



United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization



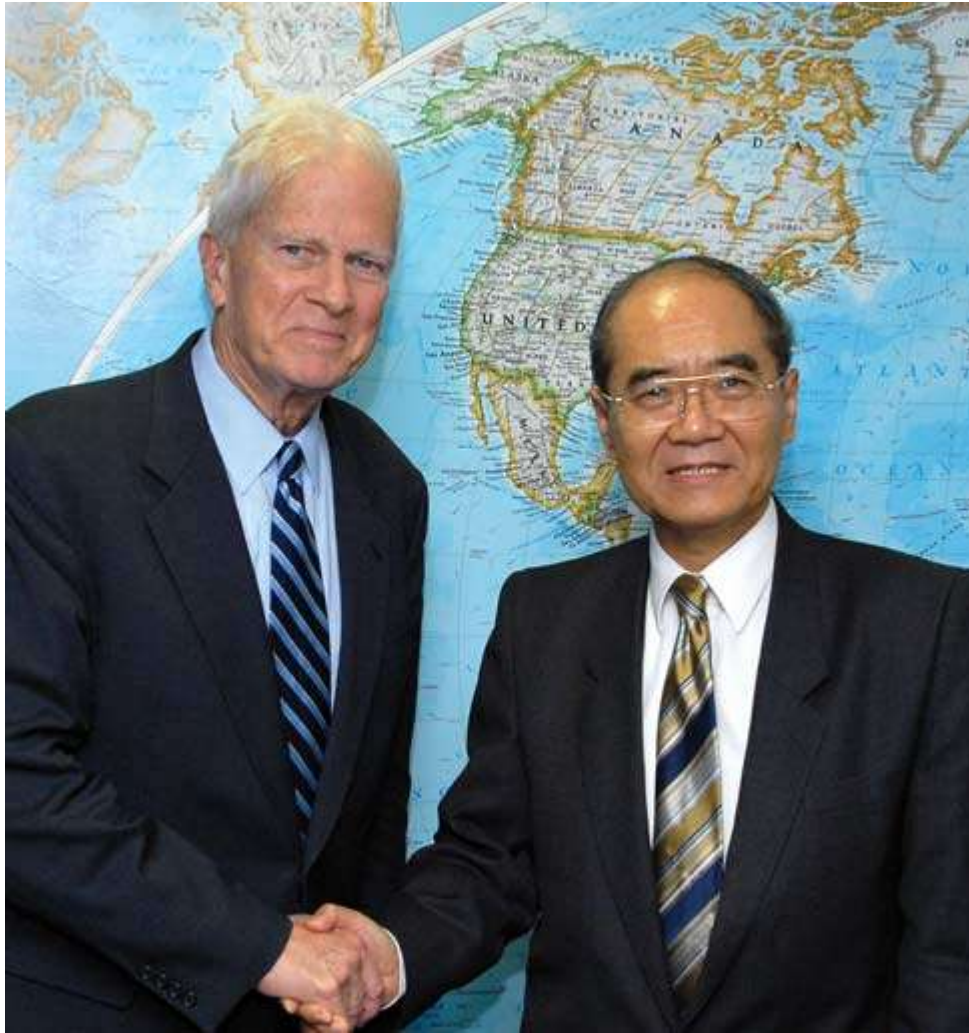
Memory of
the World

Identify and strengthen partnerships
and networks
(WDL)
Andris Vilks

World Digital Library and UNESCO

- Initiative of Dr. Billington (2005)
- Agreement (2007)
- Launch of WDL in Paris (2009)
- Content Selection Criteria or Philosophy
- 2 annual World Digital Library partners' meetings
- 4th MoW Congress and *Warsaw Declaration and Recommendations*

Initiative of Dr. J.H. Billington (2005) and Agreement (2007)



Content selection group

- Second meeting, in Cairo Jan. 2009.
- Discussion of content selection Criteria.
- Selection Philosophy.
- Role of national committees.
- **Integration with UNESCO memory of the world and other national memory of...**



Sources for the History of Humanity

- Partner institutions are especially invited to contribute items or collections from their holdings that are included in the Memory of the World Registry.
- WDL selection guidelines may be reviewed and enhanced over time, with particular reference to the "Memory of the World" guidelines.
- Prior to final selection, partner institutions are requested to submit information, on a standard template, describing the collection of material proposed for submission, its importance, size, intellectual property status, and so forth.

Launch of WDL in Paris (2009)



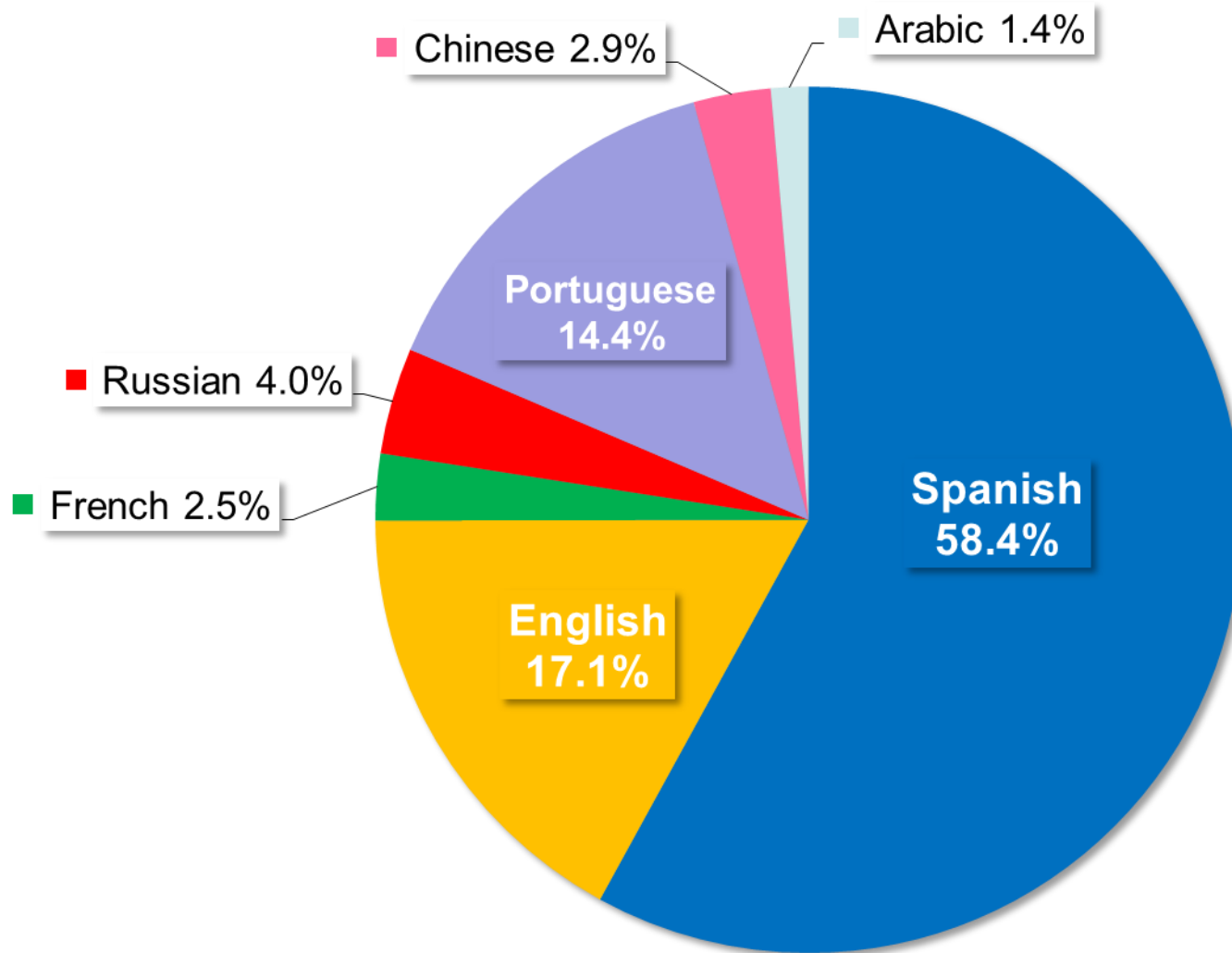
Content Selection Criteria or Philosophy



Two annual World Digital Library partners' meetings (2010, 2011)



Language of pages viewed: 2011



Where are they?



Most popular items

•Map of Spain and Portugal...

<http://www.wdl.org/en/item/1169>

National Library of Brazil



Sweden Ancient and Modern

<http://www.wdl.org/en/item/3036>

National Library of Sweden



Teresa Cristina Maria, Empress
and Consort of Pedro II...

<http://www.wdl.org/en/item/209>

National Library of Brazil



Aesop's Fables

<http://www.wdl.org/en/item/28>

Library of Congress



Map of St. Augustine...

<http://www.wdl.org/en/item/202>

Library of Congress



•Description of Egypt: Antiquities...

<http://www.wdl.org/en/item/80>

Bibliotheca Alexandrina



Codex Gigas

<http://www.wdl.org/en/item/3042>

National Library of Sweden



First Nerchinsk Regiment of
Zabaikal Cossack Troops

<http://www.wdl.org/en/item/18>

Russian State Library



Maps of Ezo, Sakhalin, and
Kuril Islands

<http://www.wdl.org/en/item/3>

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Antietam, Maryland. Allan
Pinkerton, President Lincoln...

<http://www.wdl.org/en/item/1>

Library of Congress



Top Content: January – October 2011

[Map of Spain and Portugal...](#)

National Library of Brazil

[Teresa Cristina Maria, Empress and Consort of Pedro II...](#)

National Library of Brazil

[Sweden Ancient and Modern](#)

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[Map of St. Augustine...](#)

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[Codex Gigas](#)

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[Antietam, Maryland. Allan Pinkerton, President Lincoln...](#)

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[The Light of the Eyes and the Enlightened Landscape of Vision](#)

National Library and Archives of Egypt

[Chola Woman, Full-Length Portrait, Standing, Facing Right, La Paz, Bolivia](#)

Library of Congress

The Bible

Bavarian State Library

[Description of Egypt: Antiquities...](#)

Bibliotheca Alexandrina



MoW 4th Congress

WARSAW DECLARATION

- **RECOMMENDATIONS**

seeking further opportunities for developing cooperation between the UNESCO Memory of the World Programme and the World Digital Library, and other projects and organisations concerned with documentary heritage, so that strong networks may be established, assistance be provided, and the worldwide profile of the Programme be raised;



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Urges all Member States to:

work towards strengthening the links between the Memory of the World Registers and the World Digital Library, and other similar initiatives;

MoW in WDL

- 85 objects relating to UNESCO registers
- 47 MoW (international register), the rest representing, World Heritage sites, couple Intangible Heritage objects
- Some amount of objects from national or/and regional registers. From Latvia – 20 objects (2 nominations)



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Similar Items



Title: The Rose Garden

Description

The Persian poet and scholar Muṣliḥ ud-Dīn Saḍī Shīrāzī (circa 1213-1292) is known primarily as the author of *Gulistan* (The rose garden), one of the great masterpieces of Persian literature, which he completed in 1259. The work has a didactic and ethical character, and is still widely read, in the original Persian and in translations in many languages. This manuscript copy is written in the *ta'liq* script in two different hands, and contains numerous explanations and remarks in the margins and in the text. The manuscript is dated 1585 (993 A.H.). The manuscript is from the Bašagić Collection of Islamic Manuscripts in the University Library of Bratislava, Slovakia, which was inscribed on the **UNESCO** Memory of the World register in 1997. Saḥvet beg Bašagić (1870-1934) was a Bosnian scholar, poet, journalist, and museum director who assembled a collection of 284 manuscript volumes and 365 print volumes that reflect the development of Islamic civilization from its inception to the early 20th century. The manuscript is item 586 in Jozef Blaškovič, *Arabské, turecké a perzské rukopisy Univerzitetnej knižnice v Bratislave* (Arab, Turkish, and Persian manuscripts in the University Library, Bratislava).

Author

[Muslih ud-Dīn Saḍī Shīrāzī \(1213?-1292?\)](#)

Date Created

1585 CE

Language

[Persian](#)

Title in Original Language

Gulistan

Place

[Europe](#) > [Bosnia and Herzegovina](#)

Time

1213 CE - 1492 CE

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Similar Items



Title: The Song of the Nibelungs (Codex A)

Description

The *Nibelungenlied* (The Song of the Nibelungs) is the most famous heroic poem in Middle High German. It tells the story of the dragon-slayer Siegfried from his childhood and his marriage to Kriemhild to his murder by the evil Hagen and Kriemhild's subsequent revenge, culminating in the annihilation of the Burgundians or Nibelungs at the court of the Huns. Originally based on oral tradition, the poem was written down about or shortly after the year 1200, probably by Wolfger von Erla, Bishop of Passau from 1191 to 1204. Today it is known only in the version that has come down to the present in 37 manuscripts and fragments dating from the 13th and 14th centuries. In the 19th century, the *Nibelungenlied* had an enormous influence as a German epic poem, as reflected in numerous works of visual art and in Richard Wagner's music drama. Codex A, which is preserved in the Bavarian State Library, was listed, together with two other manuscripts used to establish the text (Codices B and C), on the [UNESCO](#) Memory of World register in 2009.

Date Created

Around 1275 CE - 1300 CE

Language

[Middle High German \(ca. 1050-1500\)](#)

Title in Original Language

Das Nibelungenlied und die Klage (Leithandschrift A)

Place

[Europe](#) > [Germany](#)

Time

[8000 BCE - 499 CE](#)

[500 CE - 1499 CE](#)



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Title: The History of Bologna in Four Books Galeatius Marescottus

Description

Under the influence of Italian humanism and of his book-collector tutor János V Esztergom, Matthias Corvinus of Hungary (1443–1490), developed a passion for books. Elected king of Hungary in 1458 at the age of 14, Matthias won great acclaim for his resistance to the Ottoman Turks and his patronage of learning and science. He created the Bibliotheca Corviniana in its day one of Europe's finest libraries. After his death, and especially after the sack of Buda by the Turks in 1541, the library was dispersed and much of the collection destroyed. This codex, one of eight manuscripts originating from the Bibliotheca Corviniana Library and now preserved in the Bavarian State Library, contains a text produced in Buda around 1460. Its binding, made in Buda, where the king had set up his own workshop, reflects a blend of local Gothic style and Eastern-inspired motifs. The binding reflects a blend of local Gothic style and Eastern-inspired motifs, based on Italian Renaissance, based on oriental models that are thought to have originated particularly in Egypt. The volume is believed to have been presented by Georgius Marescottus, in the service of the Fugger family, to Johann Jacob Fugger, with whose library it entered the court library of the dukes of Bavaria in 1571. The Bibliotheca Corviniana Collection was inscribed in the [UNESCO](#) Memory of the World Register in 2005.

Author

[Thomas, Seneca \(Flourished 1390-1472\)](#)

Contributor

[Tribbrachus, Mutinensis \(1439-1493\)](#)

Date Created

Around 1460 CE

Publication Information


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Title: Miroslav's Gospel

Description

Miroslav's Gospel is a liturgical work that is considered the most important and the most beautiful of the medieval Serbian manuscript books. It was created around 1180 by two student monks for Duke Miroslav, brother of Stefan Nemanja, grand prince of the medieval Serbian state of Rascia. Written on parchment in Cyrillic uncial (the Cyrillic script that developed from Greek in the 9th century), it is a monument to early Serbian literacy. The work is decorated with approximately 300 small illuminated miniatures of outstanding beauty, and is representative of a group of illuminated manuscripts of a particular style and iconography that resulted from the fusion of western (Italian) and eastern (Byzantine) elements. For centuries, *Miroslav's Gospel* was kept in the Hilandar monastery of the Serbian Orthodox Church on Mount Athos, Greece. It now is housed at the National Library of Serbia in Belgrade. The National Library of Serbia is charged with its preservation. In 1997, *Miroslav's Gospel* was inscribed on the UNESCO "Memory of the World" register.

Scribe

[Dijak, Grigoriije](#)

Date Created

1180 CE - 1192 CE

Language

[Church Slavic](#)

Title in Original Language

Мирослављево јеванђеље

Place

[Europe](#) > [Serbia](#)

Time



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Title: Orestes 338-44

Description

This Greek text on papyrus, written around 200 BC in Hermopolis, Egypt, has survived, containing parts of verses 338–344 from the first chorus of *Orestes*. Composed by the Greek tragedian Euripides (circa 480 BC–406 BC), the play recounts the story of Orestes, the son of his mother Clytaemnestra to avenge the death of his father, Agamemnon, and is punished for this deed. In addition to a passage of a chorus song (*stasimon*), the fragment contains instrumental symbols written above the lines of the lyrics. It is one of a relatively small number of surviving Greek texts with musical notation. Although much remains unknown to modern ancient Greeks, scholars have tried to reconstruct from such notation how the play would have been sung and played. The papyrus, which was recovered from mummy cartonnage in the 19th century, belongs to the Papyrus Collection of the Austrian National Library in Vienna, assembled in the 19th century by Archduke Rainer. In 1899 he gave it to Emperor Franz Joseph, who made the collection part of the Hofbibliothek (Imperial Library) in Vienna. It is one of the collections in the world, the Papyrus Collection (Collection Erzherzog Rainier) in Vienna, which is a [UNESCO](#) Memory of the World register in 2001.

Author

[Euripides \(Circa 480-406 BC\)](#)

Date Created

Around 200 BCE

Language

[Ancient Greek \(to 1453\)](#)

Title in Original Language

Euripides, Orestes 338-44

Place



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Similar Items



Title: Makian As It Appears from the Side of N

Description

This view of the island of Makian and the village of Ngofakiaha in the Maluku Islands (Indonesia) is from the *Atlas Blaeu-Van der Hem*. Representing the entire surface of the volume work is often considered the most beautiful and most remarkable atlas ever published. A collectors atlas (a special form of compiling cartographic material) was based on the *Atlas Blaeu* (Great atlas), published in Amsterdam by Joan Blaeu (1596–1673) in various editions between 1659 and 1672. This was the largest and most expensive book produced in the 17th century. The Amsterdam patrician, bibliophile, and lawyer Laurens Van der Hem (1621–78) acquired a Latin edition of Blaeu's atlas, containing 593 maps. He added more than 1,800 maps, townscapes, and other drawings and prints, many of them beautifully colored by wet-plate etching. Among the most important additions made by Van der Hem was a four-volume set of manuscript maps and topographical drawings originally produced for the Vereenigde Oostindische Compagnie (VOC—Dutch East India Company), containing confidential information about the company. These volumes, from which this view is taken, became known as the "secret atlas of the VOC." In 1730, after the death of Van der Hem's daughter, the atlas was purchased by Eugene of Savoy (1663–1736). It later came into the possession of the Hofbibliothek in Vienna. The *Atlas Blaeu-Van der Hem* was inscribed on the UNESCO Memory of World Register in 2003.

Attributed name

[Vingboons, Johannes \(1617-1670\)](#)

Compiler

[Hem, Laurens van der \(1621-1678\)](#)

Date Created

1670 CE

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Title: Principals and Practice of Eastern Me

Description

Donguibogam (Principles and practice of Eastern medicine) is an encyclopedia of knowledge and treatment techniques compiled and edited by Heo Jun, with the other medical experts in Korea. Heo Jun, a court physician, received a royal commission to write a medical book to assist people suffering from famine brought about by war and drought during the reign of King Seonjo (1552–1608, reigned, 1567–1608). Heo Jun himself picked the herbs, which were native to the Korean Peninsula. He conducted human clinical trials to test the efficacy of the medicines, and he wrote the names of the herbs in Korean so that the common people could learn them. For ease of use, the contents of the encyclopedia were divided into *Naegyeong* (Internals), *Oehyeong* (Externals), *Japbyeong* (Various diseases, symptoms, and juices), and *Chimgu* (Acupuncture). *Donguibogam* was disseminated as far as Japan and informed the evolution of medicine in East Asia and beyond. In terms of health care, it promoted preventive medicine and public health care by the state, which were unknown until the 19th century. *Donguibogam* was inscribed on the UNESCO World Memory Register in 2009.

Author

[Heo Jun](#)

Date Created

1613 CE

Publication Information

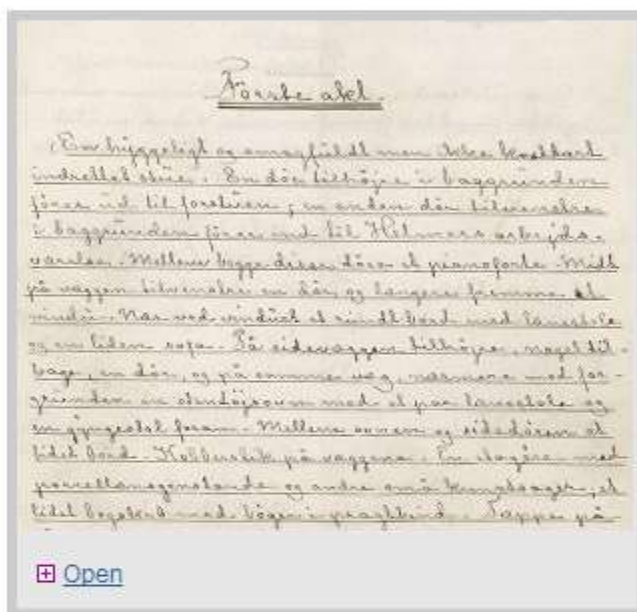
Royal Hospital, Seoul

Language

[Korean](#)

[Chinese](#)

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Similar Items



Title: A Doll's House

Description

Few plays have had as much influence globally on social norms and conditions as the Norwegian playwright, Henrik Ibsen (1828–1906). Considered one of the greatest of literature, Ibsen gave theatrical art a new vitality by bringing into European bourgeois culture an ethical gravity, psychological depth, and social significance that the theater had not known since the days of William Shakespeare. His plays portray people from the middle class of his day who are suddenly upset as they confront a deep crisis in their lives. Among Ibsen's most famous works, *A Doll's House* shows the play's leading character, Nora Helmer, striving to free herself from her husband Torvald's "doll," seeking to be true to her own self and to find her own voice. Ibsen's portrayal of 19th century marital norms was controversial when the play was first performed, but the character of Nora soon became an important symbol throughout the world for liberation and equality. *A Doll's House* was first performed at the Royal Theatre in 1879, the same year in which Ibsen completed and published the work. Presently available as an autograph printer's fair copy of the whole play, in one volume, from the collection of the National Library of Norway. Ibsen's signed manuscripts of *A Doll's House* were inscribed in the Memory of the World register in 2001.

Author

[Ibsen, Henrik, 1828-1906](#)

Date Created

1879 CE

Language

[Norwegian](#)

Title in Original Language

Et dukkehiem. Skuespil i tre akter

lv

en

ru



... un kultūras organizācija



Apvienoto Nāciju
Izglītības, zinātnes
un kultūras organizācija

•• Memory of the World •• International Register •• Latvian National Register •• Contacts

Latvian National Memory of the World Register



Eduards Kraucs'
collection of Glass Plate
Photographic Negatives -
the Course of the
Construction of Kegums
Power Station 1936-1940



In Siberia Written Letters
on Birch Bark



Rainis and Aspazija
Mutual Correspondence
1894-1929



Memorandum of the
Latvian Central Council
Riga, 17 March 1944

Latvian National Memory of the World Register

Besides the international attention for world documentary heritage, the national aspirations to study national heritage, to promote its accessibility, identification and evaluation are also important in the implementation of the Memory of the World programme.

Since 2007 Latvian National Commission for UNESCO has cooperated purposefully with memory institutions (archives, libraries, museums) in order to establish the Latvian National Memory of the World Register. National Commission for UNESCO and Latvian National Committee for UNESCO *Memory of the World* have developed "[General guidelines for the Latvian Memory of the World Register](#)".

The aim of the Latvian National Memory of the World Register is to promote the protection, accessibility and identification of the most important national documentary heritage in Latvia and worldwide. The task of the Latvian National Memory of the World Register is to draw Latvian societies' attention to the role of documentary heritage in the existence and development of national memory, importance of documentary heritage preservation and usage of appropriate tools for preservation and accessibility of documentary heritage. There are a lot of unique values in memory institutions and private collections of Latvia. The identification, accessibility, familiarization and identification of these values will enrich Latvians' knowledge about the national documentary heritage.

In the 30th of November 2009 first four inscriptions on the Latvian Memory of the World Register were made:

- 1) "Eduards Kraucs' collection of glass plate photographic negatives - the course of the construction of the Kegums Power Station 1936-1940";
- 2) „In Siberia Written Letters on Birch Bark“;
- 3) "Rainis and Aspazija Mutual Correspondence 1894–1929“;
- 4) "Memorandum of the Latvian Central Council Riga, 17 March 1944"



LANGUAGE
 English

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Similar Items



Title: Letter on Birch Bark from Siberia by **Roberts Kalevics, October 16, 1944**

Description

On August 5, 1940, the independent country of Latvia was forcibly incorporated into the Soviet Union after having been occupied by the Red Army in June of that year. Estonia and Lithuania met a similar fate. Thousands of Latvians were arrested for having anti-Soviet views, participating in resistance movements, being farmers, belonging to political parties, or refusing to work on their farm. Many were deported to Siberia. People who were in prisons, concentration camps, or settlements in Siberia wrote letters to friends and relatives on birch bark, which was the only available material at places of deportation. This was particularly the case during the war when paper was very scarce. Only 19 such letters, dating from 1941 to 1956, survive. They are important documents for the history of Latvia and of the Soviet era and the effects of mass repression on individual lives. This letter of October 16, 1944 is from Roberts Kalevics (1877–1945), a former justice of the peace and attorney of the Tukums region, and his wife, Vera Milda Kalevica (1890–1972), a doctor. Kalevics was arrested in 1941 and sent to the Vyatlag concentration camp at present-day Lesnoy, in the Kirov District; Vera was sent to the Kalachinsk District of the Omsk region. Their son Theodore was also deported. Of the three of them, only Vera Milda survived to return from Siberia. Letters from the concentration camps and Vyatlag during World War II are written in Russian, not Latvian, because they had to pass through military censors. Letters that were sent from settlements after the war are written in Latvian.

Creator

[Kalevics, Kārlis Roberts, 1877–1945](#)

Date Created

October 16, 1944 CE

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Similar Items



Title: Letter on Birch Bark from Siberia by Gaidiene, May 15, 1949

Description

On August 5, 1940, the independent country of Latvia was forcibly incorporated into the Soviet Union after having been occupied by the Red Army in June of that year. Estonia and Lithuania suffered a similar fate. Thousands of Latvians were arrested for having anti-Soviet views, participating in resistance movements, being farmers, belonging to political parties, or refusing to work on their farm. Many were deported to Siberia. People who were in prisons, concentration camps, or labor settlements in Siberia wrote letters to friends and relatives in Latvia on birch bark, which was the only available material at places of deportation. This was particularly the case of letters written when paper was very scarce. Only 19 such letters, dating from 1941 to 1956, survive in various museums. They are important documents for the history of Latvia and of the Soviet Union, as they record the effects of mass repression on individual lives. This letter, dated May 15, 1949, is a 2-day greeting to Sofija Milda Meldere (1899–1988) from her neighbor, Gražina Gaidiene, who was at the Novostroyka camp in the Krasnoyarsk region of Siberia. The left side of the letter features flowers and a distant landscape with pine trees; the right side is text, handwritten in Russian. Gaidiene's husband, and three children were deported in 1941. Gaidiene was a Lithuanian, and she died in 1948.

Creator

[Gaidiene, Grazhina, 1911–1989](#)

Date Created

May 15, 1949 CE

Language

[Russian](#)

Place



← [Item Detail](#)

TITLE: Letter on Birch Bark from Siberia by Gražina Gaidene, May
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1



2





LANGUAGE

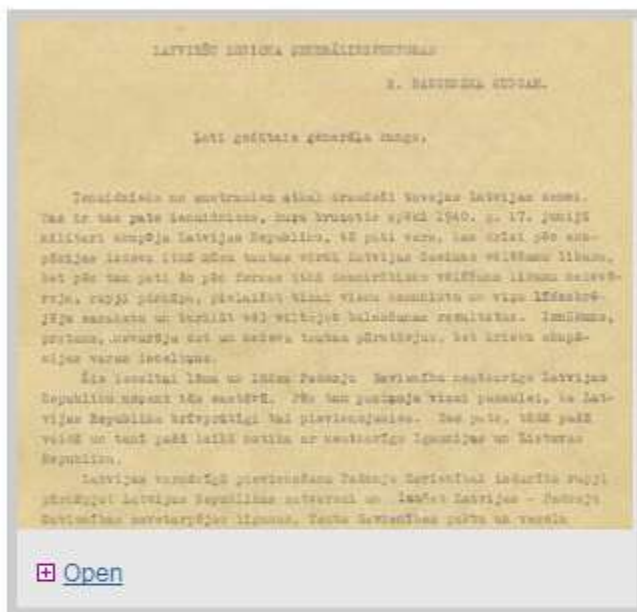
English



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Similar Items



Title: Memorandum of the Latvian Central Council March, 1944

Description

The Latvian Central Council was created on March 13, 1943, by representatives of prewar political parties. Latvia had gained its independence from Russia at the end of World War I but in June 1940 the country was occupied by the Red Army and in August 1941 incorporated into the Soviet Union. In June 1941, Nazi Germany invaded the Soviet Union. In July of that year it had overrun Latvia and incorporated the country into German-occupied Europe. Latvians resisted both Soviet and German occupation and sought to restore the de facto Republic of Latvia. On March 17, 1944, 189 Latvian political leaders and public figures signed the Memorandum of the Latvian Central Council, which declared the urgent need to restore the de facto Republic of Latvia and create a Latvian government. The memorandum was a call for the reoccupation of Latvia by the Soviet Union following the defeat of Germany, which was widely expected. The memorandum was drawn up in several original copies and reproduced with the aim of taking it out of Latvia and getting it into the hands of the Western allies. Shown here is the only known original of the memorandum.

Author

[Latvian Central Council](#)

Date Created

March 17, 1944 CE

Language

[Latvian](#)

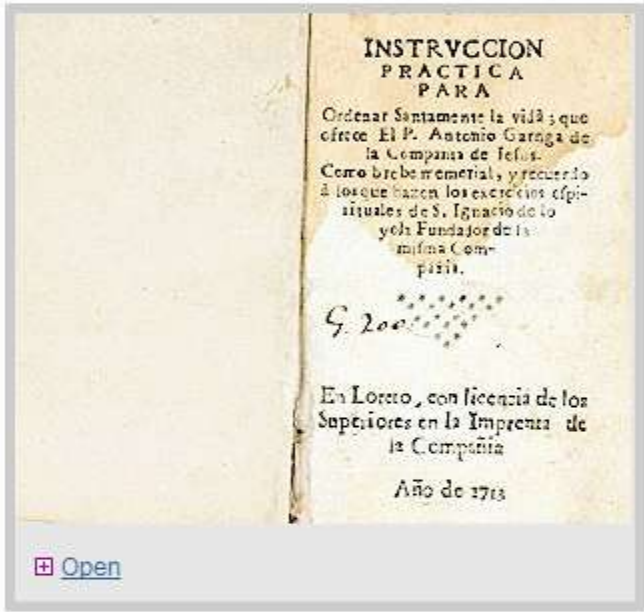
Title in Original Language

Latvijas Centrālās Padomes Memorands. Rīga, 1944. gada 17. marts

Other registers

- World Heritage sites
- Intangible Heritage

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Title: Practical Instruction to Order One's Life According to Sainly Precepts: Offered by Father Antonio Garriga of the Society of Jesus. As a Memorial and Memento of the Spiritual Exercises of Saint Ignatius Loyola, Founder of the Society of Jesus

Description

This book is the only known copy of the second-oldest imprint from the Jesuit Province of Paraguay, which was produced at the mission of Nuestra Señora de Loreto, established in 1610 (reduction or township) in the province, and known for its printing press, which printed in Spanish, Latin, and Indian languages. The book contains a set of religious instructions for the Father Antonio Garriga (1662-1733). Originally from Palma de Mallorca, Spain, he arrived in South America in 1696. He is best known as a linguist and a missionary to the continent. He served several times as Superior of the Jesuit Province of Peru. The site of the mission of Nuestra Señora de Loreto is in present-day Misiones province, Argentina, and was inscribed as a UNESCO World Heritage Sites in 1984, along with three other missions in Argentina (Misiones, Mini, Nuestra Señora de Santa Ana, Santa María la Mayor) and one in Brazil (São João del-Rei, Missões). Two other missions in the Province of Paraguay, in present-day Paraguay, were also inscribed as UNESCO World Heritage Sites in 1993.

Author

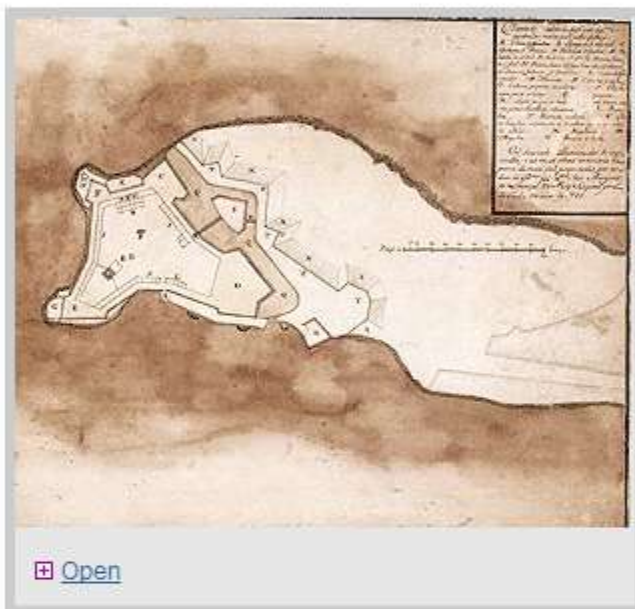
[Garriga, Antonio \(1662-1733\)](#)

Date Created

1713 CE

Publication Information

Loreto

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PNG

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Title: Map of the Fortress of Mozambique with Works Projected for Better Defense

Description

This manuscript map shows the fortress of San Sebastian on the Island of Mozambique, a strategic island off the coast of the African mainland. The fortress was built in the 16th century by the Portuguese, who developed the island into a major trading port. The structure was built in an Italianate style out of local materials, and incorporated an intricate system of canals needed to compensate for the island's lack of fresh water. This map was drawn in 1741 when the Portuguese were planning a renovation of the fortress to incorporate new defensive works. The fortress was inscribed as a [UNESCO](#) World Heritage site in 1991.

Date Created

1741 CE

Language[Portuguese](#)**Title in Original Language**

Planta da fortaleza de Mofs [Moçambique] com as novas obras projectadas para a sua

Place[Africa](#) > [Mozambique](#)[Europe](#) > [Portugal](#)**Time**[1700 CE - 1799 CE](#)**Topic**[History & geography](#) > [Geography & travel](#) > [Atlases, maps, charts & plans](#)



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Similar Items



Title: Carnival in Oruro (Bolivia)

Description

This photograph shows a carnival dancer in Oruro, Bolivia, in an elaborate costume, mask and gloves. The carnival, which takes place every year, lasts ten days and features popular arts in such forms as masks, textiles, and embroidery. The main event is the *entrada*, in which the dancers walk the four-kilometer processional route repeatedly without interruption. In 2001, **UNESCO** proclaimed the Carnival of Oruro a Masterpiece and Intangible Heritage of Humanity. The photograph is from the collection of the Memorial Library of the Organization of American States (OAS), which includes 45,000 photographs illustrative of life and culture in the Americas. Many of the photographs were taken by photographers on OAS missions to member countries. The OAS was established in 1948 when 21 countries of the western hemisphere adopted the OAS Charter, in which they reaffirmed their commitment to the pursuit of common goals and respect for each other's sovereignty. The OAS has expanded to include the nations of the English-speaking Caribbean as well. Its predecessor organization to the OAS was the Pan American Union, founded in 1914. It grew out of the International Union of American Republics, established at the First Inter-American Conference of American States in 1889-90.

Date Created

1970 CE

Publication Information

Organization of American States, Bolivia

Place

[Latin America and the Caribbean](#) > [Bolivia](#) > [Oruro](#)

Time

1950 CE - 2010 CE

Implementation of UNESCO Memory of the World Programme at National Level

Survey Results

Summary

April

Chapter 6 – Main activities, promotion and impact of the Memory of the World Programme

In this subchapter promotion of MoW Programme and nominations inscribed upon its registers by institutions in UNESCO Member States is described. The lack of cooperation with World Digital Library is pointed out and at the end the general impact of the Programme at national level is introduced shortly

Cooperation with World Digital Library

„The WDL Content Selection Working Group initially developed broad guidelines for selection. In addition, WDL partners worked to include important and culturally significant content about every UNESCO member country. The content is in a variety of formats and languages, from different places and time periods. The WDL focuses on significant primary materials, including manuscripts, maps, rare books, recordings, films, prints, photographs, architectural drawings, and other types of primary sources. **One of the WDL's content objectives will be to work closely with UNESCO's Memory of the World program to make publicly accessible digital versions of these collections.**”

Nevertheless, usually UNESCO NatComs or National MoW Committees do not cooperate directly with World Digital Library and it is done by other national institutions, for instance, national libraries

- Jamaica – WDL cooperation partner at national level is the National Library of Jamaica;
- **Latvia** – WDL cooperation partner at national level is the **National Library of Latvia** (“the first publicly available information at the World Digital Library concerning the Latvian documentary heritage is available since 2012”);
- Mexico – the cooperation is at the starting phase (“Yes. We are beginning the cooperation.”), cooperation partner is not specified.

E. Promotion and cooperation issues

E.1. Observation: Most of the UNESCO Member States have not established cooperation with the World Digital Library (WDL) for promoting awareness and accessibility of documents inscribed in the National MoW Register.

Reflection: For the sake of raising the public awareness about the inscriptions upon international, regional and national MoW Registers, the World Digital Library is very useful tool. Therefore, it is surprising that so few UNESCO Member States take an advantage of this project – only respondents from Latvia, Jamaica, Mexico report that there is some cooperation with WDL established as well as other seven UNESCO Member States have expressed their interest for cooperation with WDL. Actually the possibility to inscribe a documentary heritage in the World Digital Library could be very attractive benefit for the owners or custodians of the documentary heritage to consider the possibility to prepare nominations for any of the MoW Registers.

Certainly this cooperation between UNESCO and the World Digital Library has not been emphasized enough. UNESCO do not have a lot of resources which could help UNESCO Member States to implement the MoW Programme at the national level, therefore it would be advisable to advertise this benefit of the MoW Programme more actively.

Some possible reasons

- **Broad priorities of WDL (Arabic Scientific Manuscripts and books, Chinese Rare Books and Manuscripts, Mesoamerican Codices, Sub-Saharan Africa, Former Soviet Republics/Eurasia etc.)**
- **Not clear focus between “best representation each member state” v. most important or/and interesting themes/topics**
- **Different levels of ICT capacity un digitalisation policies in member states**

Diversity of parallel activities – digital libs, portals and aggregators

- Europeana
- The European Library
- Global Memory Net
- Ahlul Bayt DILP
- Chinese Text Project
- Digital Library of India
- Digital Public Library of America
- Google Books
- Miguel de Cervantes Virtual Library
- Project Runeberg
- etc.

Recomendation to UNESCO HQ

To promote more actively the possibility to cooperate with WDL. One of the **WDL's** content objectives will be to work closely with UNESCO's Memory of the World program to make publicly accessible digital versions of these collections.

For UNESCO and WDL

To evaluate how WDL could be used in education system for learning about general events of the history of the world and processes as well as regional and national course of events. Further a special section in WDL called “WDL for schools” with user friendly interface for youth and teachers could be created.

Recomendation to NatComs

To take advantage and cooperate with WDL in order to promote research and to raise the recognition of the national documentary heritage in international level. Although, most probably UNESCO NatComs and National MoW Committees won't be the direct cooperation partners for the WDL, nevertheless UNESCO NatComs could explore this cooperation possibility provided by UNESCO and the Library of Congress more actively. UNESCO NatComs and/or National MoW Committees could strive to inform national memory institutions about this opportunity and to convince them to cooperate with WDL in order to provide necessary content about national documentary heritage treasures in the quality based and international data base.

Some practical recommendations

- Establishing of permanent network between NatCom, National MoW Committee, memory and academic institutions
- If it is necessary, identifying one leading (contact) institution for representation in WDL
- Providing presentations and training professionals on behalf of MoW and WDL
- Supporting inclusion in WDL items from National Registers
- Coordination activities in framework of national policy for digitalisation of documentary heritage
- My suggestion is to add to the scope of criteria for evaluation of proposal for inscription in global, regional and national registers paragraph about readiness to cooperate with WDL



More Details

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Library of Asia

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World Heritage Memory Net

Archduke Rainer Ferdinand of Austria

UNESCO

Memory of the World Programme

Carta de Pêro Vaz de Caminha

Arquivo Nacional da Torre do Tombo

Dongui Bogam

Global Memory Net

Memory of the World Register - Arab States

Archangel Gospel

Austrian National Library

Jikji

The Battle of the Somme (film)

Nationaal Archief

National Archives of Indonesia

Stone stele records of imperial examinations of the Lê and Mac dynasties

Woodblocks of the Nguyễn Dynasty

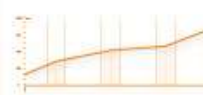
Nguyen dynasty

Royal Danish Library

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