UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL
SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

"Memory of the World" Programme

7th Meeting of the International Advisory Committee of the Memory of the World Programme

Lijiang, People's Republic of China, 13-16 June 2005

FINAL REPORT

Information Society Division

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INTRODUCTION

The 7th meeting of the International Advisory Committee of the Memory of the World Programme was held from 13-16 June 2005 in Lijiang, People's Republic of China, under the auspices of the Chinese National Commission for UNESCO and hosted by the State Archives Administration of China. The agenda of the meeting is at **Annex A** and participants at the meeting are listed at **Annex B** of this report.

1. PRE-MEETING EVENTS

Members of the outgoing Bureau present in Lijiang met before the commencement of the IAC meeting to review the work of the IAC to date.

A briefing session was held for new members of the IAC, who were addressed by Mr Dietrich Schüller, Mr Abdelaziz Abid and Mr Ray Edmondson on the Objectives of the Memory of the World Programme. They also spoke about the process of nominating documentary heritage to the *Memory of the World* Register.

Mr Abid gave a summary of the projects being conducted under the aegis of Memory of the World and Mr Edmondson described the regional dimensions of the programme.

An afternoon seminar on the preservation of the Naxi Dongba manuscripts inscribed on the *Memory of the World* Register was abandoned because of a power failure.

2. OPENING CEREMONY

The 7th meeting of the International Advisory Committee of the UNESCO Memory of the World Programme in Lijiang, People's Republic of China, opened with addresses of welcome from the Mayor of Lijiang, and the representative of the UNESCO National Commission for China. Mr Abdelaziz Abid responded for the Director-General of UNESCO and, on his behalf, welcomed all delegates to the meeting.

3. ELECTION OF BUREAU

The following members of the IAC were proposed by Mr Guy Petherbridge as nominees for election to the Bureau of the IAC:

- President: Ms Deanna Marcum.
- Vice-Presidents: Ms Alissandra Cummins, Ms Mandy Gilder, Mr Rainer Hubert.
- Rapporteur: Ms Roslyn Russell.

There being no other nominations, the above were elected to the Bureau. Ms Marcum took the Chair.

Mr Abid paid tribute to the work of the former chair, Ms Ekaterina Genieva, who was unable to be present to hand over the chair in person.

4. REPORTS OF COMMITTEE MEMBERS, CHAIRPERSONS OF SUB-COMMITTEES AND REGIONAL COMMITTEES

a. Reports of Sub-Committees

Mr Dietrich Schüller reported on the work of the Sub-Committee on Technology (SCoT). The SCoT had produced several reports and publications, including a brochure on preservation and guidelines for the use of recordable CDs and DVDs. The SCoT had also decided to review *Safeguarding the Documentary Heritage*. He also raised the cost of digital preservation and suggested that ways be sought to make procuring software less expensive.

Mr Wojciech Falkowski presented the report of the Register Sub-Committee and referred members to Annex C of the distributed report of the two meetings held during this biennial round of nominations for the International Register (also available on the UNESCO website). He commended the process used by the Committee to evaluate nominations and the fruitful use of external experts to assist in the assessment process. The Register Sub-Committee (RSC) had met twice to assess the nominations. Interim recommendations were made at the first meeting and the results sent to the nominators for comments. The second meeting of the RSC reviewed the comments and re-assessed the nominations to compile the list of recommendations submitted to the IAC for approval.

The RSC had received 56 nominations for inclusion on the International Register, of which three were not complete. Despite requests for the information necessary to complete the nominations, this was not received. The three nominations were, therefore, not considered by the RSC. Of the 53 that remained, the RSC recommended 29 for inscription (10 of these were from countries nominating for the first time). A further 13 were conditionally recommended subject to discussion by the IAC. Another 10 were not recommended for inscription in this round.

Mr Abid paid tribute to IFLA, ICA and others who have helped to assess the large number of nominations received.

Mr Jon Bing presented the Marketing Sub-Committee report, and reported minimal activity since the last meeting. Mr Abid reported on several marketing initiatives involving cooperation of Microsoft in partnership with UNESCO; and television coverage in Japan and France that has the potential to publicize the Programme. Mr Bing would also be chairing a panel session at the IFLA Conference in Oslo later in the year.

b. Reports of Regional Committees

Reports were presented by Mr Ray Edmondson for the Asia-Pacific Regional Committee (MOWCAP) (see **ANNEX C)**; and Ms Margarita Vannini for the Latin American/Caribbean Regional Committee (CRALC) (see **ANNEX D** for a summary of the report and the website of the Regional Committee for Latin America and the Caribbean at http://infolac.ucol.mx/mow/ for the full text).

Mr Ralph Regenvanu reported on the **Pacific Islands Sub-Region**:

The Pacific Islands region comprises 20 states and territories, and is perhaps the most culturally diverse in the world. Melanesia alone has one-fifth of the world's languages. But MOW doesn't have a presence – no projects, national committees. There are few national literary traditions, and mainly oral traditions. This means under-representation. The region was also the last to be decolonized, it is very poor, with low levels of development, and lacks the capacities of institutions preserving documentary heritage. There are nevertheless a number of activities in museums and archives, including the Territorial Archives of New Caledonia, Palau, Vanuatu, Fiji Museum and Archives, New Zealand National Library and Archives, New Zealand Film Archive, National Library of Australia and National Film and Sound Archive, and bodies such as SEAPAAVA and PIMA.

The expense of travel is a problem. Electricity supply is also a problem as digitization relies on this to provide sustainability to formats. There is a problem of being able to continue to read material in current formats. A solution could be to approach WIPO to obtain copyright release for technologies of real benefit.

Intangible heritage is our strength – when it is recorded it becomes documentary heritage. There is a need to develop a different approach to the Pacific.

Mr Ray Edmondson said that representatives from Fiji and Vanuatu attended a workshop in Manila in January 2004. Part of the agenda of the workshop was the process of preparing nominations. The expense of dealing with the Pacific is immense – the cost of travel often means that people from the region are frequently left off the list of participants in events and the Pacific is disadvantaged in the process.

Ms Rosa-Maria Zamora from Mexico presented an interesting analysis of the MOW Programme as it relates to Latin America and the Caribbean and noted a possible lack of balance of Register inscriptions across the regions of the world.

5. <u>PROGRESS REPORT FOR THE PROGRAMME</u>

Mr Abdelaziz Abid presented a report on the progress of the Programme. He also outlined actions that will be pursued before the next meeting.

A paper prepared by Mr Ray Edmondson, Mr Dietrich Schüller and Mr George Boston - 'Memory of the World Programme: a debate about its future' - was discussed by the meeting (available on the UNESCO website pages for the IAC meeting). The three authors spoke to their paper, after which there was general discussion on several major topics:

- The value of the *Memory of the World* Programme becoming a UNESCO Convention and the process by which this could be achieved.
- The relationship of the Memory of the World International Register to the fundamental goal of the Programme itself – to preserve documentary heritage and provide greater access to it – and to other parts of the Programme.
- The role and interests of stakeholders – in particular NGOs such as ICA, IFLA and CCAAA – in the Programme and in the Register process in particular.

The discussion highlighted significant differences in emphasis among members of the meeting on all these issues.

The second part of the discussion paper contained suggestions to improve the Structure of the Programme. The Bureau agreed to discuss the ideas contained in the discussion paper outside the meeting and to produce a summary paper for discussion by the full IAC later in the meeting.

The meeting discussed a proposal from the Director-General of UNESCO that each country be allowed to submit only one nomination per round plus one proposal jointly with another country. The consensus of the meeting was that the MoW programme needed to be allowed to grow before such a constraint was placed upon possible inscriptions to the Register.

Recommended

To keep the present quota of two single nominations per country for each biennial round of nominations, with no limit on the number of joint nominations for collections that are divided among several owners or custodians.

6. <u>MEMORY OF THE WORLD REGISTER</u>

a. Selection Criteria

There was broad discussion of the criteria used to assess documentary heritage for the *Memory of the World* Register, and considerable debate on the propriety of singling out individual documents or archival fonds for inscription. Mr Joan van Albada of the International Council of Archives spoke strongly in support of a position paper from the ICA which was included in the

documentation for the meeting (and available on the UNESCO website pages for the meeting.)

The meeting also discussed a paper from Mr George Boston and Mr Ray Edmondson on the *Selection Criteria for Special Materials* (**ANNEX E**) prepared for the meeting. The IAC accepted this as a working paper for further discussions.

b. Assessment of nominations to the Memory of the World *Register*

The IAC considered the nominated proposals and the assessments of each prepared by the RSC. Each nomination was presented to the meeting by an RSC member and the IAC discussed whether it fulfilled the criteria for inscription.

In the majority of cases the RSC's recommendation was accepted with little debate. A few nominations, however, generated considerable debate as to whether they met the criteria before the IAC agreed to recommend their inscription.

These nominations were:

- China, the Golden Lists of the Qing Dynasty Imperial Examination.
- Egypt – Deeds of Sultans and Princes.
- Sweden – Emmanuel Swedenborg Collection.
- Kazakhstan - Nevada-Semipalatinsk, the International Anti-Nuclear Movement.
- United States of America supported by Germany - Universalis cosmographia secundum Ptholomaei traditionem et Americi Vespucii aliorumque Lustrationes.

In the case of the nomination of the C.L.R. James Collection (Trinidad & Tobago), the meeting decided to overturn the RSC's recommendation that James's personal library not be included in the inscription on the basis that it was a key part of his intellectual and cultural life.

In relation to the inscription of The Battle of the Somme film of 1916, Mrs Rosa-Maria Zamora said that this was not the first war documentary, as film of the Mexican Revolution, 'Memories of Mexico', predated it. The IAC, however, recommended the inscription of The Battle of the Somme film on the basis of its worldwide influence as well as its historic content.

A list of the 29 successful nominations is included as **Annex F** to this report.

Unsuccessful nominations

The IAC did not endorse the inscription of 24 nominations. The majority of these were nominations that had not been recommended by the RSC.

There were, however, some exceptions - notably the nomination of the film *The Wizard of Oz.* This had been recommended for inscription by the RSC, but created strong debate in the IAC as to whether it should be recommended. The decision went to a vote of the IAC which rejected the nomination by a majority of one vote.

In many cases the IAC endorsed the recommendations of the RSC in regard to specific proposals and where it did not the rationale for non-acceptance is given in the recommendation. Where the recommendation is that the documentary heritage be considered for inscription on a Regional or National Register, it is recognized by the RSC and the IAC that this will be a matter for the appropriate National or Regional Committee to decide.

The proposers of the unsuccessful nominations were reminded that the nominations could be re-submitted with more information to justify the collections inclusion on the International Register.

A list of the 24 unsuccessful nominations is included as **Annex G** to this report.

7. GRANTING OF THE MEMORY OF THE WORLD LABEL TO PROJECTS AND RAISING OF EXTRABUDGETARY RESOURCES

Mr Abdelaziz Abid reported on eight projects for which *Memory of the World* support had been requestrd, as follows:

- **Arab States** – Research and Consultation of Digitized Ancient Arabic Manuscripts (Rouzana)
- **Argentina** - Improvement of Preservation of and Access to the Viceroyalty Documents of the Archivo General de la Nación –Buenos Aires, Argentina–. Stage I
- **Argentina** - Preservación del Fondo Colonial del Archivo General de la Nación
- **Ethiopia** – Ethiopian Manuscripts and their oral commentaries: an antique tradition at the edge of virtual era
- **India** - Śaiva Manuscripts Publication Project
- **Latin America and the Caribbean** - Registering the Documentary Heritage of Latin America and the Caribbean
- **Macedonia** - Digitalization of 'Cultural Heritage' – concept of the project presented by the National Commission of UNESCO of the Republic of Macedonia
- **South Asia** - Palm-leaf manuscripts. A regional programme to preserve and digitize the traditional knowledge of Asia surviving in palm-leaf manuscripts, starting with the Tamil (South Indian) corpus.

Mr Dietrich Schüller said that the SCoT had discussed the technical aspects of the eight nominated projects and gave the comments of the SCoT on each proposal.

Ms Margarita Vannini registered some concerns with the operation of UNESCO *Memory of the World* projects in Latin America and the Caribbean. The Regional Committee for Latin America and the Caribbean had discussed most of the nominations presented by that region and had worked with the nominators to improve the bid for inscription on the International Register. The Regional Committee was concerned that their views had not been taken into account by the Register Sub-Committee in their deliberations. In addition, nominations that had not been reviewed by the Regional Committee had been accepted and considered by the RSC.

A similar situation applied to the projects nominated for use of the Memory of the World logo. Some nominations had been submitted to the Secretariat via the Regional Committee and others had not. Comments made by the Sub-Committee on Technology about the projects submitted by the Regional Committee had only been sent to the original nominators. The Regional Committee was unaware of the comments and was, therefore, unable to assist the nominators in making the best use of the advice from the SCoT. Concerns were also expressed that priority of access to the available funds was not given to the projects that were already on the list for funding. The list of projects approved for funding should not be increased while previously accepted projects were waiting for help.

The IAC members agreed that it was beneficial to nominations to be vetted by the Regional Committee but stressed that one of the founding principles of the Programme was that nominations from any source – private or public; official or unofficial – could be submitted to the Secretariat. The nominations did not have to be agreed by government agencies or National or Regional Committees. This was to overcome any possibility of censorship of nominations. The Secretariat was asked, however, to inform the Regional Committee of any nominations that had been received from their area that had not passed through their hands.

Mr Abid said that the point about the Regional Committee not being aware of comments by SCoT about project proposals was noted and that this would be avoided in future. Funding of projects was always difficult. The demands greatly exceeded the funds available. The choice of which project to help when a sum of money became available was often taken pragmatically. The project request that matched the money available would be preferred. This ensured that, whenever possible, projects were fully funded rather than funded piecemeal.

It was suggested by Mr Abid that the small project from Chile would be more appropriately catered for by the UNESCO Participation Programme. A new project for preservation of the Naxi Dongba manuscripts has been proposed by China.

Recommended

The Committee approved five out of the eight projects (the two from Argentina, Ethiopia, India and South Asia) *but did not endorse those of Latin*

America, Macedonia and the Arab States/France.

8. <u>STRUCTURE OF THE PROGRAMME</u>

The Chair, Ms Deanna Marcum, presented the paper prepared by the Bureau in response to the recommendations for the Structure of the Programme contained in the discussion paper submitted by Mr Ray Edmondson, Mr Dietrich Schüller and Mr George Boston.

The International Advisory Committee (IAC) of the *Memory of the World* Programme held its 7th meeting in Lijiang, China from13-16 June 2005. Three experts who have had long-term involvement with the Programme submitted a paper, 'Memory of the World Programme: A Debate about its Future' to the Committee for consideration. On 15 June the Bureau of the IAC met in special session to discuss the report. In general, the Bureau agreed with the recommendations contained in the paper and sought only to divide the recommendations into categories: those that could be implemented immediately, those that require statutory changes before they can be enacted, and those about which further deliberation is required.

The original paper, drafted by George Boston, Ray Edmondson, and Dietrich Schüller, is on the UNESCO website at
http://portal.unesco.org/ci/en/file_download.php/57d97e21e0b36bb5862e01d9986c1a05Memory+of+the+World-Areas+of+Concern.rtf

The comments and recommendations of the Bureau follow and use the same paragraph headings as the original document.

i. The IAC Bureau agreed that the following recommendations should be implemented immediately

Part 2: The Structures of the Programme

The IAC

• A Role Specification of a 'duty statement' for committee members will be established, making it clear that membership involves some commitment. New members will be rigorously vetted against the Specification.
• There will be regular communication among members between meetings, initiated by the Chair, the Secretariat, or the Bureau.
• Members will commit to undertake tasks, on request, out of session.
• Members will establish a relationship with their own national committees where they exist.
• New members will attend a one-day briefing tutorial immediately prior to their first IAC meeting, and they will be provided a reading list in preparation for their first meeting.

IAC Meeting Protocol

• The portion of the meeting evaluating and deciding on Register nominations

will be held in camera; that is, only IAC members, UNESCO officers, and invited advisers (such as Subcommittee chairs) will attend and participate in discussions. No lobby groups, no media, and no observers will be present.
• The remainder of the meeting may be attended by observers. Observers may speak only when invited by the Chair.

The Bureau
It is essential that the Bureau meet regularly to carry out the role specified in the *General Guidelines.*

• The Bureau will meet at least once between biennial meetings, in addition to virtual meetings via e-mail.
• The Chair represents the *Memory of the World Programme* while in office and is a public advocate and reference point for it.

IAC Subcommittees

• There will be a transparent appointment mechanism for the Chair and members and appointments are for (renewable) fixed terms.
• Geographic balance will be taken into account.
• Regulations for the operation of the Sub-Committees will be drafted.

Secretariat

• The present staffing of the Secretariat for the *Memory of the World* is inadequate for the expanding and vibrant Programme.
• *Memory of the World* needs a full time Secretariat with sufficient staff and budget to support the activities of the Programme.

Budget Allocation and Management

• The budget needs to be increased to facilitate the work of the sub-committees and to allow the Programme to flourish.

Guidelines

• The *General Guidelines* must be known, fully observed, and implemented and all actions of the IAC, sub-committees, and staff must be fully consistent with them.
• Changes in the *Guidelines* can occur only by due process.
• Procedures set out in the *Guidelines* will be fully implemented.
• Interpretations of the *Guidelines* will be collected in preparation for subsequent revision of them and to clarify procedures for new members.

ii. Proposed recommendations that will require statutory changes

• Committee members will be appointed for non-renewable terms of six years, one-third leaving every two years.
• The heads of the sub-committees and chairs of the regional committees will be ex-officio members of the IAC.

• Chair, Deputy Chair, and Rapporteur, and the Regional Committee chairs comprise the Bureau. They are appointed by the DG of UNESCO for a two-year term, and not elected by the IAC. They are eligible for reappointment.

iii. Question Remaining for the Bureau's Deliberation

• No nomination for inscription on the International Register from the host country may be considered at an IAC meeting.

iv. Recommendations Rejected by the IAC Bureau

While everyone agreed that a strategic plan for the Programme is essential, the Bureau rejected the recommendation that the IAC should review and revise a strategic plan at every meeting. The Bureau believes that strategic planning is in the purview of the Secretariat, who should develop a strategic plan with input from appropriate parties.

Next Steps

• The Chair of the IAC will distribute the report to members for review and comment.
• When the report is in final form, the Chair will submit a report to the Director General of UNESCO, if possible in a personal meeting, to explain the reasons for operational changes.

It was suggested by the meeting that the Chair come to Paris to discuss some aspects of these recommendations with the Director-General.

COMPOSITION OF SUB-COMMITTEES

Recommendations on the operation of Sub-Committees

The NGOs had expressed concerns regarding their representation on the Register Sub-Committee, and other matters relating to the conduct of the business of the Sub-Committees. The Secretariat had accordingly drafted new guidelines for the operation of the Sub-Committees (at ANNEX D), which were discussed by the meeting, with considerable emphasis on the necessity for the relevant NGOs – ICA, IFLA, CCAAA – to be represented on the Register Sub-Committee in particular. A working party was tasked with amending Rule 1 of the proposed Register Sub-Committee Guidelines to take account of these concerns and others raised in discussion.

After discussion, the International Advisory Committee adopted the amended guidelines/terms of reference for the Register Sub-Committee, as follows.

Rule 1 of Register Sub-Committee (RSC) Guidelines

1.1 The RSC shall be composed of 7 members, including a Chairperson appointed by the IAC. Three members to be chosen in consultation with each of the ICA, IFLA and CCAAA, and the other specialists appointed for

their expertise and/or links to other NGOs. Additional temporary members may be invited to attend specific meetings where appropriate to the topic under discussion.

1.2 A rapporteur shall be selected by the RSC from among its members.

1.3 As far as possible the RSC membership shall be geographically representative. The RSC shall ensure that NGOs seek advice from appropriate experts from the region relating to each nomination.

1.4 The term of office of RSC members shall be 4 years. They shall be eligible for immediate reappointment, in order to ensure continuity. Under these provisions, no more than 4 persons shall be replaced every 4 years.

The meeting accepted the Register Sub-Committee Guidelines with this amendment.

The meeting accepted the proposed guidelines for the Marketing Sub-Committee and the Technical Sub-Committee, noting the desire of the latter to have 8 members.

9. PRESERVING OUR DIGITAL HERITAGE: A REVIEW

Mr Abid described progress on the Charter and workshops on the preservation of digital government records. Mr Schüller talked about documents recognized by the Digital Heritage Charter and outlined strategies to reduce the costs of digitization. Ms Bel Capul described initiatives in digital preservation and digital archiving and drawing up guidelines. SEAPAAVA is holding a symposium on training and advocacy skills, IT concepts and the need for formal education in this area.

10. UNESCO/JIKJI MEMORY OF THE WORLD PRIZE: ASSESSMENT OF SHORT-LISTED NOMINATIONS

The IAC was presented with a letter from the Mayor of Cheongju City, Korea, inviting its members to the presentation ceremony for the award of the UNESCO Jikji *Memory of the World* Prize. The inaugural presentation of the prize would take place in Cheongju City, Republic of Korea on 2 September 2005.

The International Advisory Committee proceeded to the first-ever judging of nominations for the UNESCO/Jikji *Memory of the World* Prize, funded by the Republic of Korea to commemorate the inscription in the *Memory of the World* International Register of the oldest surviving book printed using movable metal print in the world, the *Buljo jikji simche yojeol*. The Prize is given biennially to individuals or organizations who have made significant contribution to the preservation and accessibility of documentary heritage. On the recommendation of the Committee, the Director-General of UNESCO designates the prizewinner, who receives a sum of US$30,000.

Seven nominations from an original list of 36 nominations for the UNESCO/Jikji *Memory of the World* Prize had been selected by the Bureau of the Memory of the World Programme during its meeting at UNESCO Headquarters in Paris on 22 March:

- The National Library of Australia.
- The National Library of the Czech Republic.
- The *Departamento del Valle del Cauca* (Colombia).
- The National Mission for Manuscripts (India).
- The *Universidad Centroamericana* (Nicaragua).
- Fathi Hassan Saleh (Egypt).
- The International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR) in Tanzania.

In short listing the seven nominations, the *Memory of the World* Bureau considered the following factors: the significance of the work already performed in the area of preservation of, and access to, documentary heritage that is outside of the institution's regular functions, long term preservation strategy, sustainability, and regional representation. The members of the IAC had been provided with substantial documentation concerning each of the projects, to assist them in making their judgments.

Before the IAC made its final recommendation to the Director-General, the Sub-Committee on Technology (SCoT) was asked to comment on the technical aspects of each of the seven short-listed nominations. The nominations were discussed from the points of view of technical innovation and the excellence of the contributions they had made to preserving documentary heritage and making it accessible. Mr D Schüller, Chair of the Technology Sub-Committee of the Memory of the World Programme, indicated that some projects were not unique or innovative, and others could be regarded as not, strictly speaking, preservation projects.

The IAC discussed the seven nominations *in camera*. The other participants left the room during the debate. IAC members were not permitted to vote for a proposal from their own country should this occur. The proposal from the National Library of the Czech Republic emerged as the clear winner.

Recommended

That the National Library of the Czech Republic be awarded the UNESCO Jikji Memory of the World Prize.

11. <u>OTHER BUSINESS</u>

Ms Mandy Gilder offered to host the next IAC meeting in Pretoria, South Africa, in 2007. The meeting expressed its thanks to Ms Gilder for her kind invitation.

12. <u>ADOPTION OF THE REPORT</u>

The meeting adopted the preliminary report, in advance of the full report to be prepared by the Rapporteur, Ms Russell.

14. <u>CLOSURE OF THE MEETING</u>

At the conclusion of the meeting thanks were extended to the IAC's Chinese hosts, the State Archives Administration of China, the UNESCO National Commission for China and the City of Lijiang.

ANNEX A

The 7th Meeting of the International Advisory Committee of the "Memory of the World" Programme

Lijiang, PR of China, 13 - 16 June 2005

AGENDA

1. Welcome address by the Secretary-General of the Chinese National Commission for UNESCO and the representative of the State Archives Administration of China (SAAC).

2. Opening of the session by the representative of the Director-General of UNESCO

3. Election of the Bureau of the Committee, composed of a Chairperson, three vice-presidents and a Rapporteur

4. Reports of Committee members, Chairpersons of sub-Committees and Regional Committees addressing areas of concern and possible solutions

5. Progress report of the Programme

6. "Memory of the World" International Register
   a) Selection criteria
   b) Assessment of the nomination proposals
   c) Recommendations of the IAC to the Director-General

7. Granting of the "Memory of the World" label to projects and raising of extra-budgetary resources for projects

8. Preserving our digital heritage: a review

9. Composition of Sub-Committees

10. UNESCO/Jikji Memory of World Prize: assessment of short-listed nominations

11. Any other business

12. Adoption of the report

13. Closure of the meeting

ANNEX B

7th Meeting of the International Advisory Committee of the "Memory of the World" Programme

Lijiang, China, 13-17 June 2005

List of Participants

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ANNEX C

Memory of the World Regional Committee for Asia-Pacific (MoWCAP).

The Bureau met 9-10 December 2004 in Kuala Lumpur (and had previously met 12-15 March 2002 in Kunming.)

On a statutory matter, the Bureau recognized that its 4-year mandate had expired. It determined that it was now acting in an interim capacity until a meeting of the whole Committee could be held to elect a new Bureau. This will take place on 7-9 November in Manila, where the meeting will be hosted by organizations within the UNESCO community. Arrangements are being coordinated by Bel Capul, and UNESCO Regional Advisor Susanne Ornager will be in attendance.

Further, in the meantime the Chair of MoWCAP, Dato' Habibah Zon, Director-General of the National Archives of Malaysia, had retired. The meeting invited her successor as Director-General, Hajah Rahani Jamil, to replace Habibah as Chair during this interim period. Having accepted the invitation, Rahani in turn asked the Deputy Chair, Ray Edmondson, to preside at the meeting. For practical purposes, Mr Edmondson is performing the duties of Chair on Rahani's behalf until a new Bureau is elected.

Growth of MoWCAP has been constrained by lack of funds. The full committee has not met since 1998. There have been some useful developments, however. China and Australia had established national Memory of the World registers, and China had produced a beautiful coffee table book reproducing some of the documents included on its national register, as reflected in resolutions adopted at the Kuala Lumpur Bureau meeting:

i)   To approach UNESCO Paris Headquarters for support and assistance in publishing a Chinese version of the *General Guidelines to Safeguard Documentary Heritage*.

ii) To propose two projects from the region to UNESCO for support. These are (a) Survey of audiovisual collections throughout S E Asia (b) Palm leaf manuscripts conservation project

iii) To seek funding support from UNESCO for the organization of a Regional Committee Meeting every two years and for the Bureau Meeting in between years

iv) To elaborate the guidelines on the use of MOW logo in the region.

v)   To ensure the region is adequately represented in the International Advisory Committee (IAC).

vi) To develop a model for fund raising.

vii)   To recommend to IAC that the Chairperson of MOWCAP be appointed as an ex-officio member of the IAC.

viii) To set up two subcommittees: Editorial and Fund Raising. The Chairman of the National Memory of the World Committee of China would be invited to chair the Editorial Subcommittee, which is to work on the preparation of a coffee table book with a projected publication date of 2008, coinciding with the holding and Mr Edmondson would chair the Fund Raising Subcommittee.

ix)   To appoint **Dr. Ruyaja Abkahorn** as the "Good Will Patron" to promote MOWCAP in the region and to seed the establishment of new national Memory of the World committees. (Since the meeting, a new committee has been established in Thailand and preliminary meetings held in other countries).

x)   To invite **Ms Sarah Choy** and **Mr. Akira Genba** to serve as Special Advisors to MOWCAP.

xi)   To establish an independent MOWCAP website to be located and administered in Hong Kong.

xii)   To establish a expert list of experts and have it placed in the web.

xiii) To design and adopt a letterhead for MOWCAP

xiv)   To prepare an article on the work of the National Committees of China and Australia, the first to establish national Memory of the World registers.

xv)   To appoint **Simon Chu** as the official spokesman for MOWCAP.

xvi)   To organize and hold the 2nd Regional Committee Meeting in Manila in November 2005.

xvii) To develop the modus operanti as regards the operation of the Regional Register, in preparation for establishing the Register.

ANNEX D

Memory of the World Programme in Latin America and the Caribbean

Summary of the Report presented by Margarita Vannini,
President, Regional Committee for Latin America and the Caribbean

The full text of the report can be found at http://infolac.ucol.mx/mow/

Formed in 2000, the Memory of the World Regional Committee for Latin America and the Caribbean is very active. Nineteen countries in the region now have National Committees for the Memory of the World:

Argentina, Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, Venezuela.

The members of the Regional Committee are working hard to persuade the remaining 18 countries of the region to form National Committees.

The region has a total of fourteen inscriptions on the International Register and five nominations to be considered in the current round. In addition, a Regional Register has recently been created which already has five inscriptions.

Since its creation, the Regional Committee has worked to disseminate information and to increase awareness of the Memory of the World Programme. To this end, a number of seminars and conferences have been held. It has also organised several training workshops. Recent events that the Regional Committee and its members have organised or participated in include:

- The Flying of Time; Memory of the World – 262 radio programmes by Radio Educación, Mexico, from November 2002 to January 2003.
- Workshop on the restoration of audiovisual archives – Managua, Nicaragua, February 2003.
- National workshop on disaster prevention in libraries and archives – Quito, Ecuador, April 2003.
- Memory of the World in the United States – University of Tulane, New Orleans, June 2003.
- Project Development and constitution of the Human Rights Archive Network – Santiago de Chile, September 2003.
- Regional training course for technical staff on conservation and preservation techniques – Lima, Peru, October 2003.
- Caribbean Audiovisual Conference – Jamaica, November 2003.
- Central American History Congress – Honduras, 2004.
- Workshop on the preservation of audiovisual archives – Barbados, June 2004.

The Regional Committee have also encouraged a number of projects including:

- The regional register of documentary holdings in Latin America and the Caribbean – undertaken by Venezuela.
- The creation of a Central American Image Archive – undertaken by Nicaragua.
- The syllabus and pilot course for a digital training course for audiovisual archivists – undertaken by Venezuela.
- Creation of a Regional Memory of the World website – developed by the Information Society Programme for Latin America and the Caribbean based in Quito, Ecuador and hosted by the University of Colima, Mexico.
- Digitisation of the textual database and images that belong to the documentary fond "Blacks and Slaves" from the Colombian General Archive.

The Regional Committee for Latin America and the Caribbean has, despite limited resources, made a good start to the task of making the Memory of the World Programme more widely known and appreciated in the region. A number of events have been held to disseminate the information and projects started to both help preserve the rich documentary heritage of the region and to act as examples to encourage other projects to be undertaken. More could be done if resources were available but the consistent under-funding of the Memory of the World Programme means that help from the centre is, of necessity, limited.

The Regional Committee would like to do more to trace documents about the region held in other parts of the world and to begin the construction of systems to allow the sharing

ANNEX E
Selection Criteria for Special Materials

The General Guidelines to Safeguard Documentary Heritage provide for adoption, as necessary, of operational guidelines for applying the criteria. There are six areas that we may need to consider.

I - <u>AV materials generally</u>

The following Guidelines apply to audiovisual media - moving images and/or recorded sound in any format.

4.2.3 - authenticity

Audiovisual media are copiable and liable to deterioration, and earliest generations may no longer exist. Audiovisual works may exist in variant versions - there may be no "authoritative" version. A judgement may be required in weighing the relative importance of content vs. carrier in deciding authenticity.

4.2.4 - irreplaceability

Again, awareness of the importance of content and carrier matter. In some cases the life of the original carrier may be quite transitory - only the content may survive. In others, the maximisation of the carrier's life will be a consideration, for some characteristics, such as the nuances of some film colour processes, cannot be adequately copied.

4.2.5 - significance

4. Subject and theme:

The moving image, recorded sound and broadcast media are the new art form and new communication form of the 20th century - in both realms their influence on society has been profound. For instance, the invention and growth of film grammar and techniques of news reporting represent entirely new forms of communication. Wars have been fought by television. Film and radio have been the mass persuaders.

5. Form and style:

The AV media have traversed enormous technological and artistic development in little more than a century. Items that represent significant steps in the development of the media, or which have influenced the evolution of the media itself, are significant in terms of this criterion. The advent and disappearance of particular formats is of particular importance - technology interacts with context.

4.2.6 - other factors

Integrity:

Many important audiovisual works survive only in incomplete form, or in reconstructed versions that assemble the best material known to be available at the time of reconstruction. Both may be superseded by subsequent discoveries. It would be normally expected that works inscribed on the Register in incomplete or reconstructed form would retain their inscription status if better copies are discovered, but it would always be the best copies which are identified in the inscription.

Threat:

AV carriers are physically vulnerable and the problems of preservation are often not popularly understood. Many AV archives operate under extreme resource limitations. The notion of threat may need to tale into account the circumstances of a needy archive, the possibility of a successful nomination increasing public awareness and the chances of permanent preservation.

II - <u>Documentary films</u>

Documentary films, as the name suggests, are factually-based actuality films made for the purpose of documenting a subject or a place (as opposed to fictional genres such as feature films or animation). They include newsreels and other reportage, training and teaching films, and many non-fiction television series. Since reality can be manipulated the category also embraces dramatized documentary and propaganda.

In relation to the test of world significance (4.2.4), special regard may need to be given to the phrase "unique and irreplaceable, something whose disappearance or deterioration would cause harmful impoverishment of the heritage of humanity." Examples may be film footage of now extinct animal species, of habitat or societies that no longer exist.

The films in question may not have had great public impact at the time of their production but, perhaps because of uniqueness or other attributes, may have had wide but subtle subsequent impact over a long period as source material.

In relation to the selection criteria (4.2.5), those particularly relevant are criteria 2, 3 and 4 – Place, people, subject and theme. These are the essentials of documentary. The significance of a documentary film may owe more to visual or sonic content than to questions of artistry or style: for examples, newsreels of World War II. Or it may owe much of its significance to artistic manipulation of reality, as in outstanding propaganda films.

III - <u>Papers of political leaders and political parties</u>

At an early meeting of the IAC, it was stated that there were some groups of documents which required some criteria to be applied more stringently than the norm. Political papers were one group that were felt to have special requirements. Politicians' papers need the weighing of the criteria of *Influence* to be done with greater stringency.

There are many politicians in the world who leave their papers and documents to the world in the belief that the world will find outstanding truths in them. In practice, the vast majority of politicians achieve little that will be of interest to later generations. When considering nominations of papers bequeathed by politicians, we need to consider the *influence* that the person has had on the world. Was he or she a great leader in achieving social justice; or in creating education facilities; or in overcoming evil in some form? If not, then the papers are unlikely to meet the criteria.

IV - <u>Digital and virtual media, software</u>

There are several topics hidden in this heading. Possible sub-divisions are given below with comments about special factors that we may wish to consider.

4a Digital information held on optical discs, magnetic tape or some other firm carrier

No major additional problem - it can be considered in the same way as analogue AV material or paper based texts. The carriers are non-volatile but will suffer the same decay processes that afflict the AV group. The need for periodic copying of the information is inevitable. The management programme for the future security of and access to the material may need more precise definition by nominators than we would require for more traditional materials.

This group should be considered in parallel with group 1 - *AV Materials Generally* when examining criteria 4.2.4 - *Irreplaceability*.

4b Digital information held in databanks

The main additional question here is of volatility - can the information be fixed. We need to be assured that the information has a physical, non-volatile form that will be unchanging in content. If suitable assurances of this can be made, then this group can be considered in the same way as group 4a. It is felt that the Aids database falls into this category.

4c World Wide Web Material

The main difficulties with this group are the volatility of the material and the difficulty of being sure that what is nominated is the definitive version. The pages on a web site are available to everyone with access to the network. They can be downloaded and modified very easily. We need assurances that the pages are unchanging and that the nomination is made by the creator of the material or an authorised alternative person.

This latter point is necessary to ensure that we do not accept a modified version of the page that may not be approved of by the original creator. We have faced this problem to some extent when discussing the *Family of Man* image collection.

V - <u>National constitutions</u> (this has been a recurrent problem at IAC meetings)

The fundamental question here is that of *influence*. If the National Constitution of that famous state, Ruritania, has influenced the writing of National Constitutions in states elsewhere in the world, it may well meet the criteria for inclusion on the International Register. If no-one was even aware that Ruritania had a National Constitution then clearly it has had no influence and cannot be considered for the International Register.

VI - <u>Archival fonds</u> (see footnote to 4.2.7 in the General Guidelines)

"Provisional" inscriptions

There have always been a few nominations that, in general, can be recommended for inscription on the International Register but that have a few loose ends that require tidying up. These loose ends include matters of security of the documents, of access and of ownership. In such cases, the IAC and the Bureau have previously made a positive recommendation for inclusion on the Register subject to some specific condition being met. It has been left to the UNESCO Programme Officer to decide whether the conditions have been met and to then forward, or otherwise, the nomination to the Director-General.

Now that the Register Sub-Committee has been formed, this ad-hoc procedure can be formalised as follows:

1. The IAC may agree to the inscription of documentary heritage on the International Register on a provisional basis. That is, it is satisfied that the criteria for inscription have been met, but there are specified matters of practicality or detail that remains to be settled before the inscription becomes final and unqualified. For example, further details on a management plan for the documents may be required, or ownership may need to be clarified.

2. The IAC may instruct and empower the Register Subcommittee to pursue such matters in respect of provisional inscriptions between meetings of the IAC. Subject to this, if the Register Subcommittee is satisfied that such outstanding matters have been satisfactorily resolved, it may declare that the inscription has been upgraded from provisional to unqualified status. Otherwise, the Register Subcommittee shall refer the status of the inscription, with its findings and recommendation, to the next IAC meeting

ANNEX F

Nominations Recommended to the Director-General for Inscription on the *Memory of the World* International Register.

2004-01 Albania - Codex Beratinus 1 and 2, of the 6th and 9th centuries respectively.
Beratinus 1 is one of the three or four oldest surviving Gospel codices and contains non-standard pre-canonical passages. Beratinus 2 contains Gospel writings from the standard-text period. Its uniqueness stems mainly from its format: gold letters on purple parchment. The codices are kept at the National Archives of Albania in Tirana.

2004-33 Austria - Collection of Gothic Architectural Drawings.
The collection of 425 drawings ranging from 5 cm to 4.5 metres in size, is unique and indispensable to the study of the buildings of the Gothic period (1150 – 1550 A.D.). Only a total of 500 such drawings are known to exist in the world today. These drawings date from 1400 to 1550 and are among the oldest surviving architectural drawings. They bear testimony to the epoch in European history when major constructions began to be undertaken on the basis of advance planning of every detail. The collection features the only surviving architectural drawings for, among others, the cathedrals of Vienna, Cologne, Ratisbone, Strasbourg, and Ulm. They are kept at the Academy of Fine Arts in Vienna.

2004-34 Austria - Brahms Collection.
The collection of Johannes Brahms (1833-1897) is based on the bequest of the composer, one of the leading figures of Romantic music. It includes manuscripts of Brahms own works, study copies of works of other composers written by Brahms himself for his own use, galley proofs of his published works, working copies of the first editions of Brahms' works, first and early editions, as well as original manuscripts, of works by other composers, correspondence addressed to Brahms, his music and literary library, guidebooks, photographs and more. The Gesellschaft der Musikfreunde in Wien (Society of Friends of Music in Vienna), which holds the collection has complemented the original bequest over the past century.

2004-03 Azerbaijan – Medieval manuscripts on medicine and pharmacy.
The collection of three medieval works on medicine and pharmacy includes some unique manuscripts. All of these books are fundamental works, which were widely used all over the Muslim World and influenced the development of medicine and pharmacology in Azerbaijan and in many neighbouring countries.

The collection consists of Zakhirai-Nizamshahi, Supplies Of Nizamshah, by Rustam Jurjani; Al-Qanun Fi at-Tibb; Canon Of Medicine, by Abu Ali Ibn Sina (also known as Avicenna); and Al-Makala as-Salasun, Thirteen Treatise, by Abu al-Qasim al-Zahravi (also known as Abulcasis). Together the works comprise of 363 manuscripts of copies produced from the 12th to the 19th centuries.

Two-hundred and twenty-two are in Persian, 71 in Turkish and 70 in Arabic. The works are kept by the Institute of Manuscript of the Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences.

2004-52 China - Golden Lists of the Qing Dynasty Imperial Examination.
The Golden Lists are the name of candidates, written, in both Chinese and Manchu, on a sheet of yellow paper, who passed the Palace Examination, final stage – supervised by the Emperor himself - in the sequence of civil service recruitment examinations, during the Qing Dynasty (1644-1911). The collection numbers over 200 Golden Lists and spans the 6th year of Kangxi reign (1667) to the 29th year of Emperor Guangxu (1903). All documents have high calligraphic value, and can be considered pieces of art in their own right. They also testify to a civil service recruitment system which dates back more than 1300 years, to the Sui Dynasty (581 A.D.) and which reached its zenith in the Qing Dynasty. The system had international impact and influenced recruitment systems in Japan, Korea and Vietnam, as well as several European countries. The collection is kept at the State Archives in Beijing.

2004-21 Colombia - Negros y Esclavos archives.
The collection documents the slave trade from the 16th to the early 19th centuries in Cartagena, a major slave port on the Caribbean coast of modern Colombia. It is a component of the documentation of the wider international slave trade. These unique archives provide evidence of all aspects of slavery in the New Kingdom of Granada: the maltreatment of slaves, their sale and marketing, their role in daily domestic work, their work in the mines and on the large estates, of their protests, and, finally, of their rebellion.

2004-51 Cuba - Fondo "José Martí Pérez".
The fonds include 2,435 documents corresponding to the periods of literary, journalistic, revolutionary, diplomatic, biographical and personal work of José Martí (1853-1895), the author and social activist whose influence has had an enduring influence on Latin American culture. Manuscripts by José Martí account for 1,821 titles whereas 415 are documents on Martí or related to him. The collection also includes correspondence, notably with his family. The fonds is kept at the Centro de Estudios Martianos (Marti study centre) in Havana.

2004-02 Egypt – Deeds of Sultans and Princes.
Four-hundred scrolls of title deeds which belonged to the Princes and Sultans who ruled Egypt, starting from the Fatimid era to the end of the Mamluke era, i.e. 979 A.D. to 1517 A.D. The collection provides information about social, economic and political life throughout the region over six centuries. Written on papers and parchments, in roll-form, the longest deed is 40 metres long and its width ranges from 34 centimetres to 45 centimetres. The title deeds give a precise description of places in Egypt including streets, hallways, shops, buildings, mosques, churches, learning centres and libraries in addition to a precise description of the places of worship in Syria and Palestine. The collection is considered as the oldest in the National Archives of Egypt, Cairo, where it is kept.

2004-24 France and the United Kingdom - The Appeal of 18 June 1940.
General de Gaulle's speech, broadcast from London to France by the British Broadcasting Corporation, and the poster containing his appeal, are regarded as a turning point in World War II and in French national history. The appeal was a declaration of hope and defiance that marked the French resistance to Nazi occupation. It is remembered and celebrated to this day. It exemplified the power of radio used as a weapon of war rather than entertainment to launch a movement, and influenced the development of resistance movements in other countries. The material placed on the Register consists of the handwritten text of the appeal, the radio recording, the manuscript of the poster featuring the appeal, and the poster itself. The nomination is submitted jointly by the Institut national de l'audiovisuel in Paris and the British Broadcasting Corporation in London.

2004-36 France - Introduction of the decimal metric system, 1790-1837.
This archival collection includes the text of the original proposal concerning weights and measures, submitted to the French National Assembly by the Bishop of Autun (Talleyrand) in 1790, as well as subsequent legal texts on this issue dating from 1791 to 1837. It also features the platinum prototype standard metre with case, made by Lenoir in 1799 and the platinum prototype standard kilogram, made by Fortin in the same year. Since the late 18th century the metric system has become almost universal, replacing the confusing myriad of measuring systems previously in place. It has become the only system used in the sciences. The items in this collection are held by the Centre historique des Archives nationales (National Historical Archives Centre) in Paris.

2004-25 France - Lumière Films.
The archive of 1,405 film titles produced by the cinema pioneers, mostly between 1896 and 1900. It contains a wealth of documentary material, in France and all over the world, and features rare footage of world leaders such as Queen Victoria and King Umberto of Italy. It also documents military footage exercises and parades, scenes of daily life, ceremonies and official visits. Titles moreover include historic drama titles and comedy, as wells as circus and music hall acts, and family scenes (mainly of the brothers' family). The collection is kept by the French Film Archives.

2004-10 Germany - Kinder und Hausmärchen (Children's and Household Tales of the Grimm Brothers).
This early edition of the Grimm tales' (1812/1815), annotated by them, is the reference edition for the stories they collected and which have since been translated into 160 languages. These tales have proved to be an inexhaustible source of inspiration for creators working in the arts, music, theatre, film and the new digital media. The tales have many sources and were influenced by Perrault and by the Arabian Nights and represent the global fairy tale tradition. The collection is housed in the Brother Grimm's Museum in Kassel.

2004-05 Hungary (and other nations, see below) - Bibliotheca Corviniana.

Widely acknowledged during the Renaissance as the second greatest collection of books in Europe, after that of the Vatican, the library contains works written for King Mathias (1458-1490) and copies of the most important documents known at that time. The collection of works on philosophy, theology, history, law, literature, geography, natural sciences, medicine, architecture, etc. represents the literary production and state of knowledge and arts of the Renaissance.

The collection is held by the National Szechenyi Library, Hungary; Austria's National Library, Austria; Biblioteca Medicea Laurenziana, Italy; Herzog August Bibliothek Wolfenbüttel, Germany; Bibliotheque Nationale de France, France; Bayerische Staatsbibliothek München, Germany; Koninklijke Bibliotheek Van Belgie, Belgium.

2004-29 India - Saiva Manuscripts in Pondicherry.

This collection of 11,000 palm-leaf and paper manuscripts in Sanskrit, Tamil and Manipravalam focuses mainly on the religion and worship of the Hindu god Siva. It includes the largest collection in the world of manuscripts of texts of the Saiva Siddhanta, a religious tradition, which spread across the Indian subcontinent and beyond, as far as Cambodia in the East. The Pondicherry manuscripts, dating from the 6th century A.D. to the start of the colonial period, are kept at the French Institute of Pondicherry.

2004-18 Italy - The Malatesta Novello Library.

The library contains works on philosophy, theology and biblical nature as well as classical and scientific books from different provenances. It is a rare example of a complete, beautifully preserved collection from the mid-15th century, just before the advent of printing in Europe. The collection is a unique example of a humanistic library of the Renaissance, a time when the dominance of Christian writing and teaching was giving way to more secular considerations. The collection is kept in its original building in the town of Cesena.

2004-22 Kazakhstan - Nevada-Semipalatinsk, the International Anti-Nuclear Movement.

The Nevada-Semipalatinsk archive records the activities of the first antinuclear non-governmental organization created in 1989 on the territory of the former USSR. The NGO was created to protect humanity from the nuclear threat, destroy all nuclear test facilities in Kazakhstan, establish public control of industrial wastes, and draw an ecological map of the region. The documentary collection, including audiovisual archives, records the action of the "Nevada-Semipalatinsk" movement which ended nuclear arms tests at the Semipalatinsk Polygon. These tests had caused great harm to the environment and health of the people of Kazakhstan. The collection is kept in two archives in Kazakhstan: the Central State Archive and the State Archive of Film, Stills and Sound Recordings, both in Almaty.

2004-53 Lebanon - Evolution of the Phoenician Alphabet.
The inscribed alphabet on the sarcophagus of King Ahiram of Byblos, 13th century B.C., is the earliest known example of alphabetical as opposed to hieraglyphic or cunieform writing. It is the base from which most subsequent alphabets have been developed. The sarcophagus is kept by the National Museum in Beirut.

2004-54 Lebanon - Commemorative stela of Nahr el-Kalb, Mount Lebanon.
The Commemorative Stele of Nahr el-Kalb on Mount Lebanon are a series of stones pillars depicting Lebanese history from the 14th century B.C. to the present through the inscriptions left by successive armies, Pharaonic, Assyro-Babylonian, Greek, Roman, Arab, French and British. Situated on a strategic north-south road, the stela, carved with inscriptions in different languages, evoke the history of Lebanon and testify to its relations with the rest of the Middle East and the West.

2004-20 Mexico - Biblioteca Palafoxiana.
Established on its present premises in Puebla in 1646, the library contains books printed before, during and after the colonial period from the year 1473 up to 1821. The books are still ordered according to the system used when the library was first established. It is a rare, if not unique, survivor from the earliest days of the Spanish colonization of the Americas, and reflects the European heritage of America.

2004-32 Namibia - The Hendrik Witbooi Papers.
The Letter Journals of Hendrik Witbooi are the official archive of an African leader in Namibia towards the end of the 19th century. They consist of four (or possibly more) books into which Witbooi, and his scribes, entered in- and out-going diplomatic and administrative correspondence, treaties and proclamations, offering a rare example of the victims' perception of encroaching colonialism. Written in Cape Dutch, the lingua franca of diplomatic correspondence in 19th century Namibia, the papers give insights into the nature of colonialism and into the differences between African and European legal concepts.

Hendrik Witbooi (traditional name Nanseb Gabemab, ca.1835 - 1905), resisted German advances from 1884 to 1894 by attempting to forge a united African front. During the war of anti-colonial resistance (1904-1908) he rose against German occupation and died in combat 1905. The correspondence is matter-of-fact and businesslike, but in its programmatic parts it reaches a poetic and visionary quality, which draws both on biblical language (from the Dutch Bible translation) and on African folklore. Most of the papers are kept at the National Archives of Namibia with one part in private ownership in Munich, Germany.

2004-14 Norway - Roald Amundsen's South Pole Expedition (1910-1912) film.
A unique film collection, which documents events of the first expedition to reach the South Pole. Though the material is incomplete, it is made up of original sequences, filmed between 1910 and 1912, consisting of negative film and first and second-generation print material, kept by the Norwegian Film Institute and the National Library.

2004-45 Portugal – Letter from Pêro Vaz de Caminha.
This letter, written at Porto Seguro (Island of Vera Cruz, Brazil) on the 1st of May 1500 to Manuel I, King of Portugal, is the first record describing the land and people of what was to become Brazil. Written at the time of its discovery by Europeans, and recording its annexation to the crown of Portugal, the letter is rich in detail and shrewd observations that bear witness to the encounter of the "old" and "new" worlds. Pêro Vaz de Caminha started his Letter on 24 April and finished it on 1 May, the date when one of the vessels of the fleet sailed for Lisbon to announce the good news to the King. It is kept at the Instituto dos Arquivos Nacionais Torre do Tombo (National Archives), Lisbon.

2004-11 Serbia and Montenegro – The Miroslav Gospel - Manuscript of 1180 A.D.
This is one of the richest manuscripts of its kind and the most prominent representative of the style that emerged from the fusion of Italian and Byzantine influences. The wealth and quality of its decoration and the beauty of its penmanship are outstanding among Slavic illuminated scripts. The manuscript, consisting of 181 bound sheets, is kept in the National Museum in Belgrade.

2004-12 Sweden - Astrid Lindgren Archives
The archive contains nearly all the original manuscripts, including a few unpublished early texts, shorthand drafts, press clippings and an extensive collection of international correspondence collected by one of the most influential writers of literature for children and young adults in the 20th century. The collection bears testimony to the enormous work of the author of books such as the Pippi Longstocking series and to her role in Swedish society. Astrid Lindgren (1907 – 2002), whose works have been translated into more than 85 languages, bequeathed her archives to the Royal Library of Sweden.

2004-13 Sweden – Emmanuel Swedenborg Collection.
The collection of approximately 20,000 pages, was given to Sweden's Royal Academy of Sciences after the death of Emmanuel Swedenborg (1688-1772), a scientist-turned religious writer, who had been a member of the Academy. It is one of the biggest existing collections of manuscripts from the 18th century, and besides one of the very few in modern times that has served as the basis for a new Christian church. Swedenborg's message has found many receivers all over the world, and at least some of them look upon his manuscripts as relics. The collection covers Swedenborg's years as a scientist and a technician as well as his life after the religious crisis he went through in the 1740's. The collection is still kept at the Royal Academy.

2004-40 Trinidad & Tobago - C.L.R. James Collection.
The C.L.R. James Collection consists of original documents including correspondence, manuscripts, pamphlets, personal and literary papers of the late Cyril Lionel Robert James (1901-1989). James was a leading theoretician of the Trotskyite wing of American communism and the main ideologue and leftist thinker of the nationalist movement in Trinidad and Tobago during its most radical phase from 1958 to 1960. Born in Trinidad and Tobago, C.L.R. James spent much of his life in Britain and the United States. His influence spanned the Caribbean, Africa, the United Kingdom and the United States of America. The collection is kept at the University of the West Indies, in Trinidad.

2004-49 Ukraine - Collection of Jewish Musical Folklore (1912-1947).
The collection of 1,017 wax cylinders and transcriptions of Jewish folklore recorded between 1912 and 1947 in Ukraine and Belarus, is the largest such collection anywhere. It features wordless chants, instrumental pieces, songs, religious music played in synagogues, klezmer music, and little-researched popular genres such as purimshpil. These recordings constitute invaluable source material for the study of the almost vanished art and traditions of Ashkenazi Jews in the early 20th century. The collection is kept at the Vernadsky National Library of Ukraine in Kiev.

2004-16 United Kingdom - The Battle of the Somme film of 1916
This film is the first feature-length documentary to record war in action. The film influenced the course of history as it awakened public consciousness during World War I and marked the development of documentary and propaganda war films. It remains an icon of the period and has also retained its importance as a cornerstone of the film collection of the British Imperial War Museum where the film's oldest existing master copy is still kept.

2004-41 United States of America supported by Germany - Universalis cosmographia secundum Ptholomaei traditionem et Americi Vespucii aliorumque Lustrationes.
Made in 1507, the map is recognized as the first to show correctly the existence of a separate Western Hemisphere and of the Pacific Ocean. This monumental cartographic achievement is also important for being the first printed wall map of the world. Furthermore, it is the first map to give the name of "America" to the New World, in honour of Amerigo Vespucci. Produced by Martin Waldseemüller in Saint Dié or Strasbourg, France, it contains fresh information derived from the Spanish and Portuguese expeditions of the late 15th and early 16th centuries. The map was kept in Germany until 2003 and has been in the United States' Library of Congress since.

ANNEX G

Nominations not Recommended for Inscription on the
***Memory of the World* International Register.**

2004-04 Azerbaijan: Old Azerbaijani Newspapers and Magazines
The RSC recommended that these documents be inscribed on a Regional Register or National Register.

2004-06 Sweden: Skånska Generalguvernementet Archival Fonds
The RSC recommended that this nomination be inscribed on a Regional Register or a National Register for Sweden.

2004-07 Egypt: *Pearl of the Nile*
The RSC could not process this nomination due to lack of information – recommend that nominator submit a more detailed case for inclusion.

2004-08 Slovak Republic: Bela Bartok's Slovak Folk Songs
The RSC recommended a joint nomination of all Bartok's transcriptions of folk songs by all custodians, and will delay consideration until 2006-2007 round of nominations.

2004-09 Germany: Marriage document of the Empress Theophano
The RSC recommended inscription on a Regional Register or National Register for Germany, as the document is likely to be primarily of interest within the German-speaking region.

2004-15 United States: *The Wizard of Oz* film
The RSC recommended inscription on the Register, but the IAC, after much debate, did not support this recommendation. The prevailing belief expressed by those who opposed the nomination is that the inscription of a Hollywood film would lead to a 'slippery slope' that would see vast numbers of commercial movies inscribed on the Register. Those who disagreed with this approach pointed to the cultural impact of the movie since its release in 1939, and the fact that its imagery and catchphrases have been embedded in the popular culture and have produced multiple references. The decision was taken to go to a vote on this nomination. The IAC voted by a majority of one to not recommend its inscription on the Register.

2004-17 Kazakhstan: Life and Achievements of Kazakh Scientist Kanysh Imantayevich Satpayev (1899-1964)
The RSC recommended that documents be considered for inclusion on national register for Kazakhstan, and that IAC be asked to seek additional information and report to RSC, so that this proposal may be considered again in the next round of nominations. More information is required on the international standing of Satpayev from an expert in the history of science.

2004-19 Belgium: Library of the Dukes of Burgundy
The RSC recommended that nomination cannot be considered in its present form, as it does not constitute the full collection of the Library, a considerable proportion of which is in the care of the Bibliotheque Nationale de France. Should be reshaped as a joint nomination.

2004-23 Indonesia: Pararaton Manuscript
The RSC recommended inscription but this was rejected by the IAC on the grounds that there was insufficient evidence presented in the nomination for its influence beyond the immediate region. There was some discussion of this, and a strong belief on the part of some IAC members that, if this information had been available, that the nomination may have been successful. Encourage to resubmit nomination with more information for next round.

2004-26 Hungary: Collection of Traditional Music and Folk Music, Dance and Games
The RSC recommended that this nomination be combined with that of the Slovak Republic relating to Bela Bartok's collection as a joint nomination.

2004-27 Guyana: Deed of Manumission
The RSC recommended that nomination be revised and resubmitted. It could not make any recommendation at this stage. Question of whether this documentary heritage could be incorporated in the Slave Trade Archives, and those Archives inscribed on the International Register.

2004-28 PANDORA, Australia's Web Archive
This nomination is in conflict with paragraph 4.5.3 of the *General Guidelines to Safeguard Documentary Heritage* and, in the absence of detailed guidelines for digital heritage, the RSC did not make a recommendation. Proposal to be considered in later round of nominations once guidelines are developed.

2004-30 South Africa – Apartheid Living Archive Collections
The RSC requires improvements to the nomination before it can be considered for inscription. It is an excellent concept but appears to be more a project than a nomination. The IAC was advised that the nominators are working on the issues raised by the RSC before resubmitting the proposal.

2004-31 Ukraine – Peresopnytsia Gospel (Peresopnitke Yevanhelije) 1556-1561.
The RSC recommended that the Gospel be considered for inscription on a Regional Register or the National Register of the Ukraine, as gospels are not unique and every Christian country is likely to have an important example.

2004-35 Philippines: Jose Maceda Collection
The RSC decided that insufficient information had been provided to proceed with assessing this nomination. More information regarding the provenance of the material, its focus in the Philippines, and whether it is closed or still growing will be supplied for the 2006-2007 assessment round.

2004-37 Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia – Ancient Slav Manuscripts of 13th to 16th centuries
The RSC cannot progress assessment because of lack of information in the nomination. Suggest the nominator resubmit with further evidence in next assessment round.

2004-38 Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia – Bitola Court Register Books (1607-1912)
The RSC recommended that Court Register Books be considered for inscription on regional register, or national register of the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

2004-39 Brazil – Mariana Museum of Music
The RSC identified a lack of focus in the nomination regarding the most significant manuscripts, and invited the nominators to submit a revised nomination for consideration in the 2006-2007 assessment round.

2004-42 Belgium – Collection of Musical Fragments 10th-16th century AD
The RSC could not reach a decision as to a recommendation without more evidence to support the claim that the fragments are of international significance.

2004-43 India – Arabic and Persian Manuscripts and Miniature Paintings of Mughal, Central Asian & Iranian Schools
The RSC considered that this nomination lacked focus, and did not include testimony from independent referees to substantiate its significance in international terms. Nominators to be invited to consider ways of giving the nomination more focus.

2004-44 Malaysia – Syair Siti Zubaidah
The RSC recommended inscription, but the IAC did not believe that there was sufficient evidence presented in the nomination to justify an inscription on the International Register, rather than a regional or national register. The IAC believe nevertheless that this nomination should be resubmitted in 2006-2007, when expert opinion relating to this matter can be sought to substantiate a claim of international significance.

2004-50 Ukraine – The Nicomedia Gospel
The RSC recommended that the Gospel be inscribed on the National Register of the Ukraine.

2004-55 Greece – The Olympic Anthem Music by Spyrhidon Samaras – Poem by Kostis Palamas
The RSC did not recommend that this nomination be inscribed on the International Register, and the IAC endorsed this position.

2004-56 Greece – Golden Bull of the Emperor Alexios Ist Comnenos
The RSC did not recommend inscription on the International Register, and suggested the nomination be considered for inclusion on the National Register for Greece.