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UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL
SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

"Memory of the World Programme"

**International Advisory Committee
Register Sub-Committee**

Report on
Second and Third Meetings

Second Meeting of the Register Sub-Committee UNESCO Headquarters, Paris, 22-24 November 2004

1. Opening of the Meeting

Joie Springer welcomed the members of the Register Sub-Committee to UNESCO and dealt with some administrative matters concerning the operation of the meeting.

Wojciech Falkowski outlined the reasons for the meeting and the major task ahead - the fifty two nominations that had been accepted for consideration for inscription on the International Register. A further eleven nominations were not being considered in this round because of problems with the detail of the proposal.

Joan van Albada introduced his colleague, Saskia Brown, who had recently joined the ICA staff from ICOM to work on ICAs communications systems.

2. The Agenda

The Provisional Agenda was discussed. It was agreed that the meeting would discuss the nominations for the International Register first and deal with other matters later. The Register Sub-Committee would go through the list twice: initially, a swift discussion of each nomination to identify points to be discussed in detail and then the more detailed debate on each. George Boston reminded the meeting that the RSC had to agree the basic wording of the statement to accompany each recommendation.

Joan van Albada said that the nominations would be assessed using the current criteria but that any weak points detected in the criteria should be noted and discussed further at a later time. He added that the ICA considered that the criteria and their application should be the subject of a special meeting.

3. The Nominations

At its previous meeting in March 2003, the members of the Register Sub-Committee had agreed that, to ensure that decisions were made without undue influence being applied, they would neither participate in the discussion of nominations from their own countries nor vote on them. They would, however, answer specific questions put to them by other members of the sub-committee. This application of this procedure was re-affirmed and was followed during the discussions of nominations in this round.

As previously agreed, the RSC went through the list of fifty two nominations twice. The first time to establish points that needed deeper discussion and the second time to agree the recommendation and the statement for each nomination. The final recommendations and statements are provided in Annex C.

Problems were caused by the submission of three nominations by the French National Committee for the Memory of the World Programme. Under the rules for the Programme as set out in paragraph 4.3.3 of the *General Guidelines to Safeguard Documentary Heritage*, single nominations are limited to two per country every two years although this parameter can be varied for countries having no representation on the Register. Accordingly, the French National Committee for the Memory of the World has been asked to decide which two nominations they would like the RSC to consider.

The RSC did make an initial evaluation of the three entries from France. The RSC did not, however, make any recommendations, and cannot do so until a decision as to which two nominations are to be considered is received.

4. External Advice for the Register Sub-Committee

It was noted that some of the Expert Evaluations did not contain a recommendation for acceptance or rejection of the nomination for consideration by the Register Sub-Committee. For future rounds, external experts will be specifically asked to provide a recommendation in addition to the analysis of the nomination. The name of the expert making the evaluations should also be included in their statements.

The RSC agreed that the role of the Expert Evaluators was to provide an independent opinion of the material nominated. The information contained in the nomination papers was, almost by definition, partisan. The RSC would discuss all the information received and, using their experience of previous decisions, make a recommendation to the IAC.

The system of using the NGOs to find experts was confirmed as being the most efficient. UNESCO would issue one contract to each NGO and the NGOs would be responsible for overseeing the work of the experts that they selected and disbursing the Honorariums.

5. The Register Sub-Committee Administrative Procedures

The members of the Register Sub-Committee were broadly happy with the way that the nominations had been processed in this round. The only concern expressed was that the time allowed for the initial checking of the nominations by the Secretariat put a great strain on the staff. It was proposed that the closing date for acceptance of nominations in the next round be made two months earlier ie. the end of March 2006. It was agreed that, subject to the earlier closing date for nominations, the same system would be used for dealing with the nominations in the 2006-2007 round.

Joie Springer suggested that the call for nominations could also be made earlier. It did not matter if the start of the next round overlapped the end of the current round. The RSC agreed with this and asked for the nominations that were in an acceptable form to be circulated to the members of the RSC as they were received.

The RSC confirmed that the main working language for examining nominations would continue to be English. Inscriptions only would be translated into French.

One continuing problem was the receipt of nominations that were, in various ways, not acceptable. In addition, nominations needed to be from a wider range of countries. The RSC discussed ways of improving these points and suggested the provision of more information about the proposal of documents and the completion and submission of the forms for nominations. This could be done both by distributing literature on the subjects and in sessions at Regional Conferences and Training Workshops. In addition, more assistance to help proposers of incomplete nominations can be provided by the Secretariat and members of the RSC.

6. Use of the World Wide Web to Publicise Nominations

The Register Sub-Committee discussed the use of the World Wide Web to gather a wider range of opinions and comments about nominations. It was suggested that nomination papers be posted on the UNESCO Web Site with a request for comments to be submitted to the Secretariat. The comments would be collated by the Secretariat and made available to the RSC to aid their discussions.

No decision was reached on this proposal. The major difficulty foreseen was the extra workload imposed on an already overstretched Secretariat.

7. The Meeting of the International Advisory Committee in China in 2005

Marie-Thérèse Varlamoff and Joan van Albada asked if confirmation that the IAC meeting would be held from 13-18 in Lijang, together with some preliminary details, could be received by the end of January. Any later would increase the risk that members of the Register Sub-Committee would not be able to attend because of other commitments.

Joan van Albada said that Joie Springer deserved thanks for her efforts to ensure that the nomination papers were complete and in order in good time for the meeting. He regretted that the thanks to Joie that had been expressed at the last meeting of the International Advisory Committee in Gdansk had not been minuted. It was unfortunate that she had not been able to be in Gdansk because she was on holiday. It was hoped that she would be at the next meeting of the International Advisory Committee in China in 2005 to ensure that the work of the RSC is both properly reported and properly minuted.

The Chairman was asked to write to Elizabeth Longworth, Director of the Information Society Division, to stress the importance that the RSC placed on Joie Springer being at the IAC meeting in China.

8. Funding of the Register Sub-Committee:

Marie-Thérèse Varlamoff and Joan van Albada asked if funding would be available to pay for members of the Register Sub-Committee to attend the IAC meeting. They pointed out that the ICA and IFLA had to pay a higher percentage of their representatives' costs to take part in the work of the RSC.

Ray Edmondson and George Boston said that, because they were not based in Paris, UNESCO provided some financial assistance for them to attend the RSC meetings. However, they personally paid most of the costs to attend meetings of the IAC. For the last meeting of the IAC in Gdansk, the Polish National Commission for UNESCO provided some help with the travel costs but their NGOs do not provide any support for members to attend IAC and other meetings. One reason for this is that members of the Memory of the World committees are appointed in their personal capacity and not as representatives of NGOs or other bodies.

Joan van Albada said that the RSC was the only body within the Programme that discussed matters such as the nominations for the International Register, the criteria and the methodology of the Programme in depth. It was essential, therefore, that the members of the RSC be assisted to attend meetings of the IAC.

9. The Criteria to be used when considering Nominations

Joan van Albada stated that the ICA felt that the present criteria were not suitable for considering archives. In addition, several senior archivists had expressed fears that the inscription of a few items in an archive could lead to uninformed politicians declaring that the keeping of the rest of the documents was pointless citing their non-acceptance for the International Register. There was a great danger that, in these circumstances, much valuable, but local information would be destroyed.

The ICA are prepared to review the criteria but, before beginning, wish to have a letter from the Director, Information Society Division, asking the ICA to undertake the task. Jan Dahlin, with the support of the Swedish National Commission, has offered to lead the work group.

10. Lost and Missing Documentary Heritage

In 1995, UNESCO published two documents - *Libraries and Collections Damaged or Destroyed in the Twentieth Century* and *Report on Destroyed and Damaged Archives*. The publication of these documents had highlighted how much of the Memory of the World had been lost because of various disasters and, more tragically, by the hand of man.

The Register Sub-Committee was asked to consider how it could build upon this foundation to create a list of documents that, if they had survived, would have been included on the International Register as required under section 4.9 of the *General Guidelines to Safeguard Documentary Heritage*.

Marie-Thérèse Varlamoff felt that it would not be possible to create such a list. George Boston suggested that a list could be created by making a call for nominations and using the panels of experts that evaluated nominations at present for opinions. The existing nomination form could be used for the submission of proposals. Others were concerned that diplomatic problems could be caused by a state nominating an item, originally the property of that country, but now held by another.

Ray Edmondson said that the Australian National Committee for the Memory of the World Programme had begun to compile such a list as part of the National Register of Australia. Ray offered to consider the idea and draft a statement and, perhaps, an initial set of guidelines. Such guidelines would have to comprehend diplomatic issues such as displaced heritage.

11. Future Meetings and Activities of the Register Sub-Committee

It was provisionally agreed that the Register Sub-Committee would meet again in Paris on March 31st 2005 to reconsider the criteria on the basis of a draft to be received from ICA and to consider any additional information that had been supplied by the proposers of nominations. It was further agreed that the Chair of the IAC, Ekaterina Genieva, should be invited to attend.

12. Closure of the Meeting

The Chairman, Wojciech Falkowski, thanked the members of the Register Sub-Committee for their hard work and the spirited way that they had conducted the business of the Sub-Committee.

On behalf of all the members of the RSC, he expressed their thanks to Joie Springer and her colleagues for the excellent way that they had prepared the papers and made the arrangements for the meeting.

**Third Meeting of the Register Sub-Committee
UNESCO Headquarters, Paris, 21 March 2005**

1. Opening of the Meeting

Elizabeth Longworth, Director of the Information Division of the Communication and Information Sector of UNESCO, welcomed the participants to UNESCO. She said that the Memory of the World Programme was very worthwhile and she thanked the members of the Register Sub-Committee for their hard work to help promote the Programme. In particular, she had been watching with interest the way that the RSC had been to interpret and adjust the selection criteria for the International Register. The RSC was reminded that UNESCO was under continuing financial pressure and that early warning of the requirement for funding for the committee's work was advisable.

Wojciech Falkowski, Chairman of the Register Sub-Committee, responded by pointing out that the RSC needed two meetings in each round of nominations to carry out its task effectively. There was also a need for meeting time to review the criteria and their operation. Digital materials, in particular, were continuing to be problematic. The existing criteria did not address the specific difficulties and new criteria needed to be discussed and established in order to be able to manage the growing number of digital collections that were being nominated. Funding for at least one meeting was required to enable this review of the criteria to be progressed. Without this basic work, it would be much more difficult to stabilise the methodology of selecting nominations for the International Register.

Beyond the criteria, resources needed to be applied to providing help for proposers who were having difficulty drafting nominations. This could well mean holding training sessions in the purpose of the registers, the expected standard of material nominated and how to complete the paperwork.

Joan van Albada added that some proposers were unclear of the difference between making an application for help with a project and making a nomination for the Register.

Marie-Thérèse Varlomoff said that the criteria for libraries were being considered by IFLA. The method of considering books such as the Bible needed review.

Elizabeth Longworth replied that training was also required in a wider context. For the nominations, a template or sample nomination may be helpful to some proposers. She also questioned the need for face-to-face meetings. Consideration should be given to virtual meetings using communications systems.

Wojciech Falkowski asked what funding would be available to assist members of the Register Sub-Committee attend the biennial meetings of the IAC.

Elizabeth Longworth replied that the key, as always, was resources. More were required to enable more work to be done. The level of support from the Chinese authorities for the forthcoming meeting of the International Advisory Committee was generous.

Marie-Thérèse Varlomoff said that there was a danger if hosts were too generous. At some previous meetings, the IAC members had felt pressured to accept a nomination from the host country. This had been discussed by the RSC at their meeting in March 2003¹.

Wojciech Falkowski added that it was essential that the IAC and the RSC was seen to be independent and neutral at all times.

Elizabeth Longworth said that it was necessary to ensure that good records of the decisions reached about different scenarios were kept. This would help ensure consistency in making recommendations and stabilise ethical considerations. Together with Abdelaziz Abid, she stressed the importance of raising money from outside UNESCO. This would help increase the availability of internal funds. Because of cutbacks being imposed, there was no possibility of an increase in overall staff levels but a redeployment to the Programme may be possible.

Elizabeth Longworth finished by thanking the members of the RSC for their work and for a lively debate about some of the problems facing the Memory of the World Programme.

2. Agenda

The Agenda was discussed and two nominations - 2004-35: Philippines; Jose Maceda Collection and 2004-52: China; Golden Lists of the Qing Dynasty Imperial Examination - were added to the list to be considered.

3. Report of Previous Meeting

The report of the previous meeting held in November 2004 was accepted subject to noting that nomination “2004-05 - The Bibliotheca Corviniana”, nominated by Hungary, was supported by other countries.

4. Review of Nominations that have been the subject of comments or revision

In para. 5.3.5 of the *General Guidelines to Safeguard the Documentary Heritage*, the Register Sub-Committee is charged with the task of assessing the nominations for the International Memory of the World Register and making recommendations to the International Advisory Committee as to which nominations are suitable for inscription. For nominations that do not meet the criteria for the International Register, the RSC suggests possible action to the National and Regional Memory of the World Committees.

The RSC discussed the nominations that had not been resolved at the previous meeting or that had been the subject of additional information supplied by the proposers or others. The formal recommendations of the Register Sub-Committee for consideration by the International Advisory Committee are given in Annex C.

¹ Concerns were expressed about the possibility of undue pressure being applied on the RSC and the IAC to accept nominations for the International Register. Although this was unlikely, it was felt that the process of recommending nominations for the International Register had to be seen as free from influence or the International Register may be de-valued. One proposal was that nominations from the country hosting meetings of the RSC or the IAC should not be considered at those meetings. It was felt, however, that this was too rigid. The RSC decided that they would only pass strong nominations to the IAC for their final approval

For similar reasons of transparency, the RSC recommended that members of the RSC and the IAC do not take part in the decision making process about nominations from their country.

5. The Criteria for Inscription on the International Register

The ICA submitted a paper prepared by Michael Roper (see Annex C) which sets out some of the concerns that the ICA have about the Programme. On behalf of the ICA, Joan van Albada answered questions raised by members of the RSC.

George Boston asked if the paper referred to the Programme as a whole or whether the comments applied to the registers only. Joan Van Albada said that the paper was about the Programme.

Joan van Albada said that one of the main concerns of the ICA was the concept of selecting parts of large archives for inscription on the International Register. An archive was, by definition, a unified collection of documents selected by trained staff. To take one section of such an entity was to remove the selection from its context. In particular, the ICA wanted to see National Archives accepted on a Memory of the World Register complete and as of right. In some countries, the National Archives were under threat of destruction because they were seen as being worthless. If they were listed the archives would be seen as valuable in the eyes of the world.

George Boston pointed out that the listing of National Archives was possible now. With the three geographic levels of Registers it was possible for all National Archives to be placed on their National Register. The problem was that much of the material in National Archives concerned purely local matters such as roads and drainage and was not of international interest. Wojciech Falkowski said that the World Heritage Programme had been selecting sites for inclusion on its Register for over twenty five years without problems. For example, not all historic cities were included. Ray Edmondson said that all registers and lists were, by definition, selections.

Abdelaziz Abid said that the ICA was not asking for all National Archives to be listed on the International Register. They were seeking international recognition of the role and importance of National Archives. One solution might be to list them on the Memory of the World portal.

Ray Edmondson said that a definition of what was a National Archive was required. Katerina Genieva said that the Russian Federation included many nations each with their own National Archive in addition to the central archives in Moscow. There were some 68 such archives across Russia. George Boston said that the same question applied to the United Kingdom.

Joan van Albada said that all the National Archives within the UK - England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales - were Category A members of the ICA. Administratively, he did not foresee a problem with National Archives within states such as the Russian Federation and the UK. The ICA was seeking the right for National Archives to place the Memory of the World logo on their door and on their website. A separate register could be created to list the archives in this category.

Wojciech Falkowski said that if the aim was to gain more publicity and recognition for National Archives he would support the idea. If, however, it was a way to gain privileges for some archives over other types of collections, he would oppose. The Programme has maintained a balance between the various types of institution holding documents and this balance should not be disturbed.

Ray Edmondson reminded the RSC that not all documents were on paper. There were other archives classed as national such as audio-visual archives. Many of these also faced problems similar to those facing the main National Archives.

Joan van Albada said that the Programme needed to pay more attention to the “Zones of Silence” - those countries where archives and other depositories of intellectual materials were endangered by political factors. In some cases, the listing of documents would be against the wishes of the rulers. Listing would, however, help to highlight the existence of such collections and make it more difficult to quietly destroy them.

Abdelaziz Abid said that problems about the use of logos and the creation of specialist register were basically administrative and could be overcome. What was needed now was an action plan. It did not need to be lengthy - one page should be sufficient to set out the basic ideas. Ray Edmondson agreed to draft such a plan which would then be considered by the ICA, IFLA and the CCAAA.

6. Any Other Business

a. Selection Criteria for Special Materials

Ray Edmondson reminded the Sub-Committee that, together with George Boston, he had drafted a paper offering ideas for variations in the criteria when applied to special collections (see Annex D). He reported that the Co-ordinating Council for Audio-Visual Archive Associations (CCAAA) had approved the section of the paper that covered audio-visual materials. Other parts of the paper had still to be discussed in depth.

b. Membership of the International Advisory Committee

Abdelaziz Abid reported that seven new members had been invited to join the IAC to replace those whose four year term had come to an end. The outgoing President, Ekaterina Genieva, was to be invited to the meeting of the IAC to be held in Lijiang in June to help ensure continuity and a smooth handover to the new President. Mr Abid took the opportunity to thank Ms Genieva for her work on behalf of the programme.

c. Arrangements for the Meeting of the IAC in June

Abdelaziz Abid distributed information about the arrangements for the forthcoming meeting of the IAC. He said that a half day orientation session was planned for the start of the meeting to help introduce the new members of the IAC to the work of the IAC and the Programme.

d. The Jijki Prize

Abdelaziz Abid reported that the IAC would be considering the nominations for the Jikji Prize at the meeting to be held in Lijiang in June. They would choose the winner of the prize of US\$30,000 from a shortlist chosen from the thirty six nominations received. They were allowed to select one winner, two joint winners who would share the prize or, if no nomination was found to be acceptable, to not make an award at all. The prize was given by the Republic of Korea and would be awarded biennially for a minimum of ten years.

The Bureau of the IAC would be meeting on 22 March 22 to select a shortlist of about seven of the nominations. The shortlisted nominations would then be examined by the Sub-Committee on Technology when they met in Amsterdam in May to ensure that the work - both current and planned - was viable.

Some questions were asked about the criteria for selecting the shortlisted nominations and for awarding the prize. Mr Abid replied that the Statutes for the prize set out the basic parameters for selection and that the Bureau of the IAC would also be discussing this matter at their meeting the next day.

7. Closure of the Meeting

There being no other business, the Chairman closed the meeting. He thanked the members of the Register Sub-Committee for their hard work and the members of the Secretariat for their support for the work of the RSC.

ANNEX A

Second Meeting of the Register Sub-Committee

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ANNEX B

Third Meeting of the Register Sub-Committee

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ANNEX C

Recommendations of the Register Sub-Committee

2004-01 Albania

Codex Beratinus 1 and 2

The first known references to these ancient codices from Berat in Albania date from the XIV century. Beratinus 1 was written in the VIth century and Beratinus 2 in the IXth century. They are two of a small group of surviving purple Gospel codices. Others are in Italy, France, Greece and the United Kingdom. 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 Register Sub-Committee recommends that the *Codices Beratinus 1 and 2* be inscribed on the International Register. The Codices will be the first documents from Albania to be included on the International Register.

2004-02 Egypt

Deeds of Sultans and Princes

This is clearly an archive of outstanding significance for Egypt and its neighbours, but its significance is not sufficiently wide to merit inclusion in the International Register.

The Register Sub-Committee recommends that the nominated documents be considered for inscription on a Regional Register or on the National Register of Egypt.

2004-03 Azerbaijan

Medieval Manuscripts on Medicine and Pharmacy

These three books: *Zakhirai-Nizamshahi (Supplies Of Nizamshah)* by Rustam Jurjani, *Al-Qanun Fi at-Tibb (Canon Of Medicine, The Second Book)* by Abu Ali Ibn Sina (Avicenna) *Al-Makala as-Salasun (Thirteen Treatise)* by Abu al-Qasim al-Zahravi (Abulcasis) influenced the development of medicine and pharmacology not only in Azerbaijan, but also in many neighbouring countries.

The Register Sub-Committee recommends that the nominated documents be considered for inscription on the International Register.

2004-04 Azerbaijan

Old Azerbaijani Newspapers and Magazines

Although of importance to the cultural development of the people of Azerbaijan and adjacent countries, the influence of these newspapers was limited to these lands.

The Register Sub-Committee recommends that the newspapers and magazines be considered for inscription on a Regional Register or on the National Register of Azerbaijan.

2004-05 Hungary - on Behalf of Austria, Belgium, France, Germany and Italy

Bibliotheca Corviniana

The *Bibliotheca Corviniana* is widely acknowledged as one of the greatest collection of books in Europe in the Renaissance period, after that of the Vatican, containing works written

for King Mathias (1458-1490) and copies of the most important documents known at that time. It represented the literary production and reflected the state of knowledge and arts of the Renaissance and included philosophy, theology, history, law, literature, geography, natural sciences, medicine, architecture, etc.

Formal agreements from the owners of the volumes included in this nomination have been received. The proposers have supplied a full inventory of the items included in the nomination together with a list of the items known to exist but not included in the current nomination. These additional items may be the subject of a supplementary nomination at a later date.

The Register Sub-Committee recommends that the nominated documents be considered for inscription on the International Register.

2004-06 Sweden

Skånska Generalguvernementet Archival Fonds

The *Skånska Generalguvernementet Archival Fonds* is significant in terms of the development of Swedish national identity and of relations between Sweden and Denmark. It would merit inclusion in a national or regional register, but its significance is not sufficiently wide to merit inclusion in the International Register.

The Register Sub-Committee recommends that the nominated documents be considered for inscription on a Regional Register or on the National Register of Sweden .

2004-07 Egypt

Pearl of the Nile

This nomination was extremely brief and did not provide enough information for an assessment to be made. Numerous films – including UNESCO films – have been made about Egyptian antiquities and about the effect of the construction of the Aswan High Dam. It can be assumed, therefore, that the Philae island temples have been well documented. The importance of this film *vis a vis* all the other coverage is unclear.

On the basis of the limited information supplied, the Register Sub-Committee could not process this nomination. The nominator may wish to submit a more detailed case.

2004-08 Slovak Republic

Béla Bartók's Slovak Folk Songs

The collection is one of the most significant and complete scientific and documentary fonds of Central European traditional culture, based on an individual scientific concept. The title of the nomination is, however, misleading. The folk songs were collected by Bartók but were not written by him. In addition, the source of the songs extends beyond Slovakia. The Register Sub-Committee suggests that the title be changed to *Béla Bartók's Collection of Folk Songs*.

The Register Sub-Committee further recommends that the proposers of this nomination examine the possible existence of more material collected by Bartók in the *Collection of Traditional Music and Folk Music, Dance and Games* proposed by the Hungarian Academy

of the Sciences (nomination 2004-26). To give time for this review to take place and to consider the possibility of submitting a joint nomination for all of Bartók's transcriptions of folk songs the Register Sub-Committee will delay further consideration of this proposal until the 2006-2007 round of nominations.

2004-09 Germany

Marriage document of the Empress Theophano

This is a work of art and a legal instrument of political importance. It attests to Emperor Otto II, on the occasion of their marriage in 972, conferring upon his bride, the Byzantine princess Theophano, as her marriage portion, lands and estates of enormous extent in Italy, Germany, Belgium and the Netherlands. The document is one of the "purple" documents issued by the Byzantine and Holy Roman Emperors. However, other examples of "purple" documents exist in most of the major collections in Europe and other parts of the world - they are not very rare. The information contained in the document is an inventory of the land and other possessions given to Theophano. The document is likely to be primarily of interest within the German speaking region.

The Register Sub-Committee recommends that the *Marriage document of the Empress Theophano* be considered for inclusion on a Regional Register or the National Register of Germany.

2004-10 Germany

Kinder- und Hausmärchen (Children's and Household Tales)

These tales, which have been translated into 160 languages, have had and continue to have an extraordinary influence on the arts, music, theatre, film and the new digitised media. They serve as a compilation of folk poetry from many sources and were influenced by tales by Perrault and by the Arabian Nights. They present and disclose all aspects of the international fairy tale tradition through its cross-cultural references.

The *Kinder-und Hausmärchen (Children's and Household Tales)* are recommended for inscription on the International Register.

2004-11 Serbia and Montenegro

Miroslav Gospel - Manuscript from 1180

The *Miroslav Gospel* is one of the richest manuscripts of its kind and the most prominent representative of the style illustrating the fusion of influences from Italy and Byzantium. Among the Serbian and Slavic illuminated scripts it excels for the richness and quality of its decoration and the beauty of its writing.

The *Miroslav Gospel* is recommended for inscription on the International Register.

2004-12 Sweden

Astrid Lindgren Archives

Astrid Lindgren was important in establishing children's and young people's literature as a literary genre throughout the world. Her works have been translated into more than 85 languages. She was also an ardent advocate for children's rights. Her archives are unique and irreplaceable.

It was recommended that the *Astrid Lindgren Archives* be inscribed on the International Register. This will be the first documents from Sweden to be included on the International Register.

2004-13 Sweden

Emanuel Swedenborg Collection

Emanuel Swedenborg is well known in the Nordic Countries and considered as a reference and a turning point in philosophy. His writings have served as the basis for a new Christian Church and philosophy which has found receivers in other parts of the world. Despite this, the followers of his teachings are still primarily in European countries.

It is recommended that the *Emanuel Swedenborg Collection* be considered for inclusion on a Regional Register or on the National Register for Sweden.

2004-14 Norway

Roald Amundsen's South Pole Expedition (1910-1912)

This nomination is of the original film material of Roald Amundsen's South Pole Expedition filmed between 1910 and 1912. It consists of 7 sections of original nitrate film.

The exploration of Antarctica represented the conquering of one of the final frontiers on the planet, an important moment in global exploration. The feat was documented by still and movie cameras and the original documents – the nitrate film – are irreplaceable. Amundsen's party were the first to reach the South Pole and this fact distinguishes this material from films shot by other expeditions at this time.

The film of *Roald Amundsen's South Pole Expedition (1910-1912)* is recommended for inscription on the International Register.

2004-15 United States of America

The Wizard of Oz

This is the first Hollywood feature film to be nominated for the International Register and the case was considered at length. Initially, the Register Sub-Committee was divided in its opinion on whether the film fully met the criteria for inscription in terms of uniqueness, influence, time, form and style.

After a lengthy discussion and the consideration of additional information, it was agreed that *The Wizard of Oz* did meet the criteria. The singing of songs from the film by soldiers marching to war and the fact that Australia was commonly called "Oz" were cited as examples of the film's influence. It was agreed that the film was an important example of the output of Hollywood when that centre of the cinematic industry was at its peak artistically and technically.

The Register Sub-Committee recommends that *The Wizard of Oz* be inscribed on the International Register. It will be the first document from the United States of America to be included on the International Register.

2004-16 United Kingdom

The Battle of the Somme

The impact of the film has been wide: initially in allied countries in World War 1, then more widely, geographically and over time up to the present day. Its status as the first feature length documentary to record war in action is established. It recorded a seminal and legendary battle, and also had its own influence on the course of history – in awakening public consciousness during war, in its use to promote the Allied cause, and as propaganda. It was a major influence in establishing the methodology of film documentary. Its perceived merit influenced the establishment in 1921 of the film archive of the Imperial War Museum, one of the earliest institutional film archives.

The Battle of the Somme is recommended for inscription on the International Register and will be the first document from the United Kingdom to be included on the International Register.

2004-17 Kazakhstan

Life and Achievements of Kazakh Scientist Kanysh Imantayevich Satpayev (1899-1964)

A number of authorities within Kazakhstan and Russia have been consulted by the nominators and, presumably, they support the nomination. Apart from Satpayev's insistence that the Zhezkazgan copper deposit was enormously greater than hitherto predicted, he does not appear to have had a great influence beyond Kazakhstan or to have been an innovative scientist. On the basis of the evidence offered in the nomination papers, his works during WWII appear to have been mainly administrative. Additional research by members of the RSC failed to clarify the importance of the work of Satpayev. The initial research by members of the RSC was hindered by the use of an alternative spelling for Satpayev (Satpaev) being used in a number of sources.

The interim recommendation of the Register Sub-Committee is that the nominated documents be considered for inclusion on the National Register of Kazakhstan. The Sub-Committee further recommend that the Secretary General of the International Council of Archives be asked to seek additional information and to submit a report to the Sub-Committee to allow the proposal to be considered again in the next round of nominations.

2004-18 Italy

The Malatesta Novello Library

Although the proposal deals with a complete library, it is a rare example of a beautifully preserved collection. It contains 343 manuscripts of different provenance on philosophy, theology and biblical nature as well as classical and scientific works. The library constitutes a unique example of a humanistic library and a rare, intact survivor of a Renaissance library dating from a time when the dominance of Christian writing and teaching was giving way to more secular considerations.

The Register Sub-Committee recommends that the nominated documents be considered for inscription on the International Register. The *Malatesta Novello Library* will be the first documents from Italy to be included on the Register.

2004-19 Belgium

Library of the Dukes of Burgundy

This nomination is of 300 manuscripts from the original library of about 1000 books. The original collection was made by the last four rulers of a state that had a major influence at a time of change in Western European politics - the move from states that were the personal property of the ruler to the modern nation-state. In the reshaping of Western Europe at the end of the XVth century, the library and other possessions of the ducs de Bourgogne were divided between France and the Netherlands.

This nomination cannot, however, be considered in its present form. The nomination is entitled *Librairie des ducs de Bourgogne* but consists of less than half of the original library with most of the remaining books in the Bibliothèque Nationale de France. Either the nomination is amended to reflect more clearly the fact that it only covers about one third of the original library or it is amended to be a joint application in partnership with France and the other countries that hold parts of the great library formed by the ducs de Bourgogne.

2004-20 Mexico

Biblioteca Palafoxiana

This proposal is of the historic core of the collection of the *Biblioteca Palafoxiana* and consists of books printed before, during and after the colonial period from the year 1473 up to 1821. The books are still ordered using the system that was in place when the library was first established. It is a rare, if not unique, survivor from the earliest days of the Spanish colonisation of the Americas.

The Register Sub-Committee recommends that the nominated documents be considered for inscription on the International Register

2004-21 Colombia

Negros y Esclavos

Cartagena was a major slave port situated on the Caribbean coast of modern Colombia, from which African slaves were transported to other countries in Spanish America. The documents are, therefore, of more than local interest. As records of one of the routes of African slaves to America they are also an integral component of the documentation of the wider international slave trade.

The documents that compose the archive *Negros y Esclavos* are varied and refer to the process of slavery experienced in the New Kingdom of Granada between the XVIth and the beginning of XIXth centuries. These documents provide evidence of the maltreatment of slaves; their protests; their sale and marketing; their role in daily domestic work; their work in the mines and on the large estates, and finally of their rebellion. The archives are unique and irreplaceable.

The Register Sub-Committee recommends that the nominated documents be considered for inscription on the International Register. The archive *Negros y Esclavos* will be the first nomination from Colombia to be included on the Register.

2004-22 Kazakhstan

Nevada-Semipalatinsk, the International Anti-Nuclear Movement

The *Nevada-Semipalatinsk* archive records the activities of the first antinuclear non-governmental organization (NGO) created (in 1989) on the territory of the former USSR. The work of the NGO was directed to the protection of mankind from general nuclear dangers. Its purpose was to destroy all nuclear test polygons on the territory of Kazakhstan, create public control over industrial wastes, and establish an ecological map of the region.

Additional advice to supplement the information provided in the nomination papers was sought from independent experts before a final decision was reached. The experts agreed that the archive was of great significance but also commented that a detailed inventory of the documents to be included in the nomination was lacking. The Register Sub-Committee had previously requested this to be supplied but, to date, it has not.

Despite the lack of the requested detailed inventory (which is still required to complete the documentation of the nomination), the Register Sub-Committee recommend that the *Nevada-Semipalatinsk* archive be considered for inscription on the International Register.

2004-23 Indonesia

Pararaton Manuscript

The *Pararaton Manuscript* was written in the in the XIIIth or XIVth century and narrates the history of the kings of Java, beginning with the birth of Ken Angrok who then became the king of Singosari, and also the golden age of Majapahit with Commander Gajah Mada as the king's assistant. The region at the time consisted of many independent kingdoms and principalities. The manuscript had a wide influence in the development and coalescence of the states into what became modern Indonesia.

The *Pararaton Manuscript* is recommended for inscription on the International Register. It will be the first document from Indonesia to be included on the International Register.

2004-24 France and the United Kingdom

The Appeal of 18 June 1940

The speech by General de Gaulle is regarded as a turning point in World War II and French national history. It was a declaration of hope and defiance that marked the beginning of the French resistance to the German invasion. As such, it influenced the general course of the War. It is remembered and celebrated to this day. It exemplified the power of radio, now being used as a weapon of war rather than entertainment, to launch a movement. It influenced the development of resistance movements in other lands. The nomination is submitted jointly by the Institut national de l'audiovisuel in Paris and the British Broadcasting Corporation in London.

The Register Sub-Committee noted that the sound recordings on disc of the radio broadcast are not the original cut acetate discs but pressings made from the original discs in the 1950s by the BBC. The single copies now held by INA and the BBC are the survivors of a larger number made for the BBC.

The Register Sub-Committee recommends that *The Appeal of 18 June 1940* be inscribed on the International Register.

2004-25 France

Lumière Films

The significance of this collection of the films made by the pioneering Lumiere brothers lies first in its relative completeness and the remarkable fact of its survival, and second in its subject matter – the earliest film documentary record from large areas of the globe. It is hard to imagine any other collection which so completely represents the advent of the new technology which was to reshape communication in the 20th century.

The Register Sub-Committee recommends that the collection of *Lumière Films* be inscribed on the International Register.

2004-26 Hungary

Collection of Traditional Music and Folk Music, Dance and Games

This is a musical heritage of considerable influence both regionally (Carpathian) and internationally. However, what has been nominated is an entire, and presumably still growing, institutional collection in which not all the material has the same heritage significance. To meet the selection criteria, relevant elements of the collection, of fixed size, need to be identified. Further, it needs to be established whether the original elements connect with or overlap related collections such as Béla Bartók's collection of folk songs nominated by the Slovak Republic (nomination 2004-08).

It is recommended that the crucial, original elements of the collection be separately identified and the nomination be re-submitted in the 2006-2007 round. In addition, the proposers are urged to examine the overlap with the Slovak collection with a view to possibly submitting a joint nomination which fully reflects the importance of the work of Béla Bartók.

2004-27 Guyana

Deed of Manumission

The *Deed of Manumission* is a fragment of a manuscript. The document records manumissions of slaves who were taken from the West Coast of Africa and sold to European plantation owners in British Guiana by mostly Dutch traders. It is a register of the enslaved Africans who bought their freedom or the freedom of their loved ones. The Deed dates from 1826 and the paper on which the names are recorded in ink is fragile. Each name is recorded with the corresponding amount paid as well as the name of the slave owner. As a document it is unique and irreplaceable.

The Register Sub-Committee requested that nomination papers for the *Deed of Manumission* be revised and re-submitted. This has not been done. Consequently, the Register Sub-Committee cannot make any recommendation in connection with this nomination in this round.

2004-28 Australia

PANDORA, Australia's Web Archive

Pandora is a web archive of selected Australian websites, captured and maintained with full functionality. The National Library of Australia and its partners are building the archive to ensure long-term access to significant Australian digital heritage that is published on line. It is already inscribed on the Australian National MoW Register.

However, most of the content is not unique. The case for inscription on the International Register rests largely on the claim that *Pandora* is the first example in the world of a public, globally accessible archive of fully functional websites. The nomination is apparently also in conflict with paragraph 4.5.2 of the *General Guidelines to Safeguard Documentary Heritage*.

At this stage there are no digital documents inscribed on the International Register, and as with previous digital nominations the Register Sub-Committee found it difficult to assess *Pandora* against the criteria as they currently stand. Under section 4.2.7 of the *General Guidelines*, the IAC will adopt operational guidelines for applying the criteria. There are presently no detailed guidelines for digital heritage and the Register Sub-Committee does not feel confident in proceeding with an assessment until such guidelines have been prepared and adopted.

Accordingly, the Register Sub-Committee is not making a recommendation at this time. The proposers have accepted this delay and the proposal will be considered again in a later round of nominations.

2004-29 India

Saiva Manuscripts in Pondicherry

This nomination is of a collection of 11 000 manuscripts on paper and on palm leaves that concern mainly 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 appear to be the last surviving witnesses to many of the texts of a major religious tradition.

The *Saiva Manuscripts in Pondicherry* are recommended for inscription on the International Register.

2004-30 South Africa

Apartheid Living Archive Collections

The *Apartheid Living Archive Collections* consists of audiovisual material filmed in South Africa and in Southern Africa, spanning the 20th and beginning of the 21st century. The earliest material in the collection is from the Boer War, the first filmed war ever, which is significant as it undeniably forms part of the foundational matrix of what became the Apartheid system.

The material contains the basis of an excellent nomination for the International Register. It is, however, in great need of further work to fit it for inscription. The material is scattered between many owners and places. A management plan is urgently needed to co-ordinate the collection. Then there is the need for restoration and digitisation of the material to ensure its future safety. Finally, there is the need to produce a proper catalogue of the images and sounds. The nomination also requires improvements.

The Register Sub-Committee does not feel, therefore, that the collection is ready for inscription. More work needs to be done to make both the collection and the nomination suitable to be considered. The members of the Register Sub-Committee are prepared to advise the proposers on the best actions to take to both preserve this important collection and to revise the nomination papers.

2004-31 Ukraine

Peresopnytsia Gospel (Peresopnitske Yevanhelije) 1556-1561

This is an ornamented manuscript of four New Testament books written between 15 August 1556 and 29 August, 1561 in the Monastery of the Holy Trinity in Dvirtsi, Lviv region. It is the first known example of a vernacular Old Ukrainian translation of the canonical text of the Scriptures. In the Ukraine, this is a revered book. That does not, however, make it important at an international level.

The Register Sub-Committee recommends that the nominated documents be considered for inscription on a Regional Register or on the National Register of Ukraine.

2004-32 Namibia

The Hendrik Witbooi Papers

The official archives of Witbooi, an African leader in Namibia, around the end of the 19th Century. They consist of four (or possibly more) books containing incoming and outgoing diplomatic and administrative correspondence, treaties and proclamations. A very rare example of colonisation seen from the victims' point of view. The writings foreshadow many concepts of the end of the 20th century and have influenced people in many parts of the world.

The Register Sub-Committee recommends that the nominated documents be considered for inscription on the International Register. The *Hendrik Witbooi Papers* will be the first nomination from Namibia to be included on the Register.

2004-33 Austria

Collection of Gothic Architectural Drawings

This is a unique collection of 425 Gothic architectural drawings whose importance is evidenced by the fact that world-wide only 500 drawings are known to have survived. The collection is of interest on two fronts. Firstly, it is a record of the construction of a number of major architectural works of the Gothic period and, secondly, it consists of the earliest existing examples of the use of drawings as an architectural tool.

The *Collection of Gothic Architectural Drawings* is recommended for inscription on the International Register.

2004-34 Austria

Brahms Collection

Brahms was a highly influential 19th century Romantic composer. His music was and is widely and frequently performed. It evokes its time. His music is an integral part of Western culture, and its influence is pervasive. The collection contains manuscripts and other unique materials which are, by definition, irreplaceable. The collection, assembled by Brahms himself, has the significance of the stamp of his own personality.

The *Brahms Collection* is recommended for inclusion on the International Register.

2004-35 Philippines

Jose Maceda Collection

The *Jose Maceda Collection* consists of 22,400 hours of tape recordings in reels and cassette tapes, field notes, b/w and colour photographs of different musicians and instruments and some films reflecting the traditional music of the Philippines and South East Asia before many musical styles vanished, or substantially changed due to the impact of modern civilization and cultural globalization

It is not clear, however, what countries the material comes from; whether the collection is concentrated on the Philippines; if the collection closed or continuing to grow. No inventory of the collection has been provided so only its broad parameters have been advised.

There is insufficient information for the Register Sub-Committee to proceed with evaluating this nomination at present. The proposers of the *Jose Maceda Collection* are, therefore, invited to supply the missing information to allow this nomination to be considered in the 2006-2007 round.

2004-36 France

Introduction of the decimal metric system, 1790-1837

The metric system established by the French Revolution has gradually been adopted by the whole international scientific community and the civil administrations of many countries. The system forms the basis of measurements of length, weight, volume etc. worldwide. All of these items are unique and irreplaceable.

The platinum standard metre and kilogram are three dimensional objects which are not *prima- face* items of documentary heritage. Taken in context, however, they are an integral part of the fond comprised

The Register Sub-Committee recommends that the inscription of the *Introduction of the decimal metric system, 1790-1837* on the International Register.

2004-37 Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

Ancient Slav Manuscripts of 13th to 16th centuries

The Register Sub-Committee cannot reach a decision at this time because of a lack of information about the *Anciens Manuscripts Slaves du 13e au 16e* in the nomination. The nomination will be reconsidered if further evidence to support the nomination is supplied by the proposers.

2004-38 Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

Bitola Court Register Books (1607-1912)

The nomination is of 40,000 court register documents (i.e. 195 books) from Bitola, dating from the period of the Turkish rule in Rumelia (parts of modern Macedonia, Serbia, Kosovo, Albania and Greece) that contain much information about the work of the judiciary in the region. The documents provide an interesting window on to the administration of the provinces of the Ottoman Empire. It is not enough, however, to justify inscription on the International Register.

The Register Sub-Committee recommends that the *Bitola Court Register Books (1607-1912)* be considered for inscription on a Regional Register or the National Register of the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

2004-39 Brazil

Mariana Museum of Music

The nomination refers to the entire collection of the Mariana Museum, which is presumed to be still growing and which, according to section 3.2 of the nomination, contains musical instruments, photocopies, books and printed music as well as precious manuscripts. Furthermore (refer 4.2) there is a large quantity of material yet to be scrutinised. Because of this, the nomination as it stands does not meet the preconditions for inscription.

At the same time, there are some exceedingly precious manuscripts, such as the 1793 Tercio of Lobo de Mesquita, which are certainly unique and irreplaceable. The particular characteristic of the material from this period, apart from its intrinsic merit, is that it demonstrates the transmission of musical culture from the old world (Portugal) and its evolution in the new world (Brazil). This transmission was to heavily influence the culture of Latin America as it grew towards its own independent path.

The nominators may wish to amend their nomination in order to limit it to include precisely identified precious manuscripts. They may also wish to strengthen their explanation of the geographic breadth of influence of this material.

Because of the lack of focus in the nomination, the Register Sub-Committee cannot recommend the nomination of the *Mariana Museum of Music* for inscription on the International Register in its present form. The proposers have agreed to submit a revised nomination for consideration in the 2006-2007 round.

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 as well as the books that formed the personal library of the late Cyril Lionel Robert James, one of the leading intellectuals of the 20th century. The writings and teachings of James had an influence across the Caribbean, in Africa and in the United Kingdom and the United States of America. His personal library was, however, of less importance and should be excluded from the nomination.

The Register Sub-Committee recommends that the *C.L.R. James Collection*, excluding his personal library, be inscribed on the International Register.

2004-41 United States of America supported by Germany

Universalis cosmographia secundum Ptholomaei traditionem et Americi Vespuicii aliorumque Lustrationes

From a historical perspective, the 1507 world map by Martin Waldseemüller is the first cartographic object to boldly and correctly depict the true nature of the European discoveries in the New World and the true nature of the composition of the earth. It represents the earliest understanding of the shape and relationship of the continental landmasses of the earth, reflecting an enlightened reading of the information gathered during the early part of the period of European discoveries at the end of the fifteenth century.

The Register Sub-Committee recommends that the nominated documents be inscribed on the International Register.

2004-42 Belgium

Collection musical fragments 10th – 16th century AD

This collection contains what are possibly the oldest pieces of polyphonic music of the Low Countries, Gregorian music from the 10th century, important secular music, etc. The nomination, however, is incomplete. It lacks information about the relevance of these fragments in a wider context.

It is not possible for the Register Sub-Committee to reach a decision at this time. Additional evidence to support the claim that the fragments are of international significance would be welcomed.

2004-43 India

Arabic and Persian Manuscripts and Miniature paintings of Mughal, Central Asian & Iranian Schools

A large and varied collection of more than 21,000 manuscripts, some of them extremely rare, in Arabic, Persian, Urdu, Pashtu, Pali, Turkish and Sanskrit languages. However, the size and range of the collection makes the nomination difficult to evaluate. In addition, the lack of independent referees and the lack of evidence to justify the importance of the collection in international terms.

The Register Sub-Committee recommends that the nominators be invited to consider how the proposal can be given more focus.

2004-44 Malaysia

Syair Siti Zubaidah

The text is a beautifully written poem and a well-known manuscript. The author remains anonymous, a common feature of Malay literature. It is a romantic narrative describing the love, courage and loyalty of Siti Zubaidah in seeking the release of her husband, Sultan Zainal Abidin, who was captured by Chinese princesses. The story is remarkable as it is the first romance in Malay literature that has a woman as the hero.

The Register Sub-Committee recommends that the *Syair Siti Zubaidah* be inscribed on the International Register.

2004-45 Portugal

Letter from Pêro Vaz de Caminha

The *Carta de Pêro Vaz de Caminha* is the first document to describe the land and people of what was to become Brazil, written at the time of its first discovery by Europeans and recording its annexation to the crown of Portugal.

The Register Sub-Committee recommends that the *Carta de Pêro Vaz de Caminha* be inscribed on the International Register. This will be the first document from Portugal to be included on the International Register.

2004-49 Ukraine

Collection of Jewish Musical Folklore (1912-1947)

The recorded material is of great cultural and historical significance in relation to the Jewish community in the Ukraine and more widely in Eastern Europe. The collection is clearly of a time and place in which great political and social change was occurring, with the establishment of the Soviet Union and the Holocaust of World War II. It also forms a valuable record of a once widespread cultural tradition that has now almost vanished.

The Register Sub-Committee recommends that the *Collection of Jewish Musical Folklore (1912-1947)* be inscribed on the International Register. It will be the first documents from the Ukraine to be included on the International Register.

2004-50 Ukraine

The Nicomedia Gospel

The Nicomedia Gospel is a twelfth to early thirteenth century manuscript representing the history of Greek scripture and book tradition from the very beginning of Christianity. It is not, however, an outstanding example when compared with the many other manuscript Gospels in collections around the world.

The Register Sub-Committee recommends that *the Nicomedia Gospel* be considered for inclusion on the National Register of the Ukraine.

2004-51 Cuba

José Martí Pérez Fonds

José Martí Pérez was a person who, by his writings, had great influence in the Hispanic world and beyond. UNESCO also honoured him in 1995 and 2002. The Register Sub-Committee had requested a revised nomination form to enable a final decision about this submission to be reached. This has been received and the interim recommendation is upheld.

The Register Sub-Committee recommends that the *José Martí Pérez Fonds* be inscribed on the International Register. The Fonds will be the first document from Cuba to be listed on the International Register.

2004-52 China

Golden Lists of the Qing Dynasty Imperial Examination

Additional information has been requested from the proposers of this nomination to help the Register Sub-Committee in their deliberations. The information has not been received and the Register Sub-Committee cannot, therefore, make any recommendation in regard to the *Golden Lists of the Qing Dynasty Imperial Examination*.

2004-53 Lebanon

Evolution of the Phoenician Alphabet

The inscribed alphabet on the sarcophagus of King Ahiiram of Byblos is the earliest known example of alphabetical as opposed to hieroglyphic or cuneiform writing. It is the base from which most subsequent alphabets have been developed.

The Register Sub-Committee recommends the *Evolution of the Phoenician Alphabet* for inscription on the International Register. It will be the first document from the Lebanon to be included on the International Register.

2004-54 Lebanon

Commemorative Stele from 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 XIVth century BC up to the present by means of the inscriptions left by successive armies as they passed through this strategic pass.

After considering additional information received from the nominators, the Register Sub-Committee recommends that the nominated documents be inscribed on the International Register.

2004-55 Greece

The Olympic Anthem Music by Spyridon Samaras - Poem by Kostis Palamas

As a manuscript score, it is unique and irreplaceable. It is harder, however, to argue for its significance or influence on the course of history. It is questionable how many people in any country would recognise it on hearing it. The anthem derives its current status from its official endorsement by the International Olympic Committee (IOC) in 1958, but this is a circumstance rather than something intrinsic to the work, or its familiarity or impact. Previously other anthems had been endorsed by the IOC and then replaced.

It appears, therefore, that this is “an” Olympic Anthem. As one of a group, what distinguishes it from the others? The only reasons given are:

- It was composed for the first modern games in 1896.
- The IOC declared it the official anthem in 1958.

The first reason is a matter of historic fact. The second can be overturned at any time by decision of the IOC - as has happened before.

After considering additional information submitted by the proposers, the recommendation of the Register Sub-Committee remains unchanged. The Register Sub-Committee does not recommend that *The Olympic Anthem* be considered for inscription on the International Register.

2004-56 Greece

Golden Bull of the Emperor Alexios 1st Comnenos "To the founder of the Monastery of Patmos, St. Christodoulos, in April 1088"

This is a significant document in terms of the history of Greece and of monasticism within the Byzantine Empire and would clearly merit inclusion in a national or regional MoW register. However, comparable documents of an earlier date are to be found elsewhere in Christendom and if the claim to International Register status is to be accepted, it can only be on the criterion of novelty of form and style.

After considering additional comments received from the proposers, the recommendation of the Register Sub-Committee is unchanged. The Register Sub-Committee recommends that the proposed documents be considered for inclusion on the National Register of Greece.

ANNEX D

The International Council on Archives and the Memory of the World Programme: A Position Paper

1. When the International Council on Archives (ICA) discussed UNESCO's Memory of the World Programme (MoW) at its meeting in Edinburgh in September 1997, reservations were expressed about its application to records and archives.
2. There were a number of reasons for those reservations:
 - a. Records are documents which have been created or received by a public administration or a private institution in the transaction of its affairs and maintained to provide a corporate memory.
 - b. Archives are records which have been preserved specifically because of their wider continuing value. Historically their preservation has been largely as the chance survivors of war, theft, neglect, natural disasters, etc., but since the mid-20th century they have more often been preserved as a consequence of a conscious appraisal of their enduring value as components of a wider historical or cultural memory and may comprise ten per cent or less of the total quantity of records created originally by an administration or institution.
 - c. All national archives have extensive holdings which relate to other nations, cultures, etc., and hence form part of the World's memory.
 - d. Records and archives are organic accumulations in which value rests as much in the aggregation of contextual information embedded in the hierarchical structure of documentary units of the same provenance (files, series, sub-fonds) which make up the holdings of the archival institution (fonds) as in the content of any individual document.
 - e. All archival documents are unique in their context (i.e. in relation to other documents within that structure of documentary units) even if their content may be duplicated within the fonds or elsewhere.
 - f. Consequently the focus of archival operations is on the total fonds and to select only the "most important" documents for inclusion in the World Register is seen as incompatible with archival practice and ethics.
3. Nevertheless a number of individual archival institutions have in the meantime considered it advantageous to nominate selected documents or documentary units from their holdings for inclusion in the World Register.
4. The chief advantages of inclusion appear to be:
 - a. Archival institutions are part of national systems, and pride and prestige are enhanced both nationally and internationally by the inclusion of elements of the national archival holdings in the World Register.
 - b. UNESCO is a strong, worldwide icon and MoW recognition may offer significant advantages in 'selling' archives and securing third-party support (e.g. aid for preservation measures).

5. Notwithstanding the reservations expressed in Edinburgh, ICA has collaborated in the MoW programme and, in view of the patent interest of certain members of the archival community in securing MoW status for some of their holdings, it seems appropriate that ICA should reconsider its approach to MoW. At the same time experience of dealing with archival applications for inclusion in the World Register has made it apparent that the present MoW criteria are difficult to apply consistently to archives.

6. Accordingly it would be beneficial to both ICA and UNESCO, improve archival participation in MoW and thereby advance the MoW programme if the distinctive nature of archives could be recognised by harmonising MoW structures and archival practice and ethics and establishing more relevant criteria for the inclusion of archives in the World Register.

7. In the past the International Advisory Committee of MoW has decided that the World Register cannot include all the records in public archives, no matter how noteworthy they may be. This has clearly excluded hitherto the fonds of a national administration, but it leaves too wide a margin of uncertainty between that level of aggregation and the individual document. For example, it is not clear whether a discrete but substantial documentary unit within the national archives is eligible if it is of world significance (e.g. the entire sub-fonds of the foreign or colonial ministry or the entire series of archives of the trade ministry relating to foreign trade).

8. To conform with archival practice and ethics, it seems essential that this decision should be reversed and that all national archives should be included in the MoW World Register (if necessary as a special category). Administratively this would be a simple exercise, which could be done by ICA. It would allow national archives, if they so wished, to publicise their MoW status and gain the benefits set out above.

9. The definition of what constitutes the ‘national archives’ or the ‘national archival fonds’ varies from country to country. In several countries the archives of local authorities are outside the national archives system yet may be of world significance and hence an integral part of the world’s archival memory. It should, therefore, be left to the discretion of national authorities to determine what other repositories of public archives should be included with the national archives in its World Register entry.

10. At the same time it should still be possible for archival institutions, manuscript collections or other holders of archival material outside the national archives system to nominate specific documents or documentary units of world significance for inclusion in the World Register.

11. But even there it is essential to enhance the criteria in order to clarify a number of issues which are clearly not apparent to recent applicants:

- a. It should be clearly stated that nominations for the World Register will be accepted only where the coverage or influence of the materials being nominated extends beyond a single UNESCO region.
- b. Uniqueness should be interpreted in terms of rarity (e.g. of content, form or style) or novelty (e.g. the earliest surviving example of a document in a particular medium, of a particular type or documenting a particular activity), in each case in a worldwide context.

- c. Nominations should be at document, folder, file or series level for archives or at document or collection level for manuscripts; institutions which hold sub-fonds or fonds of world significance will normally be covered by the register entry for the national archives.
- d. Museum and heritage objects containing recorded information in media and formats which differ from those commonly found in archives and libraries (e.g. carved stones, incised tablets or wall paintings) are clearly documents and it seems appropriate that the World Register should extend to them where they meet the necessary criteria.
- e. Even when not individually of world significance or unique in the above terms, documents or documentary units may qualify for inclusion in the World Register if they supplement or complement archives of world significance already included within one of the experimental projects (e.g. Slave Trade Archives).

12. One other issue which is of particular difficulty in the archive field is that of 'migrated', shared or disputed archives, which may be subject to explicit or implicit claims under international law. By their very nature such archives are likely to be of world significance and to merit inclusion in the MoW World Register and the institutions which currently hold them may claim to be the legal owners. It would be clearly invidious (and impractical) for the precise legal status of specific documents or documentary units to be investigated by ICA or UNESCO. Hence, it should be clearly stated that inclusion in the MoW World Register is an acknowledgment of the world significance of the archives and in no way implies any recognition of legal ownership.

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 - AV materials generally

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

4.2.3 - authenticity

Audio-visual media are copiable and liable to deterioration, and earliest generations may no longer exist. Audio-visual 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 audio-visual 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 take into account the circumstances of a needy archive, the possibility of a successful nomination increasing public awareness and the chances of permanent preservation.

II - Documentary films

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 dramatised 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 works. 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 - Papers of political leaders and political parties

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 - Digital and virtual media, software

There are several topics hidden in this heading. Possible sub-divisions are 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 - National constitutions (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 - Archival fonds (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.