



PARBICA panorama ISSUE 2008/ 1

From TheEditor's desk

Ethics & Archives: Some Thoughts and Comments

In the January/February 2008 issue of *Archival Outlook*, newsletter of the Society of American Archivists, there is an article by Katie Blank (Univ of Wisconsin-Milwaukee SAA Student Chapter) on "Archives and Ethics Explored in Seminar". What struck me is the polarity of the topic among those participating, ranging from "In the hurley burley of archival work I have found [codes of ethics] to be entirely useless", to "...things facing archives are important, but underlying everything is ethics".

One speaker focused on the division between the personal and professional self that codes of ethics produce. Another noted that "Archivists are in a situation where they are prohibited from doing certain things, but there is not necessarily a penalty... directly or immediately if they do [them]..."

David Wallace, lecturer at the University Of Michigan School Of Information, rejected the idea of a single code for the archival profession, stating that codes of ethics alone provide a form of escape from reality and therefore they must be interpreted by others in society. "Archivists everywhere are dealing with difficult ethical issues, whether they are

apparent to us or not" he stated, and questioned why personal and professional ethics are at times separated.

Ethics may be simplified as either "academic" or "practical" in two categories, *professional* (such as in medicine, with both internal and public regulation, usually with severe consequences) and *personal* (which may be strict or situational and often without consequences).

For those with access to the Internet, it is a useful exercise to check out codes of ethics in archives and library associations. The International Council on Archives has a code (1996) with an introduction (6 items) and a code (10 items) and ICA now has issued a questionnaire for a workshop session at the 2008 Congress in Kuala Lumpur [see note on p.5 in this issue of **panorama**] The SAA code (revised 2005) is short, with 9 items. The Canadian code (1994) is about 2 pages. The Australian code is long and complicated. Special codes, which are complex and sensitive, have been created for materials such as those of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders, and some Native American archives.

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In all this, given the inescapable presence of ethics, whether welcomed or dreaded, is the fact that archival theory and practice still is being formulated. Many of us work alone much of the time, and seldom can review with a colleague or supervisor a particular situation needing immediate action. Is it possible in all cases to make a wise and impartial decision? Is it easier and, perhaps, politically and personally expedient to "bend the rules"? Can *all* rules be applied equally to *all* people *all* of the time? If not, is a code of ethics a kind of sham, window-dressing without a disclaimer? Most archivists believe that having even an imperfect code of ethics is better than having no code at all.

What is of the greatest interest is that the archivist is a proud professional, working with a professional code of ethics that to apply in specific situations, requires personal decisions that in fact may or may not be ethical. As Jane Addams (1860-1935) wisely noted, "Action indeed is the sole medium of expression for ethics".

When we promote and teach Good Governance, it seems to me that the necessary rules and regulations can function only to a certain degree and that, in the end, Good Governance is far less a matter of firmly established law than a matter of sustained and shared personal ethics.

SESSION OF NATIONAL ARCHIVISTS 40th CITRA, Quebec, Canada, 12 – 17 November 2007

by Setareki Tale, President PARBICA

I am told that the Quebec CITRA was the first conference where a session was devoted specifically for national Archivists.

The idea, I believe, recognises the importance of the role they play in ensuring their institutions remain current and relevant in the changing global environment, and that they will have to account to the taxpayers for the resources allotted to them.

The session provided the opportunity for National Archivists of the "developed" archives to share their experiences and steps that they had taken to address challenges of the modern world while National Archivists of the "developing" were given the opportunity to present some of the many challenges that confront them.

The speakers for the first part of the session, on the theme *The Paradigm Shift for Archives in the Information Society: From Keeper to Information Manager* were Ross Gibbs, Director General of the National Archives of Australia, Natalie Ceeney, Chief Executive Officer of the National Archives of the UK and Viktoras Domarkas, Deputy Director General of the National Archives of Lithuan.

The principal message that came through from the session is that archivists and archival institutions need to, every now and then, re-evaluate their positions, re-orient their thinking and re-strategise in order to continue to fulfil their mandated functions. This is premised on the argument that new challenges can be better tackled through new ways and methods.

Together with the Chairperson of CARBICA, Helena Leonce, we spoke in the second part of the session on the theme *Return on Investments versus Global Solidarity: Contradictory or Complimentary*.

In our presentations we were in agreement that global solidarity through sharing of knowledge and resources contributes to global development. In the session we urged National Archivists of the developed world to consider that their contributions through membership of international organization like the ICA, training programmes such as those provided by National Archives of Malaysia and the Swedish National Archives, and other such support all contribute to global archival development.

A relevant example is the Pacific Good Governance Recordkeeping Toolkit where a developed archival institution, in this case the National Archives of Australia, has mobilized its resources to benefit the larger archival community. The cumulative effect envisioned is a stronger archival presence. Both Ross Gibbs and I referred to this project in the course of our presentations. The project was initially intended for the Pacific but has now aroused much interest from other regions of the world.

Dianne Macaskill, Chief Executive and Chief Archivist of Archivists of Archives New Zealand was one of the two rapporteurs of the session. Andreas Kellerhals, Director of the Federal Archives of Switzerland was the other.

CITRA REPORT

November 12-17 2007 Quebec City, Canada

by Kim Eberhard, President, Australian Society of Archivists

This report was first published in the ASA Bulletin

I attended the 40th CITRA conference in Quebec, Canada, on behalf of the Australian Society of Archivists between November 12 and 17, 2007. The conference theme was 'Cooperation to Preserve Diversity', the third in a linked series of three, focusing on cooperation and collaboration across the globe. The CITRA conferences are held in the three years between each ICA Congress, and are unfortunately open only to National Archivists (or representatives from National Archives) and the Presidents of Archives / Records Professional Associations. In addition to attending the Conference and the General Meeting of the ICA, I represented the ASA in lieu of Colleen McEwen at the meeting of the Steering Committee of the ICA Section of Professional Associations [SPA].

The Program – general
The Conference theme was 'Cooperation to Preserve Diversity', although the sub-text of the conference was clear from the opening ceremony, at which both Ian Wilson, Librarian and Archivist of Canada, and Mde Lise Bissonette, CEO of Bibliotheque et Archives nationale du Quebec [BAnQ] spoke about the merger of two once separate cultural institutions with ostensibly different theoretical underpinnings, practices and workplace cultures. This was carried through the next day, when we heard again from Ian Wilson, and Terry Cook spoke passionately about the value of the 'total archives' approach which has been adopted in Canada. The program

continued with this theme, with presentations about different cooperative projects between libraries, archives and museums from across the globe.

Two presentations – one from the United States Library of Congress about the development of the World Digital Library [WDL], and another about the development of the European Digital Library [EDL] highlighted the fact that information providers – libraries and archives – have realised the need to present their collections in ways demanded by new generation tech users: the Library of Congress has used the immediacy and easy access demonstrated by facebook and youtube as benchmarks for their new interface. The WDL will be available in 7 languages, and aims to combine collections from all of the leading libraries around the world. A resolution passed by the CITRA urged the WDL and EDL to collaborate with Archives, especially in light of the Memory of the World Register, to include more archival material in their projects.

The program: (a) Professional Associations and (b) National Archivists
Two separate meetings were held over one afternoon: a gathering of all national archivists present, and simultaneously, a gathering of the presidents of associations and Canadian archivists.

Professional Associations
I presented a paper at this meeting, highlighting some of the ASA's outreach

activities, such as the development of *Archives Matter!*, and our participation in Archives Awareness Month in conjunction with other 'information' professions. This session was focused on outreach activities in general, and featured – appropriately enough – a session on the development and dissemination of the Quebec Declaration of Archives. A significant outcome of this meeting was a resolution, adopted by the CITRA the next day that the ICA should develop a universal declaration of Archives as an outreach tool. The idea was expanded the following day through a resolution to lobby for the adoption of June 9 (the foundation date of ICA) as a proposed International Archives Day. The Kuala Lumpur ICA Congress will be held in the 60th anniversary year of the founding of the ICA, and the universal declaration is expected to be ready in time for formal adoption and celebration in KL in 2008.

National Archivists

Although not able or entitled to attend this meeting, reports from other participants indicate that the afternoon was a successful meeting opportunity for all of the national archivists present.

ICA Annual General Meeting

The ICA's financial position is much healthier than it was in 2005, with measures to increase transparency, and ensure genuine financial accountability having been adopted in 2006. There is greater cohesion between the various sections of the ICA, and between the program committee, the management committee and the executive board. There is yet some progress to be made in relation to communications, especially the troubled website. Still of concern to many of the delegates is the apparent disconnect between the resolutions developed (laboriously) at CITRA and Regional Branch Conferences, and the work or business plan for the ICA in general. This issue remains unresolved, although the secretariat has promised a detailed work plan (linked also to the

annual budget), available in time for the next congress.

Malaysia delivered a rousing overview of the preparations to date for the Kuala Lumpur Congress next July, and the Australian invitation to Brisbane in 2012 for the next congress was very well received. Papers are being sought for the program in KL; please refer to the ICA website for further detail at www.ica.org.

The AGM also saw the announcement of the appointment [of the] next ICA Secretary General, who will be David Leitch, currently Manager of the Program Committee. Current Secretary-General Joan van Albada steps down as of 31 July 2008. The search for the next ICA President continues.

Resolutions arising from the CITRA, and endorsed at the AGM were passed on the issues and theme set out below. These formed the basis of a number of press releases and communiqués to UNESCO, and will also feature as part of the work program for ICA for the next year.

1. Relations between archives, libraries and museums
2. The World Digital Library
3. Archival holdings in libraries and museums
4. Competencies
5. Disaster preparedness for archival holdings
6. Measures to counter thefts
7. Long term preservation of digital records.
8. A Universal Declaration on Archives
9. Thanks

For full text of the resolutions, see www.citraquebec2007/org.

The Australian contingent was active in developing resolutions 1, 3, 5 and 9. A working party, a sub committee of the Section on Professional Associations [SPA] has been established, including ASA President Kim Eberhard, to develop a universal declaration on archives based on the Quebec example in time for the 2008 ICA Congress in Kuala Lumpur.

Recordkeeping for Good Governance Toolkit Workshop
Palau National Archives
Ministry of Community and Cultural Affairs

by Naomi Ngirakamerang, 21 February 2008

The Recordkeeping for Good Governance toolkit Workshop that was held at the Ngarachamayong Cultural Center on the 19th, 20th of this month was a success. Seventy three participants called the Palau National Archives Office to register their names, but only fifty six of them attended the first day and fifty four on the second day of the workshop.

The Palau Chief/Archivist, Naomi Ngirakamerang and Danielle Wickman, project Director for Asia and Pacific of the National Archives of Australia deeply appreciated that all Ministries had participants attending this important Recordkeeping Workshop as well as States Government offices, public elementary schools including Maris Stella, Emmaus and Bethania High School.

The Recordkeeping for Good Governance workshop was very successful, with positive feedbacks from group discussions of the participants. Ms. Jennifer Olkeriil from the Bureau of Public Safety request the Archivist that the lists of names on the sign up sheet should be distributed to all participants, it would be a networking of all records managers of each respective offices so that we know who to contact from each Ministries, Bureaus, Divisions and other offices.

The Recordkeeping for Good Governance Toolkit workshop is the conclusion of phase 1 of this project. Palau is the second Country to have its Workshop, Vanuatu had theirs in December 2007 and Samoa or Tonga is schedule to have its workshop in March 2008. The Archivist also attended a two hour telephone conference on the 20th with the Bureau Members of PARBICA who are at the moment attending the Memory of the World Conference at Canberra, after the teleconference the Chief/Archivist and Vice-President of PARBICA related to all the participants that one hundred sixty four thousand Aus Aid has been allocated for the phase two of the Recordkeeping for good Governance toolkit project. Hopefully, Palau will be able to participate again in the phase two of the Recordkeeping for good governance toolkit project by the end of 2009 or early 2010.

The Chief/Archivist will be sending out a survey form to all the participants by the years end. Participants of this workshop should report about their current recordkeeping requirement system and any part of the recordkeeping toolkit that they applied to their recordkeeping requirement. Having a uniformed Recordkeeping requirement system for all government offices will greatly benefit the Archives Office on their records management program as well as convenient access to records for researchers. Again, the Archives Office is in need of an available office space and funding to preserve the Republic of Palau file/records and documents.

ICA Code of Ethics Questionnaire

The SPA Working Group on professional Ethics would be grateful if you could complete and return the ICA Code of Ethics questionnaire by **30 April 2008**. Your input will enable the Working Group to determine what form the Code of Ethics should take in the future. This questionnaire is available in English, French and Spanish. See at <http://www.ica.org/en/2008/02/13/questionnaire-ica-code-ethics>

Archives Visit to Kiribati 15 to 24 May 2007

by Ken Scadden



OLSH Archives Building

In April 2007 it was learned that UNESCO had allocated funds to fund Sister Margaret Mary Sullivan of the Daughters of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart (OLSH) which is part of the larger MSC Order, to attend the Twelfth PARBICA Seminar in Noumea, New Caledonia.

However, it was discovered that the PARBICA Seminar fell outside the timeframe in which the funds had to be expended, and therefore could not be used for that purpose.

Sister Sullivan was approached to see if she would like to come down to New Zealand for Archives work experience but in early March she explained that she would prefer an archivist was sent up to Kiribati to assist her in her work.

A small number of archivists were approached and I was lucky enough to be selected to go.

In all I was able to spend 10 days in Kiribati in May 2007, with the bulk of the time spent in the OLSH Archives but I was also able to visit or make inquiries about the archives of the National Archives of Kiribati, the National Parliament of Kiribati, Catholic Bishop, the Rev. Paul Mea MSC, Catholic Education Office, London Missionary Society and the Marist Teaching Brothers FMS.

The purpose of the Review was to:

- a. Survey the existing Archive materials to ascertain scope (earliest and latest materials) and present state (for preservation

and/or digitization especially for items of significant heritage value);

- b. Survey the storage conditions including climate control and physical security (against theft, fire, storms etc);
- c. Ascertain numbers of inter/national requests for materials (to gauge frequency of handling and to identify items for digitization);
- d. Survey existing catalogues especially computerised databases;
- e. Survey digitised materials;
- f. Ascertain whether the Kiribati Catholic Archives contains any of the material listed in the Pacific Memory of the World Register (Appendix 1) or obtain information on possible locations;
- g. Produce a comprehensive final Report with recommendations for best use, storage, digitization, computerised catalogue updates, and links to website Content Management Systems (CMS) including photos, implementation timeframes, and estimated costs.

History of the OLSH in Kiribati

The Congregation of the Daughters of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart was founded at Issoudun in France by Rev. Fr Jules Chevalier in 1874 in association with the Missionaries of the Sacred Heart (MSC).

The Congregation in the Pacific was established initially in Sydney, began their mission on Thursday Island and later in Papua and New Britain.

The first group of OLSH Sisters arrived in the Gilbert Islands in 1895 and a second group arrived in January 1899. The OLSH Sisters stayed on in the Gilberts during World War II.

As at January 2007 there were 61 finally Professed Sisters and a further 22 Temporary Professed. There are OLSH Sisters on many of the islands of Kiribati as well as on Nauru, the Marshall Islands, and Fiji. There are also OLSH Sisters in Australia, France, Italy and Slovakia.

In Kiribati, the Sisters are involved in Media, Education, Alcoholic Recovery Programmes, Counselling, HIV/Aids and a range of other social issues as well as evangelisation and spiritual work.

The Superior of the Province is Sister Mary Manuera and the Archivist is Sister Margaret Sullivan.

Status of the Archives

The Archives of the OLSH is relatively small in terms of what is physically in the Archives in Teoraereke. They are housed in one room measuring 3.35 square metres by 3.36 square metres, a total of 11.25 square metres. They range in date from 1895 to the present, although the oldest material is in copied form rather than original. Overall they are in very good condition with little or no damage from heat, light or insects. The only area of real concern from a preservation point of view is that many of the photographs are stored in acidic plastic albums (those with sticky pages and plastic covering sheets)

Equipment

The Archives of the OLSH is very well equipped thanks in part to an Australian philanthropist. They have a Samsung RW 52-32-52 Computer with an APC CS 350 Backup. The computer is a stand alone machine and is not networked to the main administrative system. The computer has word processing software installed and has an email capability. Connection to the internet is not always reliable and the Sisters are waiting to have a new antenna installed as the coconut trees affect the satellite reception. Sister Margaret has ADLIB Archives and Photo-story software,

but neither of them is installed on the computer system. The Archives also has an Epson Stylus Photo RX 530 Scanner.

The importance of the OLSH Archives can be viewed on two levels. The first is the importance of the Archives to the Congregation itself as they document the history of the Order and the lives and work of the Sisters who have served in it. The second is the importance of the Archives to scholars and researchers who are interested in Kiribati and Pacific history.

There are three series of records which fall into the latter category. These are:

OLSH House Diaries 1921 to 2007

There is a Series of House Diaries and Accounts of the Mission which range in date from 1921 to the present. From 1921 to 1946. In 1999 Ewan Maidment of the Pacific Manuscripts Bureau in Canberra visited Tarawa and microfilmed the Diaries from 1921 to 1967. (PMB 1155). As Ewan has microfilmed Volumes 1 and 2, I suggested to the Sisters that he might be permitted to film some more of the Diaries when he returns in November 2007. The Diaries from 1968 onwards are in English and a useful cut off date might be the end of Volume 6, which ends in June 1982.

In addition to the House Diaries there is a Novitiate Diary 1985-1987, a Tabwiroa Diary (November 1951 - January 1957) and a Series of Regional House Diaries (March 1984 – August 1995).

These Diaries although relatively recent are important as they cover a significant period of transition in Kiribati Catholic history. Until the 1970s the Roman Catholic Bishop, many of the priests and nuns and the Superior of OLSH were European or Australasian. Today the Roman Catholic Bishop, the majority of priests and nuns, including the Superior of the OLSH, are all Kiribati nationals. Moreover Kiribati Sisters are serving not only in Kiribati and around the Pacific but also in Italy and Slovakia. The OLSH Sisters were originally administered from France and later from Australia. Now, as a separate Province, they report directly to Rome.

Series of Correspondence OLSH to Issoudun 1895 to 1944

There is a good case for a systematic copying of the early letters of the OLSH onto microfilm and to digitise them from there. This series consists of 145 letters written by various Sisters in the then Gilbert Island back to Issoudun in France. They consist of 145 Letters and range in date from 1895 to 1944.

As well as the reporting on their work in spreading the gospel (as one can imagine) there are glimpses of the interaction with the Protestant missionaries and their congregations, the problems of travel between the islands, and important insights into the lives and customs of the local people during these years.

The letters are all in French and the originals are held in Rome. They have been systematically translated by Ursula Nixon in Australia. There is a computerised listing (and a hard copy list of these letters).

The Sisters themselves have considered publication of these letters although they would need to be edited. They could be published either in hard-copy form on the website.

Examples of topics mentioned in the correspondence include: a Chinese trader being killed by a shark, the problem of young Kiribati men committing suicide, the miraculous survival of Brother Bernard who was lost at sea for 5 days, wonderful stories of interaction with the locals, the difficulties of travel, shortages of food etc.

Series of Notes and Publications on Kiribati Language and Customs

There is a Series of published and manuscript material relating to Kiribati language, and customs. Though not yet formally constituted as a Series there are a number of booklets on Kiribati language, early hymn books and Notes on Dancing and Singing in the Gilbert Islands by Sister Sullivan.

Time did not permit a detailed examination of this material and my expertise does not include fluency with the Kiribati language.

Sister Sullivan would be able to advise how important and unique this material is. As the Kiribati language was not originally written, it would be of interest to see how the language has evolved (if at all?) and how the early priests and nuns translated spiritual concepts into Kiribati language.



Sister Margaret Sullivan, OLSH

The storage conditions of the DOLSH Archives overall are relatively good. The Archives building has its own air-conditioning plant mounted on one of the windows. The electricity is supplied from the main generator for South Tarawa, but there is no back-up generator, I was assured by Sister Margaret that the generator seldom breaks down and if it does, it is rapidly fixed because the whole of South Tarawa relies on it for power.

The standard of custodial care is excellent given the limited resources of the Archives. The Archives are kept spotlessly clean and are well-cared for. While the bulk of the archives are not boxed, important material is enclosed in acid-free folders. It is recommended that some acid-free boxes be purchased and sent to Kiribati for use in the Archives, which will give an added level of protection to the holdings.

The only area of real concern is the large number of photographs which are housed in acidic photo albums with sticky plastic pages.

The archives themselves are housed in a concrete block building with an iron roof. There is a suspended wooden ceiling between the iron roof and the archives room. There are faint traces of mould on

the ceiling, which Sister Sullivan assured me was not recent.

There are two windows and one door in the Archives Room. The windows are covered with heavy drapes which are kept drawn so the possibility of damage to the archives by light is not an issue.

Kiribati is made up of a series of low-lying atolls spread either side of the equator. Fortunately because of its proximity to the Equator it does not experience hurricanes or cyclones – as they tend to be generated on the equator and move north or south from there.

Kiribati is fortunate in this as the highest point on the main atoll is only three metres above sea-level and most of the land is only two metres or less above sea-level. Some parts of the main island are subject to tidal flooding, but this does not affect the area where the DOLSH Archives are located.

The long-term consequences of global warming on Kiribati and OLSH Archives are not known at this time.

The current use of the Archives is relatively low, with about 30 personal visits per year and a small number (less than 10) international inquiries.

This is due to a number of factors:

Firstly, it is the archive of a religious order and as such is a private archive. There is no legislation which compels the Order to make their archives available to researchers. Permission to access the Archives is granted by the archivist or by the Superior. The Sisters, however, are very aware of the importance of their archives in documenting the work of their Order in Kiribati and the information contained in the archives which relates to the lives of the Kiribati people. They are therefore very liberal when it comes to granting access to the archives.

Secondly, the archives lack a reading room which makes them difficult to access. In former times there was quite a lot of use by school groups but this has been discouraged because of the lack of space. It is planned to encourage use of the archives by schools in the future and to create resource material based on contents of the Archives.

Thirdly, Kiribati is not one of the top tourist destinations in the Pacific and, because of its location, is expensive for researchers to visit. The international inquiries come from

some of the big names in Pacific history e.g. the late H. E. Maude and Ron Crocombe. Probably the most famous recent visitor to view the archives was the late Steve Irwin 'the Crocodile Hunter'.

There have been a number of books (about 20) and journal articles published over the years using material from the OLSH Archives.

There is a manual listing of OLSH documents in an exercise book which lists; General Chapters, Personnel Lists, Survey of the Congregation, Generalate Administration, Constitutions and Directory, Province of Australia - Provincial Chapters, Reports, Gilbert Islands Region, Vice-Province of Kiribati and Province of Kiribati.

The archives are arranged under these headings but are not formally organised into archives series. As part of a separate report to Sister Margaret Sullivan I will be providing a suggested formal structure for the arrangement of the OLSH archives as well as a full set of policies, procedures and a suggested work plan.

I have provided a full Archives Inventory of the OLSH Archives to Sister Sullivan and made a series of recommendations to UNESCO and Sister Sullivan for the future development of the Archives.

The OLSH Archives do not contain any of the documents listed in the Pacific Memory of the World Register. The Archives of the Catholic Bishop of Tarawa and Nauru contain a number of documents relating to the constitutional history of Kiribati (including copies of laws dating back to 1894) correspondence and published Government material relating to constitutional and legislative matters. Ewan Maidment of PAMBU will be microfilming this material in November 2007.

In an attempt to discover some of the documents on the Pacific MOW list I visited the National Parliament of the Republic of Kiribati. I was unable to discover any of them but I have written formally to the Clerk of the Kiribati Parliament seeking information on these documents. One document I did discover was a Register of Members of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony – House of Representatives Oaths Book. It is currently on 'display' in an exhibition room at the front of the Parliament (together with a

number of objects which have been presented to the Kiribati Parliament by various Governments and visiting dignitaries). As it is currently exposed to direct sunlight I have suggested that because of its importance it might be better housed in the Parliamentary Archives.

I have provided Kunei Etekiera, the National Librarian and Chief Archivist of Kiribati with a list of the Kiribati section of the MOW Register and he has undertaken to endeavour to ascertain the existence and location of these documents.

One document of considerable significance to Pacific and international history which is held in the OLSH Archives is a declaration of war by Japan on America, Britain and the Dutch East Indies written two days after the attack on Pearl Harbour. It was painted by a member of the Japanese Navy, on canvas and tacked up on a wall on Betio, Tarawa when the Japanese invaded. When the Japanese left Betio, the same day Bishop O Terrienne msc took the document and kept it in his house. When the Bishop returned to France in 1961, an OLSH Sister took care of it until 1995 when the OLSH Archives officially began. It has been professionally conserved in Australia and returned to Kiribati. I am uncertain if the Pacific MOW could include such a document as most of the documents listed already are of a constitutional nature. This document however represents an important event in the history of these two nations

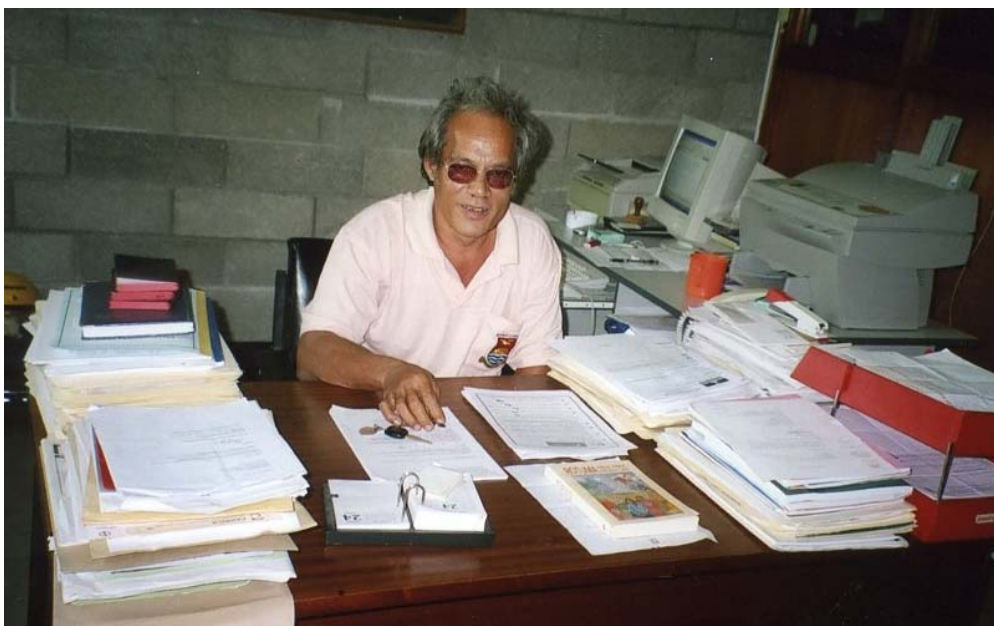
Sister Margaret Sullivan asked that a number of items of conservation and stationery supplies be brought up as these are impossible to obtain in Kiribati.

Through the generosity of the Archives New Zealand Conservator Dianna Coop, the Head of Preservation at the National Library of New Zealand (from her own personal supplies) and a Wellington Catholic benefactor, I was able to take the several boxes of conservation supplies

A major issue facing the OLSH Archives is that of space. Although the archives holdings are not large, they are held in a room which measures 3.35 x 3.36 square metres, a total of 11.25 square metres. Currently there is no reading room or decent space to accommodate researchers and no space for processing incoming material.

Sister Margaret has asked for a larger area for the Archives and has a preference for a purpose built free standing Archives building to be built near the existing Archives room. A proposal has been developed and funds have been sought to construct an extension on the end of the existing Administration Office. It would be made of the same concrete block and tin roof construction as the Administration Office building. There is no question that an overall increase in space is desirable and that the total space for the archives will be more than doubled. The storage/reading room will be able to accommodate the existing archives holdings and even with better shelving and boxing there will be room for future material for the next 10 years.

I am working with Sister Sullivan and the OLSH Community, and Jocelyn Cumming of the New Zealand National Preservation Office to ascertain if the proposed extension is the best option for the Archives.



Kunei Etekiera at work

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF KIRIBATI

I visited the National Archives of Kiribati twice and was delighted to meet my old friend Kunei Etekiera, the National Archivist of Kiribati whom I have known for many years through PARBICA. Kunei had been away on long service leave on his home island of Nonouti since November so I was fortunate to catch him on his first day back at work.

I left a copy of Dianne Macaskill's (the Chief Archivist of Archives New Zealand) survey on Government Responsibility For National Archives on my first visit and was given a tour of the Repository by Kunei and Tarawa Nateaua (Kunei's assistant). Kunei completed the Survey form and I returned it to Dianne Macaskill.

Staff shortages, budget cuts and space constraints have meant that there have been few transfers of records into the Archives in recent times. There are also been equipment issues as the microfilm camera and the microfilm reader-printer are both faulty.

On a very positive note Archives staff have developed an index on a computer database relating to land records. The index is a comprehensive listing of all land holdings for all the islands of Kiribati and dates back to the first Land Commission in 1949. It can be searched by the name of the land block, the name of the owner and any litigation which may have occurred in respect of the particular block.

Kunei reported that he had taken a copy of the index with him back to Nonouti on a memory stick and it was well received. The index is receiving about 3,000 users personally at the Archives and about another 3,000 inquiries remotely.

Resources do not permit a systematic copying of the Land Registers held in the Archives but as pages of the registers are scanned and copied for researchers, an additional hard copy is made and kept in the Archives, which will ultimately save wear and tear on the original registers.

CATHOLIC DIOCESAN ARCHIVES

I visited the office of the Most Reverend Paul Eusebius Mea Kaiuea msc, Bishop of Tarawa and Nauru which is in the main Catholic Settlement on Tarawa.

The Archives are very significant and date back to 1886. They are stored in a series of filing cabinets in the Bishop's office and are generally in good condition. Ewan Maidment of the Pacific Manuscripts Bureau has done a detailed listing of these archives and will be returning in November 2007 to microfilm them.

CATHOLIC EDUCATION OFFICE ARCHIVES

I visited the Catholic Education Office which is also in the Catholic Settlement on Tarawa.

They hold a very important series of records in the form of the academic

records of the students of the schools run by Diocese and OLSH Sisters. The records document the academic achievements of literally thousands of Kiribati students and date back to the 1950s. They are vital records in that they document the rights of the individuals concerned and in many cases they are the only surviving record of individual students' academic achievements.

The records are stored in filing cabinets and are in reasonably good condition.

I am recommending that Ewan Maidment examine these records with a view to microfilming them during his visit in November.

NATIONAL PARLIAMENT OF KIRIBATI

I visited the National Parliament of the Republic of Kiribati in an effort to discover any documents which may be listed on the Pacific Memory of the World Register. Unfortunately Parliament was in recess at the time but I did manage to meet the Parliamentary Librarian.

She pointed to the room where the Parliamentary Archives were kept but the Clerk of the Parliament was not available and he had the only key and authority to grant access. I have formally written to the Parliamentary Clerk providing a list of the documents on the Pacific MOW Register.

I have provided Kunei Etekiera, the National Librarian and Chief Archivist of Kiribati with a list of the Kiribati section of the MOW Register and he has undertaken to endeavour to ascertain the existence and location of these documents.

LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY

I visited the London Missionary Society Community accompanied by Sister Margaret Sullivan. They do not have an Archives building as such but we met with the Reverend Teeruro leuti, the Secretary for Education of the Kiribati Protestant Church (who has worked with Sister Margaret on Education matters).

Reverend leuti explained that before Independence, there was an Archives repository which was well set up. After Independence most of the western clergy left Kiribati and it is now staffed entirely by Kiribati nationals. At some point, the room housing the archives was needed for another purpose so the archives were

placed in a shipping container. There are a total of eight large shipping containers at the Community and the person who knew which container held the archives no longer works there. Reverend leuti expressed a genuine interest in the archives and said he would like to do something about them in future.

The LMS is a long serving missionary organisation in Kiribati, dating back to 1871. Presumably many of the more important archives from Kiribati are now in the LMS Headquarters in London.

MARIST TEACHING BROTHERS FMS

The Marist Teaching brothers (FMS) have only been in Kiribati since 1984. Though I didn't visit either of their two communities, I talked to Br. Brian Stanaway who is headmaster of one of the local colleges. He explained that there were three Australasian Brothers and some from Samoa and other parts of the Pacific. They keep Annals, which are House Diaries, but beyond that and a few land records (as there are regular disputes involving land issues), they do not have any archives. Br. Ted Clisby from their headquarters in Auckland visits regularly and any records of significance to their Order have been taken back to New Zealand.

I would like to formally thank the UNESCO Office for the Pacific States, in particular Abel Caine and Nifo Onesemo-Simaika for funding and facilitating this visit.

I would also like to thank Evelyn Wareham, Secretary General of PARBICA for recommending and supporting me to undertake this visit.

To Ewan Maidment of the Pacific Manuscripts Bureau (PAMBU) in Canberra and Richard Overy in Whakatane, New Zealand, a big thank you, the former for generously providing copies of his reports and the latter for sound advice about the visit.

Finally I would like to most sincerely thank Sister Mary Manuera, Sister Margaret Sullivan, Sister Eileen Kennedy, Sister Aileen Crowe and all of the OLSH Sisters for their help and support and in making me so welcome in their community. It was a most rewarding experience both professionally and privately and one which I will never forget.

**ANU College of Asia and the Pacific
Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies
Pacific Manuscripts Bureau**

**Archivist
ANU Officer Grade 6/7
Fixed Term – 3 years,
Salary Range: \$55,759 - \$66,166 pa plus 17% super**

The Pacific Manuscripts Bureau (PMB) which is based in the Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies was formed in 1968 to copy archives, manuscripts and rare printed material relating to the Pacific Islands. The aim of the Bureau is to help with long-term preservation and accessibility of the documentary heritage of the Pacific Islands and in particular those records which are considered to be at risk of loss or destruction. The PMB is funded and directed by an international consortium of specialist Pacific research libraries.

The PMB is seeking an Archivist to be trained to lead the planning, implementation and documentation of its archives preservation reformatting projects, and the administration of the Bureau.

The position will be based in Canberra at the Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies at The Australian National University, and will require regular field work in different parts of the Pacific Islands, Australia and New Zealand. A keen interest in the Pacific Islands would be desirable.

Selection criteria and enquiries:

Ewan Maidment, T: +61 2 6125 2521, E: pambu@coombs.anu.edu.au

Closing Date: 28 April 2008

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The Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington
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Library of the University of California, San Diego
Yale University Library, New Haven
University of Michigan Library

UNESCO Memory of the World conference calls for funding boost to save endangered documentary heritage

provided by the National Archives of Australia

Delegates at last month's UNESCO Third International Memory of the World (MoW) Conference called on the MoW program's parent body to increase funding support to save the world's fragile and endangered documentary heritage.

The appeal to UNESCO came as part of the Conference's closing Proclamation, which laid out future directions and strategies for safeguarding the world's documentary heritage.

The MoW conference, held at the National Library of Australia in Canberra, attracted more than 150 delegates from more than 30 countries including eminent heritage specialists from China, the United States, Britain, the Arab states, Scandinavia, South-East Asia, the South Pacific, the Caribbean and India.

Conference highlights included:

- The announcement of eleven new inscriptions on the Australian Register, recording iconic events such as the landing at Gallipoli in 1915, the genesis of the Australian Labor Party in Queensland in 1892, and the achievement in 1894 of women's suffrage only a year after its first adoption in New Zealand. Other new inscriptions included the archives of the first 100 years of the High Court of Australia, the State Library of South Australia's Mountford-Sheard Collection (documenting many of the traditional cultures of Central Australia, the Flinders Ranges, Arnhem Land and the Tiwi Islands from the 1930s to the 1960s) and the National Gallery of Australia's James Gleeson Oral History collection of interviews with prominent twentieth-century Australian artists such as Brett Whiteley, John Brack and Judy Cassab.

Inscription on the International Memory of the World Register is the documentary equivalent of an entry on UNESCO's World Heritage List. New items on the Australian Register will join those already inscribed, including 461 Sorry Books containing the people's apology to the Stolen Generations, the convict records of Australia, and the world's first feature film, *The Story of the Kelly Gang* (made in 1906).

All these documentary heritage collections and items are held in libraries, archives and museums around Australia.

- The announcement of four inaugural inscriptions on the Asia-Pacific UNESCO regional register, including the archive of photographs from Cambodia's notorious Tuol Sleng prison.

The photographs depict thousands of prisoners who were interrogated and then summarily executed under the Khmer Rouge regime (1975-79). Tuol Sleng is now the Genocide Museum in Phnom Penh, maintained as a memorial to the victims of the Khmer Rouge.

- Recommendations for immediate action to improve the effectiveness of the UNESCO Memory of the World Program across the globe.
- Recognition of the need for Australia to assist Pacific Island countries to safeguard their documentary heritage.

UNESCO launched the MoW Programme 15 years ago to preserve and promote the world's significant and endangered documentary heritage. Previous international conferences were held in Norway and Mexico.

BOOK REVIEW

by Adrian Cunningham, National Archives of Australia

This book review was first published in *Archives and Manuscripts*, Vol. 35 (2), pp. 132-134. We have included the review in this issue of *Panorama* in case members might have missed reading it in *A&M*. It is worth reading because it is an outstanding review and eloquent essay in itself. Furthermore it shows that one cannot always tell the contents of a book by its title.

Verne Harris, *Archives and Justice: A South African Perspective*, Society of American Archivists, Chicago, 2007. xxviii + 447pp. ISBN 1 931666 18 0. US\$56.00.

If the leading edge of our professional thinking in the 1990s was all about rethinking archival methods, à la David Bearman, then the first decade of the new century must surely be most starkly characterised by a rethinking of the archival mission. For those of us who instinctively felt that there has to be a higher purpose to our profession than Jenkinson's 'physical and moral defence of the record', Verne Harris's writings have been a Godsend.

As Harris has so forcefully and eloquently reminded us so many times in recent years, while we need our tools and techniques, they are not neutral, objective nor unproblematic. The methods we choose and the way we deploy them have implications that stretch well beyond any supposed scientific certainties in which we might seek comfort. As Terry Cook says in his foreword, 'Verne personifies the archivist as humanist'. Harris's view of the archival mission is passionately humanistic. As such, it welcomes all of the contradictions and idiosyncrasies that are part and parcel of being a human being with evolving values, and diverse life histories. For Harris we are human beings first and foremost, not professional automatons.

As a young archivist appointed to the National Archives of South Africa during the heyday of apartheid, Harris was given a copy of Muller, Feith and Fruin's *Dutch Manual* and told to study it carefully. The message was that close to everything that a late twentieth-century archivist would ever need to know could be found in the pages of this most nineteenth-century of scientific rule books. In comparison with what was at stake in the anti-apartheid struggle, surely only the most blinkered and pigheaded of individuals could have found purpose and meaning in such a turgid text? Over the course of the

tumultuous events surrounding the collapse of apartheid and the reinvention of South African society, Harris developed a view of the archival mission that gives pre-eminence to justice. If our job requires the physical and moral defence of the record, the reason, for Harris, is so that these records can help answer the call for justice. Yes, evidence is important, but not as an end in itself, but rather as a means to an end – justice. Allied to this commitment to justice is a recognition of those softer, but irreplaceable human values – storytelling, community, heritage, continuity, memory and questioning.

Harris is probably the greatest archival questioner of our generation. He is instinctively suspicious of canons, models, positivism, meta-narratives, standards and frameworks. While he acknowledges the need for – indeed unavailability of – such things to help us make sense of the world and to conduct our business, he constantly reminds us to query and to deconstruct those things that are too easy to take for granted. It is too easy, he reminds us, for models and frameworks to become blind orthodoxies – the kind of orthodoxies that, in their most extreme form, can ultimately manifest themselves in regimes like apartheid. His critique of the Australian records continuum model is a case in point, despite the fact that – like continuum theory – he asserts that the record is always in the process of being made (and we are therefore all recordmakers, not recordkeepers). For those of us who are trying to deploy frameworks and strategies to overcome the recordkeeping challenges with which we are faced this constant questioning can be both unsettling and frustrating. All the more reason therefore why it is vital that somebody does it – for just as we cannot afford to be paralysed into inaction, neither can we afford to stop questioning our frameworks and interrogating our orthodoxies.

Such questioning cannot be done successfully just within the narrow 'hermetically sealed' confines of 'archival science'. Our discipline has to engage with and be hospitable to wider societal, political, spiritual, emotional and intellectual discourses. In Harris's case the influences range from Jacques Derrida through Michel Foucault to Bob Dylan, Leonard Cohen and John Coltrane. Each of us should have our own equivalents of these. If all we do is argue aridly amongst ourselves we are failures. Some of the most interesting writings collected in this book are short, punchy pieces written for newspapers such as the *Natal Witness* on topics as diverse as freedom of information, the Truth and Reconciliation Commission, and South Africa's nuclear past. Archivists should not just be the faceless servants of wider societal power interests. Rather, we should be throwing ourselves into public causes using our knowledge of recordkeeping to inform public debate and using our knowledge of public debate to inform our recordkeeping

strategies. Most of all we cannot deny or ignore our own essential individual humanity and values in the work that we do – on the contrary, we should celebrate and rejoice in all the glorious uncertainty of humanity.

This volume collects in one convenient place twenty-one previously published articles by Harris dating from the mid-1990s. The Society of American Archivists is to be congratulated for assembling this collection of pieces from such a prolific writer and influential thinker. It is a must read for any archivist searching for a higher professional purpose, and that should be all of us. My only discontent is the sense that Harris's growing influence has given him a power in the archival terrain that may itself be deeply problematic. I await with interest another generation of thinkers who can deconstruct Harris's narratives and storylines. As Terry Cook says in his elegant foreword, 'this is no time for resting on any archival laurels'.

NEWS - UPDATES - EVENTS

The International Council on Archives Appoints its First Ever Fellow

At its Annual General Meeting in Québec City on 16 November the ICA approved the election of Marcel Caya as the organisation's first ever ICA Fellow. The award of a Fellowship recognises Marcel's outstanding contribution to ICA. He was a member of the Steering Committee of the ICA Section of Professional Associations (SPA) from 1983, which he chaired between 1988 and 1992. Editor-in-chief of the *Bulletin* of ICA from 1992, he was appointed Deputy Secretary General in September 2000, after the Seville Congress. He has initiated and driven forward projects and has contributed greatly to the success of governance meetings, not least through his high quality minute taking. He has gone out of his way to explain the way ICA works to colleagues with a limited command of its working languages. Marcel was McGill University Archivist from 1977 to 1994, serving as Director General of the McCord Museum of Canadian History from 1984 to 1988. Since 1994, he has taught records and archives management at the Université du Québec à Montréal (UQAM).

Archives New Zealand's New Audio Visual Website

This new site has been available online since November 2007 at <http://audiovisual.archives.govt.nz> It showcases over 100 film clips sourced from the National Film Unit and makes Archives New Zealand's audio visual collection more accessible and visible to New Zealand and international viewers. Films featured on the site include Weekly Review and Pictorial Parade newsreels as well as one-off documentaries. Historic events covered include Queen Elizabeth's visit to New Zealand in 1953, New Zealanders leaving for Europe at the beginning of World War Two and the opening of the Rimutaka Tunnel.

Emmett Leahy Award for Anne Thurston

The Emmett Leahy Award for Outstanding Contributions to the Information and Records Management Profession was presented to Anne Thurston, Director of the International Records Management Trust, at the Annual Business Meeting of the Institute of Certified Records Managers

on October 7, 2007. The Award honours Emmett Leahy, an icon in the development of the lifecycle approach to managing records and information.

The Emmett Leahy Award Committee selected Anne Thurston because of her sustained campaign over more than three decades to introduce major records management programs in more than thirty developing countries. These programs introduced new frameworks for managing official records, including new laws, organizational structures, records centre facilities, control systems and archival procedures. She solicited millions of dollars to fund these programs by linking strong records management programs with good governance, including protecting civil and human rights, reducing poverty, controlling corruption, and strengthening democracy. The 2007 Emmett Leahy Award Committee believes that Anne Thurston's outstanding contributions to the Information and Records Management Profession epitomize the spirit of excellence and innovation of Emmett Leahy.

Additional information about the history of the Emmett Leahy Award can be found at www.leahyaward.com

World Guide to Library, Archive and Information Science Education

3rd revised edition. This guide lists education institutions world-wide which have professional education and training programs at tertiary level. Edited by Axel Schniederjürgen. Munich: K.G. Saur, 2007 (IFLA Publications; 128/129). ISBN 978-3-598-22035-7. Price: EUR 168,00 (EUR 148,00 for IFLA Members)

<http://www.saur.de>

The Canadian Archivist now available on-line

The Canadian Archivist was published annually from 1963 until 1974 by the Archives Section of the Canadian Historical Association. It ceased publication in 1975 when the members of the Archives Section of the CHA formed the Association of Canadian Archivists and began publishing *Archivaria* (also available on-line at

<http://journals.sfu.ca/archivar/index.php/archivaria> .

The Canadian Archivist can be accessed at <http://journals.sfu.ca/archivar/index.php/ca/archives>

Newsletter on Archives and Human Rights / Lettre d'information sur archives et droits de l'homme

The ICA Working Group on Archives and Human Rights has announced the publication of No 1 of the Newsletter on Archives and Human Rights.

L'ICA Working Group on Archives and Human Rights ont annoncé la publication de No 1 de Lettre d'information sur archives et droits de l'homme.

<http://www.unesco.org/archives/hrgnews/>

Archival Solidarity-story from East Timor/ Archives solidaires-histoire de Timor oriental

The Archival Solidarity project of the ICA Section of Records Management and Archival Professional Associations (SPA/AS) encourages sharing of information about archival assistance, cooperation and international outreach projects - archivists supporting archivists to promote archival development.

Here is one story of a project involving East Timor and Australian archives and archivists:

The island nation of East Timor (Timor-Leste) became independent in 1999. In the following months, a national archives was established and a truth commission was appointed. Archivists from Australia supported both institutions. As the closest archives to East Timor, the Archives of the Northern Territory provided an initial assessment and recommendations for assistance. The National Archives of Australia supplied about 8,000 archives boxes and some furniture to the National Archives and Records Service of East Timor. The archivist of Queensland Rail, Delene Cuddihy, took a leave of absence from her post and moved to Timor for two years to serve as archives advisor to the truth commission. She arranged for several librarians and archivists from Australia to work in the truth commission archives and library for periods of up to three months. The New South Wales and the Queensland Branches of the Australian Society of Archivists (ASA) both provided funds for archival development

during this time. These actions of archival solidarity were important assistance to the new archives. Further acts of solidarity are ongoing; in 2006 the ASA arranged for the recently appointed truth commission archivist to attend the ASA annual conference and to undertake professional development in Australia. We invite individuals, organizations and institutions to share their stories. Write to: Nancy Marrelli [details below]

Le projet «Archives solidaires» de la Section des associations professionnelles de records management et d'archivistique du CIA (SAP) encourage le partage d'information en ce qui concerne les projets d'assistance étrangère et ceux d'archivistes qui donnent du soutien à d'autres archivistes pour promouvoir le développement archivistique. L'île nation du Timor oriental (le Timor-Leste) est devenue indépendante en 1999. Dans les mois qui suivirent, des Archives nationales ont été établies et une commission vérité a été constituée. Les archivistes de l'Australie ont appuyé ces deux institutions. Les *Archives of the Northern Territory* étant l'institution archivistique la plus près géographiquement du Timor oriental, elles ont mené une évaluation préliminaire et ont proposé des recommandations. Les *National Archives of Australia* ont fourni 8 000 boîtes d'archives et de l'équipement au *National Archives and Records Service* du Timor oriental. L'archiviste du *Queensland Rail*, Delene Cuddihy, grâce à une absence autorisée de son poste, s'est installée au Timor pour une période de deux ans à titre d'archiviste consultante auprès de la commission vérité. Elle a organisé le travail de plusieurs bibliothécaires et archivistes australiens pour travailler avec la commission vérité pour des périodes maximales de trois mois. Les divisions des *New South Wales* et de *Queenland* de la *Australian Society of Archivist (ASA)* ont tous les deux fourni des fonds pour assurer un développement archivistique durant cette période. Ces actions de solidarité archivistique ont été d'une assistance significative pour les nouvelles institutions archivistiques. D'autres actions de solidarité sont en voie d'être réalisées; en 2006, la ASA a organisé la participation de l'archiviste fraîchement nommé de la Commission vérité au congrès annuel de l'ASA et a pris

en charge son développement professionnel en Australie

Nous invitons les individus, les organisations et les institutions à partager leur histoire. Écrivez à:

Nancy Marrelli -
Nancy.Marrelli@concordia.ca
Chair, Archival Solidarity Committee
Director of Archives
Concordia University
Montréal, Québec
Canada

Archival Solidarity is a project of the International Council on Archives (ICA) that aims to co-ordinate efforts in the international archives community to carry out foreign assistance projects to develop tools and expertise for developing communities and communities in transition. Visit our web site:
<http://archives3.concordia.ca/Solidarity/default.html>

« **Archives solidaires** » est un projet du Conseil International des Archives (CIA) qui vise à coordonner les efforts au sein de la communauté archivistique internationale pour mener des projets d'assistance à l'étranger dans le but de développer les outils et l'expertise nécessaires aux communautés en voie de développement et à celles en transition. Visitez notre site web:
<http://archives3.concordia.ca/Solidarity/french.html>

Invitation to PARBICA to participate in PIMA and ICOMOS Pasifika meetings in May in Port Vila

PIMA has invited representatives of the PARBICA Bureau to participate in a series of meetings to be held in Vanuatu from the 6th to the 10th of May.

The objective of PARBICA's participation would be to see if PARBICA wanted to be included under the umbrella of the "Pacific Heritage Network" which PIMA and ICOMOS Pasifika are already operating under and how such arrangement could be implemented. There are obvious advantages to all the major regional heritage bodies working closer together, collaborating in our programs and presenting a united front, particularly to the Forum.

PIMA is hosting the "Oceanic Art Symposium" from the 6th to the 8th in Port Vila and on the 9th PIMA will be having its AGM in the morning and Board Meeting in the afternoon. ICOMOS Pasifika will be having its Board meeting on the morning of the 10th.

No Archive Is An Island

International Association of Sound and Audiovisual Archives Annual Conference
14-19 September 2008, Australian National Maritime Museum, Sydney, Australia

The 2008 conference of the International Association of Sound and Audiovisual Archives (IASA) will be hosted by the Australasian Sound Recordings Association (ASRA) at the Australian National Maritime Museum in Sydney, Australia.

The survival of sound and audiovisual archives is dependant on the exchange of ideas, shared standards, similar technological approaches and mutual

support. The conference will explore the activities, achievements, interconnections and relationships between individuals and institutions active in the field of sound and audiovisual collections. The ASRA IASA 2008 international conference will attract speakers and delegates from Australia, the Pacific, Asia, Europe and the Americas including senior archival and collections staff from research, broadcast and national audiovisual archives and libraries. and leading experts in technology, preservation, documentation and access.

IASA and ASRA members represent expertise in radio, research, oral history, social history, audiovisual collections, musicology, linguistics, ethnography, ethnomusicology, folklore, recordings, records, music, sound art, preservation, collection description, cataloguing, metadata, archival management and the provision of access to collections of audiovisual materials.

For more information:

<http://www.iasa2008.com/>

<i>Mark your calendars!</i>	<i>Mark your calendars!</i>	<i>Mark your calendars!</i>	<i>Mark your calendars!</i>
PARBICA 13 2009 CONFERENCE Brisbane, Australia, 11 - 17 October 2009			
<p>Mark your calendars now and start planning! Our next PARBICA conference is scheduled to be held in Brisbane from Sunday 11 to Saturday 17 October 2009 in conjunction with the ASA & ARANZ conferences which are scheduled to run from Thursday 15 to Saturday 17 October. The conference venue will be the Hotel Sofitel.</p>			
<i>Mark your calendars!</i>	<i>Mark your calendars!</i>	<i>Mark your calendars!</i>	<i>Mark your calendars!</i>



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*More often there's a compromise
between ethics and expediency.*

Peter Singer (1946-)
Australian philosopher

PARBICA website – www.parbica.org

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