



## Collection description / Collectiebeschrijving

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Chinese Netherlands web collection |  
Webcollectie Chinees Nederland

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## 0. Introduction

The World Wide Web, Web in short, is a short-lived media that constantly changes with the loss of old content.<sup>1</sup> Web archiving as defined by the International Internet Preservation Consortium (IIPC) is: “the process of collecting portions of the World Wide Web, preserving the collections in an archival format, and then serving the archives for access and use.”<sup>2</sup> Web archives are intended to be the historical record of modern society and culture. The Web archiving started in the late-1990s and was led by the Internet Archive and national libraries.<sup>3</sup> The Koninklijke Bibliotheek-National Library of the Netherlands (KB-NL), started archiving a selection of Dutch websites in 2007.<sup>4</sup> Because of the legal restriction and technical difficulties, the KB-NL decides on a selective approach that makes the harvesting can pay more attention to the technical details and the content of websites.<sup>5</sup> The law also restrains the access of web archives currently on the library premises. The KB-NL uses the Heritrix crawler (version 1) for harvesting the selected websites, which allows all files of a single website are archived by the library and makes the archived websites manageable.<sup>6</sup> As of March 2018, the web archives of KB-NL contain about 13,400 websites and consist of 33 Terabyte of data.<sup>7</sup>

The Netherlands doesn't have a law for legal deposit and the elements on the websites are protected by the copyright law. The web archiving at the KB-NL has adopted the opt-out approach to cope with these legal issues. Before harvesting a website, a notification must be sent to the owners of the website. Thus a contact address of the site's owners is

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<sup>1</sup> Julien Masanès, “Web Archiving: Issues and Methods,” in *Web Archiving*, ed. Julien Masanès (Berlin Heidelberg: Springer-Verlag, 2006), 1.

<sup>2</sup> IIPC, “Why Archive the Web,” <http://netpreserve.org/web-archiving/> (accessed 12 June 2018)

<sup>3</sup> Masashi Toyoda and Masaru Kitsuregawa, “The History of Web Archiving,” *Proceedings of the IEE* 100 (2012): 1441-1443.

<sup>4</sup> KB-NL, “Web Archiving,” <https://www.kb.nl/en/organisation/research-expertise/long-term-usability-of-digital-resources/web-archiving> (accessed 9 July 2018).

<sup>5</sup> KB-NL, “Selection,” <https://www.kb.nl/en/organisation/research-expertise/long-term-usability-of-digital-resources/web-archiving/selection> (accessed 9 July 2018).

<sup>6</sup> KB-NL, “Technical Issues,” <https://www.kb.nl/en/organisation/research-expertise/long-term-usability-of-digital-resources/web-archiving/technical-issues> (accessed 9 July 2018).

<sup>7</sup> KB-NL, “Web Archiving.”

necessary for harvesting a website at the KB-NL. Basically the KB-NL can only archive a website with a contact address. Without the contact address, it is prohibited by the law to harvest the website. With the opt-out approach, the library informs the owner of a website that the library will archive the site in 4 weeks' time. If the owner does not respond to the message in that period of time, then the KB-NL assumes that the website can be archived.<sup>8</sup>

For web archiving, the KB-NL creates special web collections for certain websites with specific topics. For the special web collection, it archives all topic-related Dutch websites as a complete collection. Generally, a complete website is archived for the special web collection. But if a part of the website fits into the criteria of a special web collection, that part is archived into the web collection. For example the collection of Frisian websites is one of the web collection at the KB, which is made on behalf of the Tresoar. Tresoar is the repository of Frisian history and contains Frisian archives, documents, and books.<sup>9</sup> The KB selects and archives Frisian websites suggested by Tresoar, and the selected websites become the KB web collection. The websites about Chinese in the Netherlands are harvested as "Chinese Netherlands" special web collection in the context of the KB-NL.<sup>10</sup>

The current web collections at the KB-NL do only contain a few websites about or from immigrant communities. The Chinese have been in the Netherlands for more than 100 years and they are still active in the Dutch society. In the Netherlands, the presence and activity of the Chinese are better known for their Chinese restaurants, Chinese supermarkets, Chinese New Year, and Chinatowns in Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and The Hague in the Netherlands.<sup>11</sup> We noticed that we do not know much about them and their

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<sup>8</sup> KB-NL, "Legal Issues," <https://www.kb.nl/en/organisation/research-expertise/long-term-usability-of-digital-resources/web-archiving/legal-issues> (accessed 9 July 2018).

<sup>9</sup> Tresoar, "What is Tresoar?" <https://www.tresoar.nl/over/Pages/Wat-is-Tresoar.aspx> (accessed 24 May 2018).

<sup>10</sup> "Chinese Netherlands" in Dutch is "Chinees Nederland".

<sup>11</sup> Chinese New Year is also known as the Spring Festival, i.e. *Chunjie* 春节 in Chinese.

online culture. What do they do in the Netherlands? How do they feel about the host society, that is the Dutch society? And how does the Dutch society describe them? In the web archiving's perspective, what do their websites say about them and how do these websites map their online presence on the Dutch web?

In February 2018, the KB-NL welcomed a Chinese intern, who was born and raised in China, and the intern joined the web archiving team until mid-July of that year. With someone who had no problem understanding Chinese, we were able to build our first special web collection of an immigrant community. This intern was studying a master's program Heritage and Memory Studies at University of Amsterdam (UvA) when we started this special web collection. Therefore, this "Chinese Netherlands" web collection is based on the intern's aspect as one of the members in the communities and her knowledge in heritage and memory studies.

## I. Historic Context Information

### 1.1 History of the Chinese Community in the Netherlands

The Chinese, as foreign immigrants, started settling down in the Netherlands in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. According to a research done by Dr. Li Minghuan 李明欢, the tide of Chinese migration to the Netherlands can be divided into three stages:

- (i) The inception of the first Europe-oriented migration tide: before 1949;
  - (ii) The Chinese emigration tide from outside of mainland China: 1950 – 1975;
  - (iii) A sudden rise of emigration from mainland China after 1976.<sup>12</sup>
- (i) At the first stage, those Chinese immigrants could be separated into two groups: one group re-migrated from the Indonesia and the other group came directly from China.
- 1) The first group was known as students of Indonesian Chinese, who had received a Dutch education in Indonesia before they moved to the Netherlands for further education.<sup>13</sup> There were about 900 Indonesian Chinese students studying in the Netherlands from 1911 to 1940.
  - 2) The second group who came directly from China, to be precise, came from the province of Guangdong (广东省) and Zhejiang (浙江省). Most people of the second group were seamen who were employed and brought by Dutch shipping companies. With the increasing numbers of Chinese seamen from 1910s to the 1930s, many Chinese seamen jumped ships and clustered in the Katendrecht area of Rotterdam and the Buitenvantammerstraat of Amsterdam. Most Chinese were registered as hawkers, peanut cake sellers, clothes sellers, cooks, or sailors during the 1930s. At the end of the 1930s, the number of Chinese in the Netherlands decreased. The Indonesian families were afraid the break out of war in Europe, so they did not send their children to the Netherlands as many as before. For

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<sup>12</sup> Li Minghuan, *We need Two Worlds': Chinese Immigrant Associations in a Western Society* (Amsterdam: Amsterdam University Press, 1999), pp. 27-28.

<sup>13</sup> Indonesian Chinese is also known as Peranakan Chinese, which means Chinese children of the Indonesian soil. Indonesian Chinese are familiar with Indonesian culture rather than Chinese culture.

the Chinese labors, they either returned home voluntarily, or were deported by the Dutch police. The Chinese who remained in the Netherlands went through the hardship with the Dutch people in World War II. Although Chinese hated Japanese fascism, some Chinese had to pretend to be Japanese for surviving the racial policy of Germany. Their suffering was even painful when they lost contact with their family in China during the war time.<sup>14</sup>

(ii) The end of World War II in 1945 brought a rebirth to the Dutch economy, and it also brought a new opportunity for Chinese in the Netherlands. It was a period when Chinese developed the catering business in the Netherlands. With the popularity of Chinese restaurants in the Netherlands, there was a shortage of manpower in Chinese restaurants from the 1960s to the 1970s. Because of the political change in mainland China in 1949, these Chinese restaurateurs could not seek Chinese employers directly from mainland China. They turned their attention outside mainland China to Hong Kong and Southeast Asia. With the arrival of more Hong Kong immigrants, the Hong Kong culture gradually became influential among Chinese in the Netherlands. In Li's study, Chinese immigrants from Southeast Asia who re-emigrated to the Netherlands could be divided into four types:

- 1) Singaporean and Malaysian Chinese who sought for jobs in the Chinese restaurants
- 2) Indonesian Chinese who had worked for the Dutch colonial government and those who had no confidence in the new national government of Indonesia after the Proclamation of Indonesian Independence in 1945
- 3) Vietnamese Chinese who came to the Netherlands as political refugees between 1975 to 1982
- 4) Surinamese Chinese who re-emigrated to the Netherlands during the mid-1970s, after Suriname proclaimed its independence in 1975<sup>15</sup>

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<sup>14</sup> Li Minghuan, *We need Two World*, pp. 27-34.

<sup>15</sup> Li Minghuan, *We need Two World*, pp. 34-37.

(iii) The last stage of Chinese migration to the Netherlands began in 1976 after the end of the Cultural Revolution in mainland China. This stage is characterized with the rise of Chinese immigrants from mainland China. Since the end of the Cultural Revolution, the social position of overseas Chinese in mainland China has risen. They are no longer treated as “betrayers of the motherlands” and admired by the Chinese society. As China opened its door to the outside world in the early 1980s, especially towards the Western countries, overseas Chinese are more respectable in mainland China. Younger generations in China are curious about experience abroad, particularly to the developed Western countries, which also constitutes a motivation for migration. One contributing reason for the rise of Chinese immigrants in the Netherlands is that the Chinese government has softened its restriction on emigration. Therefore, applying for a private passport to travel outside China has become easier than before. Another cause for the migration is that the Chinese society is more acceptable to the pursuit of material well-being and personal aspiration.<sup>16</sup> A report about immigration and Chinese high-net-worth individual (HNWI), which was released by the Hurun Research Institute in 2017 indicates that education, living environment, the desire for an ideal living environment, and medical care are reasons for (wealthy) Chinese moving abroad.<sup>17</sup>

According to the population statistic in January 2018 provided by Statistics Netherlands (in Dutch: Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, CBS), there were about 96,618 Chinese living in the Netherlands. Most of the immigrants came from mainland China, which constituted about 75% of Chinese in the Netherlands. There were about 18,410 Chinese from Hong Kong, 124 from Macao, and 3,850 from Taiwan. However, this statistic did not

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<sup>16</sup> Ibid., pp. 37-40.

<sup>17</sup> Hurun Research, “Immigration and the Chinese HNWI 2017,” in *Hurun Report*, 15<sup>th</sup> of July 2017, <http://www.hurun.net/EN/Article/Details?num=51636DE2A1F4> (accessed 13 June 2018).



include Chinese immigrants whose nationality is Indonesian, Surinamese, Singaporean, Malaysian, Vietnamese, Myanmarese, Lao, and others.<sup>18</sup>

## 1.2 Sub-groups of the Chinese Immigrants

According to Li's division, Chinese in the Netherlands can be roughly divided into seven sub-groups based on places of origin: the Guangdong people 广东人, the Zhejiang people 浙江人, Indonesian Chinese, Suriname Chinese, Vietnamese Chinese, Singaporean and Malaysian Chinese.<sup>19</sup> This division is not definite, as more Chinese from mainland China migrate to the Netherlands, so this division can be expanded to, for example, Chinese from Shanghai 上海, Beijing 北京, Taiwanese, Chinese Uyghur, and even American Chinese.

## 1.3 Simplified Chinese and Traditional Chinese Characters

Beside English and Dutch, the use of Simplified Chinese (SC, 简体字) and Traditional Chinese characters (TC, 繁體字) stands out in this web collection. The SC was promoted by the People Republic of China in the 1950s. While the SC is used in mainland China, Singapore, and Malaysia, the TC is the official writing system in Hong Kong, Taiwan, Macao, and some diaspora Chinese communities, but TC is also used in mainland China for Chinese calligraphy and some publication.<sup>20</sup> The SC is removed strokes from the TC. Nowadays, the use of TC or SC does not merely regard as a writing habit. Advocators of TC consider it as preserving an authentic Chinese culture and heritage. In Hong Kong, Macao, and Taiwan, the discussion of the use of SC is related to their linguistic identity and a step toward “mainlandization”.

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<sup>18</sup> Statistics Netherlands (CBS), “Population: Sex, Age, Migration Background and Generation,” 1<sup>st</sup> of January 2018, <https://opendata.cbs.nl/statline/#/CBS/en/dataset/37325eng/table?ts=1530703615439> (accessed 4 July 2018).

<sup>19</sup> Li Minghuan, *We need Two World*, pp. 27-52.

<sup>20</sup> César Chelala, “China: Language Simplification to Increase Literacy?” in *The Globalist*, 22<sup>nd</sup> of February 2016, <https://www.theglobalist.com/china-literacy-language-society/> (accessed 14 June 2018).

## 1.4 Chinese Languages and Dialects (*fangyan* 方言)

As most people know, there are different kinds of dialects in the Chinese speaking world. Most Chinese, who have stayed in the Netherlands for a long period, can speak Dutch, but for 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> Chinese generations, they are more familiar with Dutch than Chinese. For Indonesian Chinese, they can speak Indonesian and Dutch fluently than Chinese. As most Chinese immigrants came from Hong Kong and Guangdong before 1980s, Cantonese (Yueyu 粤语) was more dominant in the Netherlands before 1980s. The People Republic of China (PRC) promotes the use of Putonghua (普通话, also known as Mandarin) as the standard spoken Chinese, because the use of Putonghua can construct a homogeneous Chinese identity (Dong, 2010). With the influx of Chinese from mainland China since 1980s, the use of Putonghua becomes more popular. The curricula of Chinese language schools and Chinese lessons at Dutch universities have shifted to the Putonghua standard.

<sup>21</sup> As for other Chinese dialects, because they have not been standardized or widely promoted, they do not circulate publicly in the Chinese-speaking world or in the Netherlands.

## 1.5 The online presence of Chinese in the Netherlands

Our research and participate observation find that the online presence of Chinese in the Netherlands are diverse, since Chinese come from different places. With the fast development of the Web environment, their habits and usages on the Internet change constantly. We are able to acknowledge some online habits and usages of Chinese in the Netherlands.

- (i) Chinese from mainland China: *Tencent QQ* (腾讯 QQ), developed by the Chinese company Tencent Holdings Limited, is an instant message software

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<sup>21</sup> Kasper Juffermans et al., "Dutch–Chinese Repertoires and Language Ausbau in Superdiversity: A View from Digital Media," *Discourse, Context and Media* 4-5 (2014): 48-61.

that it also offers online games, shopping, music, voice and video chat, and blogging on mobile and desktop. Another online platform also from the Tencent company *Wechat* (微信 *Weixin*), Chinese Whatsapp like platform, is a multi-purpose app for messaging, social media, voice and video chat, and payment. These two online platform are popular among them. While *QQ* was the most popular one at the first decade of the 21<sup>st</sup> century, the popularity of *Wechat* has risen gradually since it was released in 2011. In the first quarter of 2017, the number of monthly active users (MAU) on *Wechat* reached 938 million, compared to 861 million MAUs on *QQ*.<sup>22</sup> *Weibo* 微博, Chinese Twitter like platform, is also used among them. For example, we are able to find the website of “the FC Torch Amsterdam football club 阿姆斯特丹火炬足球俱乐部,” a Chinese football club in Amsterdam. However, the website is already offline, the Weibo’s page still exists.<sup>23</sup> *Sina Blog* 新浪博客 is also used for sharing information on the web. The online censorship in China restraints the use of the Internet. In general, Chinese from mainland China are accustomed to online platforms of Chinese technology and telecommunications companies. Because it is a way for them to stay in touch with family and friend in China. In this web collection, the use of Simplified Chinese is common on their websites.

- (ii) Chinese from Taiwan: *Facebook* is the most popular platform among them. Our research finds that some Taiwanese and their organizations have actual websites, however they are more active on their Facebook group, such as Taiwan Business Association in the Netherlands.<sup>24</sup> Some organizations are just on Facebook, for example *Taiwan Shian Chin* 荷蘭臺灣鄉親會 (Taiwanese

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<sup>22</sup> Jeremy Goldkorn, “QQ’s not Dead: 861 Million Users – China’s Latest Business and Technology News,” in *Supchina Sincia*, 7<sup>th</sup> of August 2017, <https://supchina.com/2017/08/07/qqs-not-dead-861-million-users-chinas-latest-business-technology-news/> (accessed 13 June 2018).

<sup>23</sup> FC Torch Amsterdam 阿姆斯特丹火炬足球俱樂部, [https://www.weibo.com/u/2623455050?is\\_all=1](https://www.weibo.com/u/2623455050?is_all=1) (accessed 14 June 2018).

<sup>24</sup> Taiwan Business Association in the Netherlands 荷蘭台灣商會, <https://www.facebook.com/TBA.inNL/> (accessed on 13 June 2018).

Folks in the Netherlands)<sup>25</sup> and *Taiwanese in the Netherlands* 台灣人在荷蘭 [!]<sup>26</sup> are immigrant associations for Taiwanese. *Line* (a Whatsapp like platform originated from Japan) is common among them. The Taiwanese also like writing blogs on the web with *Blogger* and *Wordpress*. In this collection, the use of Traditional Chinese stands out on their websites.

- (iii) Chinese from Hong Kong and Macao: We are able to find few websites for Hong Kong businessmen in the Netherlands. We find that they like using *Facebook* and *Whatsapp* and we find a Facebook page called *hkhollander* 香港人在荷蘭.<sup>27</sup> The use of Traditional Chinese is common on their websites.
- (iv) Chinese from Southeast Asia: Since our intern has more contact with Chinese from China, Hong Kong, and Macau, but with her limited contact with Malaysian Chinese, she observes that their online presence is the same as the Hongkongers, the Taiwanese, and the Dutch.

Although the observation above is mainly on social media, it tells us that Chinese from different places have different online habits. We cannot give a definitive conclusion for their online presence on the Dutch web. The web is dynamic, therefore their use of web and habit on the web switch in a short period. As far as we concerned, they understand that they live in two worlds (Chinese and Dutch worlds). They are also aware of a fact that it is possible for them to meet other Chinese sub-groups and other non-Chinese groups in the Netherlands. Transnational and multiplatform are not uncommon characteristics about their use of web in the Netherlands, which enables them to communicate with homeland and the host society. Because of its diversity, at the moment, it is complicated to depict a picture of their online presence.

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<sup>25</sup> Taiwan Shian Chin 荷蘭臺灣鄉親會 [https://www.facebook.com/TaiwanSC/?ref=py\\_c](https://www.facebook.com/TaiwanSC/?ref=py_c) (accessed 13 June 2018).

<sup>26</sup> Taiwanese in the Netherlands 台灣人在荷蘭 <https://www.facebook.com/groups/160891210629746/about/> (accessed 13 June 2018).

<sup>27</sup> Hkhollander 香港人在荷蘭, <https://www.facebook.com/hkhollander/> (accessed 13 June 2018 ).

## II. Digital Heritage of the Chinese Community

### 2.1 Digital heritage according to UNESCO

Digital Heritage, as described by United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) is made up of computer-based materials of enduring value that should be kept for the future.<sup>28</sup> This “Chinese Netherlands” special web collection is made up of born-digital materials. In this web collection, we select websites about Chinese in the Netherlands. How are these websites equivalent to the concept of heritage? What is the value of this web collection? How will this web collection mean to the Chinese in the Netherlands? And why can this web collection broaden the spectrum of Dutch heritage?

As we mentioned in the previous section, the Chinese have been in the Netherlands for over 100 years. In our preliminary research, we found that there was not much discussion about the Chinese in the Netherlands. In a study about the second and the third generations of Chinese Dutch, Yiu Fai Chow points out that Chinese often have been excluded in the Dutch public discourse about “multicultural society”. The author notices that the (young) Chinese are invisible, compared to other immigrant groups, and hidden under the general image of immigrant groups as problematic in the Dutch multicultural discourses.<sup>29</sup> However, our field trips suggest the opposite. The Chinese are visible in the Dutch society. They have restaurants and shops, celebrate their festivals, and open their language schools and the Chinatowns are vibrant places in the Netherlands. We came to realize that the record about Chinese in the Netherlands was insufficient. This web collection keeps a record of Chinese in the Netherlands, while it also provides digital materials for studying Chinese in the Netherlands.

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<sup>28</sup> UNESCO, “Concept of Digital Heritage,” <http://www.unesco.org/new/en/communication-and-information/access-to-knowledge/preservation-of-documentary-heritage/digital-heritage/concept-of-digital-heritage/> (accessed 7 June 2018).

<sup>29</sup> Yiu Fai Chow, PhD Thesis, “The Banana [Re]Public: A Study of Trans/National Popular Culture Consumption among Young Chinese Living in the Netherlands,” 26<sup>th</sup> of May 2011, <http://hdl.handle.net/11245/1.367083> (accessed 26 March 2018).

In Laurajane Smith's *Uses of Heritage*, she redefines heritage as a cultural process of meaning and memory making, instead of an object or a site. She further explains that heritage is "an active process engaged with the construction and negotiation of meaning through remembering." This web collection demonstrates a cultural process that shows how Chinese immigrants present themselves on the Dutch web and how they are perceived by the Dutch web. The aim of this web collection tries to map the Chinese presence on the Dutch web. This web collection thus becomes a cultural tool in a process of remembering Chinese in the Netherlands, therefore the Chinese narrative is written and negotiated in the Dutch heritage discourses. In this perspective, the "Chinese Netherlands" special web collection broadens the spectrum of Dutch digital heritage. The Chinese narrative is included and represented as part of the Dutch heritage.<sup>30</sup>

This web collection not only presents the Chinese on the Dutch web, but it also preserves resources that do not have physical presences or the physical presences is "at risk". The collection includes a website of the only Chinese bookshop left in the Netherlands, which is an example of the physical presence as "at risk", because the address and location might change in the future. As for resources that do not have physical presences, a number of websites of Chinese immigrant associations and religious groups are selected into this web collection. These organizations might not have buildings or documents for preservation purpose, but they tie to the Chinese communities here in the Netherlands. The "Chinese Netherlands" web collection preserves heritage resources in an alternative way.

In conclusion, the "Chinese Netherlands" web collection is a digital heritage that keeps resource about Chinese in the Netherlands. As a digital resource, this web collection can be regarded as a cultural process that can present the Chinese narrative in the Dutch heritage discourse. The web collection as a born-digital material is an alternative way for preserving some non-physical resources.

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<sup>30</sup> Laurajane Smith, *Uses of Heritage*, (London [etc.] : Routledge, 2006), pp. 44- 60.

## 2.2 Research Method for Selection

Most websites were discovered and selected manually from 14 February 2018 to 12 July 2018. Different search methods are involved for finding websites about Chinese in the Netherlands. The preliminary search on Wikipedia shows that there are about 100 Chinese Dutch associations in the Netherlands. We are not sure whether they are all active or have a website, but at least we know the Chinese communities are well organized and structured. Our intern did not live in the Netherlands before her study in September 2017. When she prepared to leave for the Netherlands back in 2017, she had already visited and was aware of some websites and social media pages. This is where we started our research.

Reading Chinese language newspapers that are available in the Netherlands is one of the research methods. These newspapers are free to get at the local Chinese supermarkets. Three Chinese language newspapers are published regularly in the Netherlands, so these newspapers are *United Times* 荷兰联合时报, *Asian News* 华侨新天地, and *China Time* 中荷商报。 Those newspapers turn out to be very helpful for our research, as it shows names of active Chinese immigrant groups on some pages. There are other Chinese language newspapers that are published outside the Netherlands, but within Europe, and those newspapers are also available at those supermarkets. Since the intern has no trouble reading Chinese, she reads all newspapers that we could get and searched those names and terms that would help us find websites. Besides newspapers, online news on Chinese Dutch social media is also our sources for the research.<sup>31</sup>

The research is not limited to paper or screen. Different kinds of field works were done for research purpose. The intern went to different events organized by the Chinese communities and talked with people she met there. Her advantage of going these events is being an insider (Chinese) but sufficiently an outsider (her unfamiliarity with the

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<sup>31</sup> Wechat is a Chinese multi-purpose messaging, social media, and mobile payment app that is developed by Tencent 騰訊 in China. Most content on Wechat is written in Chinese.

Netherlands), which make her interviewees feel they need to explain some context to her. These informal interviews are also our sources of websites. The following chart (Chart 1.) summarizes the interviews that she has done. In these interview, she tried to find out some Chinese Dutch websites, their definitions of heritage, and how they recognize their identities in the Netherlands. She managed to do a questionnaire interview (Chart 2.) with a Chinese Dutch author Lulu Wang. Beside interviews, site visit is one of the research methods. Visiting Chinatowns in Amsterdam, The Hague, and Rotterdam builds a better knowledge to her about how Chinese communities are clustered and organized. Cities' museums are visited for research purposes. For example, at the Rotterdam Museum and its official website, the intern discovered three individuals of Chinese descent, Fen Mei, Mijnheer Pang, and Janai Looi are recognized as Real Rotterdam Heritage (Echt Rotterdams Erfgoed) by the museum.<sup>32</sup>

Different search terms were used for finding websites, which is necessary for finding foreign immigrant websites. Sometimes a term in different language has different search results. We focus on search terms in Chinese, Dutch, and English. Reading literatures about Chinese in the Netherlands is also a research method for ideas of search terms and websites.

### 2.3 Selection method

The web archiving at KB generally follows the library's collection policy, which collects everything that is published in the Netherlands. However, it is impossible to archive all the Dutch websites. First of all, the internet is a dynamic medium that its contents are constantly changed or removed.<sup>33</sup> Secondly, there are legal, financial, and technical limitations that keep the library from archiving all websites. Therefore the library selects a representative Dutch web sphere based on its (internal) web archiving selection policy.

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<sup>32</sup> Fei Mei <https://museumrotterdam.nl/ontdek/fen-mei-space-101>; Mijnheer Pang <https://museumrotterdam.nl/ontdek/mijnheer-pang>; Janai Looi <https://museumrotterdam.nl/ontdek/janai-looi-het-zesde-geluk> in *Museum Rotterdam* (all accessed on 14 June 2018).

<sup>33</sup> Niels Brügger, *Archiving Websites: General Considerations and Strategies* (Arhus: The Centre for Internet Research Institute of Information and Media Studies, 2005), 21.



The selected websites need to be open access to the public, which means these websites do not require a login. The language of those websites can either be in Dutch or in other foreign language. If there is a foreign originated website that its content is about the Netherlands, so that part of website can be part of KB web collection. For the “Chinese Netherlands” web collection, we assume that not all websites are published in Dutch, but also in Chinese. The Chinese language is still used among them, a selection of websites in Chinese is essential for this web collection, which could help us complete this web collection as a whole.

## **2.4 Sites excluded from selection**

The collection specialists are responsible for selecting websites of Dutch culture, history, society, and popularity content. They select websites based on a specific subject or without a fixed topic. The selection process can also be driven by a piece of news or an event. For example, if a Dutch shop of cultural importance is going to be closed, which is reported by the news, the website of that shop is selected for archiving. Event-driven websites are usually short-lived, so they are archived on an ad hoc basis. There are websites that the KB-NL does not select, because of legal, technical, and financial restrictions. For example, the library cannot harvest websites of complex JavaScript, social media (e.g. Facebook, Twitter, etc.), some online news websites (because they might charge and often require a login), games websites, websites containing illegal content, and websites that are already archived by other web archiving initiatives in the Netherlands. Because the collection and selection of the Chinese communities websites follows the selection policy of KB, the social media that is popular among Chinese will not be harvest. Although the KB has a selection procedure for web archiving (for internal use), in practice, the selection of websites is very flexible and depends on different situations.

### III. Selected Sites, categories and data sets

#### 3.1 Selection of websites

The selection of “Chinese Netherlands” websites follows the selection policy of KB web archiving. The Chinese communities websites are archived as one of the special web collections. From February 2018 to July 2018, 480 websites are selected for this “Chinese Netherlands” special web collection.

The selection of websites is topic related to the Chinese communities in the Netherlands. To be precise, the selected website has to be qualified to one of the two conditions: 1) the publisher is one of the members from Chinese communities in the Netherlands and 2) the content of the website has to be related to the Chinese communities in the Netherlands. Furthermore, Chinese are often seen as an integrated group to outsiders. In reality, Chinese themselves are very diverse and can be divided into several sub-groups. Their divisions could be based on a shared dialect, a shared family name, places of origin, occupation, gender, age, and so on. Ethnically they are all considered as Chinese to outsiders. Therefore, the selection covers these sub-groups as many as possible.

Almost each website is reviewed before the selection, because sometimes it is not easy to find a topic-related website on the Dutch web sphere. China studies are popular in the Netherlands. There are websites about what happens in China, instead of what happens inside the Chinese communities of the Netherlands. Websites which are about travelling to China or what happens inside China are excluded from this selection. There are websites about Chinese travels to the Netherlands, which are not related to the collection, because Chinese tourists do not settle down in the Netherlands. Chinese community in Indonesia is ruled out as part of the collection, because this web collection is archived in the library’s perspective. As we mentioned before, social media cannot be archived, such as Facebook, Twitter, Weibo, Wechat, Line, Snapchat, Instagram, and other social media

platforms that are popular among Chinese Dutch, therefore this collection does not map their activities on social media.

### 3.2 List of Categories

Because of the amount of websites and the diversity of websites, 17 categories are created for the “Chinese Netherlands” web collection. The categories are: *Shops, Restaurants and Food, Blogs, Culture, Art and History, Education, Language Schools, Chinese Professionals, Religious Groups, Informational Platform, Sino-Dutch Relationship Groups, Festivals and Rituals, (Chinese) Immigrants Groups, News and Media, Politics and Social Issues, (Chinese) Overseas Students, Traditional Chinese Medicine, and (Chinese) Representative Offices.*

1. *Shops*: Shops that opened by Chinese are not just for themselves, and they also welcome everyone in the Netherlands. The Chinese were recognized as peanut cake seller and hawker before the World War II, with the well-known Dutch phrase “pinda, pinda, lekka, lekka”, and nowadays they are still engaged in sale business and open shops in the Netherlands. But peanut cakes are not the only products they sell anymore.
2. *Restaurants and Food*: Since the 1950s, the Chinese have reputation of their Chinese restaurants and catering business in the Dutch society. The selection includes restaurants from various Chinese regions and hopefully could reflect the change of Chinese catering business. The selection does not emphasize the authenticity of Chinese food here in the Netherlands, but presents food as an inseparable part among Chinese and how various types of Chinese food is adapted to the Dutch society.
3. *Blogs*: The library also has a special web collection about the Dutch blogosphere. This category connects with that special web collection and the selected Chinese blogs are put into that collection. The blog not only shows how Chinese think about the Dutch society, it is also a platform for them to connect with their homeland.

4. *Culture, Art and History*: In the Netherlands, Chinese culture has been familiar with the Dutch people since 17<sup>th</sup> century. Some Chinese immigrants are spokespersons and promoters of Chinese culture in the Netherlands. They build a bridge between Chinese and Dutch culture. The Chinese has been in the Netherlands for over 100 years, however, the history of Chinese Dutch in is not well-known. The selection includes what types of Chinese culture are presented and who are the promoters of the Chinese culture in the Netherlands. Webpages about the history of Chinese in the Netherlands are also selected to this category.
5. *Education*: Education is one of the reasons for Chinese migrate to the Netherlands. The selected websites which are put into the *Education* category are educational institutions that could earn a degree. There are few educational institutions that are established by the Chinese immigrants. Since education is one of the reasons for Chinese immigrating to the Netherlands, websites and webpages about the Dutch educational system described by Chinese are put into this category as well.
6. *Language Schools*: During the research, we discovered a certain numbers of Chinese language school in the Netherlands. These language schools not only offer Chinese language lessons for the communities themselves, but also for non-Chinese speakers. Websites of Dutch language schools for Chinese are selected to this category, because it is required by the Dutch law that new immigrants need to take a Dutch language test for settlement.
7. *(Chinese) Professionals and Individuals*: Some Chinese establish and develop their career in the Netherlands. This category wishes to break the stereotype image that Chinese only work for the Chinese restaurants. The research shows that they scatter around different areas as professionals (such as photographers, artists, and psychologists) in the Netherlands.
8. *Religious Groups*: Since Chinese don't have a hegemonic religion, the Chinese communities can also be divided by different religious beliefs, such as

Buddhism, Daoism, and Protestant. We found websites of the Buddhist communities and Chinese protestants. These religious groups are also considered as immigrant associations, but we want to distinguish them from the immigrant associations. The organization of the religious groups is more routine than the immigrant associations.

9. *Informational Platforms*: The *Informational Platforms* is a category for websites that list ads and information for Chinese. The online platform is a place for them to exchange and discuss things about the Dutch society and share their knowledge of living in the Netherlands.
10. *Sino-Dutch Relationship*: During the course of research, a number of Chinese consider themselves as a bridge between China and the Netherlands. This category tries to reflect how Chinese Dutch and their organizations engage in the Sino-Dutch relationship in areas of commerce, trade, culture, and so on. But this category excludes organizations of China studies at Dutch universities.
11. *Festivals and Rituals*: Chinese festivals and rituals are different from the West. In this category, the selected websites reflect how they celebrate their festivals and perform their festivals and rituals, such as Chinese New Year, Mid-Autumn Festival (Zhongqiujie 中秋节), and marriage ceremony in the Netherlands. We are curious about how these festivals and rituals are adapted into the Dutch society.
12. *Chinese Immigrants Groups*: There are lots of Chinese immigrant associations in the Netherlands. These immigrant associations are not only built on shared race as Chinese, and it can be based on shared family name, place of origin, dialect, gender, occupation, and so on.
13. *News and Media*: This is a category for Chinese language news and media that are published and broadcast in the Netherlands.
14. *Politics and Social Issues*: This category tries to reflect how Chinese participate in and discuss about politics and social issues in the Netherlands.

15. *(Chinese) International Students:* Chinese overseas students do not usually consider themselves as part of the established local Chinese communities. Lots of them come and go within few years. But for those who decide to stay in the Netherlands are role model for newcomers. However, in May 2018, 13 Dutch universities agreed to reduce the number of overseas students in the future.<sup>34</sup>

16. *Traditional Chinese Medicine:* During the field trip, we find there are Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM) clinics opened in Chinatowns. The online research shows that not only clinics are opened, and also schools of TCM are established in the Netherlands. In the Netherlands, acupuncture is popular. In Chinese perspective, TCM is something more than a medical process of acupuncture. It is also about herbal medicine, massage (tui na 推拿), exercise, and dietary.

17. *(Chinese) Representative Offices:* This category is designed for Chinese representative organizations that have offices in the Netherlands.

### 3.3 Data sets

Data sets will be available with lists of selected websites, a short description of each website and the use of written languages. Besides, the results of the link analysis will be available. As the intern has not done these analysis, it is not described in this text.

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<sup>34</sup> DutchNews.nl, "Dutch Universities Reach Deal to Limit (Foreign) Student Numbers," 11 May 2018, <https://www.dutchnews.nl/news/2018/05/dutch-universities-reach-deal-to-limit-foreign-student-numbers/> (accessed 10 July 2018).

## IV Legal and Technical Issues

### 4.1 Contact Address

The Dutch law requires the library to ask permission from the website's owner before harvesting each website. Most selected websites are able to find their contact addresses. Two main methods were used to find the contact addresses. The most common and direct method for finding a contact address is through the contact link of a website. The contact link of a website is presented in two ways. It could either be an email address or a contact form for sending the message. An email address is a preferred contact address. When an email address is hard to find, the contact form of a website is substituted for the email address.

The indirect method of finding a contact address is through social media. Some websites have their social media pages or accounts. If there is no contact address on the website, its social media page will be looked into. Facebook and Wechat are the main social media platforms for finding the contact address. On the "About" page on Facebook, the contact address is listed. Because Wechat is a Chinese social media and mobile app, using Wechat to find the email address requires a private account on that platform and subscribes the channel of a designated webpage. The intern is an active user on Wechat, therefore she is able to find some contact addresses on Wechat.

### 4.2 Technical Method and Issues

The KB-NL uses the open source tool from the IIPC. The Heritrix crawler (version 1) is used by the KB for harvesting, which allows all single files of a website are "wrapped" and put into a "container". And this tool makes the archived website manageable.<sup>35</sup> The Web Curator Tool (WCT) has been used by the KB-NL since 2009 for the workflow

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<sup>35</sup> KB-NL, "Technical Issues," <https://www.kb.nl/en/organisation/research-expertise/long-term-usability-of-digital-resources/web-archiving/technical-issues> (accessed 2 July 2018).

management in selective web archiving. The WCT supports selection, harvesting and quality assessment for web archiving in the library environment.<sup>36</sup>

### 4.3 Social media

Because of technical difficulties and copyright restriction, only websites and web pages are currently harvested by the KB-NL. Websites that includes complex JavaScript, YouTube videos, and social media platforms that are described in the Section I about the online presence of Chinese cannot be harvest. There are few Chinese Dutch public Facebook groups and pages that were not possible to harvest, such as *Taiwan Shian Chin 荷蘭臺灣鄉親會*, *Taiwanese in the Netherlands 台灣人在荷蘭[!]*, *Taiwanese Chambers of Commerce in the Netherlands Junior Chapter 荷蘭台灣青年商會* and *hkhollander 香港人在荷蘭*. We cannot harvest a few closed Facebook groups, such as *Taiwanese in Amsterdam 阿姆斯特丹的台灣人* and *Noord-Barbant 芭樂幫*. We cannot crawled pages and accounts of Chinese social media Weibo either, such as *FC Torch Amsterdam football club 阿姆斯特丹火炬足球俱樂部*. The Chinese social media Wechat requires login and the access is generally on a mobile phone, therefore some accounts about Chinese Dutch on Wechat Official Accounts Platform (微信公众平台) cannot be harvested either, such as *heqiliao612 荷兰弃疗急救室*, *DutchCareer Dutch 荷小资*, *阿姆学联 (Association of Chinese Students and Scholars in the Netherlands – Amsterdam Branch)*, *Holland-Pie 荷兰派* and *NextportHolland 下一站荷兰*. Even though the access of an individual article on Wechat can be done without login or a mobile phone, harvesting a complete Wechat official account is impossible at the moment. Dead links and sold websites cannot be archived, but some links are accessible on the Internet Archive. These links are included in the link analysis.

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<sup>36</sup> Kees Teszelszky, “World Wide Webarchiving: Upgrading the Web Curator Tool,” in *IIPC Net Preserve Blog*, <https://netpreserveblog.wordpress.com/2018/04/12/world-wide-webarchiving-upgrading-the-web-curator-tool/> (accessed 2 July 2018).



## IV Suggestion for Further Research and other Collections

For further research on this “Chinese Netherlands” collection, various research topics can be conducted with this collection. The selected websites includes various subjects, so the research topics could be determined by the existing categories for this collection. The research on this collection could also be connected with other web collections at KB-NL web archives.

For research that based on the categories of the collection, a close-up reading about each website is possible, because each website were reviewed before selection. For example, if the research topic is about the Chinese immigrant associations, researchers can make use of this collection. 61 websites of Chinese immigrant groups are selected for this collection. If the research topic is about Sino-Dutch trade, websites of relevant companies are categorized to *Sino-Dutch Relationship*. If the research is related to linguistic, the selection of language school might be helpful. If the research topic is about the Chinese catering industry, the selected restaurants’ websites could be helpful. Because different types of Chinese restaurants are selected for this collection.

If the research topic is about the online activities of Chinese Dutch, this collection is a record of Chinese Dutch online activities. With the popularity of mobile apps and social media, it will be helpful for studying the trend of Chinese Dutch online activities by making a comparison between what are online now and what are online in 20 years, especially for websites of Chinese immigrants groups. During the selection process, the intern kept track of news in China and the Netherlands, such as news about international students at Dutch universities and the policy of shared family name organizations in China, so this collection could be one of the resources for studying the effect of those news and the future policy.<sup>37</sup>

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<sup>37</sup> Minzhengweiyu 民政微语, “Mimzhengbu: Meiyou Dengji Renhe Xingshizongqin zhuzhi” 民政部: 没有登记任何姓氏宗亲组织 [The Ministry of Civil Affairs of PRC does not register any shared family name

For research about this web collection and other web collections, if the research topic is about Dutch bloggers and blog, the selected Chinese blogs are connected to the Blogosphere web collection, which can make a comparative analysis about bloggers from different background. It is possible that the categories of this collection can connect with other special web collections when subjects of KB-NL special web collections expand to health, religions, news and so on in the future.

The intern did some preliminary analysis about categories, country code top-level domains (ccTLD), and the use of languages with this “Chinese Netherlands” special web collection. For categories analysis (Graph 1), this graph shows that 21% of the content is about history, art, and culture, 15% of websites is individual website, and 9% of websites is related to the Chinese immigrant associations. For domains analysis (Graph 2), 60% of websites use the .nl domain. The use of .cn domain takes up 4% in the collection. The reasons for less .cn domain in this collection could be avoiding Internet censorship in China. The search on .cn domain usually turns up to be websites about travelling guide to the Netherlands. The intern noticed that some bloggers and publishers do not start making their own websites before moving to the Netherlands. 2% of websites use the .eu domain because these websites also represent Chinese in Benelux and their organizations have business relationship with Germany. A comparison of use of domains between the “Blogosphere” web collection and “Chinese Netherlands” web collection is made (Graph 3.1) and the result is quite similar. 60% of URLs in both collections use the .nl domain.

For use of written languages in this collection, this collection also shows what types of languages are used (Graph 4.1). Because Chinese Dutch are usually multilingual, their websites also reflect this characteristic. 39% of content is in Dutch, 24% is in English. The use of Simplified Chinese takes up 21% in this collection, while the percentage of use of

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organization], *The Paper*, 5<sup>th</sup> of June 2018, [https://www.thepaper.cn/newsDetail\\_forward\\_2175100](https://www.thepaper.cn/newsDetail_forward_2175100) (accessed 11 July 2018).

Traditional Chinese is 12%. A further analysis of about how many languages are used on each website is made (Graph 4.2). Almost 70% of the content is written in one language. The intern further looked into this 70% of websites and webpages and found out 49% of the content is in Dutch (Graph 4.3.1). The reason for Dutch is widely used on Chinese Dutch websites could be the collection contains webpages from other Dutch institutions that had done research about Chinese Dutch and most restaurants websites are written in Dutch.

Besides the research topics and analysis as suggested above, making a link analysis is possible with this collection. If there are other immigrant related web collections or Chinese immigrants web collections from other web archiving initiatives, a comparison with different immigrants related web collections is also possible. Although the research topics and subjects are depended on researchers, we hope that these suggestions can shed the light on researchers to utilize this “Chinese Netherlands” web collection.

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(Chart 1.)

Notes of some interviews and talks			
No.	Identity	Remarks	Reflection on the Interviews
Z01	A Chinese employer of an import-and-export company in the	This Chinese employer has lived and worked in the Netherlands for 3 years. When her interviewee knew the intern came from Macao, the	This was the first interview that the intern did. The intern also noticed this phenomenon when she

	<p>Netherlands. The interview took place on 7th of April 2018 during the intern's trip to Bonn, Germany</p>	<p>interviewee asked the intern a question about how the intern introduces herself to non-Chinese and Western people here in the Netherlands. This interviewee notices that some people who come from Hong Kong, Macao, and Taiwan do not introduce themselves first as Chinese, but they introduce their local identity first. This interviewee told the blog of Koko Wei to the intern.</p>	<p>lived in Macao and she thought this phenomenon would be less common in a foreign. The intern agreed with her interviewee that people from Hong Kong, Macao, and Taiwan identify with themselves with their local identities instead of the collective Chinese identity, which show how diverse the Chinese communities are in the Netherlands.</p>
Z02	<p>A Chinese student studying computer science in the Netherlands. The interview took place on 7th of April 2018 during the intern's trip to Bonn, Germany.</p>	<p>This student had never heard about web archiving before this interview. This interviewee will use web archiving after this conversation, as she finds it interesting.</p>	<p>During this interview, the intern introduces some knowledge of web archiving to her interviewee. The intern was glad that her interviewee would use web archives for future research.</p>



Z03	<p>A Chinese student studying in Deventer. The interview took place on 19th of April 2018 during a career fair in The Hague.</p>	<p>This student divides Chinese Dutch into three groups: blue-collar Chinese, white-collar Chinese, and gold-collar Chinese. This interviewee observes that some Chinese are integrated so well in the Dutch society (for those who marries to Dutch people). The interviewee thinks these people perform like a Dutch, except for the food they eat. The interviewee suggested the intern could talk to someone from the Chinese Christian church. The interviewee thinks food, wok, and traditional clothes and dress (e.g. qipao 旗袍) can represent as Chinese heritage and identity in the Netherlands.</p>	<p>The intern finds this division is different from the “usual” categorization of Chinese Dutch. This division is based on the income and social status of Chinese Dutch. The interviewee seems to be awed by the question about Chinese heritage.</p>
Z04	<p>A Chinese student from Utrecht. The interview took place on 19th of April 2018 during a career fair in The Hague.</p>	<p>There are not many Chinese people in Utrecht. She is aware of a Chinese students association in Utrecht.</p>	<p>Utrecht, as one of the large cities in the Netherlands, like Amsterdam and The Hague, should have a Chinese district and presence of Chinese.</p>

Z05	A Dutch visual artist who the intern met at a panel talk organized by Chinese Cultural Centre The Hague on 19 April 2018	The interviewee told the intern about Woei sneaker shop in Rotterdam, which is owned by a 2 <sup>nd</sup> generation of Chinese Dutch. When the intern asked whether he considered Chinese are invisible in the Dutch society, compared to the more visible Moroccan and Turkish immigrants. The interviewee considered Chinese immigrants have changed. This change is from both way. On the one hand, the Dutch society is changing to be more diverse. On the other hand, Chinese (especially to the 2 <sup>nd</sup> and 3 <sup>rd</sup> generation) are changing as well. Chinese are not as invisible as before. As for the question about cultural exchange, the interviewee thinks art is one of the many bridges that brings many cultures together. For the question about whether harmony is unique in Chinese culture. The interviewee thinks that harmony is not that unique in Chinese culture and Chinese	Because this interviewee is Dutch, he does not know much about Chinese in the Netherlands, so the questions to this interviewee are more about his attitude toward Chinese Dutch. The interviewee has positive attitude toward Chinese Dutch.
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		<p>culture is something that adapts to the old one and it becomes something new. The old is not as critical as the Western culture. The interviewee also told the intern about Chinatown in Rotterdam, which was close to the harbor, but now is near to the central station. The interviewee likes the gate in the Chinatown and thinks the gate is a symbol of celebration.</p>	
Z06	<p>A teacher from Groningen Confucius Institution at Chinese Cultural Centre in The Hague on 19 April 2018. This teacher has worked in the Netherlands for eight months, as of April 2018.</p>	<p>The interviewee thinks making Chinese web collection is a good idea and something interesting. The interviewee also told the intern that they give different kinds of Chinese courses here in the Netherlands. For Dutch students, they call it Hanyuke 汉语课. For Chinese students, they offer Chinese course similar the curriculum in China, which is also addressed as Yuwenke 语文课 here in the Netherlands.</p>	<p>The intern did not know there were two types of Chinese courses in foreign countries before this interview, as she studied Yuwenke back in China. She did not expect to hear about Yuwenke in a foreign country.</p>
Z07	<p>A Chinese bookshop owner. The interview happened at the</p>	<p>There is only one Chinese bookshop left in the Netherlands. Most of the Chinese bookshops are closed,</p>	<p>In the previous interview, when the intern mentioned “heritage” to her</p>

	<p>end of April 2018 in Amsterdam.</p>	<p>because fewer people would like to read today. The owner thinks the “Chinese Netherlands” web collection is not something new. He knows that the Dutch government has already done something similar like the “Chinese Netherlands” web collection for keeping the "record" of Chinese presence in the Netherlands.</p>	<p>interviewees, most people were awed by the term and the concept of heritage. In this interview, the intern deliberately use the term “record” instead of “heritage”. It seems her interviewee did not aware of the value of this web collection.</p>
<p>Z08</p>	<p>Someone from the Hehua Buddhist Temple in Amsterdam at the first week of May 2018</p>	<p>The birthday of Buddha will be on the 22<sup>nd</sup> of May in 2018. The Hehua Temple will have an all day celebration on the 19<sup>th</sup> of May at the Chinatown in Amsterdam. This would be a public celebration and everyone is welcomed to join. There would be a parade in the morning and a charity sale in the afternoon.</p>	<p>The intern went to see the celebration on 19<sup>th</sup> of May 2018. The organizers were Chinese, and this celebration did welcome everyone, because Buddhism is a religion and believers are from different background. On that day, besides Chinese, the intern also saw Dutch and Thai in the celebration.</p>

Z09	<p>Talked with someone from <i>Seechien</i> at the opening of The Painting Exhibition on the Theme of Tang Poetry at the Chinese Cultural Center The Hague on 17<sup>th</sup> of May 2018.</p>	<p>The interviewee has lived in the Netherlands for about 30 years. She is involved in lots of cultural events in the Chinese communities and outside the communities. The intern's question to her interviewee is how Chinese perceive their heritage in the Netherlands? The interviewee told lot of things about the history of Chinese in the Netherlands and somethings that the intern did not read on literatures. One of the reasons that Chinese started selling peanut cakes in the Netherlands is because this business is lucrative. The same logic could also explain the business model of Chinese restaurants in the Netherlands. Chinese food is relatively cheap compared to Western cuisine. The business hours of Chinese restaurants are longer than other business. People who works for or runs a Chinese restaurant do not have a nine-to-five working hours. The interviewee also mentioned that</p>	<p>In this interview, the intern emphasized on heritage and Chinese culture, giving the fact that this interview happened on opening of a painting exhibition. Her interviewee provided lots of information to her. When came to the question about heritage, her interviewee considers something like aesthetic paintings and fine poems are heritages. Even though, the intern did not ask whether the interviewee regarded Chinese restaurants as heritage directly. The intern observed that her interviewee slightly spoke down to Chinese restaurants, as they were not "culturally" enough to be heritage.</p>
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		<p>about 70% of Chinese still work in the catering business now. As a result, they are not interested in culture (i.e. poems and paintings) and cultural heritage, especially for the first generation of Chinese immigrants. Most of the first generations were peasants or gangsters before they came to the Netherlands, so they did not receive much education at home. As for the second generations, they did not want a life like their parents or work in the family restaurants. Then interviewee mentioned about a matchmaking thing for Chinese in the following weekend in The Hague, where the intern could meet second and third generations of Chinese Dutch.</p>	
Z10	<p>The intern's soon-to-be Chinese landlady in August of 2018. The interview happened on 7<sup>th</sup> June 2018.</p>	<p>The interviewee only knew about two Chinese Dutch websites, Gogodutch and Asian News. When the intern told the interviewee that she managed to find about 400 Chinese Dutch websites and webpages, her interviewee was surprised.</p>	<p>Because this interview happened at the last month of the internship, the selection was almost done. It was the first time that the intern talked about the result to someone outside KB-</p>

			NL and her study's program.
Summary of Interviews	<p>These interviews are all informal and casual, because the intern tried to seize anyone she met on an event and talked about this project, therefore the intern asked different questions and changed her strategy for each interview, depending on responses that she got in her last interview. One thing that the intern noticed on her interviews are concept of heritage between heritage professional and non-professional. Most interviewees either are awed by it or regard it as aesthetic culture. As a trained heritage professional, the intern finds heritage is an easy topic to talk about and lots of things can be heritage. When the intern found lots of her interviewees did not know how to talk about Chinese Dutch heritage, the intern thought it could be the reason of thousands year of Chinese history, so it would be a long story to talk about heritage. Another reason could be that most of her interviewees consider heritage as aesthetic culture, thus it creates a distance to heritage.</p>		

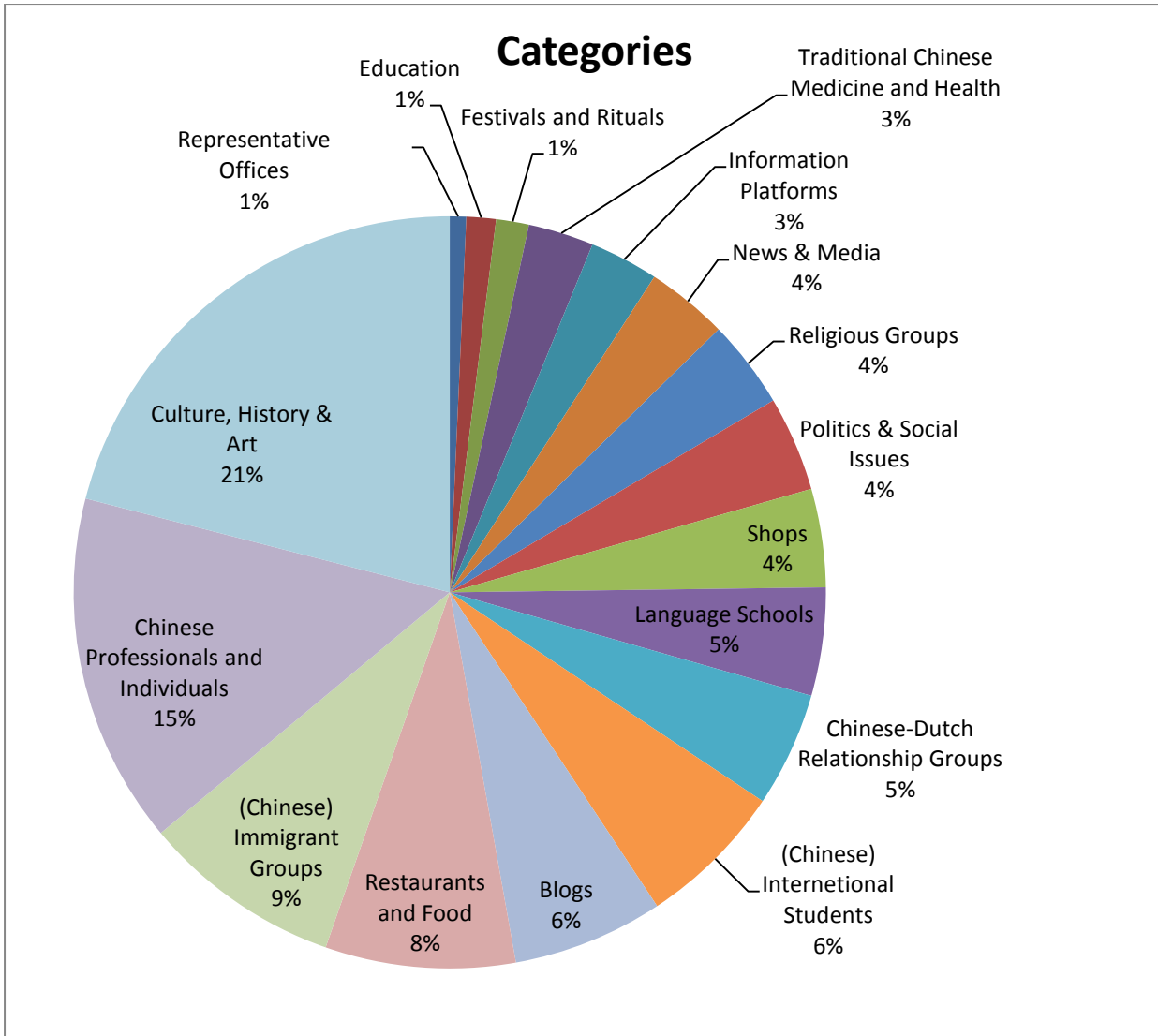
(Chart 2. Questionnaire Interview about the "Chinese Netherlands" web collection at the KB with Chinese Dutch writer Lulu Wang)

Interview Questions in English with Chinese Translation		Answers
1. What are your opinions on websites? / In your opinion, what is the Web/ are websites?	您对网站/网页的印象是什么? 您觉得网络/网站是什么?	挺好 (Fine)
2. Did you remember your first time to access a website in the Netherlands? / Did you remember the first website you visit in the Netherlands?	您能回想您第一次在荷兰上网的经历吗? 您能记得您在荷兰上的第一个网站是哪一个?	不记得了 (Cannot remember it)
3. Do you happen to know the first website that Chinese made in the Netherlands or when did Chinese start making websites or become involved with the web in the Netherlands?	您知道荷兰第一个华人网站是哪一个吗? 您知道荷兰华人最早在什么时候建立网站?	不记得了 (Cannot remember it)
4. Where are Chinese in the Netherlands active on the Web: on websites (which websites are frequently visited among Chinese in the Netherlands) or social media (FB, Wechat, Weibo, Twitter...)?	您知道荷兰华人在什么网络平台活跃? 他们最常浏览的是哪一个网站? 荷兰华人在哪个社交网络平台活跃?	不清楚 (Do not know about it)

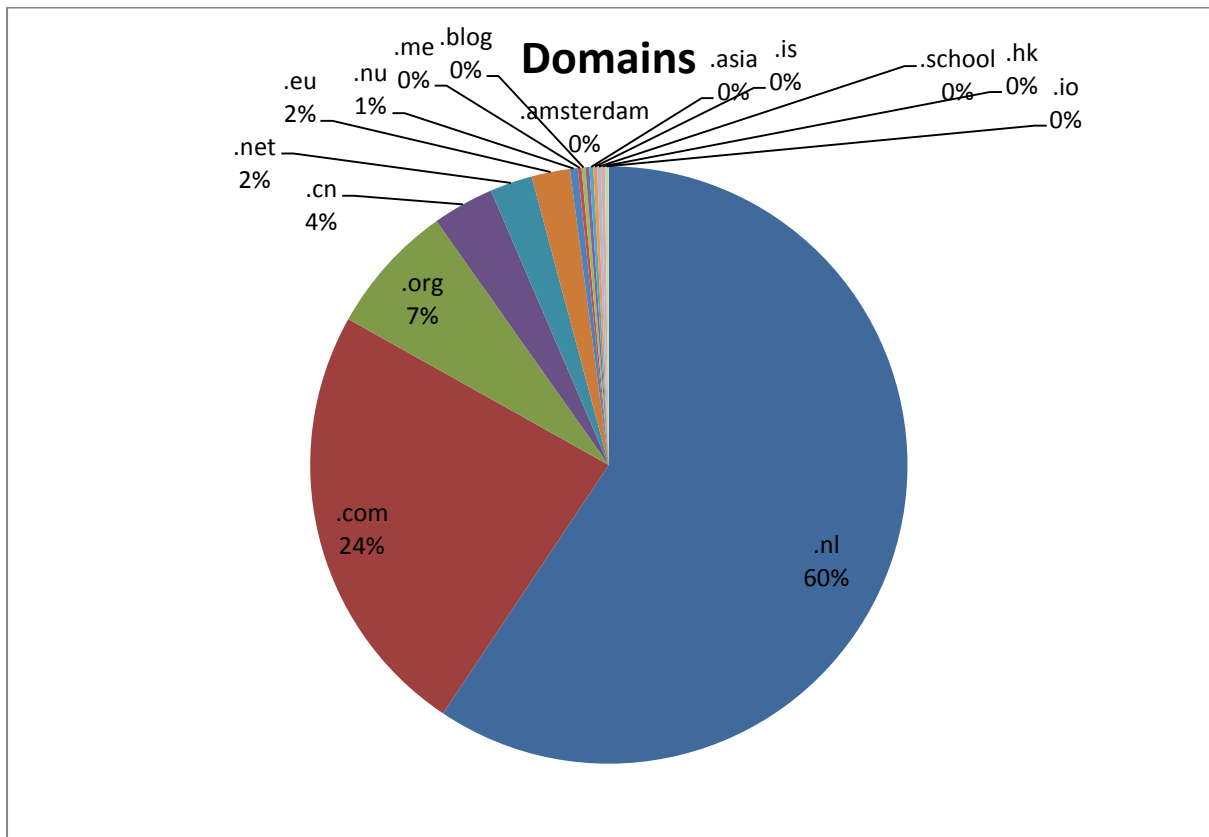


5. What do you think of the idea that you can “borrow and access” websites from the library?	您觉得可以在图书馆“借用和使用”网页有什么看法？	挺好 (Quite good)
6. What is your definition of heritage?	您对文化遗产的定义是什么？	有思想有品位的文字等 (Thoughtful and tasteful words and literature, and etc.)
7. What do you think about the idea of labelling websites as a digital heritage?	您对将网页归为“数字文化遗产”有什么看法？	不了解细节，不敢评论 (No comment, because do not know about the details of this project)
8. What do think about the KB-NL is making a collection of websites about Chinese in the Netherlands and recognizing these websites as a digital heritage?	您对 KB-NL 建立一个 "在荷华人网站集合" 并将这些网站归类为 "数字文化遗产" 有什么看法？	不了解细节，不敢评论 (No comment, because do not know about the details of this project)
Reflection on the Interview	This interview focus the use of web and heritage of Chinese Dutch, because the writer is highly educated, supports digital publication, and is popular in the Chinese communities. The concept of heritage in the writer’s perspective is also about fine materials. The intern considered this interview would be better if it was a face-to-face interview, so the intern could give more context of this project to her interviewee.	

(Graph 1. Pie Chart of Categories)



(Graph 2.1. Pie Chart of Domains of “Chinese Netherlands”)



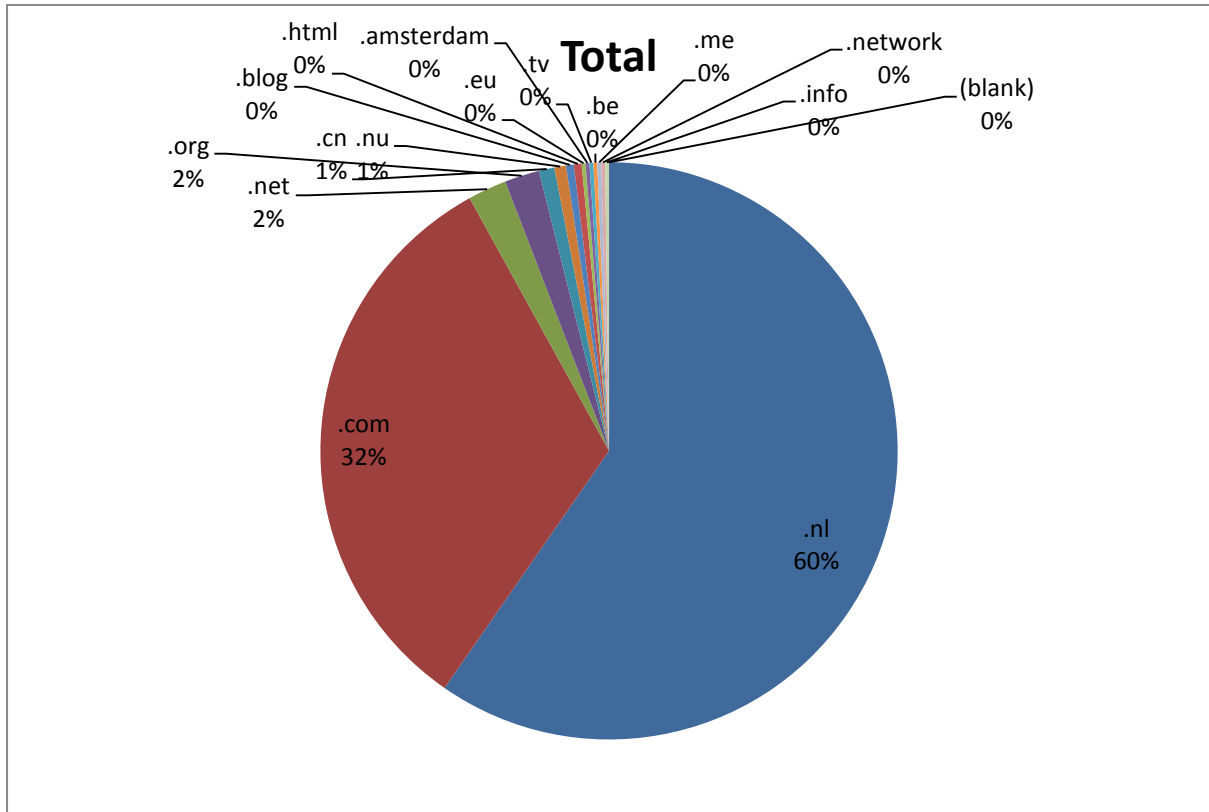
(Graph 2.2. Table of Domains in Percentage)

Row Labels	Count of Domains
.nl	59,38%
.com	23,75%
.org	7,08%
.cn	3,33%
.net	2,29%
.eu	2,08%
.nu	0,42%
.me	0,21%
.blog	0,21%
.amsterdam	0,21%
.asia	0,21%
.is	0,21%
.school	0,21%
.hk	0,21%
.io	0,21%
Grand Total	100,00%

(Graph 2.3. Table of Domains)

Row Labels	Count of Domains
.nl	285
.com	114
.org	34
.cn	16
.net	11
.eu	10
.nu	2
.me	1
.blog	1
.amsterdam	1
.asia	1
.is	1
.school	1
.hk	1
.io	1
Grand Total	480

(Graph 3.1. Pie Chart of Domains of the “Blogsphere” web collection)



(Graph 3.2. Table of Domains of the “Blogsphere” web collection in Percentage)

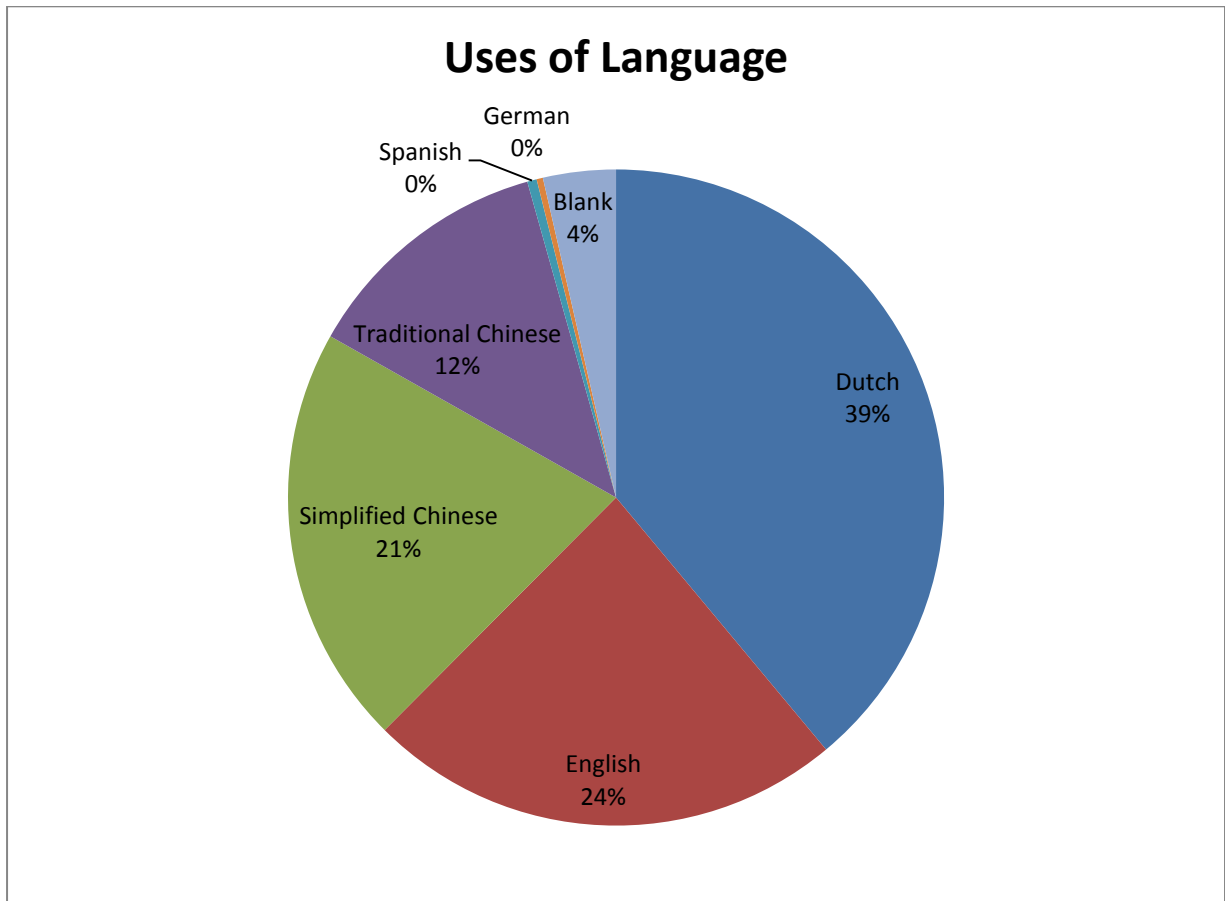
Row Labels	Count of Domains
.nl	59,65%
.com	32,32%
.net	2,17%
.org	1,95%
.cn	0,87%
.nu	0,65%
.blog	0,43%
.html	0,43%
.eu	0,22%
.amsterdam	0,22%
.tv	0,22%
.be	0,22%
.me	0,22%
.network	0,22%
.info	0,22%
(leeg)	0,00%
Grand Total	100,00%



(Graph 3.3. Table of Domains of the “Blogsphere” web collection)

Row Labels	Count of Domains
.nl	275
.com	149
.net	10
.org	9
.cn	4
.nu	3
.blog	2
.html	2
.eu	1
.amsterdam	1
.tv	1
.be	1
.me	1
.network	1
.info	1
Grand Total	461

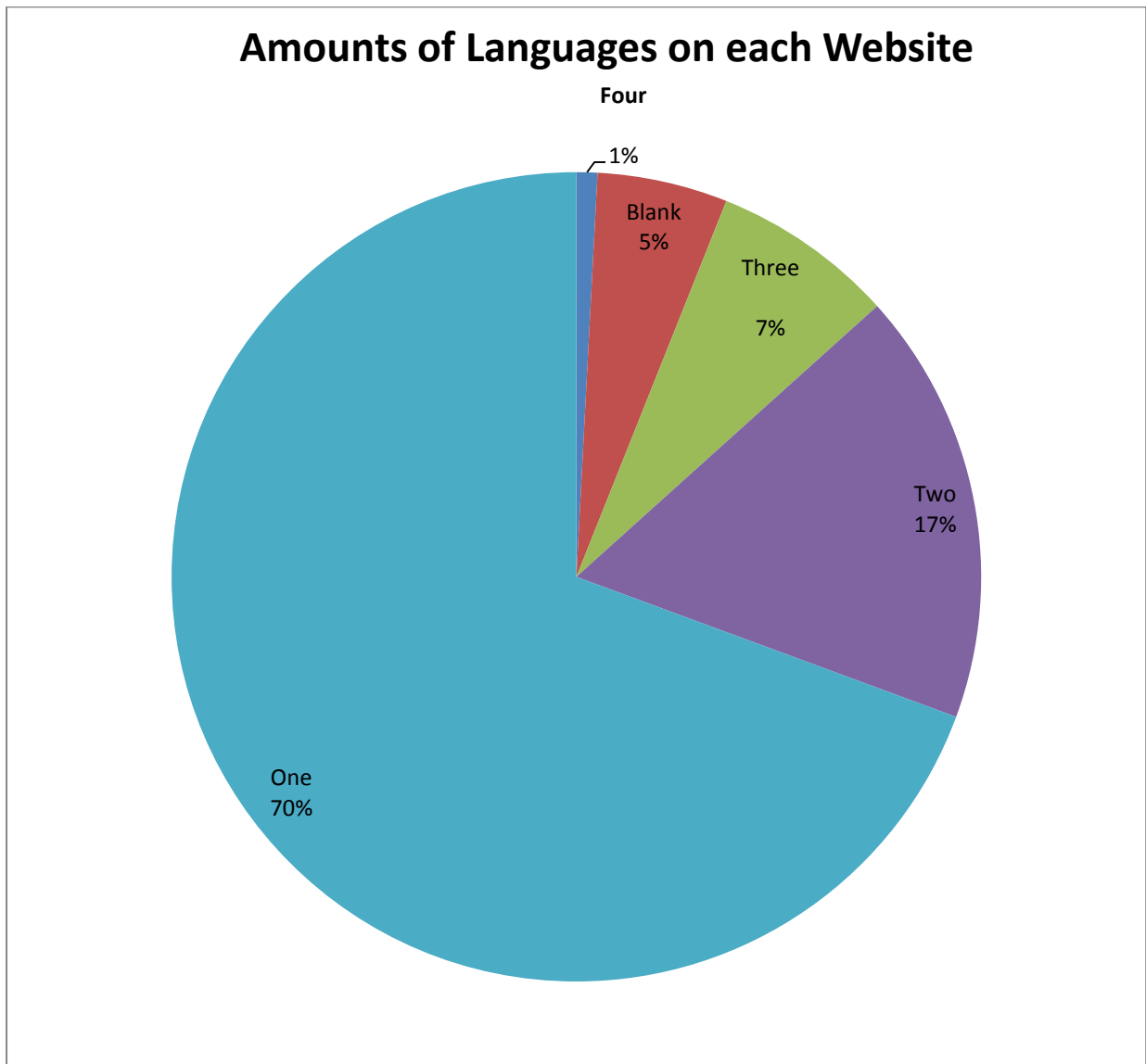
(Graph 4.1. Pie Chart of Use of Languages)



(Graph 4.2. Table of Use of Languages in Percentage)

Row Labels	Sum of Amount
Dutch	38,94%
English	23,52%
Simplified Chinese	20,72%
Traditional Chinese	12,46%
Blank	3,58%
Spanish	0,47%
German	0,31%
Grand Total	100,00%

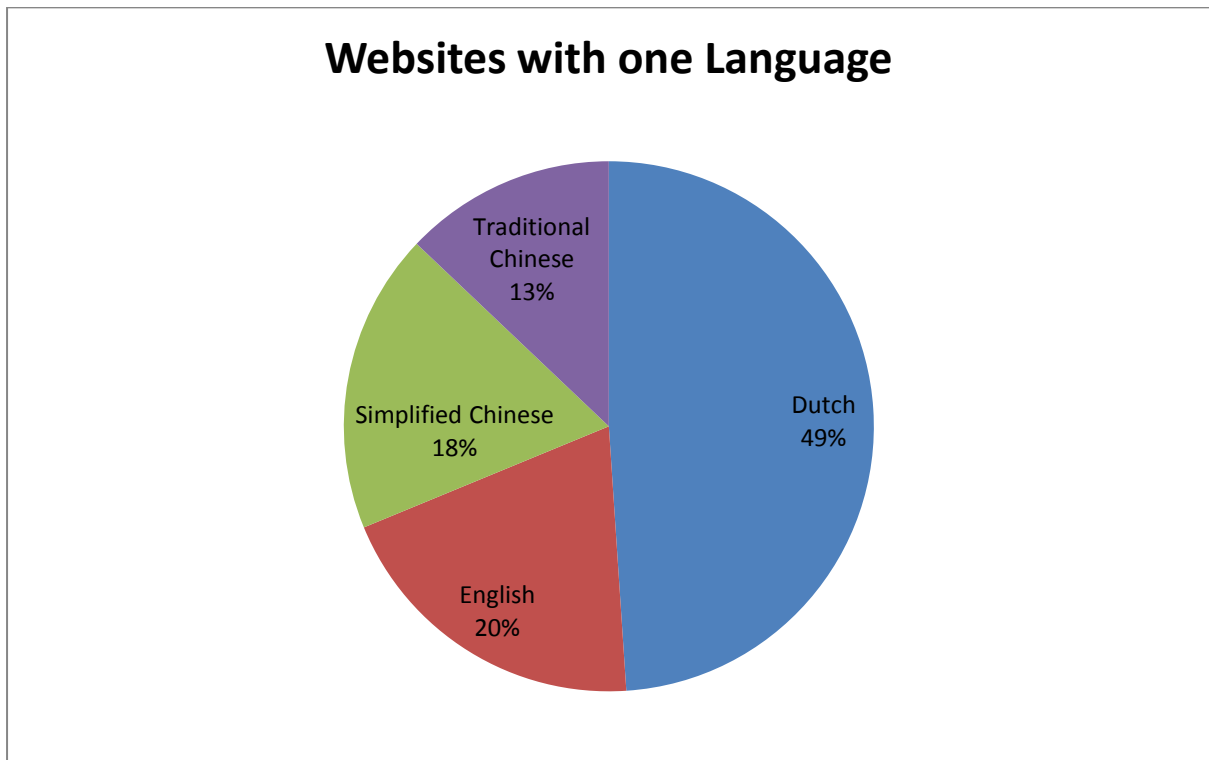
(Graph 4.2. Amount of Languages on each Website)



(Graph 4.2.1. Table of Amount of Languages on each Website in Percentage)

Row Labels	Count of Amounts of Languages
Four	0,83%
Blank	5,21%
Three	7,29%
Two	17,29%
One	69,38%
Grand Total	100,00%

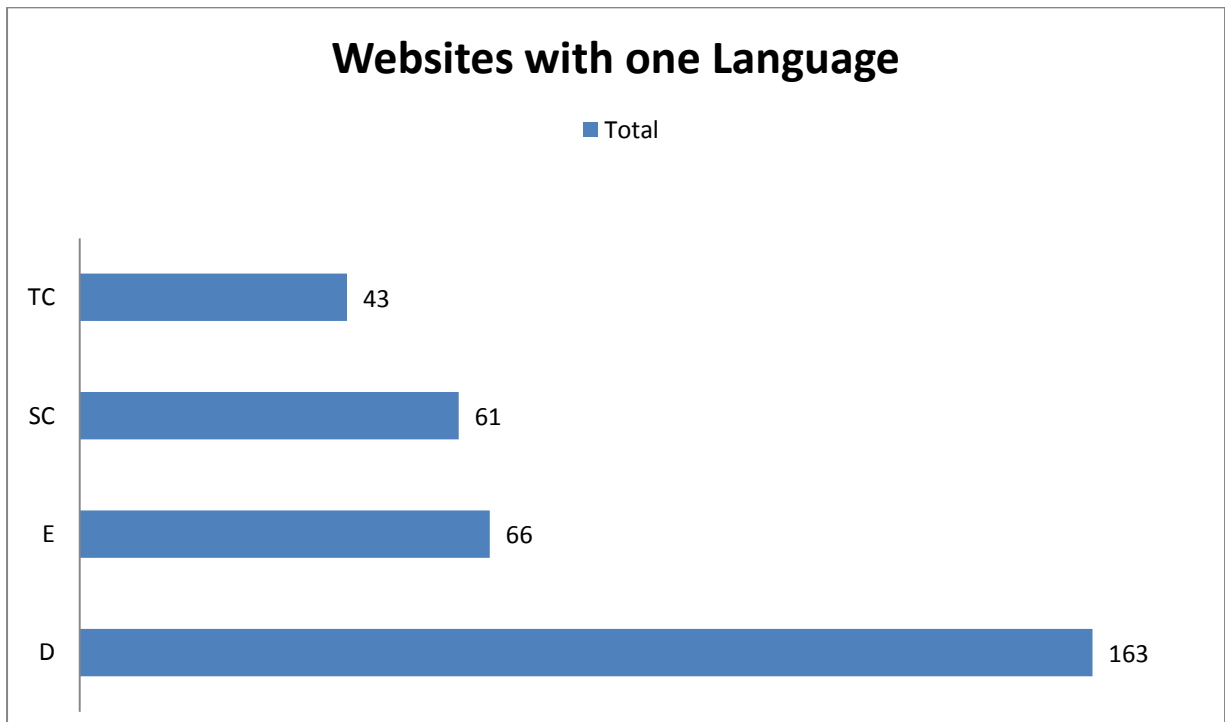
(Graph 4.3.1. Pie Chart of Websites with one Language)



(Graph 4.3.2. Table of Websites with one Language in Percentage)

Row Labels	Count of Use of Language
Dutch	48,95%
English	19,82%
Simplified Chinese	18,32%
Traditional Chinese	12,91%
Grand Total	100,00%

(Graph 4.3.3. Bar Chart of Websites with one Language)





(Graph 4.3.4. Table of Websites with one Language)

Row Labels	Count of Use of Languages
D	163
E	66
SC	61
TC	43
Grand Total	333