



“Memory of the World” Programme

The 2nd Regional Training Workshop on the Preservation of and
Access to the Documentary Heritage in Asia and the Pacific

Cheongju City & Seoul, Republic of Korea, 4-7 September 2004

FINAL REPORT

Korean National Commission for UNESCO
Cheongju Municipal Government
UNESCO

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INTRODUCTION

Within the framework of the “Memory of the World” Programme, the Korean National Commission for UNESCO (KNCU) and the Cheongju Municipal Government, with the support of UNESCO, jointly organized **The 2nd UNESCO Regional Training Workshop on the Preservation of and Access to the Documentary Heritage in Asia and the Pacific Region** in Cheongju City, Republic of Korea, from September 4 to 7, 2004.

Mr. Abdelaziz Abid, the Senior Programme Specialist of the UNESCO MOW Programme, Dr. Dale Peters of the DISA Project of South Africa and fourteen experts from the Asia Pacific region – Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, Fiji, India, Mongolia, Nepal, Philippines, South Africa, Sri Lanka (2), Thailand, Uzbekistan and Vietnam – were participants in the Workshop. Also joining the Workshop as either presenters or observers were eight Korean experts from relevant institutions such as the National Archives, National Library and National Institute of Korean History. Dr. Yersu Kim, Secretary-General of the Korean National Commission for UNESCO, Mr. Han Dae-su, Mayor of Cheongju City and Mr. Yu Gi-young, Chairperson of Cheongju City Council were also in attendance.

The main theme of the 2nd Workshop was “Digitalization of Documentary Heritage for Preservation and Access.” The objectives were to i) recognize the increasing digital heritage in the world and emphasize the need for an international campaign to safeguard endangered digital memory, ii) provide the participants with an understanding of digital heritage and also the digitization of documentary heritage as a means of preservation, and iii) impart practical skills and knowledge regarding the process of digitization of documentary heritage.

The Workshop was comprised of Keynote Presentations on the topic of digital heritage, country paper presentations, lectures related to the theme and objectives of the Workshop as well as an instructive discussion session. The Workshop also included Field Workshops to four different Korean institutions concerned with the preservation of documentary heritage. Finally, the Workshop concluded successfully with closing remarks and suggestions made by participants.

OPENING CEREMONY

The evening prior to the official start of the Workshop, participants were treated to a special operatic production entitled "Jikji" at the Cheongju Arts Center. Cheongju's pride, Jikji has been recognized by UNESCO as the world's oldest extant book printed from metal type. In April 2004, UNESCO established the MOW "Jikji Prize" to award institutions that have made significant contributions to the preservation of and access to documentary heritage. The Workshop coincided with Cheongju City's annual Jikji Festival and the Jikji-designated holiday on September 4.

Workshop participants were officially welcomed by KNCU and Cheongju City to the Cheongju Early Printing Museum on September 4, 2004. Mr. Abdelaziz Abid of UNESCO, experts from 13 countries in the Asia and Pacific region and specialists from Korea were among the over 30* participants in attendance at the Opening Ceremony.

Led by Mr. Kim Hong-young, the Head Curator at the Cheongju Early Printing Museum, the Opening Ceremony commenced with an address by Mr. Han Dae-su, Mayor of Cheongju City. He welcomed the participants and extended gratitude to Mr. Abid for attending the Workshop. He expressed that it is a wonderful opportunity for the city of Cheongju to once again host a workshop on documentary heritage in affiliation with UNESCO. Mr. Han remarked that Cheongju, as the home of *Jikji*, is dedicated to preserving documentary heritage. He noted that the Cheongju Early Printing Museum is developing the Digital Jikji project as a means of preservation and access. He concluded that the Workshop is both meaningful and timely for researchers and experts in the field of documentary heritage.

Next, Dr. Yersu Kim, Secretary-General of KNCU, gave a welcoming address. He extended a warm welcome to Mr. Abid of UNESCO and all distinguished guests to the city of Cheongju. He spoke of the city's most prized heritage, *Jikji*, which is regrettably no longer in Cheongju's possession. Dr. Kim went on to explain that the city of Cheongju has established itself as one of the leading centers of documentary preservation, evidenced by its dedication to the UNESCO MOW Programme. He also described the tasks ahead for experts in preservation and digitization of documentary heritage. He expressed hope that the expertise and knowledge of participants will help enrich the conference, while also providing a platform for acquiring greater knowledge of preservation and digitization. Lastly, he wished all participants a pleasant stay in Korea and extended his gratitude towards Cheongju City, the Early Printing Museum.

Mr. Abid from UNESCO was then introduced spoke on behalf of Mr. Koïchiro Matsuura, Director-General of UNESCO, extending wishes for a successful Workshop. He noted that the Workshop was kicking off an auspicious day – September 4 “Jikji Day” – and expressed his pleasure in viewing the Jikji Opera the previous evening. Mr. Abid also commended the city of Cheongju for its consistent support of the MOW Programme. The recent institution of the MOW “Jikji Prize” (now accepting nominations) is an affirmation of Cheongju’s commitment to preserving documentary heritage. He then expressed high hopes for the Workshop, which brings together Dr. Peters from South Africa and a number of experts to discuss the topic of digitization of documentary heritage. Finally, he thanked the Korean hosts for their invaluable and consistent support to the MOW Programme.

Mr. Yu Gi-Young, Chairperson of the Cheongju City Council, delivered the final set of congratulatory remarks. He welcomed all participants to the Workshop and the city of Cheongju (with a population of 630,000). Mr. Yu remarked that we have now entered a digital age and that we are all part of a global community. He expressed his wishes for the Workshop to provide an opportunity for the exchange of information and cultural heritage among participants. Lastly, he extended to participants wishes for good health during the Workshop and their stay in Cheongju.

SESSION

September 4, 2004

Session I

The morning session was moderated by Mr. Huh Kwon of the Korean National Commission for UNESCO. Mr. Abdelaziz Abid of UNESCO gave a Keynote Presentation on the topic of preserving digital heritage.

Keynote Presentation I

Preserving our Digital Heritage: A UNESCO Perspective

By Mr. Abdelaziz ABID

Senior Programme Specialist, 'Memory of the World' Programme, Information Society Division, UNESCO

Based on the subject of digital heritage, Mr. Abid presented a paper on the nature of digital information, the shifting paradigms related to this new component of documentary heritage, the need for an international campaign to safeguard endangered digital memory and UNESCO's role in the campaign. UNESCO and its "Memory of the World" Programme have recently turned their attention to the ever-growing digital heritage in the world and have recognized the need to ensure both the preservation of and universal accessibility to digital heritage. This is evidenced by the "Charter on the Preservation of the Digital Heritage" that was adopted at the 32nd session of the General Conference of UNESCO on October 17, 2003.

Digital heritage consists of pre-existing works that have been digitally reproduced (texts, images, sounds) as well as data that only exists in the digital medium, or in essence, that is "born digital." This includes internet sites, electronic journals, multimedia productions, scientific databases and audiovisual materials that were digitally encoded from inception. Mr. Abid addressed the numerous challenges in the preservation of digital material. These include the issue of selecting which data to preserve (from an inexhaustible pool), ensuring compatibility between new technological formats so that preserved digital data remains accessible, and issues of copyright. He spoke of a paradigmatic shift that has occurred as a result of the "computerization of society" and the development of the Internet. Traditional

methods of preservation are rendered obsolete and an entirely new methodology must be employed with regard to digital information; the survival of a document becomes contingent upon the capacity of the document to be transferred to one carrier from another, and from one medium to another.

Mr. Abid emphasized that the preservation of digital heritage must be a deliberate and concerted effort by a number of parties. UNESCO has developed a strategy for safeguarding this heritage, which includes: a wide consultation process with governments, policy makers, information producers, heritage institutions and experts, the software industry and standard-setting organizations; the creation and dissemination of technical guidelines; the implementation of pilot projects; and promoting the principles set forth in the “Charter on the Preservation of the Digital Heritage.”

The digitization of data has pervaded nearly all spheres of human activity, including commerce, government, science, academia, education and the arts. The advent of the digital age brings about an ever-increasing documentary heritage that is digitally encoded, but not necessarily “preserved.” With the short lifespans of internet sites, storage media (CDs, CD-ROMs) and ephemeral technological formats, digital data can become heritage only when it is “stabilized, authenticated, referenced and kept accessible within the framework of a permanent archiving system.” Mr. Abid concluded that it is imperative to take appropriate measures now in order ensure the preservation of digital heritage for future generations. He also advised participants to read the UNESCO “Charter on the Preservation of the Digital Heritage,” which is appended to his paper in the Workshop Book.

Session II

The afternoon session was composed of two parts, moderated first by Mr. Huh Kwon of KNCU. The first was the second Keynote Presentation on the theme of preservation and access in the digital age, delivered by Dr. Dale Peters of the DISA Project of South Africa. The final section, moderated by Ms. Carmen Padilla, Chairman of the Philippines National Committee of the MOW, was the presentation of eight country papers by the following countries: Korea, Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, Fiji, India, Mongolia and Nepal.

Keynote Presentation II

Giving Form to the Future: Preservation and Access in the Digital Age

By Dr. Dale PETERS

DISA (Digital Imaging project of South Africa) Project Manager,
University of KwaZulu Natal, South Africa

The keynote presentation of Dr. Peters explored the many issues that cultural heritage institutions must face with the changing roles of preservation and access in the digital age. She began her paper with an investigation into the paradigmatic shift that digital technologies offer in terms of preservation. She commented that traditional concepts of preservation were often shaped by an evaluation of “rarity” and that preservation and access were inextricably linked. The criteria employed by curators to select which documents to preserve, ultimately has an effect on what may be accessed by the general public. She contrasted this with the preservation of digital heritage and noted that the act of preserving involves the user community. Digitization is not cheaper or more reliable than microfilming, but it is now recognized as a valid method of preservation.

The role of preservation and access in the digital age is also changing the organizational structure in cultural heritage institutions. As the Internet, virtual libraries and museums and multi-media resources are being increasingly used by students, researchers and the general public, the boundaries between the structural domains of libraries, archives and museums are becoming blurred. The role of Information Technology now creates a triangular relationship between library and information science, cultural heritage institutions and computer science. Institutional changes must be made to meet new organizational needs and librarians and archivists will have to be trained with new skills. She called for an entirely new methodology to be employed to the preservation management of digital heritage.

Dr. Peters then described the challenge of developing user services that ensure access. The plethora of computer-based resources is rendered useless if the IT infrastructure is absent

or obsolete. Another difficulty faced is the need to finance long term preservation methods without commoditizing cultural heritage. She mentioned that some digitization projects offer a three-tier access system to protect intellectual property.

The convergence of preservation and access will likely take shape in the form of a digital repository. A collaborative effort among libraries, museums, archives, and cultural heritage institutions must be waged to guarantee the long-term preservation of and open access to digital documentary heritage. Institutions should research implementational models that facilitate interoperability and standardization of metadata, in addition to open source software. Dr. Peters concluded that cultural heritage institutions entrusted with preservation must accept the changing realities imposed by the digital revolution. New preservation strategies for digital heritage and the creation of digital repositories must be initialized now and should also employ collaborative partnerships that cut across disciplines.

Country Paper Presentations

KOREA

Mr. LEE Chun-keun

Planning and Management Officer, Cultural Properties Administration

Mr. Lee began his presentation by mentioning that Korea has a wealth of documentary heritage, from government records to Buddhist scriptures. Prior to the invention of Hangeul [Korean written script] in the 15th century, all documents were recorded in classical Chinese. As a result, these materials remain inaccessible to most of the general public and have suffered subsequently from neglect. He emphasized that before this documentary heritage is lost, documents should be conserved and later digitized into a database to be preserved for posterity. The location of documents is also another matter of concern: many are scattered among various institutions, university museums, Buddhist temples and in private homes. Mr. Lee then provided a general overview of the various digitization activities taken up by institutions such as the Cultural Properties Administration, National Institute of Korean History, the Gyujanggak of Seoul National University, Academy for Korean Studies and the National Library of Korea. He also mentioned a few approaches to the formidable task of preserving documentary heritage. These include: trying to induce individual owners to transfer documents to appropriate institutions for preservation, aiming to implement various digital facilities and increasing public awareness of the issues involved. In summary, he noted that approximately 70,000 documents, including *Jikji*, are currently not within Korea's possession. He expressed the opinion that a collaborative approach by diplomatic channels was the steadfast way to ensure restitution of documentary heritage that is relevant to the

histories of Korea and the world.

*Many of the digitization projects were discussed in detail in subsequent lectures.

BANGLADESH

Dr. Sharifuddin AHMED

Director, National Archives of Bangladesh

Directorate of Archives and Libraries

Dr. Ahmed began his presentation with a brief history of the National Archives of Bangladesh, which is the main depository of historically valuable documents and records. The Department of Archives and Libraries was established in 1973 shortly after Bangladesh became a sovereign state in 1971. During the British colonial period, a system of record-keeping was established at the state, district, and divisional levels; documents from this period are now part of the collection of the National Archives. Many of the older records dating back to the 17th century, however, are in poor condition and are in vital need of restoration and digitization. Dr. Ahmed presented photographs of the types of documents housed at the National Archives. These included handwritten official documents from the colonial period, maps from the 17th century and old photographs and newspapers. He mentioned that many of these types of documents (some of which are brittle and torn) are undergoing restoration by hand, in concurrence with the process of digitization. The National Archives has very recently embarked on the process of digitizing a portion of its collection. One of the main challenges the Archives faces is attempting to secure the governmental support for funding, equipment and training that is necessary for such a project. Dr. Ahmed reiterated the need to restore, preserve and digitize the abundant documentary heritage of Bangladesh and concluded with an earnest request made to UNESCO to assist younger nations in the Asia and Pacific region with projects related to preservation and digitization.

CAMBODIA

Ms. Ky Lim

Deputy Director in charge of Technical and Training, National Archives of Cambodia

Ms. Lim started her paper with a brief introduction to the National Archives of Cambodia (NAC). The Archives of Cambodia was established in 1926, under the then-ruling French colonial government. During the rule of the Khmer Rouge led by Pol Pot (1975-1979), over one million people were killed and it is believed that all staff at the Archives perished. Many

records in the collection were either destroyed or lost. Following the ousting of the regime, the Archives reopened in 1980 and became established as the National Archives of Cambodia in 1984. Ms. Lim then presented an overview of the NAC's collections and its current activities. One of the NAC's main concerns is the adoption of Archives and Records Legislation, which would effectively ensure the transfer of government records to the National Archives. A draft legislation has been prepared and is expected to be brought to the Cambodian National Assembly later this year. Ms. Lim also discussed the state of electronic record-keeping at the NAC, which mainly involves the use of microfilm as the primary medium for preservation and conservation. The Microfilming Unit was created in 2001 and the NAC is planning to restore and process 30,000 files onto microfilm. In terms of digitization, the NAC has embarked on a project to compile French colonial period documents, journals and publications onto a CD-ROM for distribution. Very few records are kept in the digital format at the archives, and most digital files are received from other archival institutions. Ms. Lim concluded with the future plans of the NAC to implement training workshops on management and conservation of documents to prepare for the eventual transfer of records. She also urged participants of the conference to pay attention to the situation in Cambodia.

CHINA

Ms. Yun LIU

Deputy Division Chief, The State Archives Administration of China

An interpreter, Ms. Wendong Li, spoke on behalf of Ms. Liu for her presentation. She began with a brief description of the State Archives Administration of China (SAAC), the highest level Archives Administration department that is responsible for overseeing the nation-wide implementation and promotion of digitization projects within federal archives. In the year 2000, the SAAC implemented “The Tenth Five Year Plan for the Development of National Archives Undertaking,” which included measures to expedite the digitization process in existing archives as well as the launching of several pilot projects at regional archives. She noted that the digitization of catalogues began in the 1980s and that better equipped archives have initialized the digitization of full-text archives and multi-media information. One of the main difficulties the SAAC has encountered is the distinctive regional differences between the eastern and western regions of the country. Eastern China is economically more advanced than its western counterpart, and thus there is a disparity in the levels of technological development. While archives in the western regions are faced with the lack of modern equipment, archival institutions in the east are also in need of funding to support digitization projects. The SAAC has also been involved with other efforts in preservation: it took the lead in establishing the Chinese national committee of the UNESCO “Memory of the World” project in 1996 and initiated the “National Register of Chinese Documentary Heritage Project” in 2000. In conclusion, she stated that the digitization of records for preservation and access is a long-term task, but one that must be undertaken to ensure the protection of non-renewable heritage.

FIJI

Mr. Taito RAIONE

Senior Conservator, National Archives of Fiji

Mr. Raione commented first that Fiji has also been witness to the Information Revolution. The use of computer technology is limited, however, to urban centers in Fiji. With respect to documentary heritage, issues relating to the preservation and conservation of records in the traditional format are still of pressing concern (many archives still are inadequately insured against disaster and environmental conditions). Although some non-governmental institutions in Fiji have engaged in digitization activities, the National Archives of Fiji (NAF) is currently not involved in this process. The NAF was first established as a joint depository for the records of the Government of Fiji and the Western Pacific High Commission in 1954, and guarantees the safe custody and preservation of governmental records of Fiji. Mr.

Raione noted that future challenges facing the preservation of digital heritage include: raising awareness among policy holders, administrators and other parties of the need for such a project; enacting legislation; training staff; the need for equipment and securing funding for the digitization process. He emphasized that the two most critical issues in this process are of awareness and training. Lastly, he recognized the significance of conserving digital documentary heritage and the necessity to keep abreast of the latest developments by attending workshops such as the present one.

INDIA

Dr. Shitla PRASAD

Director General of Archives, National Archives of India

The presentation of Dr. Prasad first provided a backdrop to the rich documentary heritage of India. Bearing numerous cultural influences and covering a wide range of subjects, historic documents may take the form of a palm leaf, birch bark, parchment, etc. and are dispersed throughout various institutions across the country. Leading the way in safeguarding this cultural heritage is the National Archives of India (NAI), which operates under the auspices of the Ministry of Culture. Dr. Prasad next presented a general overview of the NAI. As the leading archival institution in the country, the NAI influences the development of other archives at the national and state levels. In regard to the areas of computerization and digitization, the NAI has set up a phased program for microfilming its records, embarked on the digitizing of reference media for easy retrieval and access and has launched a pilot digitization project for valuable manuscripts. The NAI is also affiliated with UNESCO and the MOW Programme. He mentioned that an “International Conference on Digital Libraries” held in New Delhi (February 2004), recently brought to light the need for multi-pronged strategies and an India-specific policy regarding the preservation of digital documentary heritage. Dr. Prasad noted that the diversity of cultures and religions in India presented a challenge in terms of the dispersed location of various historical records. He advocated for the implementation of a national policy to regulate the overall management, preservation of and access to documentary heritage.

MONGOLIA

Ms. Munkhzul LUVSANJALBUU

Culture Programme Officer, Mongolian National Commission for UNESCO

Ms. Luvsanjaltuu first described Mongolia’s long and unique tradition of preserving documentary heritage. The nomadic lifestyle of the Mongols inspired distinctive methods of documentary preservation which differ from many other countries. She presented

photographs of the types of natural media used for recording information, including a birch bark book, a palm leaf manuscript and a stone monument. Ms. Luvsanjalbuu then spoke about the institutional framework erected to manage documentary heritage in Mongolia. National legislation for the protection of cultural and historical heritage has been in effect since 1994, and this legislation also concerns the preservation of documentary heritage. The State Central Library of Mongolia is the leading institution that specializes in the conservation and preservation of documentary heritage. The library's collection features a great number of rare and valuable books, however many of the books have suffered from biological damage and poor management. The National Archive Board, operating under the Ministry of Justice and Home Affairs, also houses rare materials that date back to the Manchu period. Ms. Luvsanjalbuu commented that the valuable documentary heritage of Mongolia is in dire need of conservation and restoration. State institutions have implemented the use of microfilm as a preservation strategy, although the practice of digitization is still at a very initial stage. She concluded with the suggestion to increase partnerships, specifically in the formation of an Asia-Pacific network to address the future challenges in preserving documentary heritage.

NEPAL

Mr. Bhim Prasad NEPAL

Chief Archivist, National Archives, Ramshahpath Kathmandu, Patan Museum

Mr. Nepal provided a brief introduction to the cultural heritage of Nepal, which dates back over 2000 years. Situated between India and Tibet, Nepal has been influenced by both Hindu and Buddhist religions. He went on to describe the vast numbers of ancient documents that reflect this cultural heritage. Written in various language scripts, these manuscripts cover numerous subjects and are written on traditional Nepali paper, palm leaves, Nila Patras and bark. Mr. Nepal noted that the National Archives of Nepal (NAN) is the official institution entrusted with preserving such documentary heritage. Only 25% of the national collection is currently housed at the NAN, however. The remaining documents are scattered among various public and private institutions in the country. He described three legislative acts (Archives Preservation Act, 1989; Ancient Monument Preservation Act, 1956; and Copyright Act, 2002) geared towards the protection and management of documentary heritage, and mentioned a number of key works in the NAN's collection of approximately 50,000 documents. The oldest is believed to be the four folios of Vinaya Pitak, a Pali manuscript dating back to the 7/8th century. Also included are various rare Tibetan manuscripts, rubbings from stone inscriptions, and government records. Mr. Nepal commented that the NAN has microfilmed nearly all of its collection through the Nepal-German Manuscript Preservation Project (NGMPP). He mentioned that the digitization of documentary heritage is still at a preliminary stage at the NAN, although one institute called the Asha Archives has already digitized many of the manuscripts in its collection. Finally, Mr. Nepal stated that the

Nepalese MOW committee is working diligently on the issues surrounding documentary heritage.

September 5, 2004

Session III

Dr. Shitla Prasad from India presided as moderator for the morning session, which was organized into three parts. The first included country paper presentations by Mr. Matarage Sarath Upali Amarasiri and Dr. Chandani Saroja Wettasinghe from Sri Lanka. This was followed next by a presentation on the topic of establishing a Korean strategy for digital heritage preservation by Dr. Lee So-yeon of the Korean Women's Development Institute. Lastly, a country paper presentation was given by Dr. Dale Peters from South Africa.

Country Paper Presentations

SRI LANKA

Mr. Matarage Sarath Upali AMARASIRI

Director General, National Library and Documentation Services Board

Mr. Amarasiri presented a brief introduction to the National Library and Documentation Services Board (NLDSB) and the National Library and Documentation Centre (NLDC). Established in 1970, the NLDSB is the advisory organization for libraries in Sri Lanka while the NLDC (est. in 1990) is responsible for the conservation and preservation of the national library collection. He proceeded to describe the current digitization efforts at the NLDC, which include the computerization of the National Library Catalogue, National Union Catalogue and National Bibliographic Sources. The NLDC has also recently launched a document scanning project; the photographic collection of the library has now been digitized. Mr. Amarasiri then provided a general overview of the various institutions in Sri Lanka that have initiated digitization activities. Of note is the Central Cultural Fund (CCF) of the Ministry of Culture and National Heritage, which has been in the process of digitizing over 800,000 photographs of historic significance.

SRI LANKA

Dr. Chandani Saroja WETTASINGHE

Director, The Dept. of National Archives

In her presentation, Dr. Wettasinghe focused primarily on the activities of the Department of National Archives of Sri Lanka (DNASL). She described the functions and services of the

Archives, in addition to laying out the current situation regarding the preservation of historic documents. The DNASL houses documents from the 17th century to 1975, including records from the Dutch, British and post-independence periods. The Department has recognized that these documents must be preserved through digitization and has made formal requests for two digital scanners. Some of the indices have already been scanned and incorporated into a digital database. The DNASL has also transferred sound tapes and microfilms to CD-ROMs and microfilmed Dutch records (under the “Towards a New Age of Partnership” project) since 2001. She noted that difficulties with developing the digitization activities reside in lack of appropriate equipment, funding and trained staff, as well as the poor condition of existing documents. As Sri Lanka has a tropical climate, archival documents are prone to insects, fungus and unfavorable environmental conditions for preservation. Dr. Wettasinghe concluded with a series of suggestions for promoting the MOW Programme in the Asia and Pacific region. These included: initiating digitization training workshops, selecting important record groups from institutions, creating a Media Programme in each country, awarding grants for equipment and lastly, organizing an essay competition among school children after publicizing the MOW Programme.

Building a National Strategy for Digital Heritage Preservation

Dr. Lee So-yeon

Research Fellow, Korean Women’s Development Institute

Dr. Lee first spoke candidly of her initial experiences with computers to illustrate the point of rapidly changing technology and the resultant obsolescence of former models. She described that the ubiquitousness of IT and the evanescent nature of digital information has propelled us into the “Digital Dark Ages” and that active steps must be taken to ward against the vanishing of precious digital heritage. She cites the UNESCO Draft Charter on Preservation of Digital Heritage as a conceptual framework to follow. Also explained were global trends in digital archiving, including: standardization (the Open Archival Information System Reference Model), preservation strategies and media-specific archiving projects. Dr. Lee elaborated upon specific national strategies for digital preservation taken up by Britain, the Netherlands, the U.S.A, Taiwan and Japan. An analysis of the various approaches revealed that collaboration between libraries, archives and other heritage institutions was central to the successful execution of digitization projects. She then turned her attention to the case of Korea. Noting that several digitization projects have been launched at various institutions, Dr. Lee spoke of the need for a central coordinating agency and a legislative and regulatory framework. The bureaucratic divide between institutions (National Library under the auspices of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism; National Archives under the Ministry of Government Administration and Home Affairs) presents significant challenges to

collaboration, however. There is a necessity to overcome these barriers in order to avoid redundancy and competition. Lastly, she expressed her conviction that cooperation and convergence are essential in building a National Strategy for the preservation of digital heritage in Korea.

Q & A

Dr. Ahmed from Bangladesh made the comment that digitization in Korea is being initiated by many agencies in different ways. He asked that if a coordinating strategy was established, would it truly be more effective than the status quo, since many different ministries are involved. Dr. Lee acknowledged the difficulty in coordinating between the various institutions. She mentioned that she attended a conference organized by the National Library where institutions did not know what records the others possessed. She was encouraged, at the very least, to see that the different groups have met and are planning to discuss related issues in the future.

In response to the previous discussion, Mr. Abid added a few observations. He emphasized that coordination in the digitization of documentary heritage is a must. Digital heritage is not the monopoly of any party and should involve all sectors: public, private, government and academic. He noted that the solutions are varied, and each country needs to plan their own solution. Mr. Abid mentioned the example of Poland, which has a very active MOW committee. He suggested that the diversity of members from varying institutions constituted a good set to advise on preserving the digital assets of the nation. He underscored that the issues at stake are important for the development of countries and cannot be left to erratic and uncoordinated initiatives.

Country Paper Presentation

SOUTH AFRICA

Dr. Dale PETERS

DISA Project Manager, University of KwaZulu Natal

Dr. Peters presented a case study of digitizing documentary heritage in South Africa, through a detailed explanation of the “Digital Imaging Project of South Africa” (DISA). The DISA was established in 1997 with the support of the Andrew Mellon Foundation. The main objective of the project has been to digitize and make accessible the serial literature

associated with the struggle against apartheid from 1960–1994. With an original aim of digitizing 50,000 pages, the DISA project has completed its first phase and has since received additional funding to broaden the scope of the project. Actual web pages from the first phase of the project (entitled “South Africa’s Struggles for Democracy: Anti-Apartheid Periodicals 1960–1990”) were shown for illustration. Dr. Peters spoke in depth about the decisions made while developing the DISA project. These decisions included the choice to use XML (eXtensive Markup Language) as the standard operating platform, scanning pages at 600 dpi, 8-bit gray scale, and selecting the XML-compatible search engine DTSearch, which provides specific and full text search functions. The benefits of XML, besides being free of software license fees, is that it is interoperable and can be recognized by any computer. She reported that the DISA project has had a tremendous reception on the part of students, researchers and general users. She also noted that providing access to the journals was of utmost importance, with preservation a secondary objective. The DISA project has concomitantly widened the skills base of its staff; free training workshops by DISA employees are now conducted at partner institutions. Dr. Peters also described the second phase of the DISA project, which aims to increase partnerships, develop a portal service and expand the current digital collection. She concluded with her observations over the seven years of being involved with the project and emphasized the necessity for seeking means of collaborative development with the use of digital technologies for preserving documentary heritage.

Q & A

Mr. Amarasiri from Sri Lanka first commended Dr. Peters and stated that South Africa’s case study is a model for other digitization projects to follow. He inquired about the collaborative forum that was mentioned in the presentation. In response, Dr. Peters explained that there is a need to help institutions set up their own organizational structures that involve collaboration between librarians, archivists, technical staff and administrators. There is a general resistance, however, among many directors to adapt to new skills.

Dr. Ahmed from Bangladesh inquired about the receptiveness of neighboring countries to the idea of collaborating on the digitization project. Dr. Peters said that neighboring countries have not had the funds to embark on a project and most are very receptive to grants and help. She noted that some countries will likely outsource the work (to have documents scanned in India, for example). She is not in favor of this, however, since institutions in the neighboring countries need to learn these new skills. Other countries are also concerned with the strength that South Africa shows in the region and are resistant to the idea of relinquishing control over information.

Session IV

The afternoon session was moderated by Dr. Suh Kyung-ho, Professor of Chinese Language and Literature at Seoul National University. The final session was divided into three parts. The first section included two lectures by Dr. Kim Eun-joong of Yonsei University and Mr. Kim Young-doo of the National Institute of Korean History on the Jikji Digitization project and Korean History Data Integration System, respectively. Next, four country reports – Thailand, Uzbekistan, Vietnam and the Philippines – were presented. Finally, the session concluded with a general Q & A session and discussion.

Some Information on the Project of the Jikji Digitalization

By Dr. Kim Eun-joong

Research Fellow, Institute of Media Art, Yonsei University

Dr. Kim described the development of the Jikji Digitization Project, undertaken in part by Cheongju City, the Korean National Commission for UNESCO (KNCU) and the Yonsei Media Institute. Only copies and images of *Jikji* are in Korea's possession since the original resides in the Bibliothèque National de France (BNF). In order to embark on the digitization process of *Jikji*, KNCU and Cheongju City requested license from the BNF to visit the library and digitally record images of the document. Permission was denied and instead images taken by the BNF were sent to Cheongju. The quality of the images is not satisfactory, however, and the Korean team is currently re-petitioning to take photographs of *Jikji* using sophisticated equipment. In the meantime, the digitization project has progressed and incorporates the images sent by the BNF into the web site which is now online (<http://www.digitaljikji.net>). The web site includes links to original and modified images of *Jikji*. The modified images are digital simulations of what the document might have looked like in 1377. The web site also features information on the creation of the metal type, video presentations of *Jikji*, translations into English, Japanese, Chinese, French, German and Spanish, and includes a link to the Digital Gutenberg Bible site. The main objective in creating the web site is to provide access to *Jikji* and also to raise awareness about the world's oldest extant book printed by metal type. A separate web site (<http://www.mediamuseum.net>) on the history of media has been launched and includes a link to the Digital Jikji web site.

An Introduction to the Korean History Data Center

Mr. Kim Young-doo

Research Fellow, National Institute of Korean History

Mr. Kim provided an overview of the Korean History Data Integration System (KHDIS). The National Institute of Korean History is responsible for the overall implementation and operation of an overarching data integration system. With institutions such as the Gyujanggak of Seoul National University, the Academy of Korean Studies and the Korean Classics Research Institute, the NIKH is working with nine other participating institutions to create a metadata system. The initiative is in its preliminary phases and it may take several years to implement the data integration system. The NIKH aims to provide two essential services with this project: a metadata-base search capacity and a meta-search function to send queries to various institutions. Mr. Kim presented an example of the initial screen of the KHDIS web site. Primarily a search engine, the web site has already incorporated the data (titles and no content) from historical documents of the NIKH. He noted that most of the documents are written in Chinese; this required the NIKH to devise a special Chinese Character Input Software that recognizes both formal characters and its variants. The KHDIS creates data in the XML format so that it can be extracted and transferred and shows search results in the form of title, creator, subject, type, identifier and publisher. Images and texts and also textual translations are in the process of digitization at various institutions and are expected to be eventually be integrated into the KHDIS.

Country Paper Presentations

THAILAND

Dr. Somsuda LEYAVANJA

Director, National Archives of Thailand

Dr. Leyavanja started her paper with a brief background introduction to the National Archives of Thailand (NAT). Founded in 1952, the NAT has recently become a bureau of the Fine Arts Department. With its headquarters in Bangkok and various regional branches, the NAT stores the important historical documents of the Thai government. Correspondence from the reign of King Rama III and King Rama IV are in the collection, as well as records detailing the Thai-Japanese collaboration in World War II. Dr. Leyavanja mentioned that the NAT has employed traditional preservation and conservation methods in addition to the microfilming of frequently viewed documents. At present, 30% of the national collection has been transferred to microfilm. She also noted that legislation enacted (Prime Minister's Office Regulation in 1983 and Information Act of 1997) decrees the transfer of public records from government agencies to the NAT. With respect to digitization, the National Archives has initialized several projects which include: the digitization of audio-visual archives onto CD-ROM, the utilization of Horizon and Oracle software to create an archival

database and the implementation of an information network system. Future plans of the NAT are to create a uniform digital database, train staff, digitize archival materials and to prepare an Archives Act. Dr. Leyavanja concluded with recommendations that the UNESCO MOW Programme play a more pivotal role by offering or supporting conservation and preservation seminars and workshops in every region.

UZBEKISTAN

Mr. Sherzod ERGASHEV

Director, Media Resources Center in Tashkent

Mr. Ergashev first spoke about two prominent institutions in Uzbekistan, the Al-Beruni Institute of Oriental Studies (IOS) and the Navoi State Library of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The collection of oriental manuscripts at the Al-Beruni IOS was inscribed into the MOW Register and is considered to be one of the largest collections of its kind. The IOS also houses numerous early 20th century documents that are recorded in languages such as Uzbek, Arabic, Persian, Urdu, and Uighur. Many of the documents are in a state of deterioration, however, and requisite steps must be taken to ensure preservation and future access to the publications. Digitization would be one such method of preservation. Mr. Ergashev also described a similar situation at the Navoi State Library with regard to the fragility of ancient documents in their collection. A lack of trained staff and necessary equipment and facilities is an impediment in the process of digitization at the State Library. He described efforts made on the part of the National MOW Committee of Uzbekistan that consider the development of communication technologies and the preservation of documentary heritage. Mr. Ergashev then presented a CD-ROM for children about the cultural heritage of Uzbekistan. Created in 2000 with the support of UNESCO, the instructive CD-ROM includes information on five world heritage sites in Uzbekistan and a self-study test for students. Also shown to workshop participants was a CD-ROM entitled "Oriental Miniatures: 14-17 Centuries," produced by the National Commission of Uzbekistan for UNESCO and the Media Resource Center (MRC) of Tashkent. Based on the collection from the Al-Beruni IOS, the CD-ROM includes digital images of miniatures on silk and leather, among other materials. He noted that the CD-ROMs are made from a small budget and admitted that there have been challenges with obtaining access to documents as well as in persuading museum directors to adopt the multi-media technology. Mr. Ergashev concluded that his organization (MRC), which is an NGO, will continue to produce such CD-ROMs in the hopes of preserving access to Uzbekistan's cultural and documentary heritage.

VIETNAM

Dr. Quoc Binh TRUONG

Director, Vietnam National Fine Arts Museum, Ministry of Culture and Information

Dr. Truong began his talk with a description of the various governmental agencies devoted to cultural heritage preservation in Vietnam. The Vietnam National Fine Arts Museum (VNFAM), National Archives and National Library are the main institutions entrusted with this responsibility. In Vietnam, the protection of cultural heritage is viewed as a protection

of national independence, and the Vietnamese government has implemented the “National Programme for Safeguarding of Cultural Heritage” (1994). Dr. Truong gave a general evaluation of the programs for cultural heritage protection. He commented that despite the government initiative, there was still a lack of an overall strategy in preserving cultural heritage, in addition to insufficient funding, equipment and trained staff. He also noted that there are 45 different ethnic groups in Vietnam. This plurality of cultures poses challenges to researchers and curators, who must pay careful attention to the characteristics of each distinctive ethnicity. Lastly, Dr. Truong stated the value and importance of such a training workshop on digitization of documentary heritage. He mentioned that he will report back to the Vietnamese government on this conference and advocate for financial support and necessary equipment to carry out the digitization project.

PHILIPPINES

Ms. Carmen Padilla

Chairman, Philippines National Committee of the MOW,
UNESCO National Commission of the Philippines

Ms. Padilla presented a brief introduction to the Philippines National Committee of the MOW (PNCM) and its role in preserving cultural heritage in the Philippines. The PNCM nominations to the MOW Register that have been approved include: four sets of syllabaries dating back to the 10th century, the radio broadcast of the 1986 People Power Revolution, and the Jose Maceda collection of recordings of traditional music of the Philippines. Ms. Padilla spoke next on the state of digitization activities in the country. September 15, 2004 was the launch date for the much anticipated Philippine e-Lib Project, a coordinated effort between five agencies: The National Library of the Philippines (NLP), Department of Science and Technology, University of the Philippines, Commission on Higher Education and the Department of Agriculture. Endorsed by the Information Technology E-Commerce Council under the eGov Initiative of the President, the eLib Project seeks to bridge the gap between the government and the general public through the use of IT. She also described other institutions that have undergone the digitization process such as the Filipinas Heritage Library (“Library Link” program) and the National Archives. After attending the UNESCO 2002 conference in Korea, Ms. Marietta Chou initiated the digitization process at the National Archives. Over three million Spanish documents (some of which date back to 1800), have been uploaded into the database and have also been recorded onto CD-ROMs. The Cultural Center of the Philippines has been heavily engaged in digitizing, with 50% of their collection already integrated into their database. Ms. Padilla concluded that many institutions in the Philippines have taken a small but sure step in the process of digitizing documentary heritage.

General Discussion

Ms. Lee Sun of the National Library of Korea observed that most of the Workshop participants were representatives from National Archives. She suggested that the results of the workshop would have been even more fruitful if more librarians were represented at the Workshop. Dr. Ahmed from Bangladesh responded that some of the Workshop participants actually represent both institutions. In the case of Bangladesh, the National Library and the National Archives perform complementary tasks. He noted that the main objectives of the workshop were to learn about digitization and learn from the different methods for implementation that neighbor countries have taken.

Mr. Abid supported the views of Dr. Ahmed and remarked that the mix of participants (archivists, librarians, museum directors) at this Workshop was excellent, in his opinion. He commended the efforts of KNCU to bring together a diversified yet coherent group of people for the Workshop. He commented further that there is a growing trend of the merging of libraries and archives into one institution (e.g. Canada and United Kingdom). Mr. Abid emphasized that the heritage of the nation is not necessarily located in one institution. Therefore, collaboration must be paramount to ensuring the success of long-term digitization projects for preservation.

Ms. Lee Sun of the National Library responded to the previous comments by saying that her original suggestion was along the same lines of maintaining coordination between Archives and Libraries. She also suggested that in the third workshop it would be helpful to discuss standardization guidelines and the creation of an Asia-Pacific wide portal.

Mr. Abid agreed that the suggestion for an Asia-Pacific wide portal would be useful. There is a MOW Asia and Pacific web site that has been developed by the National Archives of Malaysia, although it is not currently active and needs to be revitalized.

Ms. Padilla from the Philippines emphasized the need to establish National MOW Committees in every country. She also called for a “point person” to be designated in each committee. With consistency in membership, workshops would progress more smoothly from one meeting to the next; likewise, projects would have a higher rate of successful execution. Mr. Huh of KNCU supported the motion made by Ms. Padilla and reiterated the need to form National MOW Committees that meet on a regular basis.

Mr. Abid agreed with both Ms. Padilla and Mr. Huh and appealed for the regional Asia and

Pacific MOW Committee to reconvene and re-establish itself. He mentioned the possibility of UNESCO providing support for this regional meeting.

Dr. Wettasinghe from Sri Lanka inquired about the standards for metadata selected in the process of digitization. Dr. Peters responded that there are digital benchmarks (QI8, 600 dpi image) that are currently employed, but acknowledged that there is still a need for the establishment of metadata standards. Mr. Abid commented that there is a great deal of documentation regarding standards – standards that have been formulated by subcommittees dealing with purely technical issues. He emphasized that an even more important issue is to have training sessions on metadata, which is of central importance to preserving our digital objects. Lastly, he proposed that this Workshop recommend to UNESCO a one week training session devoted to metadata, with three to four resource persons in attendance.

FIELD WORKSHOP

Field workshops were designed to introduce and impart a better understanding of the methods and technical and practical knowledge and skills of leading document preservation institutions in Korea. Workshop participants visited the National Research Institute of Cultural Properties in Daejeon, the Government Archives and Records Service in Daejeon, the Academy of Korean Studies in Songnam and the National Library of Korea in Seoul.

National Research Institute of Cultural Properties

With a history of 30 years, the National Research Institute of Cultural Properties (NRICP) relocated earlier this year from Seoul to its current location to Daejeon. Under the auspices of the Cultural Properties Administration, the NRICP conducts academic studies about cultural properties, collects primary materials providing essential historical evidence and dating and conducts research on scientific conservation technologies. Mr. Chung Yong-Jae of the Institute gave a presentation on the activities of the Conservation Science (CS) Division. The CS Division is engaged in the scientific testing of components, structural materials, dates and conservation conditions of cultural properties with high-tech equipment. It is also involved in the research and development of both traditional and modern conservation techniques. Mr. Chung described the CS Division's recent development of the product "Bozone," an insecticide and fungicide product. Extracted from cloves and star-anise and refined using state of the art technology, Bozone is a fragrant spray with insecticidal and antibacterial effects that does not damage paper and fiber cultural properties. Participants were greatly interested in this spray and asked several questions relating to its properties, effects and availability. A sample was given to each participant.

Participants were also given a tour of the facilities. Guided by Mr. Lee Gyusik, they were shown various equipment such as the Xenon Weather-o-meter, Atlas Gas Exposure Cabinet, Low Temp-Humidity Chamber and a scanning electron microscope. Lastly, they viewed a 10-story pagoda that has been undergoing restoration since 1995.

Government Archives and Record Service

The Government Archives & Record Service (GARS) was established in 1969 and is located in Daejeon. As the central records and archives management institution of Korea, the GARS establishes public records and archives management policies, provides guidance on, and supervises public records management in public agencies, all to ensure the accountability and transparency of the government. The GARS also preserves national archival material to safeguard the nation's history, and provides access to the public in order to contribute to the efficient public administration and development of scholarship. With a repository branch in Busan and a branch office in Seoul, the GARS is currently at 90% capacity and there is a new building undergoing construction. Anticipated to open in 2008, the new National Archives Building will be located in Bundang, a satellite city south of Seoul. Mr. Kim Ki-yong of the GARS gave a presentation on the Archives and also spoke about digitization efforts. As of 2003, approximately 1.3 million records have been entered into the automated system. All archival material is scanned or microfilmed to preserve the originals and to provide online access. After setting up the online service, use of the archives increased tenfold. It is expected that all archival material will be uploaded into the system within five years.

The Director General of the GARS, Mr. Kim Han-wook, also made a few welcoming remarks to participants. A tour of the facilities then followed. Participants were shown the room where most of the scanning and microfilming of documents occurs. They also viewed specialists in the process of digitizing and cataloguing audio-visual material, and visited rooms of restoration, deacidification and fumigation. Many expressed curiosity and interest at the customized, Korean-made mass deacidification machine. Lastly, participants were shown the Korean Archives Exhibition Hall, which consists of galleries such as the Annals of the Joseon Dynasty, the Records on the Righteous Army (Rebels against Japan) and a sound-archive of speech excerpts by each President of the Republic of Korea.

The Academy for Korean Studies

Founded in 1978 in Bundang-gu, Songnam, the Academy of Korean Studies (AKS) is at the forefront of research into the Social Sciences in Korea and has put continuous effort into promoting various scholarly forums, seminars, colloquia and international conferences. In collaboration with the Korean Studies Information Center, AKS has been involved with digitizing data on Korean Studies, developing the means to make library resources available via electronic media. Mr. Jang Nohyun, who has worked on the project since its inception in 1996, spoke to participants about the Korean Studies digitization project. The web site provides information about Korean history and important historical figures, Korean culture and language. (The web site address is <http://www.koreandb.net>). Also in its developmental

stages is the Digitization Project of Regional Cultural Heritage of Korea. The project was initially conceived in 1991 to feature the cultural assets and treasures of various local regions of the country. Participants were interested to hear how information is culled from local regions about cultural heritage for the web site; all work is done online and local scholars serve as consultants in the project.

Next, participants were given a tour of the Jangseo-gak Library in the AKS by Dr. An Seung-jun, a specialist on Korean historical manuscripts. The royal library was established in 1911 by the royal family of the Joseon Dynasty. The library contains many of the historical documents of the Joseon Dynasty and Goryeo Dynasty, including ancient maps, administrative documents, personal diaries and court petitions. In the manuscripts room, participants were shown historical documents such as letters of complaint issued to the government (and appended court decisions), results of the state civil service examination and a census document from the latter half of the 18th century. Lastly, they were shown rooms devoted to the preservation and digitization of historical documents.

The National Library of Korea

The National Library of Korea (NLK) was founded in 1945 and is situated in southern Seoul. Ms. Lee Sun (Deputy Chief of Library Automation Office) and Mr. Jang Jae-yun (Director of Support and Training) gave brief presentations on the current digitization project underway at the NLK. In March 2000, "A Comprehensive Plan for Library Informationizing" was initiated by the Korean government, under the charge of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism and the NLK. The objective of the plan is to create an online information network that pools resources from libraries across the nation, in order to provide increased access to the general public. Since 1984, the NLK has computerized the catalogue information database with over 35,000,000 bibliographic entries. The NLK has also embarked on a project to digitize historically relevant publications in their full-text. In addition, the Library is working to transfer these documents to Braille or sound files for the visually impaired. Participants were later given a tour of the different facilities pertaining to digitization and preservation at the Library.

CLOSURE OF THE WORKSHOP

With Mr. Amarasiri from Sri Lanka presiding as moderator, participants including Mr. Abid from UNESCO and KNCU representatives gathered at the National Library of Korea to hear the closing remarks. Following a preliminary summary of the Workshop's events by the rapporteur, participants were given an opportunity to express their final thoughts. Most started by extending gratitude towards KNCU and Cheongju City for hosting the successful workshop. Many expressed that they had gained important knowledge from the Workshop and the Field Workshops. General suggestions included: the establishing of National MOW committees, the holding of a digital training workshop that is largely oriented towards technical matters, the future discussion of how to preserve special format documents such as palm leaf manuscripts and oversized books, and the holding of a workshop on the standardization of metadata.

APPENDIX

- SCHEDULE
- LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

SCHEDULE

DAY I. 3 September 2004 (Fri.)

- Arrival at the Incheon Int'l Airport
- Move to Choengju by Bus (duration: 3hrs)
- Check-in at the Hotel in Cheongju Tourist Hotel (043-264-2181, <http://www.cheongjuhotel.com>)

19.00 - Orientation & Dinner at the Hotel

DAY II. 4 September 2004 (Sat.)

09.00 - 09.30 Registration at the Cheongju Early Printing Museum

09.30 - 09.50 Opening Ceremony

Opening Address by Mr. HAN Dae-su, Mayor of Cheongju City

Welcoming Address by Dr. Yersu KIM, Secretary-General, Korean National Commission for UNESCO

Congratulatory Remarks by Abdelaziz ABID, Senior Programme Specialist, Information Society Division, UNESCO

Congratulatory Remarks by YU Gi-Young, Chairperson of Cheongju City Council

09.50 - 10:00 Group Photo and Break

10.00 - 12:00 Keynote Presentation I

“Preserving our Digital Heritage: A UNESCO Perspective”

By Mr. Abdelaziz ABID, Senior Programme Specialist, ‘Memory of the World’ Programme, Information Society Division, UNESCO

Keynote Presentation II

“Giving Form to the Future: Preservation and Access in the Digital Age”

By Dr. Dale PETERS, DISA (Digital Imaging project of South Africa) Project Manager, University of KwaZulu Natal, South Africa

12:00 - 13:30 Lunch

13:30 - 18:00 Country Report Presentation

Korea: Mr. LEE Chun-keun, Planning & Management Officer
Cultural Properties Administration

Country Report Presentation and Discussion
(Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, Fiji, India, Mongolia, Nepal)

18.30 – 20.00 Welcoming Reception by Mr. HAN Dae-su, Major of Cheongju City

DAY III. 5 September 2004 (Sun.)

09.00 – 12.00 **Presentations**
“Building a National Strategy for Digital Heritage Preservation”
By Dr. LEE Soyeon, Research Fellow, Korean Women’s Development Institute

“DISA: Digitising Documentary Heritage in Africa”
By Dr. Dale PETERS, DISA Project Manager, University of KwaZulu Natal,
South Africa

Country Report Presentation and Discussion
(Sri Lanka-Dr. Wettasinghe, Mr. Amarasiri)

12:00 – 13.30 Lunch

13:30 – 15.30 **Presentations** (continued)
“Some Information on the Digital Jikji Web Site”
By Dr. KIM Eun-joong, Research Fellow, Institute of Media Art, Yonsei
University

“An Introduction to the Korean History Data Center”
By Mr. KIM Young-doo, Research Fellow, National Institute of Korean
History

15.30 – 15:40 **Break**

15.40 – 17.30 Country Report Presentation and Discussion
(Thailand, Vietnam, Uzbekistan, Philippines)

17.50 – 18.30 **Visit Tour** : Cheongju Early Printing Museum

19.00 – 21.30 Dinner hosted by Vice Mayor of Cheongju City

DAY IV. 6 September 2004 (Mon.)

- 09.00 – 10.00 Move to Daejeon
- 10.00 – 12.00 **Field Workshop I** : National Research Institute of Cultural Properties
Presented by Mr. CHUNG Yong-Jae, Researcher
- 12.00 – 13.30 Lunch
- 13.30 – 13.50 Move to Government Archives & Records Service
- 14.00 – 16.00 **Field Workshop II** : Government Archives & Records Service
Presented by Mr. KIM Ki-young
- 16.00 – 19.00 Move to Seoul
- 19.00 – Check-in at the Plaza Hotel (T. 82-2-771-2200,
<http://www.seoulplaza.co.kr>)
and Dinner

DAY V. 7 September 2004 (Tue.)

- 09.00 – 10.00 Move to the Academy of Korean Studies
- 10.00 – 12.00 **Field Workshop III** : The Academy of Korean Studies
Presented by Dr. AN Seung-jun, Specialist on Korean historical
manuscripts
- 12.00 – 13.00 Move to National Library of Korea
- 13.00 – 14.00 Lunch
- 14.00 – 16.30 **Field Workshop IV** : National Library of Korea
Presented by Ms. LEE Sun, Deputy Chief of Library Automation Office
- 16.30 – 17.30 **Closing**
- 18.00 – Move to Hotel and Dinner

DAY IV. 8 September 2004 (Wed.)

Departure of Participants

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