused on the comments received by users of the USHMM - Photo Archives collection, where images are cataloged and presented on an item level, thereby lending themselves to focus on visitor analysis and to detail feedback. Comments from the last five years were analyzed to discover who is contacting the USHMM, from what countries, and with what types of comments. Finally, Christos Mais discussed how we can transform or incorporate digital groups on social media platforms, such as Facebook, into digital humanities projects, in terms of consolidating information on and assessing audiovisual material concerning the Holocaust. He also proposed specific ways for encouraging and focusing the consolidation, assessment and dissemination of Holocaust-related audiovisual material.

Day Two – Session I: Deciphering the Shoah and its Aftermath I: Visualizing Persecution

Dr. Dimitrios Varvaritis opened the morning session with a presentation on the Einsatzstab Reichsleiter Rosenberg photograph collection, through a preliminary description, classification and contextualized analysis on the photographs of the Jews of Thessaloniki. Prof. Maria Kavala presented and discussed the case of the photographs taken by the German soldier W. Ranges documenting the forced assembly of Thessaloniki's Jews in Liberty Square. Dr. Tal Bruttman closed the first session with a presentation on the use of photographs as historical documents through the analysis of the Auschwitz album.

Session II: Deciphering the Shoah and its Aftermath II: Picturing the Escape

Through an examination of photographs of hiding places used by Jews in Amsterdam during the Shoah, Prof. Dienke Hondius focused on the spatial dimension of the biographies in hiding places –how survivors of hiding, those who hid Jews and others have visualized the stories of hiding in photography, both during and after World War II. Dr. Iasonas Chandrinou discussed the case of Jewish partisan imagery in Greece as a unique source that facilitates the resurfacing of suppressed stories, personal and collective alike. The

morning session concluded with a presentation by Dr. Spyros Theodoros on ways the Jews of Trikala (including their Diaspora) visualize the memory of the Holocaust, specifically their rescue during the Nazi Occupation.

Session III: Deciphering the Shoah and its Aftermath III: Post – WWII Rehabilitation as a Visual Narrative of the Destruction

Prof. Philip Carabott utilized a staged group portrait ("portrait of hope") shot in the forecourt of the Esther Orphanage in Athens, together with the orphanage's register held at the Jewish Museum of Greece, in an attempt to delineate the human geography of the orphans, to trace their paths during and in the wake of the Shoah, and, where possible, to put names to faces. Dr. Alexandra Patrikiou concluded this session with a presentation on G. De Tsaves and D. Skineze's 1949 handmade scrapbook of the 13th Scout troop in Athens. The scrapbook was portrayed in the presentation as social artifact revealing aspects of Jewish life in Athens.

The workshop concluded with a round table discussion on the Photography of Terror: Uses and Misuses.

Workshop Program:

Thursday 18 October

10:00 – 10:30	Greetings: Winfred van de Put – Director of the Netherlands Institute at Athens Zanet Battinou – Director of the Jewish Museum of Greece	
SESSION I IMAGES AND THE ARCHIVES		
10:30 – 12:00	Moderator: Maria Kavala, Adjunct Lecturer, Modern History, School of Political Sciences Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Greece	
	Holocaust Photography: An «Affective» Approach of the Genocide	Angeliki Tseti, Anglophone Studies, National and Kapodistrian University of Athens, Greece
	The Role of Photography in the Database of the Yad Vashem Hall of Names	Alexander Rafalovich, Historian, Archives Division, Yad Vashem, Israel
	The Poet as an Archivist: The Photographs in the Abraham Sutzkever Vilna Ghetto Archives	Gil Weissblei, Archivist, Archives Department, The National Library of Israel
	Discussion	
SESSION II VISUAL PROJECTS, MUSEUMS AND EDUCATION		
12:00 – 13:30	Moderator: Alexandra Patrikiou, Historian, The Jewish Museum of Greece	
	USHMM's Museum Projects: a Video Campaign	Joel Mason-Gaines, Photographer, Photo / Video Editor, United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, USA
	Focusing on "Out of focus": Photographs in the Exhibition "The Story of the Jewish Child During the Holocaust"	Michal Sadan and Madene Shachar, Yad La Yeled, Ghetto Fighters' House, Israel
	The JMG Photographic Archive: Multimedia Educational Uses	Dora Kechagia, Museum Researcher, Theatrolgist, Greece
	Discussion	

SESSION III SHOAH PHOTOGRAPHY AS AN EDUCATIONAL TOOL		
14:30 – 15:30	Moderator: Angelos Palikidis, Lecturer, Democritus University of Thrace, Greece	
	Turning Scholarship into Education: The "Flashes of Memory" Holocaust Photography Exhibition in Yad Vashem	Daniel Uziel, Head of the YV Photo Collection, Yad Vashem, Israel
	How Photographs Can Be Used as an Engaging Tool for Educating Visitors to Holocaust Museums	Steven Luckert, Senior Program Curator, Levine Institute for Holocaust Education, USHMM, USA
	Perspectives and (Mis)interpretations: Photographic Documentation of the Holocaust in Hungary	László Csősz, Senior Archivist – Historian, National Archives of Hungary
	Discussion	
SESSION IV DIGITAL HUMANITIES		
15:30 – 17:00	Moderator: Eleni Kouki, Historian, National and Kapodistrian University of Athens, Greece	
	Recognize Someone? Engaging Online Audiences with Photographs	Nancy Hartman, Photo Archivist, National Institute for Holocaust Documentation, USHMM, USA
	Crowdsourcing and Citizen Science: Social Media Groups on Concentration and Identification of Audiovisual Material	Christos Mais, PhD Candidate, Leiden University, Centre for the Arts in Society (LUCAS), Thessaloniki, Greece
	Discussion	
17:30 – 19:00	Guided Tour of the Jewish Museum of Greece (permanent and temporary exhibition)	

Friday 19 October

SESSION I DECIPHERING THE SHOAH AND ITS AFTERMATH I: VISUALIZING PERSECUTION		
10:00 – 12:00	Moderator: Daniel Uziel	
	Holocaust Photography of Thessaloniki: The Case of the Einsatzstab Reichsleiter Rosenberg and its Collection of Photographs of the "Judenviertel von Saloniki"	Dimitrios Varvaritis, Lecturer, Institute of Byzantine and Modern Greek Studies, University of Vienna, Austria
	A "Black" Photo Diary: The Rare Photographic Material of the Young German Soldier Werner Ranges on Black Saturday in Thessaloniki (11.07.1942)	Maria Kavala
	Analyzing the Auschwitz Album: Photographs as Documents	Tal Bruttman, Historian, Mémorial de la Shoah, France
	Discussion	

SESSION II DECIPHERING THE SHOAH AND ITS AFTERMATH II: PICTURING THE ESCAPE		
12:00 – 13:30	Moderator: Zanet Battinou	
	Examining Photographs of Hiding Places used by Jews in Amsterdam During the Shoah	Dienke Hondius, Assistant Professor of History, Faculty of Humanities, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam and Anne Frank House, the Netherlands
	Resisting Oblivion: Visualizing Greek-Jewish Resistance Fighters	Iassonas Chandrinos, Historian, Post-Doctoral Researcher, University of Regensburg, Germany
	Visualizing the (Rescue from the) Holocaust in Public and in Private Space: Photographic reconstructions of collective memory among the “Jews of Trikala”	Theodoros Spyrou, Social Anthropologist, University of Crete, Hellenic Open University, Greece
	Discussion	
SESSION III DECIPHERING THE SHOAH AND ITS AFTERMATH III: POST-WWII REHABILITATION AS A VISUAL NARRATIVE OF THE DESTRUCTION		
14:30 – 16:00	Moderator: Iassonas Chandrinos	
	Group Portraits of Hope on the Way to Starting a New Life	Philip Carabott, Research Associate, Centre for Hellenic Studies, King's College London, UK
	“Like Phoenix from the Ashes”. A Handmade Scrapbook about Jewish Boy Scouts in Athens	Alexandra Patrikiou
	Confidential: Evidence for the Nuremberg Trial cancelled (illness)	Kim Dresel , Archivist, Research Assistant, Archival Description, International Tracing Service (ITS), Bad Arolsen, Germany
	Discussion	
ROUND TABLE DISCUSSION: PHOTOGRAPHY OF TERROR: USES AND MISUSES		
16:00 – 17:00	Moderator: Odette Varon-Vassard, Historian, Greece	
	Angelos Palikidis, Associate Professor, Democritus University of Thrace, Komotini	
	Odette Varon-Vassard, Historian, Athens, Greece	
	Tal Bruttman, Historian, Mémorial de la Shoah, France	
	Alkis Konstantinidis, Photographer, Greece & Cyprus, Reuters Pictures, Thomson Reuters cancelled	
Yiannis Behrakis, Senior editor, Special projects, Reuters Pictures, Thomson Reuters cancelled		

7.4 Evaluation

The consensus was that the workshop was highly productive, informative and successful and it met the organizers and participants expectations. It brought together archivists, museum curators, museum educators, photographers, researchers, academics and post-doc fellows from various countries, thus creating a diverse and heteronymous group of specialists that had the opportunity to share their knowledge, exchange ideas and modules, whilst raising dilemmas and issues related to the use of Holocaust photography and education in the digital era. The participants expressed

their enthusiasm for having had the opportunity to discuss their projects, share their professional experience with their colleagues expanding simultaneously their network and their perspectives regarding the usage of photography in the historical research and education. The presentations covered most of the thematic sessions suggested in the CfP, providing variety and erudition on the workshop's thematic core. Discussions continued during meals, and several pathways for cooperation and new projects were opened. Overall, apart from the academic perspective, the goal of EHRI to bring together scholars and researchers working in its field of interest and encourage associations and productive discourse was achieved.

8 Person-Related Documents as Primary Sources with Potential for Holocaust Research

The workshop: “Person-Related Records Beyond the Personal: Person-Related Documents as Primary Sources with Potential for Holocaust Research” took place at the International Tracing Service, Bad Arolsen, Germany, on 19-21 November 2018, in the framework of the EHRI project.

8.1 Goals of the Workshop

The workshop focused on collections of person-related records such as registries, forms, applications documents from before and after the Holocaust, with the aim of discussing best practices in dealing with such sources from the archival and scholarly perspective as well as the perspective of information sciences.

8.2 Participants

The 20 participants (including ITS staff) came from a variety of backgrounds and countries (Czech Republic, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Israel, Romania, UK and USA). Organizations represented ranged from big institutions as Yad Vashem and USHMM and state archives, to small private initiatives as the “Kitchener Camp Project” and independent scholars presenting their research on different kinds of sources. For further information and a list of all speakers/presenters, see the detailed workshop program below.)

8.3 Workshop program

Presentations and discussions dealt with a wide variety of source material, from card files, metrical books, and lists to private documents. They presented the respective uses of sources, the archival structuring of collections, and case studies.

The workshop was organized in four topical work sessions:

1. Personal (hi)stories in person-related records
2. Creating collections
3. Variations of sources
4. Regional case studies

Personal (hi)stories in person-related records

Serafima Velkovich presented cases of changing narratives in the testimony of Holocaust survivors. In some instances, the information provided by survivors may be contradictory to other evidence or even to their own testimony given on several occasions and under differing circumstances. Sometimes information was intentionally or unintentionally manipulated to increase chances of survival and, later, to improve chances of assistance.

Using a sample of medical students and doctors in the first half of the 20th century in Prague, Tereza Kopecka reflected on the value of (rarely archived) individual, private documents. Comparing evidence therein with serial records such as registers and databases, she stressed the value of the study of individual lives as a potent tool for uncovering unusual stories from serial, sometimes seemingly representative mass data or collections.

Creating collections

Yael Robinson Gottfeld presented the collection of questionnaires collected by the Central Historical Commission of the Central Committee of Liberated Jews in the American Occupied Zone. These questionnaires, today archived at Yad Vashem, are less known than the online available pages of testimonies but, as Robinson Gottfeld pointed out with impressive examples, are of high historical value as source material.

A more archival perspective was brought to the discussion by Valerie Kleinknecht, who gave insight into the arrangement, cataloguing and indexing policies at the Mémorial de la Shoah. Digitization of workflows has changed practices in creating collections but also in documenting the “Wall of Names” at the Mémorial. New, hitherto unavailable information on family links etc. are integrated into an archival collection and thus become accessible to outside users. At the same time, what was initially a tool for creating a monument has become a full-fledged archival record group.

Approximately 4,000 Jews were rescued in a program similar to but much less known than the “Kindertransporte”: the Kitchener Camp. This former army camp in the UK was adapted by the Council of German Jewry to house mostly single Jewish men from Germany and Austria who had been released from concentration camps in the aftermath of *Kristallnacht* on the proviso that they would leave Germany immediately, often without their families. Clare Weissenberg introduced her private project to reconstruct the wider history of Kitchener Camp by collecting widespread evidence in archival sources as well as from individual families. By creating a new collection of evidence and a place of remembrance, the project gives families the opportunity to tell their story.

Variations of sources

Jochen F. Mayer dealt with very different source material, namely the evidence gathered by labour offices of the Nazi State. He showed how the use of card files and workbooks in bureau technology helped to organize the Nazi “Arbeitseinsatz” and lead to an ever-growing cruelly efficient planning of forced labour in the economy and in camps.

Jude Richter’s presentation explored the ways in which registries of births, marriages, divorces, and deaths from Jewish communities in Poland, Lithuania, Belarus, and Ukraine can supplement the collection of the International Tracing Service’s incomplete evidence. As an aid in tracing the fates of individuals during the Holocaust, registries today can serve as a window into the lives of communities before the Nazis and their collaborators destroyed them.

An unexpected find of a shoebox of documents located in the unused cabinets of the Jewish community, listing nearly 1,500 Holocaust survivors returning to Szeged (Hungary) in 1945 and 1946, led to Dora Pataricza’s project comparing these findings to lists of Holocaust victims. Pataricza and her colleagues make extensive use of genealogical and historical databases and data retrieving. One task of the project is to find common patterns of survivors’ experiences and histories that might be valid beyond the sample.

In his research, Peter Tammes uses quantitative methods to reconstruct the life histories of 400 Jews listed in the Amsterdam Nazi registration list compiled in 1941. Tammes applies a life course approach using data from administrative sources and quantitative methods. He follows the question of chances of surviving the Holocaust taking into account local factors and circumstances.

The Americans Friends Service Committee (AFSC) was a relief and refugee-aid organization helping more than 50,000 individuals, both Jews and non-Jews to flee Nazi Europe and settle elsewhere. Ron Coleman gave insight into more than 20,000 AFSC case files that had been under restricted access for decades. This and similar collections whose access restrictions expire in the near future are a new kind of collection and, according to Coleman, can fill gaps between personal collections kept by families and governmental records.

Regional case studies

Adina Babes compiles information on the lives of the victims of one of the bloodiest pogroms of the Holocaust in Bucharest in the winter of 1941. Information from 215 death certificates are put into a database, and by using the Statistic Program for Social Sciences (SPSS), are

processed, accounting for variables such as gender, age, profession, nationality, religion, protection (citizenship), place of birth, place of death, marital status, and date of death. This information is analyzed to give a representative portrait of the victims.

Areti Makri and Aikaterini Yannoukakou gave insight into the diverse collection on the history of Thessaloniki and its sources related to the Jewish Community of Thessaloniki from 1912 to 1962. They focused on person-related records in the Historical Archives of Macedonia that can form a canvas for quantitative and qualitative analysis, such as the electoral registries of 1914 and the Autonomous Food Agency of Macedonia, from which they were able to extract information about Jewish life before the deportation.

The workshop was complemented by presentations from ITS staff, giving insight into a research project to reconstruct pathways of Nazi persecution based on person-related records from the ITS archives using GIS - Geographic Information System (Henning Borggräfe); the online collections of ITS (Giora Zwilling); and the ITS e-guide, an online tool for understanding and navigating through the Nazi documents in the ITS archives (Christiane Weber).

Workshop Program:

Monday 19 November

09:30 – 10:00	Welcome and Introduction	
SESSION I PERSONAL (Hi)STORIES IN PERSON-RELATED RECORDS		
10:00 – 11:30	Women in the Records of the International Tracing Service: A Gendered Analysis of the Individual Care and Maintenance files of the Postwar Period (via Skype) cancelled	Imogen Bayley, Central European University Budapest, Hungary
	The Changing Narratives of Survival Stories, Reflected in Person-Related Documents	Serafima Velkovich, Archives Division, Yad Vashem, Israel
	Database or documents? Do they tell the same story?	Tereza Kopecka, Charles University, Prague, Czech Republic
	Discussion	
11:45 – 12:45	Researching Pathways of Nazi Persecution Based on Person-Related Records from the ITS Archives and GIS	Henning Borggräfe, ITS, Bad Arolsen, Germany
SESSION II CREATING COLLECTIONS		
13:45 – 15:15	Questionnaires Prepared by the Central Historical Commission of the Central Committee of Liberated Jews in the American Occupied Zone in Munich: What We Can Learn from Them Beyond the Personal Data	Yael Robinson Gottfeld, Archives Division, Yad Vashem, Israel
	Registration Forms Related to the "Wall Of Names": Work Forms Become a New Archives Group at the Shoah Memorial	Valerie Kleinknecht, Mémorial de la Shoah, France
	The Kitchener camp project	Clare Weissenberg, Kitchener Camp Project, UK
	Discussion	
15:30 – 16:15	Online Portals of the ITS	Giora Zwilling, ITS, Bad Arolsen, Germany

17:00 – 18:00	Guided Tour of the Castle's Library in Bad Arolsen
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Tuesday 20 November

09:00 – 10:00	Visit to the relocated archives of the ITS	
SESSION III VARIATIONS OF SOURCES (1)		
10:00 – 11:30	The “Great Armory” of Nazi Arbeitseinsatz: Workbooks, Card Files and Related Bureau Technology	Jochen F. Mayer, Edinburgh, Scotland, UK/Germany
	Metrical Books as Sources for Research on Individual Experiences during the Holocaust	Jude Richter, USHMM, USA
	Deportation Lists for the Hungarian Jews of Szeged: Use of Modern Databases to Expand Holocaust Research	Dóra Pataricza (Kathryn Anne Glatter), Szeged Jewish Archives, Hungary/Finland
	Discussion	
11:45 – 12:45	The ITS' E-guide as a digital approach towards Holocaust documents	Christiane Weber, ITS, Bad Arolsen, Germany
SESSION IV VARIATIONS OF SOURCES (2)		
13:45 – 14:45	Understanding Differences in Surviving the Holocaust by Using Data from Administrative Sources in Event History Analysis	Peter Tammes, University of Bristol, UK
	Refugee Case Files as a New Source of Person-Related Research	Ron Coleman, USHMM, USA
	Discussion	
SESSION V REGIONAL CASE STUDIES		
15:00 – 16:00	Prelude to Assassination: An Episode of the Romanian Holocaust	Adina Babes, Belgian State Archives/CegeSoma; Elie Wiesel Institute, Romania/Belgium
	Identifying the Jews of Thessaloniki: Collections and Records of Jewish Interest @General State Archives- Historical Archives of Macedonia	Areti Makri, Aikaterini Yannoukakou, Historical Archives of Macedonia, Thessaloniki, Greece
	Discussion	
16:00 – 16:30	Closing Discussion	

8.4 Evaluation

The workshop made evident the large variety of person-related records and its use for various kinds of historical analysis. In the final discussion as well as in all presentations it was stressed that, while using large amounts of data and quantitative methods that allow to draw conclusions on the number and on representative facts, the individuals' lives, experiences, and sufferings must not be forgotten. Evidence from governments, large amounts of data and similar sources should be brought into comparison with individual sources.

The heterogeneity of the institutions at the table as well as the fact that archivists, historians, a scholar of medical history, and the private organizer of a memorial initiative had come together led to fruitful discussions and was welcomed by all participants.