9th Meeting of the International Advisory Committee
Memory of the World Programme
Christ Church, Barbados, 29-31 July 2009

REPORT

1. Welcome address by the Minister of Education and Human Resources Development of Barbados, The Hon. Ronald Jones.

The meeting was opened by the Hon. Roland Jones with a warm message of welcome and encouragement to participants to find time to also see the beautiful island of Barbados.

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

Ms Joie Springer welcomed the International Advisory Committee (IAC) members and observers to the meeting on behalf of the Director-General of UNESCO, Mr Koïchiro Matsuura. She expressed her appreciation to the Barbados National Commission for UNESCO for the good work they had done to host the meeting. She also welcomed the members of the IAC, old and new, as well as the representatives of Sub-Committees and Regional Committees to Barbados and urged all to work hard in the three-day meeting to produce useful outcomes. She conveyed a message from the Director-General of UNESCO encouraging members of the IAC to be ambassadors for the MoW Programme.

She noted that this was the first IAC meeting to be held in Barbados, a small island developing state and indeed the first in the Latin America and Caribbean region. She also commended the Barbados National MoW Committee on developing a template that can be used for workshops for nominations to the Registers.

Ms Springer outlined the work of the IAC meeting over the next three days. This included the reports from the Sub-Committees and Regional Committees; consideration of the recommendations for inscription on the International Register; and the promotion of the Programme, among others. A list of attendees at the meeting is included in Appendix 1. The Agenda is in Appendix 2.

3. Confirmation of Agenda

The Agenda was confirmed after the item ‘World Digital Library’ had been added. Other items were signalled to be referred under Any Other Business.
4. Election of the Bureau

Ms Alissandra Cummins proposed Ms Roslyn Russell as President; Mr Andris Vilks proposed the three Vice-Presidents: Ms Cummins, Ms Nada Itani, and Mr Jonas Palm. Ms Cummins also proposed Ms Helena Asamoah-Hassan as Rapporteur. All the above accepted their nominations and were elected by the IAC by acclamation.

Ms Cummins as immediate Past President was invited to present the work of the IAC over the past biennium. She indicated that the 2007-2009 period had seen enhanced contact, communication and interactivity amongst committee members, and between the IAC and its Sub-Committees, particularly between sessions. She indicated that at the outset of her presidency she had set herself the major goal of improving the timeliness, effectiveness and cost efficiency of the MoW Programme, and was very pleased to note that a number of innovations introduced had been readily accepted and had now taken root in the working methods of the Committee. The levels of regular contacts inter-sessionally, face to face and by teleconference, workshops and liaison between members and with the Secretariat, have been unprecedented and had significantly enhanced the productivity and efficiency of the Programme. For example, communication of the RSC’s recommendations well in advance of the IAC meeting provided the Committee members with a much clearer picture of areas requiring greater discussion, and allowed the Secretariat greater advance preparation to enable UNESCO’s Director-General to rapidly decide upon the IAC recommendations.

She noted the encouragement given by the IAC which had resulted in the formation of the newest regional MoW Committee for Africa, ARCMOW, in 2008, as well as a number of new national committees created, particularly in the Pacific and Caribbean Sub-Regions as the Programme had become better known. The heightened profile of MoW had been accompanied by the greater involvement of national institutions, beyond archives and libraries, to museums, cultural centres, foundations and other bodies, both public and private, which had been continuing to grow in a very heartening fashion.

Special efforts had been made to offer greater direct assistance to institutions developing nominations through a collaborative preparatory and development process initiated by the Barbados National MoW Committee. She was pleased to see that the Barbados template was being used elsewhere, such as in Asia. Ms Cummins indicated her special delight in being able to see to fruition the inauguration of Barbados’ National Register with the first eight items presented by the Minister of Community Development and Culture at the previous evening’s reception.

5. Reports of Sub-Committees and Regional Committees

5.1 Sub-Committee on Technology (SCoT)

According to Mr Palm, its Chair, SCoT was revising some of its earlier publications and was also working with a private company in Canada to develop an Open Source repository system. Mr Palm advised that the trial run will be made in two places when ready. A questionnaire will also be sent by UNESCO to all institutions with documents inscribed on the International Register to find out what impact, if any, the inscription had had on the preservation of their collection.
Mr Palm also described the Information for All (IFAP) Working Group that is being set up and will include all the major NGOs including ICA, CCAAA and IFLA, which are active in the field of information preservation.

5.2 Register Sub-Committee (RSC)

Ms Russell, in presenting the Register Sub-Committee (RSC) report, noted that the RSC has been very active in the past two years. It was well represented at the MoW International Conference in Canberra, Australia in February 2008 and held a meeting after the conference at the Lanyon property outside Canberra.

It has also assisted those preparing nominations for the MoW Registers through the organisation of regional training workshops held in Saint Lucia in 2007; Icheon, Republic of Korea in February 2009; and in Barbados in July 2009. At the Icheon workshop the model pioneered by the Caribbean was used. This involved the participants preparing draft nominations for critique by the facilitators prior to the workshop.

The RSC met in December 2008 to examine the 55 new nominations and make recommendations for inscription on the International Register. This was followed by a teleconference in April 2009 to consider the feedback from nominators after they had received the RSC’s first comments.

Three main issues discussed at the meetings concerned the problems associated with the integrity of inscriptions on the MoW Register as bearing great importance to the credibility of the Programme, especially relating to factual data and ownership of the collection; the monitoring of the documentary heritage inscribed to ensure that it does not deteriorate or become compromised; and the development of Operational Guidelines for MoW nominations in the form of a manual, called a Companion, that will guide persons preparing nominations for the MoW Register. Copies of the draft Companion were given to members at this meeting. She also stressed that if errors are drawn to the attention of the IAC or MoW Secretariat, research will be carried out to enable the IAC to reach a decision and make any recommendations that may be necessary.

She concluded her report by saying that there is increasing interest in learning about the nomination process for inscription on MoW Registers.

5.3 Marketing Sub-Committee (MSC)

The Marketing Sub-Committee report was presented by Ms Springer. The MSC’s meeting in March 2009 at UNESCO Headquarters in Paris also included a session with the private sector. It established a list of target groups: Professionals (Archivists, Museums, Libraries and University researchers); Programme internal audiences (International, Regional and National committees, UNESCO Network, Government Officials); Youth; Media; and the general public, and considered its main focus as advocacy, marketing, and information activities. It however identified issues of lack of seed money, resources and information as obstacles to its work and also the need for extra staff. It was agreed that there is an urgent need to fill the two vacant positions on the MSC, and include someone from the private sector.

There was a suggestion that items inscribed on the MoW Register could also be used as tourism material and this was agreed to by the IAC. However, a member cautioned that there was the need to draw a line between the MoW Programme and the World Heritage Programme, since some people saw it as being the same and this caused confusion.
Regional Committee reports

5.4 ARCMOW (Africa)

The report was presented by Ms Springer on behalf of Ms Ellen Namhila, who could not attend the meeting. ARCMOW held a workshop in Pretoria in June 2007 after which the seven-member Africa Regional Executive Committee was elected. It held its first meeting in November 2008 in Windhoek, Namibia to draw up its plan of action. Within this period some national committees were also established in some countries, namely Kenya, Senegal and Namibia, while Mozambique, The Gambia, Mauritius and Algeria pledged to create theirs.

Another meeting is scheduled for September 2009 to examine the draft Rules of Procedure and Code of Ethics for ARCMOW while a general meeting will be held in February 2010 to discuss these documents and approve them.

5.5 MOWCAP (Asia Pacific)

The Committee Chair, Mr Ray Edmondson, reported that MOWCAP held its 3rd general meeting in Canberra, Australia in February 2008 and a Bureau meeting in Bangkok in February 2009. The 4th general meeting will be held in Macau in March 2010.

MOWCAP launched its regional register with four inscriptions at its 2008 general meeting in Canberra, Australia. It is currently working on a coffee table type of book called “Memory” to celebrate the documentary heritage of Asia and the Pacific. It will feature illustrated articles on all items from the region that are currently inscribed on the International and Asia-Pacific Registers. It is hoped that other regional committees will also compile similar publications. A regional electronic newsletter will be launched soon.

Workshops were held between July 2007 and February 2009 in Sri Lanka, Thailand, Vietnam and South Korea. Cambodia and Iran will soon host workshops.

5.6 MOWLAC (Caribbean and Latin America)

Ms Elizabeth Watson, Vice-Chair of MOWLAC, reminded the meeting that the region covered by MOWLAC is spread over a large area from tiny islands to large countries like Brazil – its diversity can be its strength but also its biggest challenge. Because of linguistic differences in the region, it works with two register sub-groups to deal with nominations in English or Spanish/French languages, respectively.

At the Nassau meeting in 2008, MOWLAC widely discussed eight nominations for the Regional Register from which six were approved. Also, it endorsed and recommended 13 nominations for the International Register from the 16 nominations submitted to the IAC for the 2008/2009 session.

Finally, MOWLAC acknowledged the work done by the constituted National Committees and encouraged the establishment of National Registers. In this regard, the Committee recognized the work culminating in the launching of the Barbados National Register on 28th July 2009.
A Regional Workshop was also held from 26-28 July in Barbados with participants from Dominican Republic, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Netherlands Antilles, St. Kitts, Saint Lucia, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago and Panama (via Skype). These professionals joined Barbadian colleagues to work on the preparation of new nominations for the 2011 session including one regional nomination on the contribution of Caribbean labourers to the development of the Panama Canal and a global nomination coordinated by Fiji on the Indian Indentureship records.

6. Assessment of Nominations for the Register

UNESCO had distributed the nominations ahead of the meeting to allow members to provide comments, seek additional information or register disagreement with the RSC’s recommendations. Several IAC members had responded and the Secretariat had distributed a consolidated list of the responses before the meeting. Copies of the complete nominations with the RSC evaluations were also made available to members of the IAC.

Each of the nominations was brought up for discussion by the IAC by the Chairperson in the presence of the Observers. After this the IAC met in camera to make the final decisions.

After lengthy discussion, of 55 nominations submitted, 35 were recommended to the Director-General of UNESCO for inscription, with the nominations from Belize (Mosquito Shore Records), France (Decree of François I establishing a compulsory legal deposit system for printed material produced in France), and Kazahkstan (Aral Sea Archival Fonds) being recommended for provisional inscription. Detailed recommendations of the IAC are in Appendix 3.

Mr Palm observed that some of the nominations did not indicate plans for management and preservation. The meeting attendees agreed that these nominators should be encouraged to formulate their plans and send them to the MoW Secretariat. There was also consensus to revise the Nomination Form to include a section on preservation plans. Mr Palm, Ms Itani, Ms Russell, Ms Duranti, Mr Edmondson and Mr Stepniak volunteered to revise the Nomination Form.

7. Memory of the World Logo

A three-member working party comprising Mr Edmondson, Mr Jordan and Ms Duranti was appointed by the IAC to evaluate the pre-selected list of logos. It came up with a shortlist of three logos to be considered by the IAC. A secret vote of IAC members and observers was conducted and the design submitted by Mr Heiko Huennerkopf of Germany was successful. A specially designed version of the newly approved logo can be used by all national, regional and international Programmes of the MoW, as well as by institutions that have inscriptions on the Register.

8. Promoting the Memory of the World Programme

Ms Springer opened the discussion noting that she saw this item as the most important item on the agenda, as the survival of the MoW Programme depended on it. She said that the participants at the brainstorming session of the MSC meeting in Paris regretted the limited publicity received by the Programme and proposed that measures be taken to remedy this. One such method was the planned exhibition of Register images on the outside fences of UNESCO Headquarters in Paris from the end of August through October of this year.

Additional funding has been provided to the Programme on an exceptional basis to carry out a series of promotional activities. This good news was welcomed by the IAC, and a suggestion was made that there will be a need to tie these plans with the existing work being carried out by the Regional and National Committees and by so doing to draw these committees into the work and to foster closer allegiance to and awareness of the Programme. The development of social communicating media like
Facebook and Twitter for MoW should also be built into the promotional plan to expand the visibility of MoW on the web. Caution was, however, given to the need to respect copyright laws when placing items inscribed on the MoW register on its website.

It was also pointed out that the MSC has planned to involve the NGOs that are partners in the work of the MoW Programme, as well as the other UNESCO networks and offices, to use their platforms and existing audience as channels for the distribution of such promotional activities even at the regional and national levels. One such opportunity will be the session on UNESCO at the August 2009 IFLA Conference in Milan, Italy.

It was also suggested that institutions that have their documents inscribed on the Mow Register should be asked to assist in the promotion of MoW by using the new MoW logo. It was also emphasized that the benefits of the inscriptions on the MoW register are already being seen as means of publicity and in some cases have saved some archives that were under threat. Since such acts were not publicized it will be good to identify such benefits/success stories and make them public on the website. Wikipedia was identified as a very good source to promote MoW and that it was important to find volunteers, possibly students, to write articles on the Wikipedia site. One other very obvious publicity means was the Jikji Prize award ceremony.

In a related matter about publicity of MoW, it was suggested that the list of inscribed documents and information regarding the Jikji Prize should be sent to the listservs of partner professional associations for wider distribution. Academics should also endeavour to talk about the MoW in their lectures to their students. Regional and National Workshops should also be part of the MoW publicity plan.


Ms Duranti, who was charged with the conduct of the survey, presented the report. The main aim of the survey was to gather information on the state of awareness of MoW in the library, archival and museum communities. Of the 403 respondents, while the majority was aware of the Programme, only 51.3% knew the nomination process for inscription on the MoW Register. Respondents provided a number of very useful comments which can be the basis of actions for the future.

Ms Russell commended Ms Duranti for a job well done, as the results were very enlightening. She also asked her to convey the appreciation of the IAC to her students for their input to the survey.

10. Outcomes of the 2008 Third International Memory of the World Conference held in Canberra, Australia

Ms Springer informed the meeting that most items contained in the recommendations of the Conference are being implemented, while others are being planned.

- More National Committees are being formed. She noted that new National Committees had been established, with Namibia being the most recent example.

- UNESCO has already developed plans to begin branding the MoW with the newly chosen logo.

- A blog has been created for the Programme but has not yet been widely advertised.

- The survey of awareness of the MoW Programme had been carried out.

- Review of the role and placement of a Section of the Register for Lost and Missing Documentary Heritage has been discussed but is yet to be carried out.
- Tasking the IAC to prepare, in consultation with the regional and national committees, a strategic position paper outlining justifications for increased budget support for UNESCO’s future biennial programmes and budgets has not yet been carried out.

- Tasking the IAC to prepare a paper, for wide distribution, describing the issues associated with changing the status of the MoW Programme is yet to be done, as the position paper has to be prepared first.

- A call for Expressions of Interest from member states to host the 4th International Memory of the World Conference in 2011 was made and responses received.

11. Improving the Role of Regional and National Committees and the Register

The Chair observed that most of the issues for this topic had been discussed earlier in this meeting under the methods to be used to market and publicize the MoW Programme. However, she expressed the need for guidelines to assist the Regional and National committees to carry out their work more efficiently.

Mr Edmondson presented the Memory of the World Companion, a work in progress. It is a document intended to complement the General Guidelines to Safeguard Documentary Heritage. The intention, when it is completed, is to serve as a manual to assist in the preparation of nominations for the MoW Registers. It will answer frequently asked questions (FAQs) with good examples and illustrations. The work is in development, and a small group of volunteers (Ms Duranti, Ms Itani, Mr Edmondson, Mr Jordan, Mr Palm and Ms Russell) was asked to assist to complete the Companion, bearing in mind the need to explain the nomination procedures clearly and also address the concerns of ICA.

The ICA Observer at the meeting raised issues about the role of ICA and archives in the Companion under production and that MoW needs to recognize National Archives as Memory of the World. Ms Russell responded that the ICA had sought clarification about this at the Pretoria meeting and the majority of those at the meeting agreed that there was, in principle, no objection to national archives being recognized by the Programme, in the form of a statement in the preamble to the General Guidelines. Immediate Past Chair Ms Cummins reinforced this statement indicating correspondence has been with the ICA to this effect. The meeting agreed that a letter should be sent to the ICA to allay their fears and reassure them that the MoW remains committed to the 2007 accord and will continue to reform the Companion and will reflect this in the final version of the Companion or the revised Guidelines.

12. World Digital Library Project

Mr. John Van Oudenaren of the Library of Congress in Washington DC, USA presented the World Digital Library (WDL) project of the Library of Congress. He said the Librarian of Congress proposed the idea of the WDL in 2005, based on the Library’s experience with digitising American content and with bilateral digital partnerships with several countries. UNESCO was contacted when the effort to create a true “world” digital library began. An expert meeting was held at UNESCO in December 2006. A prototype was developed and unveiled in October 2007 at UNESCO’s General Conference. The public site - www.wdl.org - was launched in Paris in April 2009 with content from about 30 libraries and archives in 20 countries.

The WDL consists of books, manuscripts, photographs, documents, films and maps. It has some content about every country in the world, but Van Oudenaren acknowledged that representation of some countries and regions, for example in the Caribbean and the Pacific, was fairly limited and these regions needed to be addressed as a priority. In future some additional formats may be included,
depending on what is received from the partners. Currently the Library of Congress is soliciting additional members for the project.

The MoW is connected to the WDL in the area of selection of content. Three working groups have been set up: Technical Architecture; Best Practices (in connection with IFLA); and Content Selection. The Content Selection group put out its guidelines in January 2009, recommending that the WDL use existing lists, such as the MoW register, rather than reinventing the wheel. So far, four collections or items on the WDL – from Slovakia, the USA and Germany, Brazil, and Serbia – are from the MoW list.

As part of the process of making WDL universal, letters were sent by the Librarian of Congress in March 2009 to National Librarians and National Archivists and by UNESCO’s Director-General to the responsible ministries in all UNESCO member states, urging them to get involved in the project. Many countries have responded, but many others have not.

Mr. Masanori Aoyagi cautioned that digital records require constant migration in order to maintain their visibility; that the current use of Unicode by Microsoft limits the size of information digitized; and that the diversity of cultural alphabets needs to be considered in the project. Mr. Van Oudenaren responded that these issues were under consideration and cited the recent addition of a 3,700-page Chinese dictionary to the WDL as an example of how some of these matters were being addressed.

13. Other Business

2009 Inscriptions on the MoW Register

Ms Springer informed the meeting that the IAC recommendations for inscriptions on the MoW Register for 2009 had just been endorsed by the Director–General and had been published on the UNESCO website. All of those delegates whose countries were the beneficiaries of new inscriptions were congratulated.

UNESCO/Jikji Memory of the World Prize

Ms Springer also advised that the Director-General had announced that the 2009 winner of the UNESCO/Jikji Memory of the World Prize was the National Archives of Malaysia. This announcement was met with acclamation.

Fourth International Memory of the World Conference 2011

Mr Wojciech Falkowski informed the members that the 4th Memory of the World Conference will be held in Warsaw, Poland in May 2011 over a three-day period. The hosts will be the National MoW Committee, the National Archives and Polish National Commission for UNESCO. He informed the meeting that the programme for the conference will be developed with Ms Springer and Ms Russell, adding that the proposed theme was ‘History, Culture and Identity’. Sub-themes will be developed around lost memory, missing memory; relationship with other UNESCO conventions and programmes; and history as a science and a belief, among others. The conference will also discuss the follow-up to the Canberra conference, the development of MoW, the inclusion of a slogan and the philosophy of MoW. In all there will be nine likely sessions. The concept of the Warsaw conference will be fine-tuned over the year.

Ms Springer commented that this is a good starting point for discussion about the conference and so all members are invited to contribute to it to make the planning and execution of the conference a huge success.

New Chair for Register Sub-Committee
As a result of Ms Russell’s election as the President of the IAC, there was the need to fill the position of Chair of the RSC. Ms Springer proposed Mr Jan Bos of the National Library of the Netherlands, who is a member of the RSC and who has played a leading role in the setting up of the Dutch MoW National Committee, as well as in the work of the RSC. This was unanimously endorsed by the members.

*International Museums Day 2011*

Mr Lothar Jordan, the representative of the International Council of Museums (ICOM), spoke on the intended celebration of International Museums Day on 18 May 2011, although the activities will be spread over a period of time. He informed the meeting that ICOM held a meeting in June 2009 to begin planning how to observe the day and that ICOM is interested in cooperating with other NGOs in this activity. The theme of the Day is *Museums and Memory*. It is intended that the celebration will be an activity for museums, archives and libraries. The poster and more information on the envisaged activities can be found on the ICOM website.

ICA representative, Mrs Romer-Kenepa agreed that this was an excellent initiative which she will bring to the attention of her Board as it was based on one of the strategic objectives of the ICA to build partnership by developing more joint initiatives with other international NGOs.

*Honduras Archives*

Ms Duranti brought to the attention of the meeting a report that the Minister of Culture in Honduras had just dismissed the heads of National Archives and Library respectively. Some of the first measures adopted by the new Minister involved the destruction of records and press releases, as well as prohibition of publication and access to public records, cancellation of literacy campaigns, and the closing of the Centre for Historical Research, which had literally become a military barracks. She requested the meeting to pass a resolution on this.

The meeting suggested that the resolution should be carried and sent in a form of a letter to the Director-General of UNESCO to take action.

*International Archival Culture Exhibition (IACE) 2010 in Korea*

The Secretary-General of the Korean National Commission for UNESCO, Mr Taeck-soo Chun, informed the meeting that the Korean National Commission for UNESCO and National Archives of Korea will organize an exhibition in Seoul, from 1-6 June 2010, dubbed the International Archival Culture Exhibition (IACE). Members were invited to the exhibition and also to offer advice and support. Ms Russell commended the National Commission for bringing up this idea.

*Biennium Report from the Chairperson*

Ms Cummins proposed that the IAC Chair should be requested to present a report on the activities of the IAC over the biennium at every IAC meeting. This was accepted by the meeting.

*Next IAC meeting 2011*

Ms Springer informed the meeting that subject to final confirmation, the United Kingdom has offered to host the 10th IAC meeting in 2011.

*Vote of Thanks*
Ms Russell thanked Ms Elizabeth Watson, Chair of the Barbados MoW National Committee; Ms Alissandra Cummins and Ms Harriet Daisley, Chair and Secretary–General respectively of the Barbados National Commission for UNESCO, and their team for a very well planned conference and outstanding hospitality.

14. Adoption of the report

The report was read by Ms Asamoah-Hassan as Rapporteur and adopted at 3.45pm on Friday 31 July 2009. Ms Russell then declared the meeting closed.
APPENDIX 1

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APPENDIX 2

The 9th Meeting of the International Advisory Committee
of the Memory of the World Programme

Bridgetown, Barbados, 28-31 July 2009

AGENDA

1. Orientation session for new members of the IAC
2. Welcome address by the Minister of Education
3. Opening of the session by the representative of the Director-General of UNESCO
4. Election of the Bureau of the Committee
5. Reports of Chairpersons of Sub-Committees and Regional Committees (5 minutes max each)
6. Assessment of nominations for the Register
7. Revision of Rules of Procedure of International Advisory Committee of the Memory of the World Programme
8. Examination of proposals for the Memory of the World logo and announcement of winner
9. Promotion of Programme and follow-up to Canberra recommendations
10. Improving the role of regional and national committees and registers
11. Memory of the World Programme and the World Digital Library
12. Any other business
13. Adoption of the report
14. Closure of the meeting
APPENDIX 3.

Appendix 3: Nominations examined by the IAC

1. The IAC recommended inscription on the International Register of the following nominations:

AUSTRALIA

Manifesto of the Queensland Labour Party to the people of Queensland (dated 9 September 1892)

The manifesto stands as one of the planks upon which the Queensland and Australian labour movement developed, focusing on greater electoral success and wider parliamentary representation as a means of progressing its aims and aspirations. It can be described as one of the formative documents of the Australian Labour Party, providing a coverage of the party's grievances, with a focus upon the ruling class of the time, including squatters, employers, the government and others that Labour saw as opponents to its aims in terms of better working conditions and economic prosperity.

BAHAMAS

Farquharson’s Journal

A handwritten diary by Charles Farquharson, planter, and owner of the cotton growing Prospect Hill Plantation, located on the east side of Watlings Island (now known as San Salvador) records the day-to-day happenings on the plantation from 1 January, 1831 to 31 December, 1832. As most plantation owners were absentee landlords, this journal from the lived experience of an owner provides unique insights into plantation life.

BARBADOS

Federal Archives Fonds

The West Indies Federation (1958-1962) was a political federation of ten territories in the Anglophone West Indies that signaled the beginning of a new era of decolonization in the post-World War II period. The history of the West Indies is inextricably linked with the histories of other former British colonies. Hence, these records are of international significance as they reflect the interconnectivity of these histories and document one of the decisive periods of twentieth century history when territories, under the colonial rule of the British Empire, first flexed their 'political muscles' and sought to become self-governing nation-states.

The Nita Barrow Collection

An extensive collection that documents the life and times of one of the most distinguished of 20th century women, the late Ruth Nita Barrow, Dame of St. Andrew (1980) and Dame Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George (1990). Her lifetime spans 1916 to 1995 - the era of the Cuban Revolution, the oppressive Apartheid system in South Africa, world and political changes in Eastern Europe such as the fall of the Berlin wall (a piece of which forms a part of the Nita Barrow Collection's memorabilia).

BELARUS, FINLAND, LITHUANIA, POLAND, RUSSIAN FEDERATION AND UKRAINE

Radzwills’ Archives and Niasvizh (Nieśwież) Library Collection
The collection was created from the 15th to 20th centuries by members of the Radziwill family, one of the most prominent aristocratic families in the Grand Duchy of Lithuania and the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. Members of the family often occupied the highest state posts and later played an important role in the history of Prussia, the Russian Empire, and the Polish Republic. The Radzwill’s Archives was in fact the official archives of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania - the state records and treaties were preserved side by side with the private correspondence of the family.

BELGIUM

Archives Insolvente Boedelskamer Antwerpen

The archives of the Chamber of Insolvent Estates in Antwerp are both a unique and crucial collection of documentary heritage that contributes to an understanding and analysis of international relations and interactions in the Early Modern Period (1500-1800).

CAMBODIA

Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum Archives

Photographs and documents from the Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum the former S-21 prison and interrogation centre where it is estimated that over 15,000 prisoners were held in this former high school. Only a handful of them survived the ordeal. The archive contains photographs of over 5,000 of these prisoners, as well as "confessions", many extracted under torture, and other biographical records of prisoners and prison guards and officials in the security apparatus.

CANADA

Neighbours, animated, directed and produced by Norman McLaren in 1952

Norman McLaren is the most influential animator in the history of the art of animation. Over many years of constant groundbreaking research and experimentation he has created a coherent and extraordinary body of work with a unique inventiveness. This is best exemplified by his most important film, the anti-war parable Neighbours.

CUBA

Original Negative of the Noticiero ICAIC Lationamericano

The ICAIC Latin-American Newsreels were produced weekly from 1960 to 1990, and represents a unique historical document depicting events such as world's growing bipolarisation, the independence wars of African colonies and popular uprisings. These newsreels are of far more than local significance, although even as a record of the Cuban political process they deserve a place in the world's memory as the most comprehensive record of the history of the Cuban Revolution.

DENMARK and ICELAND

The Arnamagnæan Manuscript Collection

The Icelandic scholar and antiquarian Árni Magnússon (1663-1730) (Arnas Magnæus) spent much of his life building up what is by common consent the single most important collection of early Scandinavian manuscripts in existence, nearly 3000 items, the earliest dating from the 12th century. The manuscripts and documents in the collection are invaluable sources on the history and culture of
medieval, renaissance and early-modern Scandinavia and, in a more general way, much of Europe. Perhaps foremost among the texts preserved in the collection are the many examples of the uniquely Icelandic narrative genre known as the saga, widely recognized as constituting one of the highpoints of world literature and still translated and read throughout the world today.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Book for the Baptism of Slaves (1636-1670)

The book is a source of precious information on the form, character and other details of American slavery, particularly in the Dominican Republic. It provides a lesser-known aspect of the colonial slave system and represents a section of the country's transition from a slave society to a society with slaves, or rather from a slave plantation society to a patriarchal slavery. This later concept was accepted simply because it was not dependent on the world market system, but rather served to consolidate or secure the social levels in a native society or the "Creole society".

Documentary Heritage on the Resistance and Struggle for Human Rights in the Dominican Republic, 1930-1961

From 1930 to 1961, the Dominican Republic endured one of the most oppressive regimes in Latin America: the Rafael L. Trujillo dictatorship. Thousands of Dominicans and foreigners lost their lives, were imprisoned and tortured. Some survived mutilated for the rest of their lives; others had permanent scars on their bodies or suffered mental illnesses. The nominated items document these atrocities and contain ample evidence of the Dominican resistance movement and struggles for democracy, freedom, and respect for human rights.

FRANCE

Library of the Cistercian Abbey of Clairvaux at the time of Pierre de Virey (1472)

The Clairvaux manuscript collection is one of the largest medieval monastic library collections in western Christendom. The nomination concerns the manuscript collection as inventoried in 1472 in the catalogue compiled by Abbot Pierre de Virey. At the time, the library contained 1,790 manuscripts, of which 1,115 have survived. The collection is now the foremost medieval collection in France in terms of its size and excellent state of conservation.

GERMANY

Song of the Nibelungs, a heroic poem from mediaeval Europe

The Nibelungenlied (the Song of the Nibelungs) is probably the most famous heroic poem in Middle High German. It is comparable with other world-famous epics such as the epic of Gilgamesh of Ancient Babylonia, the Mahabharata of Ancient India, or the Heike Monogatari in mediaeval Japan. It tells the story of dragon-slayer Siegfried from his childhood days and his marriage to Kriemhild to his murder and the subsequent story of Kriemhild's revenge, finally culminating in the extinction of the Burgundians or Nibelungs at the court of the Huns.

HUNGARY

Csoma Archive of the Library of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences

Alexander Csoma de Kőrösi (c. 1784-1842) a Hungarian scholar was the first to interpret the cultural
heritage of the Tibetan people to Europe. He compiled the first Tibetan-English Dictionary of scientific value together with a Grammar of the Tibetan Language (1834). With his scholarly work he became the founder of Tibetan studies, a new discipline of Oriental studies.

János Bolyai: Appendix, scientiam spatii absolute veram exhibens. Maros-Vásárhelyini, 1832

Appendix is an outstanding document in the history of mathematics and human culture. It presents the solution of a more than two thousand year old problem in connection with parallel lines and the description of János Bolyai’s discovery of non-Euclidean and the more general absolute geometries. Non-Euclidean geometry changed our thinking not only about geometry, but mathematics, in general, and paved the way for the creation of the modern physical theories of the twentieth century.

IRAN

Administrative Documents of Astan-e Quds Razavi in the Safavid Era

This collection consists of 69,000 pages spanning the period 1589 AD-1735 AD (1000-1148 Lunar Calendar) and relating to a vast geographical area including Iran, especially Khorasan province, and Afghanistan. It contains information on administrative, social, economic, agricultural, endowment, religious and other issues that provide the reader with an image of Mashhad in Khorasan Province as well as the status of social life in the Safavid era.

KOREA (REPUBLIC OF)

Donguibogam: Principles and Practice of Eastern Medicine

An encyclopaedia of medical knowledge and treatment techniques compiled in Korea in 1613 and edited by Heo Jun with the collective support of medical experts and literati according to royal instruction. The work informs the evolution of medicine in East Asia and beyond. In terms of health care system, it developed the ideals of preventive medicine and public health care by the state, which was virtually an unprecedented idea up to the 19th century.

LITHUANIA, ESTONIA AND LATVIA

The Baltic Way - Human Chain Linking Three States in Their Drive for Freedom (Joint inscription)

Significant and carefully selected documents reflecting the history of the 600 km long human chain on 23 of August 1989 - the 50th anniversary of the German-Soviet pact of non-aggression of 1939 and its secret protocol. It was a unique and peaceful demonstration that united the three countries in their drive for freedom.

MADAGASCAR

Royal Archives (1824-1897)

The collection comprises the royal archives, old journals and Sakaizambohitra registers, and registry office documents under the monarchy from 1878 to 1898. They are highly significant as they represent a key element in the foundation of the country’s identity. The royal archives contain written documents that come from the recovery in 1895 by General Duschesne, Resident-General at the end of the reign of Ranavalona III, of the archives of high-ranking figures in the Kingdom of Madagascar, including Rainandriamampandry and Rainilalarivony (Prime Minister).
MALAYSIA

Batu Bersurat Terengganu (Inscribed Stone of Terengganu)

The Batu Bersurat, Terengganu or Inscribed Stone of Terengganu constitutes the earliest evidence of Jawi writing (writing based on Arabic alphabets) in the Malaya Muslim world of Southeast Asia. The Stone is a testimony to the spread of Islam offering an insight to the life of the people of the era as well as depicting the growing Islamic culture subsumed under a set of religious laws.

MEXICO

Collection of the Centre of Documentation and Investigation of the Ashkenazi Community in Mexico (16th to 20th Century)

Collection of 16,000 volumes, the greater part written in Yiddish and Hebrew, but also in languages such as Polish, Lithuanian, Hungarian, Russian and others relating to the Ashkenazi culture. It preserves and disseminates the Ashkenazi culture, the culture of the Jewish people that was on the verge of disappearing during the Nazi era. It also safeguards the historic memory of the Jewish minority in Mexico that arrived from Central and Eastern Europe.

NETHERLANDS

Diaries of Anne Frank

The diary of Anne Frank brings her life story to the attention of people all over the world. It describes her life as an adolescent girl during the 2 years she, her family and 4 other people lived in hiding during WWII. Her diary is in the top 10 of the most read books worldwide.

NETHERLANDS ANTILLES

First Catechism Written in Papiamentu Language

Papiamentu is widely spoken by almost a quarter million people in the Dutch Caribbean islands today, across social class, race and ethnicity. The translations of the Roman Catholic catechism into Papiamentu in 1826 and 1837 had great impact on the history of the ABC-islands as it represents the genesis of writing in Papiamentu. The Catechism is the oldest surviving document where Papiamentu appears in a full book-form printed publication and marks a turning point in the process of recognition of Papiamentu which has evolved from an informally popular spoken tongue to the official language of the people of the ABC-islands.

PARAGUAY

Archives of Terror

The Archives of Terror are official documents of police repression during the thirty-five years of Alfredo Stroessner's dictatorship. They also contain supporting evidence of Operation Condor activities as a part of a campaign of political repressions involving assassination and intelligence operations which was officially implemented in 1975 by the right-wing dictators of the Southern Cone of South America.

POLAND
Archives of the Literary Institute in Paris (1946-2000) (Association Institut Littéraire 'Kultura')

The Archives of the Literary Institute are the complete documentation of the Institute's activities in the years 1946-2000. They are a unique collection, which depicts the work of an unparalleled emigration institution, which, thanks to the intellectual and political vision implemented for decades by its founders and leaders, played an extremely vital role in one of the most important historical events of the 20th century - the peaceful victory over the communist dictatorship and the division of the world into two hostile political blocs.

ST. KITTS, BAHAMAS, BELIZE, DOMINICA, JAMAICA, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO AND UNITED KINGDOM

Registry of Slaves of the British Caribbean 1817-1834

Enslaved Africans made up the great majority of transatlantic migrants who were forcibly removed to the Americas from Columbus' first voyages in the fifteenth century until the nineteenth century. The Trans-Atlantic slave trade, originating in Africa and ending in the Caribbean and the Americas, remains a sensitive subject for several reasons, including issues of race, morality, ethics, identity, underdevelopment and reparations.

SAINT LUCIA

Sir William Arthur Lewis Papers

The Sir William Arthur Lewis Papers is a collection that documents Sir Arthur's career as a scholar and as an economic advisor to many international commissions, and to several African, Asian and Caribbean governments. These papers include biographical data, professional correspondence, country files, organization affiliations (minutes of meetings, reports, etc.), university positions (papers relating to governing the University of the West Indies as Vice Chancellor and other related activities in his capacity as professor), various writings (articles, lecture notes, etc.) and audio-visual materials (lecture series and the 1979 Nobel Laureate ceremony).

SPAIN

Santa Fe Capitulations

The Santa Fe Capitulations is a Royal Chancery document containing the Capitulations Christopher Columbus signed with the monarchs Ferdinand II of Aragon and Isabella I of Castile in Santa Fe de la Vega on 17 April 1492, a few months after the capture of Granada. The Capitulations lay down the conditions under which Columbus was to set off on his first voyage, which involved the "discovery" of America in the same year.

THAILAND

Archival Documents of King Chulalongkorn's Transformation of Siam (1868-1910)

Present-day Thailand is in many aspects a legacy of the policies and practices carried out by King Chulalongkorn the Great of Siam (A. D. 1868-1910) within the context of western colonialism and modernization. The documents therefore record social policies such as the successful emancipation of slaves by peaceful and legal means, the abolition of gambling, the establishment of a public school system and the reform of the Buddhist Sangha, as well as the promotion of agricultural production, the market economy, financial and fiscal institutions. These measures contributed to the maintenance of
Siam independence, a rare feat in the world at the time.

UNITED KINGDOM

Magna Carta, issued in 1215

Magna Carta is one of the most celebrated documents in English history. It is often claimed to be the cornerstone of English liberty, law and democracy, and its legacy has been its enduring worldwide influence. The critical importance of the charter is that it imposed for the first time detailed written constraints on royal authority in the fields of taxation, feudal rights and justice, and it reasserted the power of customary practice to limit unjust and arbitrary behaviour by the king. It has become an icon for freedom and democracy throughout the world.

UNITED NATIONS OFFICE AT GENEVA

League of Nations Archives 1919-1946

The League of Nations was conceived in 1919 during the aftermath of the tragedies and suffering caused by World War I. The archives of the League of Nations are a testimony to the will of the League’s Member States to create the world’s first intergovernmental organization for peace and cooperation, which led to a fundamental change towards an "institutionalization" of international relations. These unique archives attest to the efforts of interwar diplomats, officials and the first international civil servants on promoting cooperation between nations to guarantee peace and security.

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY FOR PALESTINE REFUGEES

UNRWA Photo and Film Archives of Palestinian Refugees

Since the inception of the agency, UNRWA’s Public Information Office has produced photographs and films covering all the stages of the history of the Palestine refugees, from the establishment of functional camps in the 1950s, the second flight during the 1967 war, the civil war in Lebanon, the turbulent periods in the second half of the 80s to the consecutive unrest starting in the year of 2000. During nearly six decades UNRWA has produced and collected a comprehensive record of still photographs and film material, covering most aspects of the lives and history of the Palestine refugees.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

John Marshall Ju/hoan Bushman Film and Video Collection, 1950-2000

The John Marshall Ju/hoan Bushman Film and Video Collection, 1950-2000, held at the Smithsonian Institution's Human Studies Film Archives, is one of the seminal visual anthropology projects of the twentieth century. It is unique in the world for the scope of its sustained audiovisual documentation of one cultural group, the Ju/hoansi, of the Kalahari Desert, in northeastern Namibia. Created over a span of 50 years, it is an unparalleled historical record not only of an indigenous people's traditional lifeways and ties to the land but of the transformation of these lifeways in the rapidly changing political and economic landscape that developed in concert with the struggle for Namibian independence.

VIETNAM
Woodblocks of Nguyen Dynasty

The 34,555 plates of wood-blocks of the Nguyen Dynasty helped to record official literature and history as well as classic and historical books. Therefore, apart from their historical value, the wood-blocks also have artistic and technical merit as they mark the development of wood-block carving and printing profession in Vietnam. Their importance and high value led feudal dynasties and state regimes in the history of Vietnam to pay considerable attention to preserving these records.

2. Provisional Inscription:

BELIZE

Mosquito Shore Records

The International Advisory Committee (IAC) took note of the RSC recommendation that a joint nomination, with Nicaragua and Honduras, on the Mosquito Shore Records should be submitted. In view of the advice received from Nicaragua that most of the Honduran records had been lost, it was proposed that a nomination of Belizean and Nicaraguan records should be prepared. The IAC considered that the information already prepared by Belize had met selection criteria relating to world significance and recommended provisional inscription on the International Register pending the preparation and approval of a revised nomination that included elements from Nicaragua.

FRANCE

Decree of François I establishing a compulsory legal deposit system for printed material produced in France

Document of world significance as the first establishment of a legal deposit system. However, the complete archival register Y9 should be proposed instead of the single decree. Provisional inscription pending the submission of a revised nomination.

KAZAKHSTAN

Aral Sea Archival Fonds

The archives document an ecological disaster with international consequences, but the nomination form was incomplete with vital information either missing or not clearly described. As the archives need to be preserved or else they will disappear, the IAC requested the submission of a management plan to complete its assessment and recommended provisional inscription.

3. Inscription not Recommended

BRAZIL

Limite

After a careful review of the nomination, the IAC concluded that world significance had not been proven since the film had never been released commercially nor widely screened. Its influence has therefore been limited despite being acclaimed by critics as "a buried treasure". Furthermore, while the nomination exhaustively detailed the content, history and artistic reputation of the film as well as its importance to Brazil, it did not address the selection criteria or show how these applied to the nomination.
Consequently, the IAC did not recommend inscription on the International Register but felt it deserved to be listed on the national register of Brazil and the regional MOWLAC register.

**Fundo Novacap – Nova Capital do Brasil**

In its deliberations, the IAC judged that a revised nomination taking into account the Register Sub-Committee recommendations to provide evidence of the global influence of the collection had not been submitted nor had any comparative information been provided to establish a claim for world significance.

The IAC also took note of a methodology that is being developed to coordinate and harmonize the synergies of UNESCO’s three heritage Programmes. This document may be applicable in due course for a heritage item that already has elements recognized as being of global significance. The IAC therefore recommended that a revised nomination be submitted in 2010 based on the previous RSC recommendation or that the revision be postponed until criteria based on the heritage methodology have been developed and published.

**DENMARK**

**Hamburg Bible**

The IAC carefully reviewed the additional information that had been provided in response to the Register Sub-Committee's preliminary recommendation. It concluded that a convincing case had not been presented in regard to the expert opinion received concerning the uniqueness or exceptional character of the Hamburg Bible. It agreed that the Bible was a beautiful 13th century codex containing rare but not unique representations of medieval book production. However, this was judged as insufficient to support a claim of world significance. Consequently, it did not recommend inscription on the International Register.

**DENMARK AND UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**

**Danish West Indian Local Administration Records**

The International Advisory Committee concurred with the assessment of the Register Sub-Committee that the information provided was insufficiently detailed to determine world significance. No supporting evidence had been provided to back the claim that the Danish West Indian local administration records were unique. Furthermore, although this was intended to be a joint nomination, no records from the United States of America had been included. Consequently, the nomination could not be inscribed in its current form. Nonetheless, the IAC recommended that a revised and more detailed version be resubmitted in 2010 for evaluation.

**EGYPT**

**Architectural Archive of the Public Buildings Authority**

After a careful examination of the revised nomination, the International Advisory Committee concluded that the global influence of the item was still not fully demonstrated although the nomination had been enhanced. It noted that although there was mention of the European and British influence in creating a truly Egyptian architectural style, the names of these architects and designers as well as their nationalities are not listed. Furthermore, it judged that since several developing and Arab countries were reported as sharing a similar experience in the outlook of their cities, this detracts from the claim of uniqueness.
However, the IAC felt that the nomination merited listing on a Regional Register for the Arab States. It further suggested that efforts to make a clearer case for inscription on the International Register should be pursued.

ETHIOPIA

Book of Psalms (Mezmure Dawit)

The importance of the nomination to the Orthodox Church in Ethiopia was shown but the details in the nomination were inadequate. The IAC took note of the information provided by international experts from Germany and Italy on the potential importance of the item and requested that their names be included if a revised nomination is submitted. The revised form should also place emphasis on the global influence of the collection and show how it matches the selection criteria.

Faith of Fathers (Haymanote Abew)

The IAC took note of the additional information provided by Ethiopia that the teachings and writings of the various scholars, who lived between the 3rd and 5th century, would contribute to religious controversy and probably shed light on the political tendencies at the time. However, questions concerning the nature and date of the original still subsist and it was felt that while the document may have significance for listing on the International Register, this has not been clearly shown.

It therefore recommended that revised nominations taking these suggestions into consideration be submitted in 2010.

GEORGIA

Anchi Gospel

The IAC was of the view that while the nomination may have had global influence and impact, its uncertain provenance, as well as questions about its age, prevented a proper assessment of its significance. Consequently, it recommended that the nomination be revised and resubmitted in a later round with more precise information about the document and with the names of specialists on Caucasian scripts and international referees who could be contacted to confirm the global significance.

Ancient Manuscript Collection

The IAC concluded that the collection was too vast to meet the Memory of the World selection criteria for the Register. It recommended that a specific collection or manuscript should be identified and proposed for inscription, rather than the whole archive. The item should be finite and precisely defined, since broad, general or open-ended nominations are not accepted for inscription. Therefore, the Committee recommended that the nomination be revised and resubmitted in a later round.

INDONESIA

La Galigo

The IAC upheld the Register Sub-Committee recommendation that the nomination did not concern a particular document, but rather it focused on oral literature belonging to the Bugis people in Indonesia. Accordingly, the IAC recommended that a revised nomination describing a specific collection or collections of written texts of La Galigo be nominated in 2010.
Mak Yong: The Icon of the Intangible Malay World

The IAC concluded that this nomination in its current form was more appropriate for consideration under the Intangible Cultural Heritage Programme. If it is to be assessed under the Memory of the World Programme, the tangible “carriers” such as the manuscripts and recordings related to the performance should be nominated. The IAC consequently recommended that the nomination should either be revised in accordance with this suggestion or be submitted under the Intangible Heritage Programme.

IRAN

Masālik wa Mamālik

The IAC found that a revised nomination, including all versions with the original documents and translations, had not been submitted as requested. It also judged that the additional information provided did not disprove the Register Sub-Committee's findings that the book could have originally been written in Persian. No details of the original source of the additional black and white maps had been submitted and the IAC felt that more evidence was needed to make the present nomination stand as an original copy for inscription on the International Register.

The IAC consequently recommended that a revised nomination be submitted in 2010 covering the work itself and including all versions with the original document and translations, possibly through a joint nomination with other owners.

KAZAKHSTAN

Sound samples of ancient Kazakh instruments restored by Bulat Sarybayev

The IAC was of the opinion that while the sounds and music reflected the culture and identity of the Kazakh people and was possibly unique, the lack of technical details and issues related to authenticity prevented a full assessment of its impact. It consequently recommended that a revised nomination with additional information on these aspects be submitted in 2010 along with the names of international experts to provide further advice as needed.

MADAGASCAR

Grandidier Fonds

According to the International Advisory Committee, the proposal is of scientific, cultural and economic importance to Madagascar and islands of the region, but its global influence has not been clearly demonstrated. Moreover, even if some records are unique, the description of the collection does not allow an assessment of the impact of the collection. Accordingly, the Committee did not recommend its inclusion on the International Register.

MALAYSIA

Straits Settlement Postcards (1890-1946)

The IAC judged that while the postcards were an authentic pictorial record of the Straits Settlements at a particular period in history, the question of uniqueness could not be sustained, in view of other large photographic collections documenting the places and time period covered by the postcards. It found that the additional information provided did not deal with the issue of global influence, instead
focusing on the need for recognition of the cultural sites of Penang and Melaka. There had also been no attempt to describe any unique features of the postcards.

However, UNESCO is currently developing a methodology to coordinate and harmonize the synergies of UNESCO’s three heritage Programmes and its recommendations may be applicable in due course for an item that already has elements recognized as being of global significance. The IAC therefore recommended that a revised nomination be submitted in 2010 taking the comments of the IAC into consideration or that a revision be postponed until criteria based on draft methodology have been developed.

MEXICO

Thomas Stanford Collection, A Half Century of Field Recordings of Traditional Mexican Music

Although the International Advisory Committee carefully examined the nomination, it concluded that a convincing case had not been presented with respect to the extent of the global influence and significance. It was of the opinion that complex nations like Mexico need to be aware of the equal importance of National Registers. This nomination is an ideal candidate for a National or perhaps Regional Register and Mexico should pursue these options. Consequently, it did not recommend inscription on the International Register.

VENEZUELA

Biblioteca Ayacucho Collection

After reviewing the nomination, the IAC concluded that the information needed for an evaluation of global significance was missing. The nomination was presented as a project and not as a proposal for inscription on the Register since it did not provide details that were matched against the selection criteria. They agreed that there was potential for the nomination and it could qualify for inscription on a Register since it was relevant to literary works of a certain era.

Accordingly, the IAC recommended that a revised nomination should be submitted in 2010 that focused on its global significance as determined by the criteria for the Register.

VIETNAM

Collection of Pre-1950s Photos Vietnam and Indochina

The IAC judged that the description of the collection was incomplete as it lacked important details such as the name of the photographers, as well as the place and date recorded. More importantly, a significant proportion of the photos had been taken to Paris and should be included in the nomination to ensure integrity.

The IAC took note of information received that Vietnam has started the process of preparing a joint nomination with France for re-submission in 2010.