

UNESCO Memory of the World Programme

Sub-Committee on Education and Research (SCEaR)

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Editorial

by Lothar Jordan

The last *SCEaR Newsletter* (2017/4) appeared in December 2017. Although we had some articles in stock, the SCEaR was unable to provide a newsletter throughout the entire year of 2018, due to a number of obstacles. We decided to relaunch the *SCEaR Newsletter* with one issue for 2018, as we did it with the first issue in 2016. And we plan to go on with two issues per year (2019/1 and 2019/2), which seems more realistic for a sub-committee without any budget. The good news is that the *SCEaR Newsletter* is now visible and available on the website of UNESCO. Links are provided on the last page of this issue.

Other news is that we have decided to enhance the reach of the Newsletter by publishing articles in French from now onwards, beginning with a report by Papa Momar Diop, Vice-Chair of the International Advisory Committee (IAC) of Memory of the World. This mirrors the fact that English and French are the working languages of UNESCO and of the MoW IAC to which the Sub-Committee on Education and Research belongs. This decision also reflects the claim for cultural and linguistic diversity that various declarations and conventions express, based on a conviction that we share. As we want to find a middle way between this conviction and the practicability of communication, we do not aim at an equal share of languages, but are open for one or two articles in French in each issue. Let us see how it works.

Lost Memory is a main feature of MoW. However, it is a thematic that requires more attention. The matter of “Dispersed Archives” is an issue very closely related to Lost Memory and is a part of David Sutton’s article on “Literary Archives in Africa” with which we open this Newsletter. His introductory consideration of the “Diasporic Literary Archives Network” brings into play the fundamental issue of the ethics of collecting documents.

Hans Ulrich Vogel and Beatriz Puente-Ballesteros offer us a report on a fascinating international research project of which they are in charge. It is about the scientific, technological, medical and cultural exchange between Europe and China (14th – 17th century). Documents and translations, which are so important for MoW, play a crucial role in this remarkable project.

A brief look back on SCEaR’s work in 2018 suggests a “Special Part:
Memory of the World Knowledge Centres 2018”

The MoW programme saw something of what might be called ‘a double standstill’ in 2018. A small part of that was the aforementioned break for this newsletter. The big one was the – probably temporary - halt in the process of nominations for the International Register of MoW due to political factors and reasons. As the MoW Register is the most prominent part of the programme, seen from the outside it could have seemed as if the

entire programme had come to a standstill. However, this is far from being the case. For example, the regional and national committees were and are still are very active. As the report by Yolia Tortelero (pp. 15-16) clearly shows, there was an impressive inter-regional MoW conference in Panama (24-27 October 2018) on “Preservation and Accessibility of Documentary Heritage”, as well as a MoW “Global Policy Forum on Disaster Risk Reduction and Management for Sustainable Preservation of Documentary Heritage” at UNESCO headquarters in Paris (11 December 2018). SCEaR took part actively. I hope that we can report on follow-up activities in the *SCEaR Newsletter* 2019/1.

The SCEaR’s other activities in 2018 concentrated on the participation in the creation of three more Memory of the World Knowledge Centres, one in the Republic of Korea, two in China (see the reports by Papa Momar Diop, Helen Jeong, and myself, in this newsletter). We see it as a real success that we could help to establish five such centres within two years (for more about the creation of the first and second of these centres, see the reports in the *SCEaR Newsletter* 2017/1 and 2017/3). While these centres have been set up to work, in part, on items inscribed on the registers, the centres themselves should not be seen as part of the registers, but as very innovative and important co-operative institutions standing beside them. It is our hope that the proliferation of these MoW Knowledge Centres will provide a new international structure which, through local work and national and international cooperation, can strengthen global education and research related to MoW and documentary heritage more broadly. Indeed as the report by Roslyn Russell (pp. 30-31) suggests, there is a growing interest in enhancing this new MoW structure.

One sentence on the spelling of ‘centre’: Like UNESCO, SCEaR and its Newsletter in general follow the British English. But if our partners prefer other variants of English for the names of their institutions (Center), we, of course, cite that precisely (similar with: programme/program).

Further evidence that the MoW programme in fact is developing considerably, can be seen in the way in which the SCEaR Network of Cooperating Institutions and Corresponding Members has also grown in 2018. We shall present a list of our new partners in the 2019/1 issue.

At this moment (end of 2018) the SCEaR Working Group Schools intensifies its preparations for working out a first edition of a MoW Teachers’ Guide that is planned to be finished in 2019 and then be published electronically by UNESCO (see the examples by Johanna Tewes in 2017/2 and 3). As Anne Fabienne Jackisch’s article in this issue shows, this Newsletter is open to present additional educational materials for schools.

The SCEaR will explore the possibility of creating a second working group, the SCEaR Working Group for Documents on the History of the Female Emancipation. This would be another opportunity for experts to engage in education and research for the Memory of the World.

Finally: We invite our partners and others again to take part actively in the *SCEaR Newsletter* and thus help to develop the UNESCO Memory of the World Programme.

Literary Archives in African Countries

by David C. Sutton

The Congress of the International Comparative Literature Association (ICLA) in Vienna in July 2016 included sessions with important discussions concerning the UNESCO Memory of the World Programme, world literature and collections of literary archives around the world.¹ These discussions have continued at a number of subsequent meetings and conferences in various countries, with a special focus on the universal importance of collecting “personal papers” alongside governmental and institutional papers.²

This paper continues the examination of some of the discussion-points, with particular reference to the special challenges faced by African archivists in collecting the personal papers of individuals of social and cultural importance to their countries and to the special nature of literary archives.

The International Council on Archives (ICA) is a close collaborator and, indeed, a daughter organisation, of UNESCO, with a wide membership which extends through approximately 195 countries. It is the steadfast belief of international activist groups in the world of literary archives (especially the Diasporic Literary Archives Network and the Section for Archives of Literature and Art within ICA) that each one of those countries has a right and a duty to build collections of the literary and artistic cultural creators from their country. In this regard, the mission statement on the importance of personal papers from La Biblioteca Nacional de la República Argentina is a strong affirmation of this right and duty³, as are recent statements and acquisitions by the National Archives of Malta and the National Archives of Namibia (see below).

Access to research materials is a vital interest of SCEaR, and comprehensive literary research is possible only in countries (like Argentina and Malta) where archivists can actively collect and make available the personal papers of their leading literary and cultural figures.

There are important questions concerning the ethics of acquisition and the “politics of location” which need to be explored in understanding why cultural, literary and artistic private papers which have their origins in less wealthy countries are too often transferred to collecting institutions in wealthier countries. Quality of storage facilities is frequently

¹ See the report in the *SCEaR Newsletter* 2016, pp. 6-8

<https://en.unesco.org/sites/default/files/memoryoftheworldsceanewsletter2016.pdf>

² For example, two recent papers given by the present author: David C. Sutton: ‘Namibian literary archives: new beginnings and a possible African model.’ Keynote address at the conference of ESARBICA (the Eastern and Southern African Regional Branch of the International Council on Archives), Lilongwe, September 2017; and David C. Sutton: ‘Collecting literary archives and other private papers in Commonwealth countries’. Annual Public Lecture to the Friends of the National Archives of Malta, Rabat, October 2017.

³ Quoted e.g. at: www.diasporicarchives.com/the-importance-of-personal-papers.

cited as a major factor, but in fact there are appropriate storage facilities and knowledge about archival storage in archives institutions in the great majority of the 195 countries which have been mentioned. In many cases, transnational collecting practices are driven not by considerations of storage or conservation but by considerations of prestige in collection-building and a strong view that the so-called “great collecting institutions of the world” have an entitlement to build collections across international borders. This is especially the case for the four collecting countries which regularly and systematically collect the papers of individuals from other countries: namely, the USA, the UK, Canada and France. Some of these transnational literary acquisitions have been extremely controversial, as when Princeton University Library acquired the papers of the great Mexican novelist Carlos Fuentes,⁴ but controversy has had little limiting impact on this type of acquisition.

Literary archives are frequently “diasporic”, and their diaspora may have various reasons. The most frequent include the diasporic lives of the literary authors themselves and the power of the financial market in literary papers. The reasons for their movement from their natural home can, however, be more unpredictable than this, as I noted in an earlier article:

In some cases the literary archives will have gone to another country and caused controversy in the home country — as with the Carlos Fuentes papers in Princeton or the literary papers of Leopold Sédar Senghor in the Bibliothèque Nationale de France (with his political papers, however, remaining in the Archives Nationales du Sénégal). In other cases serendipitous acquisition or purchase has led to locations that would never have been guessed. There are well-known examples such as the Ernest Hemingway Archives which ended up in the John F. Kennedy Presidential Library or the J. R. R. Tolkien Archive which found its way to the Marquette University in Milwaukee, and curious cases of personal initiatives in collection-building such as the fine set of Australian literary manuscripts to be found amongst the military training resources of the Australian Defence Force Academy. The examples abound, however, of literary papers in locations a long way from home: papers of Franz Kafka owned or jointly-owned by Oxford University; papers of Paul Claudel owned by Cambridge University; Jean Anouilh and Yehuda Amichai in the Beinecke Library at Yale University; Raymond Queneau, Evelyn Waugh and Wilson Harris in the Ransom Center in Austin; Chinua Achebe and Wole Soyinka in Harvard University; Mario Vargas Llosa and Giorgos Seferis in Princeton; Angus Wilson and Iris Murdoch in the University of Iowa; for John Betjeman, whose papers are in the University of Victoria, British

⁴ See e.g. Jill Leovy: ‘Mexican scholars lament the loss of writers’ archives to the U.S.’. *Los Angeles Times*, 25 February 2001: articles.latimes.com/2001/feb/25/news/mn-30085. The word “loss” is frequently used in such accounts.

Columbia, it would be difficult to be very much further from home. There are thousands of other examples.⁵

The reasons for the particular mobility and the unpredictable locations of literary archives need to be appreciated, studied, and sometimes challenged.

The cases mentioned above of the papers of Chinua Achebe and Wole Soyinka, mostly held by Harvard University, bring into focus the particular issues around Nigerian literary archives. Several commentators have noted the discrepancy between the rich and wonderful variety of Nigerian literature in the past sixty years, on the one hand, and the absence of collections of literary archives anywhere in Nigeria, on the other. In addition to the power of the international market in literary archives (especially in the English language), there are local factors in play here, ranging from historical wars and internal divisions to archival collecting policies and expectations. Certainly, the absence of any institutions in Nigeria which have actively sought to build literary and artistic collections has left the field clear for some of the world's wealthiest universities to acquire, catalogue, publish and exhibit Nigerian literary archives in ways that have not been possible in the home country.



The DLA Network has sustained a strong interest in African literary archives:
www.diasporicarchives.com

It is against this background that both the Diasporic Literary Archives Network and the ICA's Section for Archives of Literature and Art have been working in partnership with colleagues in both the Caribbean region and sub-Saharan Africa⁶ on the investigation of possibilities for the building or re-building of collections of papers of literary authors in

⁵ David C. Sutton: 'The destinies of literary manuscripts: past, present and future.' *Archives and Manuscripts* 42 (3) 2014, 295-300, and at www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/01576895.2014.948559.

⁶ It is important to stress that this work does not cover literary archives in South Africa. South Africa has its own literary archival traditions, which have more in common with the university-based collecting practices in the USA and UK, and which developed during the apartheid era. (It should also be mentioned that a number of South African archivists bravely built up collections of anti-apartheid authors in that era.)

countries in those regions. The rationale is found in ideas of heritage, cultural patrimony and post-independence national pride, as well as the needs of literary and biographical scholars and authors in the individual countries.

What has often been found is that the national archives, the national library and sometimes university libraries in any particular country will often have a remit to collect the personal papers of people who have helped to shape the culture and society of the country, but the actual collecting has not yet begun. In many cases, archivists have found themselves faced by different post-independence priorities, but now feel that the present time is exactly right for beginning a new policy and practice of collecting personal papers. An early pioneer in this work was Namibia. The National Archives of Namibia was a founding partner of the Diasporic Literary Archives Network from 2012, with a remit to collect literary and artistic papers, but no collecting undertaken at that time. (The National Archives of Namibia did, however, already have some collections of personal papers from the worlds of politics and public service.) Following a successful series of workshops in Windhoek in 2015,⁷ a strategic plan for literary archives, a collecting policy, and a series of other policies were established and the first literary collections have begun to be assembled.

Following discussions with archivists in a number of other African countries, it was agreed that a similar piece of work would be undertaken in Cameroon in 2018. Cameroon has a strong literary culture (in several languages), a well-based archival profession, and the additional attraction that it will be the host of the Annual Conference of the International Council on Archives, to be held in Yaoundé in November 2018. The workshops on literary archives held in Yaoundé in February 2018⁸ therefore had a clear target: to produce outputs in time for the major conference which would follow nine months later. The workshops were attended by archivists, librarians, authors, representatives of authors' associations, and students of both archival studies and publishing. The workshops covered the following themes:

- The importance of personal papers.
- The place of literary archives within personal papers.
- The nature of literary archives, contrasted with other types of archives.
- The importance of literary archives in the newer collecting countries.
- Issues of heritage, patrimony, national culture and national pride
- What authors want in respect of their papers.
- How archivists and authors should work together.
- The users of literary archives and what they want.
- Cataloguing literary papers.
- The role of the National Archives.
- Methods of acquisition; how to begin to build collections.
- A way forward for Cameroon.

⁷ See literaryartisticarchives-ica.org/2015/10/23/literary-archives-in-namibia.

⁸ See literaryartisticarchives-ica.org/2018/02/17/literary-archives-in-cameroon.



ESSTIC, Université de Yaoundé, where the Cameroon workshops were held

- At the end of the second day of the workshops, as many as seventy individuals volunteered their services for a pilot project on Cameroonian literary archives, with a view to producing a report for the ICA Annual Conference. A methodology for this work was devised, suggesting the following sequence:
 - Assessment of the available capacity (as regards storage, sorting, cataloguing, and making available) within the National Archives of Cameroon.
 - Establishment of the criteria for the selection of authors, artists and cinematographers whose creative and personal papers could be collected.
 - Creation of a "long list" of Cameroonian cultural creators whose papers could advantageously be acquired by the National Archives (between 100 and 200 names).
 - Creation of a "short list" for the purposes of the 2018 pilot project, comprising mostly living literary authors (between 5 and 20 names).
 - Information to be included on the shortlist:*
 - Contact details*
 - Biographical details*
 - Description of creative work*
 - Publication details*
 - Professional status*
 - Other occupations or activities*
 - Social media information*
- Creation of a methodology for approaching the chosen cultural creators (initially those within the pilot project only), including a list of questions to be asked.
- Approaches to be made to the chosen cultural creators, using this methodology, either by personal interview or by questionnaire.
- Creation of a template for a contract between a cultural creator, on the one side, and the National Archives, on the other side.
- Investigation of the possibility of a ceremony to celebrate an appropriate first acquisition, during the Annual Conference of the International Council on Archives, Yaoundé, November 2018.

It proved possible to give a very positive report on progress at the ICA Annual Conference in Yaoundé in November 2018, illustrated by some of literary manuscripts which have already been collected by the National Archives of Cameroon. It is clear that the Cameroon project is going to be a significant success, and during 2019-20 partners will be sought in other African countries to develop similar literary projects.



David Sutton outside the workshops in Yaoundé with Esther Olembe, National Archivist of Cameroon

Photos: Archives Nationales du Cameroun

Dr David C. Sutton, Director of Research Projects, University of Reading Library, United Kingdom; Editor of the Location Register of English Literary Manuscripts and Letters; Director of the Diasporic Literary Archives Network; Chair / Président of the Section for Archives of Literature and Art (SLA) in the International Council on Archives; Corresponding Member of the MoW SCEaR.

Translating Western Science, Technology and Medicine to Late Ming China: A New Project under the Auspices of SCEaR

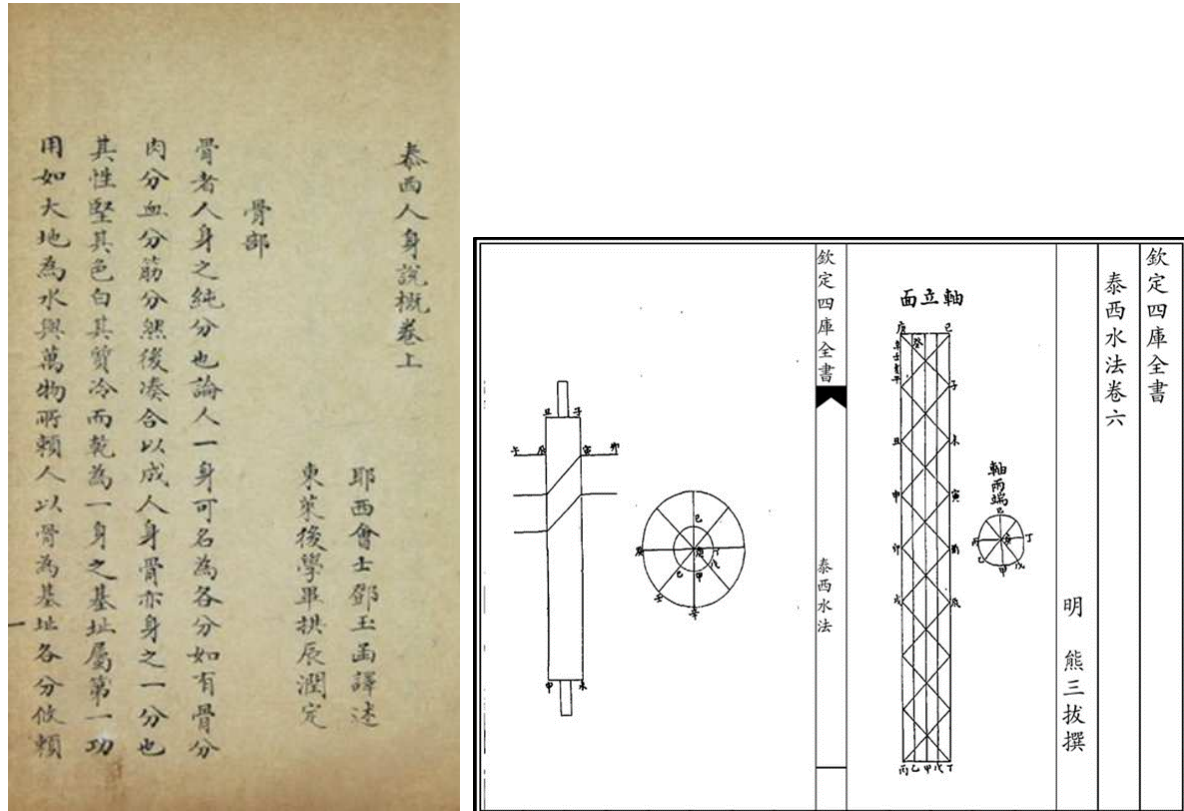
by Hans Ulrich Vogel and Beatriz Puente-Ballesteros

The 2016 (November) issue of the *SCEaR Newsletter* contained a report about the recent sensational rediscovery of the Chinese version of Georgius Agricola's (1494-1555) *De re metallica* (1556). The Chinese rendering of this famous mining classic, initiated by the Ming official Li Tianjing 李天經 (1579-1659) and carried out during the years 1638-1640 by the well-known German Jesuit missionary Johann Adam Schall von Bell (Tang Ruowang 湯若望; 1592-1666), was lost for more than 350 years. In that article, it was also related that this rediscovery prompted the Department of Chinese Studies of Tübingen University to initiate a large-scale research project in close collaboration with other institutions in Europe, Asia and the US. This initiative has now received three-year financial supports for the period from 2018 to 2020. The largest input will come from the German Research Foundation (DFG) which will contribute over half a million Euros to the Tübingen main branch of the project, while the Macau project receives an amount of 315,000 MOP from the University of Macau. The purpose of this endeavour is to investigate and translate selected scientific, technological and medical treatises written in Chinese by members of the Jesuit China mission in the late Ming period (1368-1644).⁹ This will elucidate the Jesuits' highly selective and complex approach to their translations, both with regard to passages in the Western reference texts as well as to new ideas and concepts, and thus will provide unique insights into the scope and limitations of the transmission of European useful and reliable knowledge to the Middle Kingdom.

Moreover, it is important to find out how Chinese readers received and perceived these translations and what the fate of these scientific, technical and medical treatises was. One of the aims of the Tübingen-Macau collaboration, which integrates also a number of junior scholars as well as MA and PhD candidates, is to present an annotated critical translation of three representative Chinese texts into English.

⁹ More information on the project homepage: <https://uni-tuebingen.de/fakultaeten/philosophische-fakultaet/fachbereiche/aoi/sinologie/forschung/kunyu-gezhi-taixi-shuifa-dfg/>

In Tübingen, this will be Chinese rendering of *De re metallica*, entitled *Kunyu gezhi* 坤輿格致 (Investigations of the Earth's Interior; 1640), with the inclusion of all relevant historical records, and the *Taixi shuifa* 泰西水法 (Hydromethods of the Great West; preface 1612), another important and largely neglected technological manual.

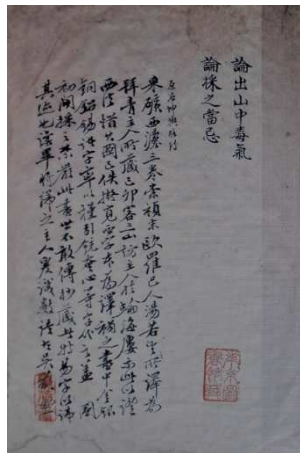


1: *Kunyu gezhi*, 1640 – End of the table of contents, seals, and note of a later reader. Source: Photography of Cao Jin, June 2015, by courtesy of Nanjing Library.

2: *Taixi shuifa*, 1612 – Chapter 6 with illustrations showing parts of the Archimedean screw. Source: *Qinding siku quanshu* edition of the *Taixi shuifa*. See, e.g., <http://ctext.org/library.pl?if=en&res=5479>.

The latter was mainly composed by the Italian Jesuit missionary Sabatino de Ursis (Xiong Sanba 熊三拔; 1575-1620) and contains a systematic discourse on both the theoretical and practical aspects of water and its management, including discussions about the medical benefits of hot spring treatments and distillation methods.

The Macau project will concentrate on the *Taixi renshen shuogai* 泰西人身說概 (An Outline of the Human Body from the Occident).



3: *Taixi renshen shuogai*, 1643 – End of the table of contents and beginning of the first chapter dealing with bones. Source: Qing manuscript copy, with a preface by Yao Heng 姚衡 dated 1832, Chinese National Library.

It was the German Jesuit Johann Schreck al. Terrenz (Deng Yuhan 鄧玉函, 1575-1630) who authored this anatomical treatise in the early 1620s, but it was not after his death that Schall von Bell handed over the manuscript to Bi Gongchen 畢拱辰 (?-1644; *jinsbi* 1616), a Chinese scholar-official interested in anatomy, who published it in 1643. It is considered the first treatise attempting to introduce European medicine, especially anatomy, to China and thus constitutes an important hallmark in the history of East-West intercivlisational encounters. Our comprehensive study of these three unique treatises dealing with different fields of knowledge, but with overlapping especially in natural philosophy, will take fully into account recent research on the history of knowledge conveyance from West to East during the period of early globalization. It will also compare these early seventeenth-century events with those of later periods, especially the Protestant missionaries' efforts of the late nineteenth century. Our case studies will also pay due attention to historical contextualisation, i.e. the background of political, social, economic and cultural conditions and developments, and hence highlight convergences and divergences between China and Europe. The ultimate aim of the project will be to contribute to the debate about the origin of the "Great Divergence" between Europe and China during the period of early globalisation, and this by combining our micro-historical case studies with the approaches of a macro-historical comparative sociology.

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Creative Approaches for the Use of MoW in Schools: The Example of the International Tracing Service

by Anne Fabienne Jackisch

“Building peace in the minds of men and women” – this is one of the principal ideas of UNESCO and so of the UNESCO Memory of the World Programme. As part of my Master thesis, I did a project on how to use documents which belong to this programme in school. Worldwide, there are 427 different items which currently are inscribed on the Memory of the World Register. I decided that I would like to explore in some detail the documents from the archive of the International Tracing Service. This archive is located in Bad Arolsen, a small town in Hessa, Germany.

Nowadays, the International Tracing Service (ITS) is a repository and document centre for documents that deal with National Socialist persecution and the survivors. It comprises more than 30 million documents. The ITS was established at the end of the Second World War and was originally a tracing service for all victims of war, dictatorship and intolerance whose families were torn apart during war-time. Throughout the years, the ITS’s area of responsibility changed from tracking down family members to clarifying the whereabouts of former family members, obtaining information for survivors, performing research, pedagogical tasks, to say nothing of the ways in which the retention of the collected documents helps keep memory alive in a number of significant ways.

The ITS already offers some pedagogical material to use in schools, but that material places its main focus on History. The SCEaR Working Group Schools has shown how the documents inscribed on the Memory of the World Register can also be used in Art classes. I too worked on some creative approaches to this primarily historical material.

As a first step, I looked for topics which are at one and the same time an innate part of the documents of the ITS but which are still relevant for today’s society and should be discussed. For example, the Tracing Service published a book which examines their collection of documents with a focus on Displaced Persons. At the end of the Second World War, the term Displaced Persons was used as a reference for all foreign civilians who were located outside their home countries due to war events, as well as prisoners of war and former prisoners of concentration camps. Since people still have to leave their home countries due to war events today, and that this issue is also addressed on a daily basis in the media, I thought that this might be an interesting focus for a more creative approach that would offer many opportunities to draw connections between the past and the present situation. I chose to focus on the themes of ‘flight’ and ‘new beginnings’.

Throughout the working process, I developed many approaches, all of which differ slightly in terms of their focus and the ways in which they address the overall topic. Some are simple ideas which show how teachers can address those topics in school, whilst others are fully developed teaching units with detailed descriptions. As an example, I would like to introduce one approach in more detail.

Example of a creative approach

The topic of this approach was ‘flight and its resulting effects’. Many families are torn apart while fleeing and end up in many different places afterwards. To visualize this process, I used cardboard boxes. After that, I used the archive of the ITS and looked for photos of people and families that are part of the collection that is inscribed into the MoW Register, but I also used contemporary pictures of refugees whose families were torn apart. I used huge sheets of paper and painted the families and persons with many different techniques. After that, I glued the pictures onto the boxes and cut them apart. I repeated this until all sides of the boxes were covered with paintings. After this, I mixed all the boxes up so that no image section matched the one next to it.

To get the original pictures back together, one has to solve the puzzle, turn them around and look for details.



I think that this project can be used as a visualization of the consequences of flight. It can also offer many interesting starting points for the creative engagement with MoW and documentary heritage.

Photos by Anne Fabienne Jackisch

Anne Fabienne Jackisch, M.A., studied Arts and English at the University of Paderborn. She is a painter and teacher. This article is based on a Master-thesis “Artistic strategies for conveying the World Document Heritage of the International Tracing Service (ITS) in Bad Arolsen with the main topic: Displaced Persons - Flight, Persecution and New Beginnings”. The project was supervised by Professor Jutta Ströter-Bender, University of Paderborn, Corresponding Member of the SCEaR and a member of the SCEaR Working Group Schools.

Report

Sharing Ideas in Panama City during the Memory of the World Inter-Regional Conference on Preservation and Accessibility of Documentary Heritage

by Yolia Tortolero

The Inter-Regional Conference on Preservation and Accessibility of Documentary Heritage, organized by UNESCO in the Holiday Inn Hotel Panama City, from 24 to 27 October 2018, brought together participants from 46 countries.¹⁰ Among them were representatives from the MoW International Advisory Committee, members from diverse National Committees around the globe, and members of the Regional Committee for Latin America and the Caribbean (MOWLAC), the African Regional Committee for Memory of the World (ARCMOW), and the Memory of the World Committee for Asia/Pacific (MOWCAP).



UNESCO: Memory of the World Inter Regional Conference, Panama City, 2018

Photo: <https://www.flickr.com/photos/unescoenespanol/45650034531/in/album-72157675089795778/>

¹⁰ UNESCO published a press release to highlight the main objectives and results of this event, in the following link: <https://en.unesco.org/news/major-inter-regional-conference-memory-preservation-and-accessibility-organized-unesco>

Fackson Banda, UNESCO's MoW Programme Specialist in the Knowledge Societies Division, described this as a *vibrant meeting*, while Guilherme Canela De Souza Godoi, Advisor for the Communication and Information Sector in UNESCO Montevideo, who moderated some sessions, described the Conference as a good image of MoW, with multiple connecting dots and sharing knowledge.

The encounter brought positive results. Several of them were related to education and research, even if the main objective of the meeting was focused on fostering cooperation among members of the MoW community in the context of the implementation of the *Recommendation concerning the preservation of, and access to, documentary heritage, including in digital form*.

In particular, speakers and participants suggested more involvement of the Memory of the World Programme in the following issues:

- Enhance public education (raising awareness) about the significance and importance of documentary heritage, among government representatives, memory institutions, experts, national and regional MoW Committees, society, universities, teachers or researchers,
- Identifying documentary heritage at risk (such as audiovisual archives or those located in areas of natural disasters),
- Increasing collective efforts among international organizations, governments, memory institutions and experts,
- Planning (in the context of disaster prevention),
- Promoting research to identify, document and inscribe new MoW international, national and regional registers,
- Publishing MoW projects or results (since the programme was created); to disseminate information (including in social networks), to share experiences, initiatives and good practices,
- Raising awareness for the illicit traffic of documentary heritage and work against it,
- Recovering orality by preserving it as written memory,
- Reinforcing expert networks and creating new ones,
- Update a legal framework and rules of operation for MoW on all levels (international, regional, national).

Most of the subjects listed above are certainly linked to education and research on documentary heritage. However, to accomplish them in the future, a more active role from all members of MoW is required: whether UNESCO staff members, archivists, librarians or professionals from diverse disciplines, or consultants, instructors or experts who give workshops, present conferences or write articles related to the Programme. Efforts might come also from MoW experts who are volunteers working as teachers or researchers in universities, schools or public and private institutions. In fact, the Inter-

Regional Conference was an excellent opportunity to meet colleagues with multiple academic and research experiences around the world. In this regard, the challenge today is to enhance stable networks of communication between all MoW members and representatives, to achieve the objectives pursued by this historical meeting, in order to reach the expected implementation of the *Recommendation concerning the preservation of, and access to, documentary heritage, including in digital form*.

Yolia Tortolero, PhD, historian and archivist. History Professor in Venezuela (2011 to 2013) and in Guanajuato University, Mexico (2014-2015). She was in charge of the Historical Collections in the National Archives of Mexico (2016-2018). Currently she is the First Vice Chair of MOWLAC (2015-2019) and a Corresponding Member of SCEaR.

Report

Rapport sur l'ouverture du Centre Coréen du Savoir Mémoire du Monde (Korean Memory of the World Knowledge Center), Andong (République de Corée), 31 mai-4 juin 2018

par Papa Momar Diop

Lors de sa session 2015 tenue à Abu Dhabi, le Comité consultatif international Mémoire du Monde (CCI MdM) a demandé au Sous-Comité Éducation et Recherche (SCEaR) de mettre en œuvre le projet de création des Centres du Savoir Mémoire du Monde, CS MdM (« Memory of the World Knowledge Centres, KC MoW »). Le « MoW Knowledge Centre » a pour mission de collecter et de valoriser, de manière physique et/ou virtuelle, les documents de quelque nature qu'ils soient, en rapport avec les objectifs du Programme Mémoire du Monde ou ses Registres, ayant une valeur universelle ou étant porteurs d'exemple de bonne pratique pour la préservation et l'accessibilité du patrimoine documentaire de l'humanité. C'est aussi un lieu de recherche et de formation. Le premier CS MdM est le « Memory of the World Knowledge Centre - Macao », ouvert à l'Université de la Ville de Macao, en novembre 2016. Le second a été inauguré le 11 juillet 2017 à Beijing, sous l'égide des Archives d'Etat de la République Populaire de Chine (State Archives Administration of China, SAAC), en collaboration avec l'Ecole de gestion des ressources de l'information de l'Université Renmin de Beijing.

Du 31 mai au 4 juin 2018, l'Institut des Etudes Coréennes d'Andong, République de Corée (Korean Studies Institute, KSI), ancien Centre pour les études coréennes (Advanced Center for Korean Studies), a procédé à la cérémonie officielle d'ouverture de son Centre du Savoir MdM, le troisième du genre, dénommé « Centre Coréen du Savoir Mémoire du Monde » (KMoWKC). En marge de la cérémonie d'ouverture, un symposium international sur le thème « Les centres du Savoir Mémoire du Monde : Partage d'expériences » et des visites d'étude du Patrimoine mondial et local d'Andong, ont été organisés. Ces événements ont noté la présence de quelque cent cinquante participants coréens et internationaux, dont Yong Doo Lee, Président du KSI, Lothar Jordan, vice-président du CCI MdM, Président du SCEaR, Helen Jeong, Directrice générale du Centre du Savoir MdM Macao, Papa Momar Diop, vice-président du CCI MdM et Vu Thi Minh Huong, vice-présidente de MoWCAP, présidant une forte délégation de 19 membres du Vietnam.

Pour rappel, le KMoWKC a fait l'objet d'un protocole d'accord, signé en novembre 2016 entre le CCI MdM, le SCEaR et l'actuel KSI, lors de la célébration du premier anniversaire de l'inscription au Registre international des blocs de bois confucéens pour impression (printed confucian wood blocks) (voir le rapport de Joie Springer, *SCEaR Newsletter* 2017/1, pp. 3f.).

La cérémonie officielle d'ouverture a eu lieu le 1^{er} juin 2018 et a démarré avec le discours de bienvenue de Yong Doo Lee, Président de l'Institut. Après avoir remercié les invités qu'il a présentés tour à tour, il a rappelé la vocation du Centre du Savoir MdM:

« collecter tout élément d'importance (imprimé, numérique, ou autre) sur le Programme Mémoire du Monde, ses fonctions, registres, projets et histoire, pourvoir une base de recherche et d'inventaire des meilleurs exemples de bonne pratique en matière de préservation, d'accès aux documents, de restauration, de numérisation, de diffusion de documents de promotion du Programme MoW de l'UNESCO ».

A sa suite, Lothar Jordan, M. Kwon Seok-Sun, Directeur du Département des affaires culturelles et du cadre de vie de la Ville d'Andong, Dr. Li Ming Hua, Président des Archives d'Etat de la République de Chine, Dr. So Yeon Lee, Présidente des Archives nationales de Corée, M. Gye-Sik Kim, Directeur de l'Office de la Promotion du Patrimoine de la République de Corée, ont pris successivement la parole pour saluer le public et féliciter les autorités coréennes et de l'Institut. De son côté, So Yeon Lee a remercié le Président du KSI pour et a informé du projet de création du centre de catégorie 2 de l'UNESCO, le Centre international pour patrimoine documentaire (ICDH), sis aux Archives Nationales de Corée.



Après la cérémonie d'ouverture devant la plaque commémorative.

Photo : KSI

Un symposium international a suivi la cérémonie d'ouverture et avait pour objet de faire des retours d'expériences sur la mise en œuvre du concept MoW Knowledge Centre, présentés par Helen Jeong, Li Minghua, Sangho Lee et Papa Momar Diop. Dans son introduction Lothar Jordan a rappelé les différentes tâches d'un centre du savoir MDM : collecte des éléments, ouverture aux utilisateurs et amélioration de l'accessibilité des documents, contribution à une mise en synergie entre le patrimoine documentaire, le patrimoine mondial culturel et naturel et le patrimoine culturel immatériel, développement d'un partenariat de coopération, établissement de liens avec le milieu scolaire et universitaire, vulgarisation et médiatisation des potentialités documentaires...



Symposium international à Andong : partages d'expériences.

Photo: Helen Jeong

La Directrice de Centre du Savoir MdM-Macao a ouvert la série des partages d'expériences. Helen Jeong a, d'une part, présenté le bilan à mi-parcours de son centre (collecte d'éléments, publicité et promotion, ouverture au milieu scolaire avec comme point d'orgue la collaboration avec l'Ecole Tong Nam),. De son côté, Li Minghua, ès qualité Président du Comité National MoW de Chine, a annoncé la création d'un réseau de centres chinois, avec les centres de Macao (RAS), Beijing et les prochains centres de Fuzhou et de Suzhou, chacun ayant sa vocation propre.

Quant à lui, Sangho Lee, Directeur du centre naissant d'Andong a exposé sur les fonctions et le plan de gestion du KMoWKC. Les principaux rôles du centre seront principalement de faire ressortir l'important intérêt du patrimoine documentaire aussi bien coréen qu'international, inscrit au Registre international, en en partageant les différents éléments, en en améliorant l'accessibilité, et aussi de contribuer à la promotion du Programme Mémoire du Monde qui se situe, en ce moment, à un tournant décisif de son évolution.

La cérémonie d'ouverture a été agrémentée par des visites d'étude de sites du Patrimoine mondial et local d'Andong, dont le Temple de Haeinsa et le Village historique Hahoe, classés au Patrimoine mondial de l'UNESCO, le Musée des masques de Hahoe et le KSI où sont conservés les blocs de bois confucéens pour impression, inscrits au Registre international.

Pour conclure, nous dirons que l'ouverture du KMoWKC aura été une belle fête culturelle fort enrichissante et un succès éclatant. La qualité de l'évènement a renforcé notre conviction que l'engagement de KSI pour la préservation et l'accessibilité du patrimoine documentaire de l'humanité est plein et entier, à l'image de la volonté sans faille des autorités coréennes pour la promotion des idéaux du Programme Mémoire du Monde de l'UNESCO.

Papa Momar Diop, ancien Directeur des Archives du Sénégal et ancien Ambassadeur Délégué Permanent du Sénégal auprès de l'UNESCO, est vice-président du CCI MdM, membre du SCEaR, et Professeur associé en gestion des archives à l'Université Gaston Berger de Saint-Louis du Sénégal.

Report

A New Memory of the World Knowledge Centre Launched in Fuzhou

by Helen H.K. Leong

On 6th November, the Memory of the World Knowledge Center-Fujian was established in Fuzhou. This is the third MoW Knowledge Centre founded in China and the fourth one around the world after the first Centre opening in Macau 2016,¹¹ the second one in Beijing in 2017,¹² and the third one in Andong, Korea, in June 2018 (see the report of Papa Momar Diop in this Newsletter).

The mission of the new Centre in Fuzhou is consistent with the main principles of the MoW Knowledge Centres, which are: to enhance the role of the Fujian Provincial Archives on raising awareness and education, deepen the exchange and cooperation of the Memory of the World Programme, to promote people's understanding of the documentary heritage in different cultural contexts, and to share concepts of preservation and uses of documentary heritage. Representatives from UNESCO MoW, local and overseas experts, archivists, and scholars were gathered in Fuzhou to witness the establishment of the Centre.

The opening of this new MoW Knowledge Centre was combined with an "International Conference on Safeguarding and Increasing Access to the Documentary Heritage of Silk Routes", organized in junction with EASTICA (East Asian Regional Branch of ICA). The conference presented numerous insights, research results, and proposals that showed the enormous challenge and potential of work on the Silk Roads.

At the Inauguration Ceremony of the MoW Knowledge Center-Fujian, Li Minghua, Director General of the State Archives Administration of China (SAAC), said in his speech that Fujian Province has always cared about the archives of the Silk Road. It has fully played the unique role of the Overseas Chinese Archives in serving the construction of the core mission about the Silk Road, and has become a successful model for the preservation and utilization of the Silk Road documentary heritage. He emphasized that, in particular the centre will also highlight the characteristics of Fujian's overseas Chinese hometown, play the role of communication and exchange of culture internationally, and strengthen the research on the value of overseas Chinese archives across regions and communities.

¹¹ See the report by Roslyn Russell in the *SCEaR Newsletter* 2017/1

https://en.unesco.org/sites/default/files/memoryoftheworldsceanewsletter2017-1_march_2.pdf

¹² See the report by Dianne Macaskill in the *SCEaR Newsletter* 2017/3

<https://en.unesco.org/sites/default/files/memoryoftheworldsceanewsletter2017-3sept29.pdf>



International experts attended the International Conference on Documentary Heritage of the Silk Roads and the launching ceremony of the MoW Knowledge Center-Fujian.
Photo: Helen H.K. Jeong

At the launching ceremony, Lothar Jordan, chair of the MoW SCEaR said that he hopes the centre can compile more textbooks and teaching materials to enhance the education on documentary heritage, and that it can promote the knowledge about MoW by working on items of the MoW Registers like the Qiaopi and other documents, collaborating with different memory institutions and academic disciplines through interdisciplinary work. Not only scholars, but the young generation, too, should be main target audiences.

Zhuo Zhaoshui, director of the Fujian Provincial Archives Bureau, said that the Fujian Overseas Chinese Archives (Qiáopi) is a bright cultural card of Fujian. The establishment of the centre will be an opportunity to carry out the collection of overseas Chinese files through multiple channels, further integrate the archives resources of overseas Chinese in Fujian Province, speed up the digitization of overseas Chinese archives, and make efforts to protect and rescue the historical documentary heritages.

The MoW Knowledge Centre is an academic institute to promote MoW in training, education, research, and collection development. It will help to further develop the Fujian Provincial Archives on education to the general public and the youth, locally and nationally, and to strengthen the cooperation for documentary heritage in different countries, regions, and communities.



Signing of MoU

Photo: Helen H.K. Ieong

Sitting (from left): Papa Momar Diop, Vice-Chair MoW IAC; Li Minghua, Director General SAAC; Lothar Jordan, Chair MoW SCEaR; Zhuo Zhaoshui, Director General Fujian Provincial Archives. Standing (from left): Yang Xianjin, Vice governor of Fujian Provincial People's Government; Liang Jianyong, Member of the Standing committee, Secretary-General, and Minister of Propaganda of the Fujian Provincial Committee; Takeo Kato, Chair EASTICA, and President National Archives of Japan; Vu Thi Minh Huong, Vice-Chair MOWCAP.

We can assume that the opening of the MoW Knowledge Center-Fujian is a significant symbol of and platform for MoW education and research. It helps to move the MoW programme forward to a new stage. To reach this new stage, the cooperation of all MoW Knowledge Centres will be important.

Dr Helen H.K. Ieong is Director of the Executive Board of the Macau Documentation and Information Society (SCEaR Cooperating Institution), and Director of the Memory of the World Knowledge Centre-Macau.

Report

The Opening of the Memory of the World Knowledge Center-Suzhou

by Lothar Jordan

A few days after the opening of the MoW Knowledge Center-Fujian the Memory of the World Knowledge Center-Suzhou was opened on November 10, 2018. A "Seminar on the UNESCO Memory of the World Programme and the Development of Archives Work" in Suzhou two years before¹³ and the inscription of "The Archives of Suzhou Silk from Modern and Contemporary Times" into the Memory of the World Register 2017 were good preconditions for this new centre. A variety of significant elements comes together in the Archives of Suzhou Silk and the Memory of the World Knowledge Center-Suzhou which will be carried on by and situated in these Archives: Industry and culture, tradition and modernity, and East-West-relations. They were pivotal in the ancient times of the Silk Roads, and so they are today with new means of transport and communication. And all this is true for the City of Suzhou, so that the MoW Knowledge Center and the community in which it is situated fit together well.

This ensemble of institutions is growing, as shown by the laying of the foundation stone for a new building for the National Silk Archives, immediately before the opening ceremony. Welcome speeches were given by the Head of the Suzhou Municipal Government, Mr Yu Xinnan; Deputy Director General of the National Archives Administration of China, Mr Fu Hua; Sang-ho Lee from the Korean MoW Knowledge Center in Andong; and a representative of the SCEaR. After the signing of the Memorandum of Understanding that is the basis for the cooperation of the SAAC, the Suzhou Archives and the SCEaR, a plate was revealed indicating this "MoW Knowledge Center" and this cooperation.



Photo: SAAC

¹³ See Helen Jeong's report in the *SCEaR Newsletter* 2017/1, p. 14f.
https://en.unesco.org/sites/default/files/memoryoftheworldsceannewsletter2017-1_march_2.pdf

The opening was accompanied by quite a number of interesting events and visits which can be touched here only very briefly. Among them was the opening of an Exhibition of Documentary Heritage along the Silk Road, and an International Symposium (11 November). Among the speakers were IAC Vice-Chair Papa Momar Diop (Senegal), MOWCAP Vice-Chair Vu Thi Minh Huong (Vietnam), Ray Edmondson (Australia), Lin Xiuyin from the MoW Knowledge Center-Beijing, and Bu Jianmin and Tan Jun from Suzhou Archives. Education of young people and the mediation of documentary heritage were major topics of the symposium. An excellent documentary film on the Suzhou Archives, and on the inscribed items, and on the MoW Knowledge Center-Suzhou rounded the Symposium. This film provides outstanding information and advertisement for MoW.

One visit was to the Jiangsu Suzhou No 10 High School, a school with a very impressive campus that has a long tradition. Teachers and school children showed that this school is ready to work on the MoW programme and its tasks, as indicated in the project “Developing UNESCO Memory of the World on Campus”. We hope that it will become a Cooperating School of the SCEaR.



Photo: SAAC

As a leitmotif the traditional silk weaving skills were showcased in different parts of the events.

The event included the first meeting of representatives of all (five) MoW Knowledge Centres, among them the Dean of the School of Information Resource Management, Renmin University (Beijing), Prof Zhang Bin, and the Director of the MoW Knowledge Centre-Macau, Dr Helen Ieong, with representatives of the MoW IAC and SCEaR. The group explored possibilities of further cooperation.

All in all it was an inspiring event that showed good prospects for the future of MoW education and research, here in the form of Memory of the World Knowledge Centres.

Opening Speech

by *Lothar Jordan*

10 November 2018

It is a pleasure to be here again in Suzhou. I remember very well the inspiring conference “UNESCO Memory of the World Program & the Development of Archives Work” that took place nearly exactly two years ago in this city. And there was a development indeed: “The Archives of Suzhou Silk from Modern and Contemporary Times” that we visited two years ago, were inscribed into the Memory of the World Register last year in Paris. And today we can see another step in the development of the Suzhou Archives as we open the “Memory of the World Knowledge Center-Suzhou”. It is based on a Memorandum of Understanding between the National Archives Administration of China and Suzhou City Archives and the Sub-Committee on Education and Research of the UNESCO Memory of the World Programme.

The context of this opening, that is “The Archives of Suzhou Silk”, provides another very strong and very international background. The combination of the memory of the old silk industries and the old Silk Roads with the enormous Belt and Road Initiative can be seen as a model for this Memory of the World Knowledge Center, perhaps for all MoW Knowledge Centres. It combines the knowledge of the documentary heritage and the aspiration to create a *new international infrastructure of knowledge* around the documentary heritage, using modern technologies and by national and international cooperation with the MoW Sub-Committee on Education and Research and other institutions and institutes.

Let me recall to our memory the history of the Memory of the World Knowledge Centres. The idea of a Memory of the World Knowledge Centre came up in 2012. At that time the Working Group on Education and Research (the precursor of the SCEaR) discussed among its members and with the Secretariat the necessity for and the possibility of installing an archival and research centre where all material concerning MoW, the MoW International Register etc., would be collected, and open to researchers and other users. As the research on MoW and MoW Studies grows, there would be – this was our assumption – a growing need to collect all printed and all e-publications etc. UNESCO HQ, Paris, would be the best place for it. All institutions holding items in one of the MoW registers should be asked to send in relevant materials, e.g. publications that were a consequence of a successful nomination or of other relevance. UNESCO Archives and Library in Paris seemed a good place for such a centre. But that plan never was carried out. Seen from today, the idea to have one centre that collects all material on MoW was not realistic. The Programme was growing, the registers (international, regional, and national) were growing – what did not grow was the MoW Secretariat.

The idea of having one centre in Paris turned into the idea of a network of MoW Knowledge Centres. And that fits perfectly with the digital era. The internet joins all parts of the world, with a radically decentralized structure. Similarly, the MoW Knowledge Centres would be – and will be – hubs in an international infrastructure for collecting and mediating knowledge on the Memory of the World Programme and the documentary heritage.

Consequently, in 2014 the concept expanded to a global network of MoW Knowledge Centres, coordinated by the SCEaR of the MoW International Advisory Committee (IAC). The modification of the concept became effective again in cooperation with the MoW Secretariat and was and is fostered by the MoW IAC, as has been shown by its Vice-Chair, Papa Momar Diop, today.

The name of these institutions, that is “MoW Knowledge Centre (or: Center)”, makes it an international brand and informs about its content. It was the former MoW Senior Programme Officer of UNESCO, Ms Joie Springer, who created the name. I discussed our idea with her in March 2012 in Paris. I came to her and said: “Joie, what do you think of creating a MoW Education and Research Centre?” And she said: “That is a good idea, but why don’t we call it Memory of the World Knowledge Centre?” And I said: “Yes, that’s better.” To join ‘Memory of the World’ and ‘Knowledge’ in this name seems indeed most appropriate. Knowledge is a key word in all scholarship and education. This is true even more for working with documents. There would not be much knowledge about the past without documents. It is true: sometimes there can be different perspectives on the significance and the content of documents. But documents do not only just provide evidence. They can help to correct wrong assumptions and even theories, and that is another way to knowledge.

UNESCO itself provides more contexts for the MoW Knowledge Centres. One such context is the concept of Knowledge Societies. It is worked on in UNESCO sector CI (Communication and Information), like MoW. And another context is provided by the UNESCO Constitution and the MoW’s Programme’s legal instrument, the “Recommendation concerning the preservation of, and access to, documentary heritage including in digital form” (approved by the General Conference of UNESCO in 2015). “Knowledge” is a key word in the Preamble of that Recommendation.

The first of our centres opened on 22 November 2016, strongly encouraged by the MoW Secretariat: “The Memory of the World Knowledge Centre-Macau”, conducted by the Library of the City University of Macau.

The second centre opened on 11 July 2017: “The Memory of the World Knowledge Center-Beijing”, at Renmin University (School of Information Resource Management). It is conducted by the State Archives Administration of China (SAAC). The SAAC through the engagement of Director General Li Minghua and his staff was and is a strong element in this movement.

The third MoW Knowledge Centre was opened in Andong, Republic of Korea, on 1 June 2018, conducted by the Korean Studies Institute (KSI), and in partnership with 12 other Korean institutions that hold items in the international or regional registers.

And the fourth MoW Knowledge Center opened just four days ago in Fuzhou. That is good progress.

The functions of the MoW Knowledge Center-Suzhou are similar to the tasks of the others (MoU, Article 3):

“To support the UNESCO MoW program, facilitating the work of the Chinese National Committee for MoW and the SCEaR;

To assist in organizing seminars, lectures, exhibitions, trainings etc., and to cooperate with other MoW centers to promote the MoW Program;

To strengthen the research on the preservation of documentary heritage of Suzhou, to promote and provide practical examples for the preservation, development and utilization of documentary heritage;

To promote the MoW Program in campus and develop related courses about the MoW Program and Suzhou documentary heritage in order to raise awareness among students, including school students, of the importance of documentary heritage;

To establish a team of volunteers to promote and enhance social awareness about the MoW program and documentary heritage;

To explore synergies with the UNESCO World Cultural and Natural Heritage (WCH) and Intangible Cultural Heritage (ICH) programs.”

On the basis of these tasks, your centre can be a strong partner, in the city and province, in China, and in the international cooperation with archives and other memory institutions – and other MoW Knowledge Centres. It can help to improve the capacities to safeguard and to access the documentary heritage and to raise awareness of its significance, especially among young people, including school students. And the MoW SCEaR wants to build bridges between the memory institutions (archives, libraries, museums) and the academic world.

I am convinced that your centre will inspire many in Suzhou, in the province, in China, and abroad. So strongly interacting with the history of the Silk Roads and close to the modern Belt and Road Initiative, it has many possibilities. I want to mention only a few that come into my mind, like e.g. help to create international textbooks or innovative websites on items on the International Register of MoW, like “The Archives of Suzhou Silk from Modern and Contemporary Times” and on other significant documents, or exploring synergies with the UNESCO World Cultural and Natural Heritage and Intangible Heritage programmes.

Let me come to the end of my little speech. Some people still think that the MoW Programme consists only of the registers. The discussions on MoW that we have had for some years seem to underline this understanding. I think it is a very partial one. The Memory of the World Register started some years after the Programme had begun. The registers are tools to fulfill and to promote the tasks of the programme. They are not a goal in themselves. The MoW Knowledge Centres can and should in their work refer to items on the international and other registers. But in their work on and for the

documentary heritage, they should not be seen as in a lesser position, but side by side with the registers.

Let me thank our Chinese and Suzhou partners once again for creating the MoW Knowledge Center-Suzhou. And let me thank the representatives of other MoW Knowledge Centres for your readiness to cooperate with this new centre.

We deeply appreciate your engagement with the documentary heritage, for the Chinese and other documents; and your readiness to cooperate nationally and internationally, based on your great knowledge on the documentary heritage, in the spirit of UNESCO. And we have great hopes that this “Center” can provide real help for the Memory of the World.

I thank the Suzhou Archives and the SAAC for your initiative and wish you all the best for your work on this fascinating project. May the Memory of the World Knowledge Center-Suzhou, may your work and may our cooperation flourish.

Report

Memory of the World Knowledge Centre-Macau Discussed in Canberra

by Roslyn Russell

Helen Ieong, who was instrumental in establishing the first Memory of the World Knowledge Centre (MoWKC--Macau) in the Library of the City University of Macau in 2016,¹⁴ shared her experiences of setting up and conducting the MoW Knowledge Centre with members of the UNESCO Australian Memory of the World Committee on 21 December 2018.

Helen Ieong talked with Australian MoW Committee members at a reception for the delegation from Macau Documentation and Information Society (MDIS) that visited Canberra on 21-22 December as part of a short stay in Australia. The reception was hosted by Canberra Museum and Gallery, whose Director, Shane Breynard, is a member of the Australian Memory of the World Committee.



Members of the MDIS delegation meet with the UNESCO Australian Memory of the World Committee at Canberra Museum and Gallery on 21 December 2018. Left to right: Barbara Reeve, Roslyn Russell, Adrian Cunningham, Helen Ieong, Shane Breynard, Anne-Marie Condé, Tang Chon Chit, and Simon Chu.

Photo: Courtesy of Canberra Museum and Gallery

The sharing of experience of the Macau MoW Knowledge Centre by Helen Ieong has provided valuable information to the Australian MoW Committee, and will assist us in planning for a possible MoW Knowledge Centre in Canberra.

¹⁴ See my report in the *SCEaR Newsletter* 2017/1
https://en.unesco.org/sites/default/files/memoryoftheworldsceanewsletter2017-1_march_2.pdf

During their stay in Canberra, the MDIS delegation visited the National Library of Australia. The delegates were shown items from the Braga Collection, a significant collection of documentary heritage items relating to Macau under Portuguese rule.



Di Pin Ouyang, Manager, Asian Collections in the National Library of Australia, shows items in the Braga Collection to Helen Jeong and Emily Chan.

Photo: Roslyn Russell

They also visited the National Capital Exhibition at Regatta Point, and learned about Walter Burley Griffin and Marion Mahony Griffin's 1912 plan for the capital city of the new Commonwealth of Australia. Marion Mahony Griffin's exquisite artworks depicting the future Canberra are inscribed on the UNESCO Australian Memory of the World Register (see www.amw.org.au/register/listings/walter-burley-and-marion-mahony-griffin-design-drawings-city-canberra). The MDIS delegation also visited the National Museum of Australia and the National Gallery of Australia, before heading back to Sydney on 22 December.

Dr Roslyn Russell is a member of SCEaR and Chair of the UNESCO Australian Memory of the World Committee.

On SCEaR; Impressum

UNESCO Memory of the World Programme

Sub-Committee on Education and Research (SCEaR)

SCEaR Members: Lothar Jordan (Germany), chair; Roslyn Russell (Australia), rapporteur; Papa Momar Diop (Senegal), Luciana Duranti (Canada), Martin Porter (UK)

SCEaR Working Group Schools, Coordinator: Maria Liouliou (UNESCO) m.liouliou@unesco.org

Network of SCEaR Partners: 1. Cooperating Institutions 2. Corresponding Members

https://en.unesco.org/sites/default/files/mow_scear_network_institutions.pdf

https://en.unesco.org/sites/default/files/mow_scear_network_members.pdf

The UNESCO Memory of the World Programme (MoW) was created in 1992 in order to foster the documentary heritage by facilitating its preservation, assisting universal access, and raising awareness worldwide of its significance and value. It keeps an International and other Registers of significant documents and collections, and carries out or participates in digitization projects, internet projects, workshops/conferences, publications etc.

It is steered by an International Advisory Committee (IAC), appointed by the Director General of UNESCO. The SCEaR is one of its Sub-Committees. Its tasks are to develop strategies and concepts for institutionalizing education and research on Memory of the World, its registers and the world documentary heritage in a sustainable manner in all forms of institutions of higher learning as well as in schools, and to help develop innovative curricula and research on Memory of the World and/or on documents, especially in an interdisciplinary and international manner and related to the internet. It is a specific characteristic of the SCEaR that it develops and fosters a network of partners (“Cooperating Institutions” and “Corresponding Members”) that are ready and in the position to work for the tasks of the SCEaR, coming from different disciplines and regions and representing different forms of academic and of memory institutions.

Website: <http://www.unesco.org/new/en/communication-and-information/flagship-project-activities/memory-of-the-world/about-the-programme/international-advisory-committee-iac/sub-committee-on-education-and-research/>

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Note: According to the general use in MoW, academic titles and degrees (Prof, PhD, Dr, MA, etc.) are mentioned only in author’s bios, or if they have a special function in a text.

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