

Culture Heritage in the 21st Century: A New Paradigm for Collaboration

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Cultural Heritage

- Cultural heritage is the legacy of physical artifacts and intangible attributes of a group or society which is considered worthy of preservation for the future.
- Importance of cultural heritage was recognised relatively recently.
 - ⇒ General Conference of UNESCO adopted the Convention Concerning the Protection of World Cultural and Natural Heritage in 1972.
- By 2006, there are 830 World Heritage Sites: 644 cultural, 162 natural, and 24 mixed properties in 138 countries.
- Intangible cultural heritage is more difficult to preserve than physical objects

Rise of Culture Institutions ¹

- Culture Institutions often include Museums, Libraries, Theatres and Symphony Orchestras
 - ⇒ Most of them were founded in the end of 19th and the beginning of 20th Century
- Impact of Industrial Revolution in late 19th Century
 - ⇒ Older lifestyles were abandoned, practices outdated
 - ⇒ But, people need to find the certainty from culture continuity
- Popular movements in religion, politics and education for the masses
 - ⇒ grass-root activities to change for a better life for the poor people required discipline, hard work, reading and education

Rise of Culture Institutions ²

- Wealthy, influential people and industrialists feared some kind of revolution would happen
 - ⇒ Culture institutions as a common non-political arena for the wealthy class and the workers (political background behind)
- The famous Andrew Carnegie who donated money to build 1,412 library buildings, stated: "I want to make people prudent evolutionists instead of violent revolutionaries; they should build with diligence instead of tearing down."
- Culture institutions are being challenged by Internet and Digital Technologies

Cultural Policy ¹

- "Kultur - German concept for the benefits of civilisation to be imposed on all others"
 - ⇒ Ministry of Culture was almost synonymous to Ministry of Propaganda
- Until 1970, the Venice conference started and structured the discussion on the “**New Cultural Policy**”
- Background then:
 - ⇒ Steady economic growth, poverty disappearing, choices of commodities, media, etc
 - ⇒ Life in modern society is debasing, fragmented and monotonous, it lacks joy, fantasy and creativity. Meaningless mass consumption of commodities and media...

Cultural Policy ²

- The goal was “Cultural Democracy”
 - ⇒ Art and culture should be for everyone.
- The four principles from the European Council “In from the Margins” form a framework
 - ⇒ *Identity*, often local communities
 - ⇒ *Participation*, active role of the audience
 - ⇒ *Diversity*, local and minority culture life
 - ⇒ *Creativity*, role of culture in the innovation process
- Cultural Rights
 - ⇒ The concept may contribute to the promotion of minority rights, inter-culturalism and efforts to combat exclusion, etc.

Challenges for Sustainable Culture Development

- New Culture Policy was rather successful until 90's
- However, focus on core political issues such as education, health care, social welfare, etc. led to continuous cuts in culture public expenditure
- The emergence of a global market
- Globalisation v.s. Culture Diversity
- Internet and IT revolution may provide opportunities
 - ⇒ Virtualisation and Digitisation
- Partnership and interaction between the public sector and private corporations such as the building of cultural innovative industry

Culture Heritage in the 21st Century

- It is the result of the development of culture institutions and culture policy in the 20th Century
- It has transformed from largely private holdings into public domain in the past hundred years
- Nevertheless, the rising maintenance cost of culture heritage and challenges for sustainable culture development are the core issues to face in the 21st century
- Better opportunity to solve the preservation difficulties of Intangible Cultural Heritage by Digital Archives programs

How Does Taiwan Stand in Global Culture Landscape?

- Intriguing culture history in Taiwan
 - ⇒ where the Austronesian people and language were originated
 - ⇒ in 17th century, Spanish was in the north of Taiwan and Dutch in the south; part of Qing Empire from 1683 to 1895; part of Japan Empire from 1895 to 1945
 - ⇒ over hundred times higher Bio-diversity density than global average
- Already a networked society: wide adoption of Internet and wireless technologies
- Early recognition of the convergence and functional change of Library, Museum, Archives, etc in the Digital Age
- Cross governmental ministries, integrated approach that may pave the Culture e-Infrastructure for the general public in the future

Impacts of NDAP Phase I: CASE value

- **C**ultural Impact: create a new way to preserve cultural heritage and disseminate knowledge
- **A**cademic Impact: create a new environment for innovative research and development
- **S**ocio-economic Impact: create win-win opportunities for content holders and digital content industries
- **E**ducational Impact: build a knowledge repository for life-long learning and bridge the digital divide

Cultural Impact: Create a new way to preserve cultural heritage and disseminate knowledge



Stores in museums



Books in libraries



Objects in archaeological sites

Digitization



Database



Scholarly Community

Access

Union Catalog

Access



User

Academic Impact: A new environment for innovative research and development ¹

■ From “Humanities” to “Humanities Informatics”

Example: The city was once the sea---Natural and cultural changes of Taijiang Inland Sea during the past 3 hundred years



Source: Fan, I-chun (2006),
Enter the Time Tunnel:
Integration of GIS and Spatio-
temporal Information, presented
in the Knowledge Feast
Colloquium at Academia Sinica.

Academic Impact : From “Humanities” to “Humanities Informatics”²

Number of imperial court records about “Lin, Shuangwen and Zhuluo (current called “Chiayi”)” from Qing Dynasty (data from NTU Digital Archives Search System)

The screenshot shows the NTU Digital Archives Search System interface. At the top, the search bar contains the text '林爽文 + 諸羅' (Lin Shuangwen + Zhuluo). Below the search bar, there are navigation options for '文件集處理' (File Set Processing) and '分組列表' (Group List). The '分組列表' section is expanded to show '年代' (Year), '出處' (Source), and '作者' (Author). The search results are displayed in a table with columns for 'Total' (2999), 'Page' (1-10), and 'List' (List20, List200). The first result is for the year '康熙' (Kangxi) and is titled '1. 臺匪朱一貴等案殘件' (Remnants of the Case of the Taiwan Bandit Zhu Yigui and Others). The text of this result describes the value of silver and the names of the bandits. The second result is for the year '康熙二十三年' (Kangxi 23rd year) and is titled '2. 為豫計糖額事' (On the Matter of Preparing the Sugar Quota). The text of this result describes the sugar quota and the names of the officials involved. The third result is for the year '康熙二十三年' (Kangxi 23rd year) and is titled '3. 為請免豬牛雜稅事' (On the Matter of Requesting Exemption from Pig and Cow Miscellaneous Taxes). The text of this result describes the tax exemption and the names of the officials involved.

Socio-Economic Impact: Help stimulate business investment in digital contents ¹

- Business models derived from NDAP
 - ⇒ Value-added products industries (36 companies)
 - ⇒ Digitization technologies, services and software (106 companies)
 - ⇒ Commercial image/digital content libraries (31 companies)
 - ⇒ Content service providers (16 companies)
 - ⇒ Content integration products (24 companies)
- Some companies adopt different models with different products

Source: Hsiang, Jieh, Hsueh-hua Chen, Chao-chen Chen, Chu-ying Kuo (2005) An Investigation of Business Models for the Cultural Digital Archives Industry, Bulletin of the Library Association of China, 75, pp. 63-74.

Business opportunities and application of digital archives ²

- 45 industry/academic collaborative projects, and 58 enterprise partners.
- 28 Value-added products and increasing.
- More than 149 companies partner with NDAP
- Companies participated in New York Licensing International for three years (2005-2007). The total estimated licensing contracts approximately **USD 32,000,000.**

Educational Impact: Bridge digital divides in Taiwan ¹

- **For the general public**

More than **200** training courses or workshops have been held, and the estimated number of participants is **10,000**.



Educational Impact ²

- **For general public and professionals**
Share “know-hows” of digital archives with professionals

Digitization Workflow Guidebooks of 15 major themes



Educational Impact ³

■ For Digital Archives Professionals: Talent cultivation

Offering workshops and training courses to enhance knowledge and skills of digital archive professionals.



Agenda for a two-day workshop



One training course



PC-based implementation

Educational Impact: For Taiwan Aborigines ⁴

Technology Training and Promotion for Digital Archives of Formosan Aborigines

Formosan Aborigines Human Resource and Data Exchange Platform was built to facilitate communication, cooperation and participation among aborigines working on digital archives.



會員登入 回首頁 加入我的最愛

台灣原住民數位典藏人才培育計畫
Technological Training and Promotion for Digital Archives of Formosan Aborigines.

數位典藏人才 與資源交流網

典藏檢索 我的網誌 典藏網誌 精選推薦 數位典藏資源

關於本計劃

起緣

「台灣原住民數位典藏人才培育計畫」的前身為「台灣原住民數位典藏與網路百科推廣研習營」，在2006年3月底由「數位典藏國家型科技計畫內容發展分項計畫」與中央研究院民族學研究所「台灣原住民數位典藏國家型科技計畫」為永續典藏原住民資訊與文物其目的共同舉辦。由於，研習營廣受學員熱烈迴響，並且給予正面肯定及評價，國科會便進一步對此專案提供協助資源，期望增加原住民參與數位典藏工作的機會，培養原住民數位化實務技術，故將「台灣原住民數位典藏與網路百科推廣研習營」正式更名為「台灣原住民數位典藏人才培育計畫」(2006/06/01~2006/12/31)。

理念

「台灣原住民數位典藏人才培育計畫」的施行目的在於永續典藏與傳承原住民文化資訊，落實文化資訊共享的觀念，將成果做為教育、學術研究、產業升級及文化發展的基礎建設。計畫實施的基本理念為「自己的東西自己來典藏」，因此，我們希望結合原住民朋友們的力量，一同建置內容豐富且能永續發展的原住民文化資料庫，共同保存、傳承、分享珍貴的原住民文化資料，讓社會大眾能夠透過這些資料，更了解台灣原住民的文化傳統。故而，特舉辦台灣原住民數位典藏人才培育研習營、台灣原住民數位攝影比賽及台灣原住民文化數位化企畫書徵選等活動，培育原住民朋友數位典藏的技能。

目的



<http://vuvublog.ndap.org.tw/IPC/index/index.jsp>

International Collaboration ¹

Three Missions:

- Developing multi-lingual contents and demonstrating richness of cultural and biodiversity in Taiwan
- Building an international community network and collaboration mechanism to share collections about Taiwan which had scattered overseas.
- Participating actively in international digital collections organizations

International Collaboration ²

Digital Collections Exchange and Sharing

To exchange and share digital content with

California Digital Library

<http://www.cdlib.org/>

CDL CALIFORNIA DIGITAL LIBRARY

Supporting Scholarship • Building Collections & Services • Fostering Innovation & Collaboration

Site Map

ABOUT THE CDL

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ESPECIALLY FOR

- Vendors & Content Providers
- UC Library Staff & CDL Partners: Inside CDL

POWERED BY CDL

- Calisphere
- Counting California
- eScholarship Editions
- eScholarship Repository
- Melvyl Catalog
- Online Archive of California (OAC)

California Digital Library

The California Digital Library supports the assembly and creative use of the world's scholarship and knowledge for the University of California libraries and the communities they serve.

In addition, the CDL provides tools that support the construction of online information services for research, teaching, and learning, including services that enable the UC libraries to effectively share their materials and provide greater access to digital content.

More about:

- Collections** of digital scholarly materials, and the **services** that can help you find, access, and use them.
- Programs that foster innovation in **scholarly communication** and **digital preservation**.

News

- University of California Libraries Collaborate with OCLC on Next Generation Melvyl® Catalog: June 22 [press release](#).
- UC launches Calisphere web site: August 21 [press release](#).



At Tokyo University
Herbarium



Komarov Botanical Institute, Russian
Academy of Sciences



Insect Specimens in DEI, Germany



Taiwanese Textile Collection in British Museum

Active Involvement in International Organizations ₂

■ Museum Computer Network (MCN) Taiwan Chapter (from 2007)

MCN, founded in 1967, helps information professionals use technology to serve their institutions.



<http://www.mcn.edu/>

in Asia-Pacific Secretariat Office of Culture Mondo Network (in NDAP's plan)



culture.mondo

<http://www.culturemondo.org/2/>

Culture Mondo is "an informal network of culture portals from around the world"²⁶

NDAP/TELDAP Summary

- Phase 1: Establishment of Taiwan Digital Archives
- Phase 2:
 - Expand** TDA featuring Taiwan's **bio-**, **socio-** and **cultural diversities**
 - Cultivate** **C**ultural, **A**cademic, **S**ocio-economic and **E**ducational **values** of NDAP
 - Partnership** among public and private sectors
 - International cooperation**
- Integrate digital archives and *e*-learning programs (2008~)

Concluding Remark ¹

- **NDAP: A Unique Taiwan Experience**
- Collaboration among content experts and information technologists.
- Address issues of easy and open access.
- Emphasise education, promotion and industrial partnership.
- Opens up new areas of research in ICT, long-term preservation, bio-diversity, and social informatics, etc
- Long-term governmental commitment (infrastructure) and sustainable management.
- Unprecedented opportunity for the public to understand our culture and history in depth, sometimes, even a different perspective.

Concluding Remark ²

- The Internet and digital technology enable paradigm shift for the civilization.
- Cross-cultural issues, cross-language issues, cross-media issues, intellectual property rights issues are among the most urgent to address.
- The above issues closed related to Culture Heritage in the 21st century must be scrutinised in the global context
- TELDAP (NDAP) enables interactions and collaborations both within and external to the project
- The result is a Complex system where the Whole is greater than the Sum of parts