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Postprint on Libraries, Archives, and Museums Collaborating with Universities to Build “Urban Memory” Across Various Regions

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Abstract

[Purpose/Significance] This study explores how to effectively construct “urban memory” within the context of preserving urban cultural context and retaining collective memory, including how to expand construction entities, build collaborative platforms, and ensure the sustainability of “urban memory” construction and research, thereby providing new perspectives for “urban memory” construction in China. [Method/Process] Based on web-based and literature surveys of representative foreign “urban memory” projects, as well as field surveys and telephone interviews of major domestic “urban memory” projects, this study identifies that China’s “urban memory” construction currently faces issues such as insufficient human resources for data collection, lack of multi-party collaborative platforms, and unsustainable construction and research, thereby proposing the need to expand construction entities. [Results/Conclusion] Expanding construction entities from libraries, archives, and museums to universities can fully leverage the human resource advantage of university student groups for broader and more sustained resource collection. Relying on the multidisciplinary advantages of universities can facilitate the establishment of multi-party collaborative platforms conducive to resource integration, and depending on universities’ continuous teaching and research activities can ensure the sustainable development of memory project construction.

Full Text

Preamble

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Collaboration Between Libraries, Archives, Museums and Universities to Build “City Memory” Projects Across Regions

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Abstract

[Purpose/Significance] This paper discusses how to effectively construct “city memory” projects against the backdrop of preserving urban context and retaining collective memory, including how to expand construction entities, build collaboration platforms, and ensure the sustainability of city memory construction and research, thereby providing new ideas for city memory initiatives in China.

[Method/Process] Based on network surveys and literature research of representative foreign city memory projects, as well as field investigations and telephone interviews of major domestic city memory projects, this study identifies that China’s city memory construction currently faces challenges including insufficient human resources for collection, lack of multi-party collaboration platforms, and unsustainable development, thus generating a demand for expanding construction entities.

[Result/Conclusion] Expanding construction entities from libraries, archives, and museums to universities can leverage the human resource advantages of university student populations for broader and more enduring resource collection. Drawing upon the multidisciplinary strengths of universities can facilitate the construction of multi-party collaboration platforms conducive to resource integration, while relying on universities’ continuous teaching and research activities can ensure the sustainable development of memory projects.

Classification Number: G250

Keywords: city memory, collaboration platform, sustainable development

2. Concepts and Basic Theories of “City Memory”

The concept of “city memory” was first proposed by D. Lowenthal from a geographical perspective, who viewed cities as sites of different forms of memory and urban architecture as evidence of “city memory” [4]. Current domestic discussions on the concept and theory of city memory reflect diverse scholarly perspectives, which can be summarized into three main approaches:

First, some scholars define city memory as an archival information resource from an information science perspective. Guo Hongjie from the Shanghai Municipal Archives defines city memory as “the historical records of a city’s formation, transformation, and development that have preservation value, and the general term for the process of encoding, storing, and extracting these records as information” [5]. Dai Zhiqiang categorizes archival information resources into

government information, city memory, and citizen certification, defining city memory as “various original record materials formed during urban construction and management processes that have preservation value for urban development, such as textual, photographic, and audio-visual materials reflecting the city’s original appearance, construction projects, historical sites, emergencies, and major activities” [6].

Second, other scholars focus on urban space and emphasize the evolution of physical urban entities. Chen Lei argues that “city memory is the holistic historical understanding of the meaning of urban spatial environments and their formation processes” [7]. Ren Yongfang notes that “city memory represents the trajectory and imprint of a city’s formation, change, and evolution, strung together by a series of historical coordinate points including historical documents, architecture, streets, and cultural relics from different periods, symbolizing a city’s long history, cultural heritage, and vitality” [8].

Third, some scholars approach from the perspective of memory space and emphasize human memory. Zhu Rong considers city memory to be primarily manifested as a form of collective memory, distinct from individual, family, or national memory, and limited to memories fully shared among people living in a particular city [9]. Yang Maochuan specifies that city memory refers to “the sum of tangible and intangible collective memories existing in local people’s minds, including tangible architectural forms, folk arts, production tools, and daily necessities, as well as intangible local customs, traditions, and old place names, road names, and anecdotes” [10].

This paper argues that city memory is neither historical recording in the historiographical mode nor narrative in the literary mode, but rather an objective reproduction of urban life and features that avoids any subjective statements or personal judgments. It involves tracing urban history and inheriting urban culture. Using treasured collections from libraries, archives, and museums as content, it also encompasses cultural heritage, old building sites, and physical objects from daily life to construct a three-dimensional urban memory space from multiple angles and perspectives, allowing “memory” to speak for the city and enabling audiences to comprehend the city. City memory constitutes a social image formed by people, events, and cultural ideas in a region within a spatiotemporal coordinate system, representing a city’s cultural context and spiritual wealth that holds important humanistic value for urban civilization development and social progress.

3. Research Status of City Memory Construction

3.1 Current Status of City Memory Construction

In a broad sense, “city memory” includes memory projects at provincial, municipal, district, and county levels. Abroad, state and county-level memory projects are primarily concentrated in the United States. Library-led projects include: Queens Memory by Queens Library in New York City [11], Wabash

Valley Memory led by the Indiana State Library [12], Arizona Memory led by the Arizona State Library [13], Maine Memory with participation from the Maine State Library [14], Cleveland Memory in collaboration between Michael Schwartz Library and Cleveland State University [15], Chattanooga Memory led by the Chattanooga Public Library [16], and Summit Memory by the Akron-Summit County Public Library [17]. Projects collaboratively built by archives, museums, universities, societies, and other non-profit institutions include: Indiana Memory jointly constructed by the Indiana State Archives and Indiana University [18], and Kansas Memory by the Kansas Historical Society, which integrates archives, museums, and includes letters, diaries, photographs, government records, maps, museum artifacts, and historical buildings [19].

Other representative international memory projects include: New South Wales Memory by Australian archival institutions based on family memory [20]; Venice Memory by Venetian archives and museums based on historical and artistic public knowledge [21]; Cairo Memory by Cairo archival institutions using urban symbols as carriers [22]; Montreal Memory by Montreal archival departments [23]; and Singapore Memory by Singapore libraries [24].

In China, city memory projects originated from Feng Jicai's historical and cultural investigation and preservation activities to "rescue Tianjin's old streets" in the 1990s [25]. In 2002, Qingdao was the first to propose a city memory project. To date, cities including Beijing, Shanghai, Guangzhou, Suzhou, Jinan, Tianjin, Hangzhou, Wuhan, Chongqing, Xiamen, and others have launched city memory initiatives. Additionally, Taiwan, Hong Kong, and other regions have undertaken substantive work. Current participants in city memory construction are diverse, including not only libraries, archives, and museums, but also commercial institutions and individuals.

Library-led city memory projects in China include Beijing Memory by the Capital Library [26], Jinan Memory by Jinan Library [27], Suzhou Memory by Suzhou Library [28], Shanghai Years by Shanghai Library [29], and local characteristic databases by Shaoxing Library [30]. Archives-led projects include the Qingdao City Memory Project and the Zhejiang Historical and Cultural Memory Project. The "Entering the Gate of Memory—China Treasures Exhibition" opened the door to Chinese memory based on hundreds of archival treasures from the Tang, Yuan, Ming, Qing, and Republican periods from over twenty national archives [31]. The Shenyang Family Archives Research Association's "Family Archives Network" has over 100,000 registered users jointly narrating their hometown's yesterday and today, currently planning to build a genealogy culture center for Northeast China, with memory scope gradually expanding from families to ethnic groups and regions [32]. "Witnessing Beijing—Memory of Archives" and "Beijing's Hutongs and Courtyards" were completed through collaboration between archives and museums [33]. The Hong Kong Museum of History's permanent exhibition "Hong Kong Story" uses historical furniture and artifacts on its second floor to authentically restore the former splendor of three long-established shops through various means [34]. The Shanghai Audio-Visual

Archives compiled over 20 years of collections into “City Memory—Shanghai’s Precious Historical Images,” presenting Shanghai’s historical changes in four parts: “Old Dreams at Sea,” “Years of War,” “New Look of Shanghai,” and “New Shanghai in the New Century” [35]. Commercial institutions have also become collaborators in city memory projects, such as Hong Kong Memory [36], initiated by the Hong Kong Jockey Club Fund and commissioned to the Hong Kong Institute for the Humanities and Social Sciences; the Zhejiang Dialect Voice Archiving project, a key component of the Zhejiang Memory Project, completed through collaboration between the Zhejiang Provincial Archives and Tencent [33]; and the “City Memory @ Shanghai” online cultural festival jointly organized by Shanghai City Memory and Eastday.com [37]. Individual-led city memory projects include the Ningbo “Beilun City Audio-Visual Memory Project” [38], and personal WeChat public accounts like “Baoding Flavor” from Hebei Baoding and “Old Beijing City” from Beijing, reflecting public enthusiasm for building city memory [33].

Foreign city memory projects started earlier, feature rich resource types, involve diverse participants, and actively seek collaborative construction with other institutions and regions, emphasizing promotion and application. They follow national/international standards for resource storage and conversion, with detailed cataloging and high retrievability. As city memory projects advance systematically, although development pace varies worldwide, all demonstrate a trend from passive construction to active sharing, from surface to depth, and from single text to multimedia panoramic interaction, with increasing project complexity. Reviewing domestic and international city memory projects reveals that constructing city memory must rely on collective strength and wisdom, as city memory, as a collective behavior, requires individual thought to be situated within the framework of collective memory [39]. Although China’s city memory projects started slightly later, they have made considerable progress over two decades, collecting historical materials while closely integrating local characteristics and cultural features to uncover memories behind materials, with many projects incorporating cultural heritage protection. However, Chinese city memory projects also face issues including insufficient public participation and recognition, with top-level design and planning needing improvement.

3.2 Current Status of City Memory Research

This paper retrieved 2,727 papers on “city memory” (city memory OR urban memory) published internationally between 1987-2017 from SSCI and A&HCI databases. Analysis of disciplinary fields involved in city memory research, as shown in Figure 1 [Figure 1: see original paper], indicates that the topic involves psychology, geography, history, literature, neuroscience, computer science, engineering, environmental studies, urban studies, and other disciplines, forming interdisciplinary integration around the theme.

A CNKI database search on the theme of “city memory” conducted on February 27, 2017 yielded 1,625 results. The research shows that nearly 50% of city

memory-related papers belong to architecture science and engineering, followed by library, archival, and museum science accounting for 20%, making these two the main disciplinary clusters. City memory research involves broad disciplinary fields including economic management, tourism, fine arts, literature, archaeology, sociology, ethnology, library and information science, journalism, computer science, and virtual reality technology. From a temporal perspective, research themes evolved from “archival resources” to “memory projects” and then to “resource integration” between 2005-2016.

Research findings on city memory concentrate on spatiotemporal attributes, protection content, and emotional identity. City memory possesses historical temporality and regional spatiality. Qian Zhiyong argues that city memory has temporality and proposes from an information management perspective that city memory is composed of different time points [40]. Zhu Rong explores the relationship between urban form and city memory from a spatial perspective [41]. H. Muzaini elaborates on the process of city memory being temporalized and spatialized [42]. Terry Cook emphasizes that archives are not only carriers of social memory but also play important roles in constructing social memory [43]. Bu Zhengwei, from an architectural perspective, considers city memory as collective aesthetic recognition of urban environments and their elements [44]. French scholar Halbwachs proposed in “On Collective Memory” that “collective memory is the result, sum, or certain combination of individual memories within the same society” [39]. As a form of collective memory, city memory naturally has individual attributes, emphasizing individual identity. Feng Huiling believes that in the process of “constructing” memory, “the constructor’s position, concepts, knowledge, and emotions are all projected into the construction” [45]. B. Duncan argues that city memory contains both personal emotional factors and is inseparable from local environments [46]. M. Lewicka’s study of WWII city memory in Polish and Ukrainian cities found that city memory demonstrates place attachment and identity [47]. Zhu Hao further clarifies concepts of sense of place, place attachment, and place identity [48]. Li Wangming, Cao Shan, Wang Fang, and others extracted factors influencing city memory and measured city memory through mathematical modeling, questionnaires, and interviews [49-51]. Existing city memory research has recognized its spatiotemporal attributes and expressed emotional identity between people and places, clarifying protection priorities. However, a fixed research paradigm has not yet formed, and the interdisciplinary nature and methodological diversity pose higher demands for future research.

4. Main Problems Facing China’s City Memory Construction

4.1 Shortage of “Three-Museum” Human Resources Limits Collection

City memory projects require not only complementary integration of information resources from library collections, archival records, and museum collections

[52], but also collection of massive memory resources existing in thousands of households. Collection resources are the most direct, stable, accurate, and inheritable materials for city memory [53], meeting 80% of urban residents' memory needs, but the remaining 20% of peripheral memories also deserve attention [54]. For example, although the archival community recognizes the urgency and importance of creating archives for migrant workers, documentation of this group's conditions remains largely blank or in gray areas [53].

China's "three museums" (libraries, archives, museums) all suffer from varying degrees of staff shortages. 2017 statistical yearbooks show that average staff numbers are only 5, 18, and 22 respectively. Moreover, city memory is not the primary task of these institutions, and staff have limited time and energy. The new tasks of collecting city memory content resources and excavating their deep value urgently require participation from broader social sectors.

4.2 Lack of Collaboration Platforms Among Multiple Construction Entities

City memory resources are diverse, including physical resources (old buildings, archives, manuscripts, letters, genealogies, old newspapers, posters, photos, maps, currency, tickets, certificates, diplomas, etc.) and non-physical resources in various media formats (text, images, audio, video, etc.). Resource sources are equally diverse, including libraries, archives, museums, social organizations, and individuals. Descriptive metadata also varies: libraries mostly use CN-MARC cataloging rules, archives follow the "Archival Description Rules" and EAD, while museums primarily use CIMI, VRA Core, and CDWA. For example, Xiamen Memory mainly uses MARC format; Hong Kong Memory is primarily based on the Dublin Core Element Set (DC); Florida Memory [55] specifies administrative, structural, descriptive, and embedded metadata for all digital works from submission to dissemination; Queens Memory [11] requires citizens to ensure metadata accuracy when contributing memory works, referencing Queens Library's cataloging standards. In reality, many Chinese city memory projects are self-built databases without metadata schemes or with simple self-designed metadata, making metadata harvesting for resource integration difficult to achieve.

"Division without cooperation" represents the main obstacle for libraries, archives, and museums in building city memory. As "dominant players" in their respective fields, their "competitive relationships" hinder inter-institutional cooperation to some extent, with "departmentalism" pursuing individual interest maximization sometimes at the expense of overall interests [56]. Scholars have used the prisoner's dilemma matrix to propose that when city memory projects involve multi-party collaboration, each party adjusts its behavior to maximize benefits whenever its own interests are involved, leading to collective irrationality and inaction due to information asymmetry [57].

4.3 City Memory Projects Show Unsustainability

How many city memory projects can be sustained amidst vigorous construction? Alvin Toffler identified two characteristics of memory—richness and liveliness—where richness refers to capacity and liveliness refers to content relevance and accessibility [58]. Current domestic statistics show that city memory projects generally suffer from limited content resources and low relevance, being neither lively nor rich. Resource abundance is not optimistic: Hangzhou Memory has only 1,040 items, and Shanghai Memory only 2,010. While Xiamen Memory and Suzhou Memory have over 600,000 resources, much consists of online catalogs or digitized local newspapers. Qingdao Memory began collecting resources in 2002, accumulating 5.1 million file-level catalog entries, 700,000 pages of full-text archives, 20,000 photos, and 50,000 minutes of multimedia archives, yet only 6,700+ resources are shared online. As of July 2018, this study investigated 13 domestic city memory websites, finding 6 had ceased maintenance or were inaccessible, as detailed in Table 1. Among normally accessible websites, many had not been updated for years—for example, Changchun Library’s self-built newspaper database stopped updating in 2012, and most resources on Foshan Cultural Information Network were posted in 2015 with no subsequent updates.

T. Kony noted [59] that we are in a “digital dark age” and need to find “monks of the digital age” to preserve our era’s cultural information, ensuring cultural resources remain accessible to future generations and human civilization continues. In reality, public awareness of city memory is very low, and participation is even lower. For instance, when Qingdao’s archival departments collected materials on the city’s old appearance, sites, and residential buildings, the public could not consciously and actively provide old photos and videos in their possession, and archival departments faced misunderstanding and lack of support from organizations and individuals when photographing and filming streets, sites, and cultural landscapes [60]. Who will be responsible for long-term sustainable resource collection and integration, and how can public participation enthusiasm be effectively stimulated? These are long-term issues that city memory construction must address.

5. University Participation as a Solution to City Memory Construction Challenges

This paper argues that collaboration between libraries, archives, museums, and universities, with universities actively participating in co-constructing regional city memory, offers a constructive approach to solving many challenges in China’s city memory construction.

SSCI and A&HCI retrieval of 2,727 papers on city memory (city memory OR urban memory) published internationally between 1987-2017 shows that universities are the main institutions conducting city memory research worldwide. As shown in Figure 2 [Figure 2: see original paper], these include Northwestern University, Harvard University, Yale University, Columbia University, Univer-

sity of Virginia, University of British Columbia, McGill University, University of Alberta, University of Toronto, University of London, University of Queensland, University of Paris, and others. Domestically, institutions like Renmin University of China, Shanghai University, and Sichuan University actively participate in city memory research, conducting academic lectures and conferences at different levels. These academic activities mark universities' entry into the field of city memory.

University-co-constructed memory projects feature rich layers and diverse technical methods. The University of Virginia's Digital History Research Center built the "Valley of the Shadow" project, memorializing the Civil War in Virginia through civilian life archives [61]; Stanford University's "Orbis: Stanford Geospatial Network Model of the Roman World" project memorialized trade routes and communication conditions between multiple ancient Roman cities throughout the year [62]; Columbia University's "Beauvais Cathedral" project achieved precise visual reconstruction of Gothic cathedrals through 3D technology and laser measurement [63]; MIT's DocuBase database explored digital archive development with city memory as an important object for various material collection and display [64]; UC Berkeley's "City of Memory" organization, combining forces from the College of Environmental Design and the Arts and Humanities Division, has conducted specific research around city memory themes every semester since 2013 [65]; Boston Simmons College's "Global Memory" aggregates resources from over 70 digital memory projects worldwide [66]; the University of Glasgow's "Negotiating the Law" project memorialized working-class marriage life in Scotland from 1855-1976 [67]; George Mason University's "9/11 Digital Archive" has collected and preserved over 150,000 emails, images, and other resources [68]; and George Mason University's "Hurricane Digital Memory Bank," in collaboration with the University of New Orleans and the National Museum of American History, collects, preserves, and displays information resources related to Hurricanes Katrina and Rita [69]. Renmin University of China's "Beijing Memory" project includes the "Beijing Old Photos Time Machine" [70], an old photo integration and display platform built on a GIS foundation. International practice demonstrates that universities as memory construction entities are not empty talk—existing construction examples illustrate universities' capabilities for collaborative participation.

5.1 Leveraging University Student Human Resources for Extensive Memory Collection

City memory construction cannot be accomplished overnight or once and for all. It must fully utilize open social forces and achieve sustainable development through mass co-construction mechanisms. The collection of original content resources for city memory projects is a process of panning for gold and accumulating bit by bit. Genealogies, manuscripts, letters, folk songs, oral histories, old photos, old maps, old diplomas, old contracts, old marriage certificates, old calendars, old posters, old menus, old tickets, grain coupons, cloth coupons,

and other carriers of social memory are scattered among the public. Faced with this vast repository of folk source materials, library and university volunteer teams can enter primary and secondary schools, and through them enter thousands of households, promoting the significance of preserving city memory and encouraging public contribution of source materials.

To preserve Shanghai's anti-war memory, the "August 13" Songhu Battle 75th anniversary commemoration series distributed albums reproducing the history of the people's war to middle schools and screened war documentaries in universities [71], achieving positive results. As a cultural gene, city memory should widely permeate and integrate into the spiritual world and cultural traditions of the general public. University student groups leveraging their human resource advantages to widely publicize and collect memory resources is itself a social education activity for cultural consciousness and confidence.

5.2 Building Resource Co-construction and Sharing Platforms Through Multidisciplinary Advantages

Although city memory is emerging work for libraries, archives, and other cultural institutions, its construction is a systematic project with multidisciplinary attributes, involving law, archaeology, library and archival science, computer science, information engineering, psychology, geography, environmental science, biology, pathology, sociology, history, literature, and numerous other fields. Multidisciplinary backgrounds represent the advantage of comprehensive universities [72]: law can assist in researching intellectual property issues of city memory resources; archaeology can evaluate the historical and cultural value of resources; library and archival science can conduct professional digital resource organization, description, and storage; computer science and information specialties can perform digital information mining, relationship mapping, and social memory reconstruction based on VR technology; psychology can explore urban form memory elements and regional psychological identity and belonging [41]; geography can elucidate urban spatial evolution through material and symbolic memory from spatial perspectives [73].

Universities can provide a direct and efficient co-construction and sharing platform for libraries, archives, museums, and social organizations affiliated with different administrative management departments [74]. As early as 2012, Xu Yongjun from Renmin University of China proposed in his conception for building a "China Memory" digital resource library that work content should be decomposed and assigned to various institutions or cultural units for integration of all parties' strengths [75]. As a collaborative platform, universities can use mapping, application profiles, RDF/XML protocols, APIs, and other technologies to achieve metadata interoperability [76], thereby constructing relationship graphs between different content entities through semantic description of events, people, places, time, and other elements [77] to build virtual panoramas. As collaborative platforms, universities can also construct long-term mechanisms for city memory project resource integration and services through top-level strategic

design, performance management, and technical service innovation [78].

5.3 Ensuring Sustainable Memory Construction Through University Sustainability

How to guarantee sustainability is the fundamental issue in city memory construction. Memory resources are distributed across vast geographical ranges and among numerous individuals and institutions. China's city memory construction requires establishing long-term resource solicitation mechanisms to collect relevant resources from folk individuals, social organizations, and even overseas sources. This requires a long-term mechanism to ensure continuous human resources for mobilization, publicity, interviewing, filming, recording, and other collection work, as well as daily maintenance work noting donors, ownership, and copyright of physical resources and indicating sources and owners in meta-data for digital resources.

University student volunteer teams can ensure sustainable resource collection activities. As city memory fields expand (e.g., from institutions to families) and excavation deepens, the human resource gap for libraries, archives, and museums will continue to widen. When universities participate in collaborative city memory construction, university student volunteers can be sustainably deployed to collection positions for continuous and effective resource collection.

The sustainability of university teaching and research activities can also ensure sustainable memory resource construction. In teaching, city memory is a unique teaching resource for regional comprehensive universities, providing urban social memory from diverse perspectives including local architecture, ethnic customs, characteristic food culture, geography and transportation, local arts, regional social stratification, and important figures and events—serving as vivid and authentic historical and sociological teaching material libraries. In research, city memory allows artifacts to speak for society themselves, enabling readers to comprehend the city, providing the most authentic social cognition and most genuine humanistic aesthetics to culturally conscious citizens, and offering immeasurable inspiration for academic innovation as unprocessed, unmodified, and unaltered original research objects. In summary, as long as collaborative universities' relevant teaching and research activities are sustainable, city memory construction can be sustainable.

Memory and forgetting coexist—countless memory carriers disappear permanently every day. Building city memory is fighting against forgetting, requiring the speed of city memory preservation to match the speed of carrier destruction and disappearance. This requires generation after generation of volunteers to participate scientifically and orderly in this battle, and this important cultural mission can be accomplished long-term and sustainably by generations of university teachers and students.

City memory aims to record and reproduce urban original appearance, promote urban culture, and project urban image, with the goal of promoting urban hu-

manistic development and social progress. As a systematic project with massive scale and complex processes, it possesses width and depth that single entities cannot grasp, determining that city memory projects must fully utilize collaborative innovation forces. Therefore, this paper recommends long-term collaborative construction by libraries, archives, museums, and universities. Universities can mobilize multidisciplinary theories and methods, employ the latest digital means and technologies, mobilize the broadest possible participation of teachers, students, and social forces, and conduct stable and orderly long-term management. Collaboration between libraries, archives, museums, and universities can fill current gaps in city memory construction entities and ensure the long-term sustainable development of city memory.

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Libraries, Archives, Museums and Universities Collaborate to Build “City Memory”

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Abstract: [Purpose/Significance] This paper discusses how to effectively construct “city memory” under the background of protecting urban context and preserving collective memory, including how to expand construction entities, build collaboration platforms, and ensure sustainable development of city memory construction and research, providing new ideas for China’s city memory construction. [Method/Process] Based on network surveys and literature research of representative foreign city memory projects, as well as field investigations and telephone interviews of major domestic projects, this study finds that China’s city memory construction faces problems such as insufficient human resources for collection, lack of multi-party collaboration platforms, and unsustainable development, thus proposing the need to expand construction entities. [Result/Conclusion] Expanding construction entities from libraries, archives, and museums to universities can fully utilize the human resource advantages of university students for broader and more lasting resource collection. Relying on universities’ multidisciplinary advantages can build multi-party collaboration platforms conducive to resource integration, and depending on universities’ continuous teaching and research activities can ensure the sustainable development of memory project construction.

Keywords: city memory; collaboration platform; sustainable development

Note: Figure translations are in progress. See original paper for figures.

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