

FIAF XXIX Moskva
Minutes

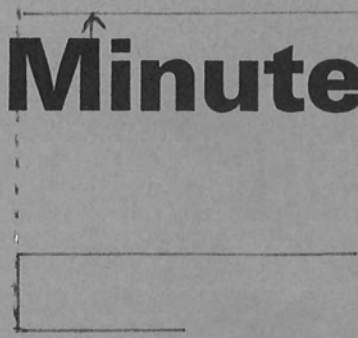


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FORMAL OPENINGThursday 7th June - 11 a.m.

After Mr Privato, director of Gosfilmofond had welcomed all the delegates, observers and press present, he gave the floor to Mr Vladimir Golovnia, Vice-Chairman of the State-Committee (Goskino) for the cinema of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Chairman of the organizing committee of the XXIXth FIAF Congress.

Mr Golovnia welcomed all participants in Moscow.

He noted the attendance of 70 delegates from 43 archives and underlined that this Congress was meeting at a significant time, when a definite turn in world's politics was being given towards peace and cooperation in all fields of human activities. There was no doubt that FIAF's work served the same purpose and that film archives were very important for the cultural progress of mankind.

It is with great interest that Goskino had always observed their activities and actively supported Gosfilmofond.

48 archives from 37 different countries certainly represented a highly valuable cinematographic heritage and it was to hope that more and more archives would join FIAF especially from the new developing countries. He concluded by wishing all delegates a pleasant and fruitful meeting.

Film director, Sergei Bondartchouk, defined in his speech the invaluable role of film archive and the importance of older films not only for to-day's film-makers but also for all progressive people.

Writer and filmmaker Constantin Simonov, addressing the Assembly, also evoked the same ideas, in the name of the Soviet writers, and thanked Gosfilmofond for the precious help it had offered him in the making of his films.

Mr Golovnia then gave the floor to Mrs K. Kouznetzova, Deputy-Chief of the Central Archive Department of the USSR Council of Ministers who addressed the Assembly on behalf of Mr F. Dolgich, President of the International Council of Archives.

She also stressed the importance of film preservation.

More and more documentary archives now had cinematographic departments and ICA was therefore greatly interested in FIAF's Congress. Today, film documents reflected not only the culture of society but also the very many facets of its development. Having noted their increasing role, ICA now wanted to promote their preservation in every possible way and to strengthen creative collaboration between FIAF and themselves, as they very often shared common views and purposes.

To conclude this opening session, Mr Pogacic, President of FIAF, thanked all the previous speakers for their nice words and their warm welcome. He said FIAF was happy to meet in Moscow to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the largest and greatest archive in the world.

He specially emphasized Mr Privato's and Gosfilmofond's contribution to international cooperation and mainly to the development of young archives all over the world. He felt convinced that the XXIXth Congress of FIAF in Moscow would be as significant for the growth of FIAF as had been the XXth Congress held in 1964 in the same town.

FIRST SESSION7th June - 3 p.m.

Mr Privato, Vice-President of FIAF, was in the chair for this session and gave the word to the Secretary-General for the first item on the agenda:

1. CONFIRMATION OF THE STATUS AND VOTING POWERS OF THE MEMBERS PRESENT OR REPRESENTED

Mr Ledoux read the list of those present, asking those who will vote to identify themselves with results as follows:

Full members and their delegates (the names of the voting delegates are underlined)

Amsterdam	Nederlands Filmmuseum	<u>J. de Vaal</u>
Belgrade	Jugoslovenska Kinoteka	<u>V. Pogacic</u> F. Acimovic
Berlin (East)	Staatliches Filmarchiv der DDR	<u>W. Klaue</u> M. Lichtenstein
Brussels	Cinémathèque Royale de Belgique	<u>J. Ledoux</u>
Bucharest	Arhiva Nationala de Filme	<u>N. Zeicu</u> D. Fernoaga A. Puran
Budapest	Magyar Filmtudományi Intézet és Filmarchivum	<u>S. Papp</u> I. Molnar G. Szilagy
Canberra	Film-division/National Library of Australia	<u>E. Vellacott</u>
Habana	Cinematheca de Cuba	<u>S. Yelin</u>
Haifa	Archion Israeli Leseratim	<u>L. van Leer</u>
Helsinki	Suomen Elokuva-Arkisto	<u>H. Suomela</u> I. Aronen
Copenhagen	Det Danske Filmmuseum	P. Calum <u>K. Jones</u>
London	The National Film Archive	<u>K. Gough-Yates</u>
Madrid	Filmoteca Nacional de España	<u>F. Soria</u>
Milan	Cineteca Italiana	<u>A. Lattuada</u>
Montreal	La Cinémathèque Québécoise	R. Boissay <u>R. Daudelin</u>
Moscow	Gosfilmofond	<u>V. Privato</u> O. Yakoubovitch
New York	Dept of Film-Museum of Modern Art	<u>E. Bowser</u>
Oslo	Norsk Filminstitutt	<u>J. Stenklev</u>
Ottawa	Canadian Film Archives	<u>P. Morris</u>
Prague	Filmoteka/Ceskoslovenski Filmovy Ustav	<u>J. Sumavski</u> V. Vimr
Rome	Cineteca Nazionale	<u>A. Lattuada</u> (proxy)
Sofia	Bulgarska Nacionalna Filmoteka	C. Borov <u>G. Stoyanov-Bigor</u>

Stockholm	Cinemateket/Svenska Filminstitutet	<u>A.L. Wibom</u>
Torino	Museo Nazionale del Cinema	J. Ledoux (proxy)
Toulouse	Cinémathèque de Toulouse	<u>R. Borde</u>
		C. Borde
Warsaw	Filmoteka Polska	<u>K. Michalewicz</u>
Washington	Archives/American Film Institute	<u>S. Kula</u>
Washington	Motion Picture Section/Library of Congress	J. Kuiper
Wien	Oesterreichisches Filmarchiv	<u>L. Gesek</u>
		A. Hackl
		A. Lehr
Wien	Oesterreichisches Filmmuseum	<u>P. Konlechner</u>
Wiesbaden	Deutsches Institut für Filmkunde	<u>U. Pöschke</u>
		D. Gebauer

The quorum of voting members having been obtained, according to art. 15 of the Statutes, the Secretary-General declared the XXIXth General Meeting valid.

Provisional members and their delegates

Berlin (West)	Stiftung Deutsche Kinemathek	<u>H. Rathsack</u>
		G. Gandert
Cairo	Al-Archive el-Kawmy Lil-Film	<u>A. Al-Hadary</u>
Istanbul	Türk Film Arsivi	<u>S. Sekeroğlu</u>
		D. Sekeroğlu
Lausanne	Cinémathèque Suisse	<u>F. Buache</u>

Associate members and their delegates

London	Imperial War Museum	<u>C. Coultass</u>
		C. Roads

Correspondents and their delegates

Buenos Aires	Cinemateca Argentina	P. Fernandez-Jurado
Los Angeles	U.C.L.A. Film Archive	H. Suber
Lyon	Musée du Cinéma et Cinémathèque de Lyon	P. Génard
Pyong Yang	National Film Archives of the DPRK	Kim Yong Bong
		Tsoy Dun Dok

Honorary members

Mr Einar Lauritzen, Stockholm, Sweden
Mr Herbert Volkmann, Berlin, DDR

Observers

Mr Cosme Alves Neto, Cinemateca do Museo de Arte Moderna, Rio de Janeiro
Mr C. Dasdondog, Kinophotophonoarchive, Ulan-Bator
Mr F. Gaffary, The Iranian Filmarchive, Teheran
Mr E. Patalas, Münchner Stadtmuseum, München
Mr I. Popov, International Council of Archives, Moscow

Mr Ulrich Gregor, Freunde der Deutsche Kinemathek, W. Berlin, was expected to arrive later.

Apologies for absence had been received from:

Executive Committee members: Messrs E. Lindgren and J. Toeplitz

Full members: Messrs W. Alberti and G. Commencini (Cineteca Italiana)
 J. Donner (Svenska Filminstitutet)
 P. Kubelka (Oesterreichisches Filmmuseum)
 I. Monty (Danske Filmmuseum)
 Miss Adriana Prolo (Museo Nazionale del Cinema)

Honorary member: Dr Miroslav Svoboda

The Secretary-General read their letters or telegrams to the Assembly.

Mr Privato also read out a telegram from Mr Lindgren addressed to all delegates and which said: "Sorry I am unable to attend XXIXth Congress in Moscow. As you know, I have had to retire and I do not think I shall ever be able to attend another Congress. This loss of personal contact with you all will be one of the greatest losses of my retirement. I send my best wishes not only for success of your meetings but also individually to each of my FIAF colleagues. I shall think of you often and I wish your future work in your own countries every possible success. FIAF does not depend upon efforts of one or even few but on cooperation of all members. My parting thought is to express the hope that you will all work collectively and constructively for the most important international film organisation in the world which has already existed for 35 years and whose future existence is essential to the work of all its member archives. May FIAF grow and flourish and your own work with it. Sincerely. Ernest Lindgren".

Mr Privato then proposed to send out a telegram of thanks to Mr Lindgren. This was unanimously agreed.

Mr Ledoux reminded the members that it was because of severe illness that Mr Lindgren had had to retire from the National Film Archive. His departure represented a great loss for FIAF, which he had contributed to found. He had always been member of the Executive Committee and Vice-President. This departure was all the more serious for FIAF that it coincided with the resignation from the Executive Committee of its former President, Mr Toeplitz. Mr Jerzy Toeplitz had written to the Executive Committee that he had been appointed director of the new film school in Sidney and could not therefore serve any longer as an active member of the Executive Committee.

The Secretary-General then proposed, on behalf of the Executive Committee, to submit to next year's meeting, the nomination of Mr Toeplitz as honorary President, and of Mr Lindgren as honorary Vice-President of FIAF. He thought that, considering the situation and although the one-year delay was requested by the Rules, one could already take a decision on the principles. Although a few members were against infringing the Rules, this decision was accepted almost unanimously.

2. ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

The following agenda had been distributed to all members. With the addition of point 8a: Budget proposal for 1974, it was unanimously adopted.

FIRST SESSION

1. Confirmation of the status and voting rights of the members present or represented.
2. Adoption of the agenda.
3. Approval of the minutes of the preceding General Meeting.
4. Report of the President.
5. Report of the Secretary-General.
6. Report of the Treasurer.
7. Report of the Auditors.
8. Approval of the accounts for 1972 and discharge of the administration of the outgoing Executive Committee.
- 8a. Budget proposal for 1974.

SECOND SESSION

9. Discussion on the President's report.
10. Report of the Preservation commission.
11. Report of the Cataloguing commission.
12. Report of the Documentation commission.
13. Report of the Legal and copyright commission.
14. Projects and publications under way.

THIRD SESSION

15. Status of members. Admission of new members. Renewal of the membership of provisional members and correspondents. (Reserved to full members).

FOURTH SESSION

16. Report of the director of Gosfilmofond on the occasion of the archive's 25th anniversary and discussion on this report.
17. Activities reports of young archives.
18. Relations between FIAF and other international organisations.

FIFTH SESSION

19. Election of the new Executive Committee and auditors.
20. New projects.
21. Date and place of the next General Meeting.

SIXTH AND SEVENTH SESSIONS.

22. Symposium on Sergei M. Eisenstein (75 anniversary) and Vsevolod I. Poudovkine (80 anniversary).

EIGHT SESSION

23. Points on the agenda of which the discussion is not closed and any other business.

3. APPROVAL OF THE MINUTES OF THE PREVIOUS GENERAL MEETING.

The minutes of the XXVIIIth General Meeting in Bucharest had been sent to all members.

Mr Ledoux said there were two remarks to make:

1° The presence of FIAF's honorary member: Mr Lauritzen, had not been noted down.

2° When re-reading the minutes (p.37) Mr Ledoux had noticed that a mistake in voting procedures implying the admission of the AFI Archives to full membership had been made. Following the rules, a change of status for a member requires simple majority of votes. Now, through a mistake for which the Praesidium of last year's meeting was responsible, the issue as to whether AFI Archives should become full member or correspondent, or remain provisional member- had been raised in a wrong way, with the result that AFI Archives which had in fact received less votes in favour of full membership than for all the other alternatives put together, had been granted full membership.

It was a technical mistake and it would not be fair to Mr Kula's archive to question its admission and re-discuss the whole case.

Therefore, the Secretary-General asked the Assembly to vote, by a show of hands, simply to confirm last year's decision that AFI Archives were now full member of FIAF.

The results were:	For:	25
	Abstentions:	3

4. REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT.

The President of FIAF, Mr Pogacic, delivered his report.

In order to underline the progress made by the Federation since the XXth Congress held also in Moscow 9 years ago, he started by reminding the members of the main characteristics of that Congress: the admission of a great number of new members, the publication of the FIAF manual on film preservation etc. In fact, the Federation at that time undertook to go beyond the administrative level and entered a phase of scientific work, based on international cooperation. As example, Mr Pogacic cited the cataloguing manual, the Film Periodical Index, the manual on the preservation of colorfilms and the basic manual for film archives which were both nearly ready to be published, the summer-school for film personnel organized for the first time this year in DDR, etc...

The growing number of films which were deposited in the archives and the increasing circulation of those films amongst the members could also be considered as a fine accomplishment of FIAF.

All this put together explained perhaps why more and more archives showed interest in FIAF membership.

The XXIXth Congress should consider as one of its main tasks to study the problems created by the admission of new members in the Federation.

According to the President, two basic principles should be respected as regarded membership:

- 1°) to abide by our Statutes in their definition of the FIAF's aims and principles and the categories of members.
- 2°) to take into consideration, as much as possible, the necessity for FIAF to seek the adhesion of film archives in new countries rather than to admit or to encourage the creation of several archives in one same country. Our attention should go essentially to national archives whose aim is to preserve the entire national production and which consequently receive legal and financial means in accordance with the volume of this production. In this respect, FIAF should also help and encourage the creation of film archive in the young and developing countries.

Another important task which, in the President's opinion should be entrusted to this General Meeting was the problem of our relations to the International Federation of Film Producers Associations (FIAPF). Should contacts be renewed between FIAF and FIAPF? Should FIAF give its members definite recommendations in their dealings with FIAPF? These were questions which ought to find a quick solution, and Mr Pogacic concluded by saying he was convinced that with some good will on both sides, it should be possible to come to a solution since the interests of both Federation were, on many points, identical.

5. REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

Mr Ledoux reported, that this last year, the Secretariat had undergone an important development since it had now taken up the technical execution of the Periodical Indexing Project. Therefore, an employee working full-time had been hired and the Secretariat had acquired an off-set machine.

Four Executive Committee meetings had been held during the year in Bucharest, Milan, Brussels and Moscow. Requests for information about creating film archives or joining FIAF had been received from Luxembourg, a new archive in Athens, Costa-Rica, The Academy of Motion Picture Arts & Sciences in Hollywood, Women & Film (California), Bundesarchiv in Koblenz, and Anthology Film Archives in New York. The latter's requests for admission had recently been withdrawn.

During the year, the Secretariat had had the visit of the President Mr Pogacic, Mr J. Donner and Mrs A.L. Wibom, Mr Buache, Mr Gaffary, Mr Maddison, President of I.F.T.C., and the whole Executive Committee at the time of its meeting in Brussels.

Not connected directly with the work of the Secretariat but well with the re-printing of FIAF's book of Statutes and Rules, Mr Ledoux informed the members that the Executive Committee had entrusted a small ad-hoc committee presided by Mr Stenklev with the re-writing and simplifying of the FIAF rules. This committee was composed of Mr Stenklev, the President, the Secretary-General and Mr Kuiper. They hoped that the members of the General Meeting, during the discussion on FIAF's future policy (under item 9 of the agenda), would indicate them in what direction this change of rules should tend especially as concerned membership problems.

6. REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

Mr Konlechner, Treasurer of FIAF, referred to the written statement of accounts (annex 4) which had been distributed to the delegates.

At the main account in Brussels, expenses for 1972 stood at 667.348 BF while the income amounted to 1.068.617 BF (this included the surplus carried from 1971). Comparison with the budget proposed for 1972 showed that the expenses had remained 85.526 BF below the foreseen budget.

On 31st December 72, the total amount of subscriptions in arrears was BF 178.353, but since then most of the outstanding subscriptions had been paid and the total amount of arrears at the present moment was only BF 54.611,-

Unfortunately, two correspondents were more than two years in arrears with their subscriptions and should normally be deleted from the Federation.

They were: Cinemateca Uruguay and Türk Sinematek Denergi.

The latter having already informed the Secretary-General of its intention to resign from the Federation because of recent legal restrictions in its country, one could do nothing but delete them. As for Cinemateca Uruguay, considering the great difficulties encountered by Latin-American Archives, it was agreed to allow them a period of three months for settlement of the subscription before deleting them.

To conclude, the Treasurer said that as the total funds of FIAF including the Reserve Fund and the interest account in Switzerland amounted, per December 31st 1972 to BF 1.538.665,- one could say that the financial situation of the Federation was quite sound.

Mr Privato thanked Mr Konlechner and opened the discussion on the Treasurer's report.

Mr Ledoux thought that, although it was quite correct, this written report was far too detailed for the majority of members who were not conversant with the Federation's accounts. He would have preferred a more general statement on our financial situation.

He also wanted to know from the Treasurer whether all full members had paid their subscriptions for 1972. Their right of vote depended on this, according to art. 54 of the Rules.

Mr Konlechner having replied that only Cinemateca Italiana was in arrears of payment, Mr Alberto Lattuada explained that the financial situation of the Milanese filmarchive was still very difficult. They had made a great effort to pay, in April, 2560 Swiss francs representing their dues for 1971 and part of 1970 and they had also managed to host the Executive Committee in October 72. He asked for the General Meeting's sympathetic consideration.

The Secretary-General said that, although he sincerely regretted it in this case, the Rules were very strict on this point and it was impossible to make an exception.

7. REPORT OF THE AUDITORS.

There being no further discussion on the accounts, the President called for the Auditor's report.

Mr Pöschke said that he regretted that his fellow-auditor Mr Zvonicek was not present, but he had examined the accounts and the documents relating to them, and he had found everything in perfect order.

8. APPROVAL OF THE ACCOUNTS FOR 1972 AND DISCHARGE OF THE OUTGOING EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Approval of the Treasurer's report on the accounts was then submitted to the vote and carried unanimously.

Mr Privato asked the General Meeting to give its discharge to the retiring Executive Committee and this was also agreed unanimously.

He then adjourned the General Meeting until the following morning.

SECOND SESSION.

8th June - 9.30 a.m.

The chairmanship of this session was assumed by Vice-President John Kuiper. He welcomed as new arrivals to the General Meeting Mrs Chloe Aaron, observer from the National Council on the Arts (Washington), and Mr Ulrich Gregor, director of the Freunde der Deutschen Kinemathek (West-Berlin) who also attended as observer.

8a BUDGET PROPOSAL FOR 1974.

Mr Konlechner referred to the Budget (annex 5) which had been circulated to the members, and reviewed the expenses which were expected, amounting to BF 901.270,-

This was lower than the amount (BF 910.610) which had been budgeted for 1973 but the Treasurer explained why.

It appeared that the estimates which had been made for 1973 were too high, especially as concerned the entry "Special Operations". He had now tried to prepare a budget which conformed better to FIAF's real needs. This lower amount did not at all imply that the Federation was going to reduce its activities in 1974; on the contrary. If ever this budget proved to be too low, it could anyway always be supplemented by the sums accumulated in the "Interest account" in Zurich.

Mr Kuiper then asked for the commentaries of the members.

The Secretary-General said he could not approve this budget since it did not include the very significant amounts (1.116.000 BF) foreseen for the Periodical Indexing Project. He knew that the Documentation Commission was going to submit to the members a separate budget for that project under item 12 of the agenda but he considered that it was not right to have two budgets and that the FIAF budget prepared and presented by the Treasurer should include all FIAF's financial operations.

Mr Konlechner explained that it was for technical reasons that he could not include the Periodical Indexing figures in his budget. He had only received them from the Documentation Commission 2 days before the Congress and this was due to the great dispersion of responsibility and tasks involved in the execution of the project. Subscriptions were sent to Brussels but many expenses were still paid either in London or in Copenhagen and no one knew who was really in charge of the accounts for the Periodical Indexing.

Mr Konlechner then proposed to vote for the approval of the 1974 budget, with the proviso that the budget for the Periodical Indexing project would be voted on after the discussion on the Documentation Commission's report. Mr Ledoux however insisted that the whole FIAF budget should be approved as one entity and he therefore proposed to postpone its approval until item 12. This was unanimously agreed.

9. DISCUSSION ON THE PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

To introduce the discussion, Mr Pogacic summarized the main points of his report: What should be the future policy of FIAF as concerned the admission of members?

Personally, he thought that FIAF should include mainly, as full members, national archives which gave priority to the preservation of the whole national production, even though not exclusively, and encourage the creation of new archives in countries where they did not exist yet, rather than to multiply film archives in one same country. The reason therefore was obvious: to avoid the division of legal and financial support of the fund dispensing authorities and to ensure the preservation of the greatest possible number of films in the world.

He asked the members of the General Meeting to give their opinions on these thoughts, taking into consideration the general principles rather than specific cases as this present discussion was supposed to serve as a guide to Mr Stenklev's committee when revising the Statutes and Rules of FIAF.

Mr Volkmann, later supported by Mr Pöschke, said that the President, had raised here a very important but complex issue. FIAF was a comparatively young organization but with large prospects and it did not yet have a main orientation.

We were now on the cross-roads and had to take a decision. He proposed to dwell on the problem of what must be done to create a film archive: apart from enthusiasm, one needed mostly MONEY. A lot of archives were created presently which would only remain small because of the lack of money. It was more important to create ONE big archive, except perhaps in very large countries. On what basis should that large archive be set up? To preserve and promote the national production or also the masterpieces of the world production? Mr Volkmann thought it was too soon to take a decision at this General Meeting.

Mr Privato agreed with the President's idea of national members, but he stressed the necessity for FIAF to extend its scope geographically and help to the setting up of archives in developing countries.

Dr Genard wanted to answer Mr Volkmann on behalf of small archives. He recalled that France was a special case because of the Cinémathèque Française. Besides the latter, there were two other archives in France: The Cinémathèque de Toulouse and themselves in Lyon. They were both more or less specialized in a different period of the cinema, but their work was very complementary. They always tried to avoid duplication.

Mr Szumavski, while agreeing with Mr Volkmann that it was too soon to take a decision on the question of membership, undertook to develop the idea of FIAF's help to filmarchives in Asia, Africa and Latin-America. He made the following suggestions:

- 1°) that the next FIAF Congress should preoccupy itself mainly with those young and poor archives.
- 2°) that a detailed analysis be drafted of all the problems and concrete projects for such assistance and be circulated amongst the members before the Congress.
- 3°) that one member of the Executive Committee be specially designated to deal with these matters.
- 4°) that this Executive Committee member should appoint an adhoc committee to draft this analysis. Mr Szumavski suggested Mr Yelin and Mr Acimovic.
- 5°) that, as it was impossible for FIAF alone to carry out all the tasks involved in a large-scale and effective assistance to the archives in Asia, Africa and Latin-America, the President of FIAF should contact UNESCO to acquire support for our proposals.
- 6°) finally, Mr Szumavski proposed that FIAF archives should as much as possible, help those archives to preserve their national production by offering to preserve it for them.

Coming back to the President's report, Mrs Bowser tried to define what a national archive meant to her: an archive which undertook the responsibility for collecting and preserving the national production. It was not necessarily an archive with governmental support. Indeed, there were some countries where the film-archives were in opposition to their Government. FIAF should find a way to include those in its work also. Further to the question as to whether there should be one archive representing a country, she pointed out that, in some countries, the task was so large and the system so different, that it was impossible to have only one national archive representing it. She also said that as far as concerned the Museum of Modern Art, it had come to FIAF to meet with other archives, to discuss archive matters and certainly not with any nationalistic ideas.

As for the help FIAF could give to countries where there was not yet a film archive, she entirely supported Mr Szumavski's proposal to offer them to preserve their films for them.

Dr Roads said it was logical simultaneously to talk about the need to develop national archives in the sense that there is a concentration upon the national production and, at the same time, to seek the development of specialized archives. A national archive is in a way a specialized archive.

National archives had a duty and responsibility towards their national production not merely in the purely artistic sense but in the full cultural sense. Culture was more than fine-arts. It included the total educational development of mankind. But the total sum of human knowledge was constantly growing and specialization was the only answer to this fact. To conclude, Dr Roads said that the Imperial War Museum, as a specialized archive, welcomed any revising of the FIAF Statutes in terms of meeting the total outflow of film material representative to future generations of our present culture.

Mr Ulrich Gregor said that, although it was very understandable for FIAF to try to help new archives in developing countries, it was not a reason to keep away from the Federation young film-organizations in Europe. In some European countries, such as W.Germany, there was not yet a big central archive. Therefore other small groups had come into existence on their private initiative to do some concrete work in the field of preservation and promotion of film culture. They very much needed the help of FIAF and Mr Gregor thought FIAF had a moral obligation to at least establish permanent contacts with them.

Mr Yelin, referring to Latin-American archives, acknowledged the good intentions of the members wishing to help these archives but he had the impression that they did not fully understand what the cinema meant for Latin-American countries.

Their films were not museum rarities which could be preserved abroad. They were living vehicles of propaganda and decolonization, a medium for culture in the widest sense of the word and must therefore be shown as much as possible.

For concrete ways of assisting Latin-American archives, Cinemateca de Cuba had drafted a written proposal which would be submitted to the members some time during the meeting.

Mr Stoyanov-Bigor agreed with Dr Roads that specialization was inevitable, because of the increasing film production in the world. We shall for instance have to accept TV archives. But all these problems of specialization, national archives, definition of a FIAF archive, etc... could not be solved all at once without preparation. He proposed to take the question of Latin-American archives as the key-problem of to-day's discussion.

To help them more efficiently, we had to give them greater access to FIAF and therefore modify some points of our Statutes, but also we had to take into consideration the concrete conditions in which they lived. It was of course essential that the cultural heritage and cultural values of their civilisation be preserved, but we should do it in the way they asked.

Mr Klaue said he could not agree with Mr Pogacic's proposal to make of FIAF a federation of national archives.

He stressed that there were more and more archives of various types outside FIAF (TV archives, documentation archives, archives which were more oriented towards projection, etc...)

FIAF should open its doors to all of these archives. It would perhaps be possible to group them in national federations and admit these federations as members so that all interests be represented in FIAF.

Such kind of organization already existed at the International Council of Archives. But he agreed with Mr Volkmann that it was too soon to take a decision.

In another field, he thought it was also necessary to discuss the style of work of the Executive Committee and to enhance its responsibilities. Too much time was lost at the General Meeting for discussing details. If the Executive Committee could take decisions on these beforehand, more time could be devoted to basic problems at the General Meeting.

The Executive Committee should also submit better formulated and defined proposals to the members.

As it was now, there was a tendency to raise all sorts of issues at the General Meeting and to decide nothing.

Coming back to Mr Szumavski's proposals for assistance to archives in developing countries, he said that no quick decisions should be expected from UNESCO, but we should be persevering in asking for their help as several possibilities existed through their organization. Films are cultural and historical documents that must be preserved for posterity and, as works of arts, we could suggest instituting an international convention that would concretely specify this field.

Mr Pöschke confirmed that it would be very difficult to obtain support from Unesco's national committees.

Mr Konlechner thought that the idea of national associations was not practical. The situation varied too much from country to country and what was right for the one might be totally wrong for the other. He said that, for instance in Austria, it would be preposterous to found an archive based on the preservation of the national production as this production was almost non-existent. While to promote film culture by showing good programs was, on the contrary, an urgent need in his country.

Mr Borde raised the problem of countries where FIAF archives already existed but where other small cinematheques started to multiply. On the one hand, one should be pleased with this situation but on the other hand, one was under the impression that these organizations mainly wanted to engage in projections (which was a very good thing in itself) and wished to join FIAF in order to obtain films.

If they had their own collection, it consisted mostly of widely known films already preserved elsewhere and which did not enrich to any degree the inheritance of all the FIAF members. But one could nevertheless think that these organizations would one day become real film archives.

Mr Ledoux, to conclude, summarized all the arguments that had been raised. He reminded the members that these problems were not new and that for several years now, FIAF's future policy had been the crucial point of our General Meetings. One aspect of the question had still not been evoked this year: Should FIAF remain a federation of archives devoted mainly to the cinema art or should it open its doors to all types of film archives? Personally, he did not wish to see FIAF grow mighty. He thought it would then loose its present efficiency. But we should certainly establish contacts with these other archives.

At any rate, we should proceed gradually. Our Statutes, written 10 or 15 years ago, did not foresee to-day's situation and the increasing number of various applications which we receive now. That is why, having established this fact, the Executive Committee had instituted a small committee, presided by Mr Stenklev, to revise the Statutes and try to adapt them to the new conditions. This committee will submit its proposals to the members at the next General Meeting.

Under the heading of "FUTURE POLICY" Mr Ledoux also evoked the question of the FIAF bulletin. He admitted that he had originally been one of the opponants to this bulletin but that he had now changed his mind and found that the 2 last issues showed great improvement.

He congratulated Mr De Vaal and the editing board: Mrs Bowser and Mr Borde. The problem was the Bulletin's exorbitant cost price, due to the fact that its circulation was confined to the FIAF Archives. One could then either distribute it more widely to any interested institution, or publish it in a cheaper way (e.g. print it on the Secretariat's offset machine).

The first proposal was rejected as several members thought that the Bulletin as it was now proved itself a good vehicle of information between the members and, to be able to distribute it more widely, we would have to change its character.

Every one agreed though that some cheaper way of printing it should be used in the future.

Mr De Vaal added that, from now on, he would only accept articles in French or in English in order to avoid heavy translation costs.

10. REPORT OF THE PRESERVATION COMMISSION.

Mr Volkmann, Chairman of the Commission, whose written report (annex 6) had been distributed to the members, said that, due to technical difficulties, the manual on the preservation of colour-films could unfortunately not be printed in time to be distributed to the members here in Moscow.

He only wanted to add the following remark to his report:

Considering the extreme complexity and difficulty of preserving colour-films, and consequently the costly installations which it demanded, he urged FIAF to encourage the building up of large and powerful archives, to centralize the storage of colour-films, as small and poor archives could not afford it.

Dr Friedman, a Soviet member of the Preservation Commission, said that although he understood the difficulties which the Commission had encountered lately in the final preparation of the manual, he himself could not accept it in its present form. He thought it should be revised once again particularly on the point of view of transcribing its very scientific text into terms more easily understood by archive personnel.

Dr Volkmann replied that it was very unfortunate if Dr Friedman was not able to participate in the Commission's last meetings but considering that this manual had already involved 3 years' preparation by a group of highly qualified experts, he could not agree with Dr Friedman's objection. The manuscript would be anyway checked again during the Commission's next meeting in October, when it would also be translated into French and English.

The Secretary-General asked whether this report would be personally signed by all the experts who had participated to its preparation and not only by the Commission's Chairman.

Dr Volkmann replied that it was possible, but not customary.

It being lunch-time, the President closed the 2d session and said that items 11-12-13-14 had to be postponed until the fourth session as the afternoon was reserved only to full members.

THIRD SESSION.

8th June - 3.00 p.m.

15. STATUS OF MEMBERS. - ADMISSION OF NEW MEMBERS.

President Pogacic called on the Secretary General to introduce the applications for membership or for a change of status which had been received this year.

Mr Ledoux said there were: 4 new candidatures, 2 candidatures from former members who had left FIAF and wanted to rejoin it, (the Iranian Film Archive and George Eastman House), 3 provisional members applying for full membership (Stiftung Deutsche Kinemathek, Türk Film Arsivi and Cinémathèque Suisse), 1 Correspondent applying for provisional membership (the North Korean Film Archive).

Finally, there was also the problem of the American Film Institute Archives which Mr Morris had asked to raise again.

Mr Morris said he only wanted to underline that the vote which had been taken the day before, by a show of hands, was not valid since the FIAF Rules required such a vote to be secret. He proposed to vote again now, formally, to confirm the admission of the AFI Archives as full member. This was agreed after a long discussion because most of the members did not understand the issue which was put before them.

Three non-voting scrutineers (Mr Acimovic, Mrs Gebauer and Mrs Puran) were designated to count the papers. It was established that there were 29 voting members.

Voting gave the following results:

For confirming AFI's full membership	17
Against	9
Abstentions	3

Mr Pogacic, on behalf of last year's chairman at the General Meeting, apologized to Mr Kula for all these annoyances.

a) George Eastman House (Rochester)

The Secretary-General reported that a special situation had arisen, this very morning, when the Executive Committee had been informed by a letter of Mrs Bowser of an unofficial request of George Eastman House to rejoin FIAF. Now, this important American archive had for several years been member of the Federation but it had left at the time of the Langlois crisis. It would certainly be beneficial for FIAF if it came back.

Mr Ledoux then read out Mrs Bowser's letter which said:

"I received only this morning a message from James Card of George Eastman House. He tells me that George Eastman House wants to re-enter FIAF and asks the assistance of the Museum of Modern Art/Department of film, to achieve this end.

I understand very well that a formal application from George Eastman House is necessary before this proposal can be considered here. However, it seems to me to be a great thing for FIAF that this lost sheep should re-enter the fold.

I have always wanted to accomplish this.

Therefore, I hope it will be possible to offer strong encouragement to George Eastman House to fulfill the formal requirements to apply for provisional membership as quickly as possible in order that FIAF may consider its application."

The Executive Committee had therefore held a short meeting after the second session and had decided to ask to the members at the General Meeting to delegate to the Next Executive Committee the power to admit George Eastman House as provisional member on the condition that they would present all the documents required by the Statutes for such application and that the Executive Committee would accept them.

Mr Klaue and Mr Konlechner however, who had not attended this meeting of the Executive Committee, said they did not agree with this procedure. They said there was no reason to make an exception to the Rules for the re-admittance of George Eastman House, especially since their request was still very vague. As Mr Privato and Mr Volkmann were also against the proposal of the Executive Committee, the President and the Secretary-General decided to take it back and to wait for the official application of George Eastman House.

b) Cinémathèque Suisse (Lausanne)

Mr Ledoux said the Cinémathèque Suisse had been accepted as a Provisional member at the previous General Meeting in Bucharest and was now applying for full membership.

According to a formality provided for in article 6 of the Rules, Mr Borde had paid a visit to the premises of the applicant archive and he had made a very favourable report.

The Secretary-General read it out to the members.

The Executive Committee therefore proposed that the application of the Cinémathèque Suisse be approved.

Mr Buache was then called to the room to answer questions from the members. Mr Ledoux having asked him whether they received a subvention from the Swiss Federal Government in addition to the one they received from the Town of Lausanne and the Canton de Vaud, he replied that from 1973 onwards, the federal aid would raise to 100.000 SF. In answer to a question on the possibility to establish legal deposit in Switzerland, he said that he could not foresee this but that the archive already received automatically one copy of each Swiss feature-film which had been awarded a "prize for quality" (Prime à la qualité).

There being no request for further information from Mr Buache, the President ordered the vote to be taken, with the results as follows:

Number of full members voting	30
Votes for admitting the Cinémathèque Suisse to full membership	30

The Cinémathèque Suisse was thus admitted to full membership. The President announced the result to Mr Buache who thanked the General Meeting for this decision which, he said, was history-making as it finalized a long period of misunderstanding.

c) Türk Film Arsivi (Istanbul)

Mr Ledoux explained that Türk Film Arsivi, which was now applying for full membership, had first been correspondent of FIAF, three years ago it had become provisional member and last year, in Bucharest, they had submitted their candidature to full membership but, since they had not been able to attend that General Meeting, their application had been postponed for one year.

Mr Pogacic had been designated by the Executive Committee to inspect the Turkish archive's preservation facilities, as required by the Rules, and, in his report, he said he had been very favourably impressed by the considerable progress made by this archive in 3 years' time. They were now housed in modern buildings, with a 600 seats cinema, their own laboratory etc... The archive is an autonomous department of the Fine Arts Academy of Istanbul. It has its own Board of Governors with Mr Sekeroglu as President. They are presently financed both by the Turkish Government and the Academy. Their collections are steadily growing: in October 73, they would have approximately 8.500 feature films.

Mr and Mrs Sekeroglu were then invited to join the Meeting. Replying to a question of Mr Yelin about the way in which the archive was financed, Mrs Sekeroglu said that for 3 years their funds had come partly from the State and partly from the archive's proper earnings. They foresaw that 2 years from now on, the Governmental help would stop and that they would have to be self-supporting. Therefore, they had set up a printing and developing laboratory which was already quite profitable since they also used it commercially for people outside the archive, and had the best equipment in Turkey.

Mr Vellacott having asked them how their relations stood to other film archives in Turkey, Mr Sekeroglu said there was only one other film archive: Türk Sinematek Denergi, which was engaged only in the showing of films and that their relationship was good.

Mr and Mrs Sekeroglu then withdrew and the discussion continued.

The Secretary-General said he felt a little uneasy because of the manner in which this archive tried to make money, but, on thinking it over, why would this method be worse than another?

The President had visited the archive, he was quite satisfied. Why not then follow his recommendation?

Mr Konlechner totally agreed with this.

But Mr Pöschke, Mr de Vaal and Mrs Bowser expressed their concern about the incompatibility, according to their views, between the aims of a film laboratory and those of a film archive. Sooner or later, the aims of the archive would have to give way to the aims of the laboratory. There were certain limited ways in which an archive could earn a little money, but by no means could it be the basis of their financial support.

Mr Pogacic having repeated that he had been impressed, during his visit to Istanbul, by the archival activities of Türk Film Arsivi and the enthusiasm of its leaders and having added that nothing in the FIAF Rules prevented an archive from earning money, he asked for the vote to be taken on the motion that Türk Film Arsivi be admitted as Full Member, with the result as follows:

For:	17
Against	9
Abstentions	5

The Türk Film Arsivi was thus admitted to full membership.

d) Stiftung Deutsche Kinemathek (West-Berlin)

The Secretary-General reminded the members that our former full member, the Deutsche Kinemathek e.v. had, in 1971, transformed into Stiftung Deutsche Kinemathek and this transformation had been such that FIAF had considered it necessary to ask them to make a new application. They had therefore been provisional member for 2 years and were now applying for full membership.

Following FIAF regulations, the Executive Committee had designated Mr Klaue and Mr Stenklev to inspect the archive's premises and the report, which Mr Ledoux read out to the members, was very favourable. The Executive Committee, at a majority of votes, had therefore decided to recommend to the General Meeting to accept the application of the Stiftung Deutsche Kinemathek.

There being no questions to put to Dr Rathsack, the President instructed the vote to be taken, with result as follows:

Number of voting members:	32
For	24
Against	6
Abstentions	2

The Stiftung Deutsche Kinemathek was thus admitted to full membership.

e) National Film Archives of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (Pyong Yang)

The Secretary-General reported that this archive had been Correspondent of FIAF for many years under the name of Korean Federation of Film Archives. It had recently changed its name and modified its statutes and was now applying for provisional membership.

Mr Ledoux reminded that FIAF had always had few but good contacts with this archive. All the documents required by the Statutes for their applications had been sent and were quite satisfactory. The Executive Committee therefore recommend their candidature.

As it was not foreseen by the Rules to have an applicant provisional member answer questions from the General Meeting, it was decided to proceed immediately with the voting.

The result was as follows:

Number of members voting	33
For	29
Abstentions	3
Vote not valid	1

The National Film Archives of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was thus admitted to provisional membership.

f) Freunde der Deutsche Kinemathek (West Berlin)

The Secretary-General set forth the case of his organization also known by the name of "Arsenal" which had applied to FIAF for the status of Correspondent. Most FIAF members knew its directors very well, especially Mr Ulrich Gregor, a very active and remarkable personality in the sphere of cinema. Nevertheless, the Executive Committee had decided not to recommend their candidature, the main reason being that "Freunde der Deutsche Kinemathek" was not a film archive as such and, in the Executive Committee's opinion, did not really intend to become one. Their admission as Correspondent would create a dangerous precedent for other such institutions which might insist on joining FIAF in order to get films for their projections, and this would put FIAF in a difficult position with regard to the producers.

As Dr Rathsack had countersigned the declaration of collaboration between his archive and Freunde der Deutsche Kinemathek, as requested by the Rules, the President asked him for some additional information.

Dr Rathsack explained that the very complex situation which existed in West-Berlin went back to the years 60 when the Deutsche Kinemathek was not so interested in film-showings and two parallel organizations developed. Presently, their cooperation was close and fruitful and they even considered to merge, but this merger could not become effective at least for one more year.

Until then, Freunde der Deutsche Kinemathek wished to have their own participation in FIAF as Correspondent and Dr Rathsack was very much in favour of their admission. He added that the status of Correspondent anyway gave so few rights, it had to be confirmed every year, so that there was really no risk for FIAF.

Mr Pöschke was against the admission of Freunde der Deutsche Kinemathek in FIAF, even as Correspondent. He said they were no real archivists and could even be classed in some ways as a commercial organization since they had lent films to the Kommunales Kinos which were commercial enterprises.

Mr Konlechner did not agree with Mr Pöschke's assertions.

He said that the aims and activities of Freunde der Deutsche Kinemathek were those of true and disinterested film lovers, wanting to promote the filmculture and cinema art in a country (West-Germany) where this was urgently needed.

Reading art. 13 of the Rules which gave the definition of those organizations which might be admitted as Correspondents, he said that Freunde der D.K. exactly complied with the definition. He also read art. 15 which said: "For Correspondents, the co-operation which members of the Federation may extend shall be left to their discretion." and thereby disproved the statement following which such institutions as F.D.K. and Münchner Stadtmuseum (whose case would be discussed later) only wanted to join FIAF to obtain films from other members for their projections.

Mrs Ana-Lena Wibom also fully supported Freunde der Deutsche Kinemathek's candidature. She said the Swedish Film Archive had several times received substantial help from their organization in the form of prints or information. She thought FIAF must take into consideration their very positive action for the cinema.

Mr Privato having also spoken in favour of their admission into FIAF, it was decided to ask Mr Gregor to join the Meeting and answer questions from the members.

Mr Ledoux told Mr Gregor that the main concern and apprehension of the members was that their entry into FIAF would create a precedent, he asked him what his answer would be to institutions similar to his own in the sense that they were also engaged into film-showing, if they expressed the desire to join FIAF.

Mr Gregor replied that their application to FIAF had not been founded upon their activities at the cinema Arsenal. He realized that this alone would not justify their admission into FIAF. But, he wanted to underline that they had already accumulated a certain collection of films which might appear small but nevertheless represented a certain importance reflected by the growing demand for those films from other FIAF archives.

He thought this was a criterion for distinction between a group like theirs and other groups which Mr Ledoux had been referring to and which were only working in the field of showing films. If they did not ask for provisional membership, it was because they still did not have preservation facilities.

He concluded by saying that for a certain number of years they had been lending films, and with great pleasure, to FIAF archives, mostly from their Latin-American collection and their collection of "young cinema", but it seemed logical that if they returned they should receive from FIAF some minimal status of recognition which could express itself in their admission as Correspondent.

Small archives like theirs reflected a change in the field of cinema, the birth of new movements of film-making and of new methods of production. He said FIAF should somehow develop a way of maintaining contact with these various organizations and not fence itself inside walls.

To the question of Mr Gough-Yates as to whether there was a difference between their work and the work done by the National Film Theatre in London which was not asking to enter FIAF; Mr Gregor replied that National Film Theatre limited itself to film-showings while the activity of Freunde der Deutsche Kinemathek was directed in its very finality towards the building up of a collection.

Mr Gregor then withdrew from the Meeting room and the motion was put to the vote that the Freunde der Deutsche Kinemathek be admitted as a Correspondent.

The result was:

For	12
Against	17
Abstentions	3

Mr Gregor was then called in the room and informed by the President that the candidature of Freunde der Deutsche Kinemathek was not accepted.

FOURTH SESSION

10 June, 9.30 a.m.

After the Secretary-General had announced the arrival of a new observer from Tunisia: Miss Ben Chedli, Mr Borde, who presided this session, warmly thanked Mr Privato for the wonderful excursion to Gosfilmofond in Bielye Stolby, which all the members had made the day before. The visit of the archive's premises had been of great interest to everyone and, on behalf of young and small archives especially, Mr Borde took this opportunity to thank Gosfilmofond for its constant and precious assistance.

This declaration was supported with applause of all members.

Mr Borde then gave the word to Mr Privato for his report given on the occasion of Gosfilmofond's 25th anniversary.

16. REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF GOSFILMOFOND.

Mr Privato read out to the members a detailed report on the activities of Gosfilmofond and its future prospects. (Annex 7)

It was received with applause and Mr Konlechner proceeded to thank Mr Privato and the Gosfilmofond for all the encouragement and help which they had always so generously provided, especially to the Österreichische Filmmuseum.

After a short break, the session was resumed by the continuation of item 15, and under the chairmanship of Mr Pogacic.

15. ADMISSION OF NEW MEMBERS (continued).

g) Münchner Stadtmuseum Photo und Film Museum

The Secretary-General explained that this organization had been in existence for many years. It used to collect mainly photographs but also apparatuses and was at the time directed by Mr Rudolf Joseph. They had already applied for membership in 1962 but had not been accepted.

Mr Joseph had now been replaced at the head of the filmmuseum by Mr Enno Patalas, a talented journalist who defended film culture in every possible way, and had presented the candidature of his organization for the status of Correspondent in FIAF.

The Executive Committee had examined this candidature but had decided not to recommend it as their case was very similar to that of the "Freunde der Deutsche Kinemathek": an organization more or less dedicated to the showing of films, which owned a small film-collection.

Mr Patalas was then asked to join the meeting and answer questions from the members.

Mr Konlechner having asked him whether he foresaw to carry out preservation work in the future, he replied that this was actually the main reason why his Museum was applying for the status of Correspondent. Munich was a center for independent filmmakers and avant-garde cinema in Western Germany and, until now, nothing had been done to preserve this production.

Mr Patalas was particularly interested in this kind of films and had some hope to obtain funds from the Town authorities if the Museum developed its scope both in the showing and preservation of films.

He agreed that, in the past, the activities of this institution had been very limited but he had every intention to change this policy now and asked the Assembly to judge their application less on their past activities than on the possibilities given to them for the future.

Mr Ledoux asked Mr Patalas to explain the necessity for him to create a film archive in Munich while there already existed one in Wiesbaden. Preservation installations were very costly and one should avoid as much as possible the duplication of archives in one same country.

Mr Patalas having first explained the situation in Western Germany, and the autonomy of the various "Länder" as concerned culture and the corresponding subsidies, he said he did not see the possible activities of the Munich archive as a rivalry towards the Wiesbaden archive, but only as an addition to its work especially in the field of independent production.

To a question of Mr Klaue concerning his plans about projections, he replied that they had for the moment 6 showings a week, but that he planned to increase this number and also diversify much more the kind of films that were shown. Munich, as a very lively center of culture, needed a much larger representation of foreign film history and of present films than it had seen until now. He also confirmed, in answer to a question of Mr Konlechner, that some avant-garde filmmakers such as Werner Schröter had offered to deposit a copy of their films with his organization.

Mr Gough-Yates having asked him whether, when he obtained films for screening in his definitely very interesting programs, he could keep a copy for his archive or if he had to return them, Mr Patalas answered that, until now, he had always had to give the prints back to their owners.

Mr Michalewicz wanted to know from Mr Patalas what the status of Correspondent of FIAF would bring to his organization and if he could not continue his activities without entering the Federation. Mr Patalas explained that being Correspondent of FIAF would add to the prestige of his Filmmuseum before the Munich City Council which had a strong progressive wing not only politically but also culturally and that it would therefore mean a better financial support from these authorities.

After Mr Patalas had been asked to withdraw from the room, Mr Konlechner again pleaded for the acceptance of the Münchner Stadtmuseum as Correspondent, adding that the Oesterreichsches Filmmuseum had a vivid interest in seeing an archive friendly to FIAF established so near from Vienna. He said that, in his opinion, there was not much hope of having a central archive created in the near future in the Federal Republic.

Mr Stenklev then took the word to say that, from what he understood, Mr Patalas' Filmmuseum was very similar to the "Freunde der Deutsche Kinemathek", a very good screening organization but no real film archive at least for the moment, and if yesterday Mr Gregor's candidature had been rejected, the members could not contradict themselves by accepting today the candidature of Mr Patalas. This being the last intervention, the President asked for the votes to be taken, with results as follows:

For admitting the Münchner Stadtmuseum (photo und Filmmuseum) to the status of Correspondent	12
Against	18
Abstentions	3

Mr Patalas was informed of this result. He said he regretted the decision taken but would present his application again next year.

h) The Iranian Film Archive (Tehran).

The Secretary-General reported that this film archive which had already been an active member of FIAF many years ago but had left the Federation in 1960, had now asked to rejoin and was applying for provisional membership. Mr Gaffary, its director, was well-known amongst the members. The archive was small but it had recently obtained a new status within the framework of the Iranian Ministry of Culture which appoints it as the official national film archive of Iran and will enable it to develop considerably. Its film collection amounted to some 200 titles.

The Executive Committee recommended the acceptance of their candidature, pointing out that this was a national film archive and therefore in the line of all what had been said during the discussion on FIAF's future policy.

Mr Gaffary was then requested to join the Meeting.

Mr Pogacic having asked him to explain what had happened at the Iranian Film Archive since they had left FIAF, Mr Gaffary reported that there had been a long period of crisis especially as concerned the archive's policy of acquisition, some people wanting to collect mostly foreign film classics, and the others, amongst which Mr Gaffary, wanting to base their collection mainly on the national production.

This tendency had finally prevailed and, in 1972, the Ministry of Culture had decided to subsidize the archive entirely and had carried a bill on the "legal deposit" of the national production. Mr Gaffary therefore hoped to be able to build up a good collection of Iranian films and to exchange them with his colleagues.

Mr Gaffary then withdrew and, after Mr Stoyanov-Bigor and Mr Schumavski had spoken in favour of the admittance of his archive to provisional membership of FIAF, the President closed the discussion and instructed the votes by secret ballot to be taken.

Results were as follows:

For	30
Against	-
Abstentions	3

The Iranian Film Archive was thus admitted as provisional member.

Mr Gaffary returned to the meeting and was received with acclamation.

RENEWAL OF MEMBERSHIP.

Al-Archive Al-Kawmy Lil-Film (Cairo).

The Secretary-General introduced the case of the Egyptian archive, the only provisional member whose status had to be prolonged. He supposed all would agree that their provisional membership could be prolonged but, as Mr Klaue had recently visited the archive, he asked him to make a short report.

Mr Klaue reported that he had been very impressed by the progress made in this archive during the last years in spite of great economical difficulties. They had a very fine documentation department, a theatre of 150 seats, with weekly showings.

They had made a catalogue of their collections and a filmography of the entire Egyptian film industry.

Mr Kleue concluded by recommending warmly the prolongation of their provisional membership.

Mr Kuiper having pointed out that this archive had not, as was requested by art. 4 of the Rules, communicated in writing to the Executive Committee his wish to extend his provisional membership for a further period, it was decided to ask Mr Al-Hadary, who was anyway present at the General Meeting, to write immediately this formal request.

This being done during a short interval of the session, Mr Ledoux declared that everything was now in order and the President asked the votes to be taken by a show of hands on the prolongation of their provisional membership. This was agreed by the Meeting unanimously.

Cinemateca Argentina (Buenos Aires)

Mr Ledoux said a request had been received for prolongation of its status of Correspondent.

It was agreed unanimously.

Cinemateca Universitaria del Peru (Lima)

Mr Ledoux said no report had been received and no request for prolongation of its status. Nevertheless he proposed that it remain as Correspondent for one more year provided it should send, within the next 3 months, a report on its activities for 1972.

Mr Yelin, Mr Bigor and Mrs Wibom all spoke in favour of this small archive and of its director Mr Reynel who made great efforts to maintain it alive in spite of tremendous difficulties.

Mr Ledoux's motion was then put to the vote and was agreed unanimously.

U.C.L.A. Film Archive (Los Angeles)

Mr Ledoux read out a letter from Mr Suber which said the UCLA archive wished to retain its current status of Correspondent, although there had been some urging in the USA that they push for full membership, especially in view of other American archives' movement in that direction. He felt however that members should be fully qualified for the status they receive and he would accordingly wait a few years to make such a step.

The Secretary-General then proposed that its status of Correspondent be prolonged.

This was agreed unanimously.

Comité de Fondation du Musée du Cinéma de Lyon

Mr Génard had made a formal request to prolong the status of correspondent of his archive.

It was unanimously accepted.

Cine Arte del Sodre (Montevideo)

Mr Ledoux reported that this archive had sent its annual report and had asked Mrs Fernandez-Jurado from Buenos Aires to represent them at the General Meeting. On their behalf, Mrs Fernandez-Jurado had formally asked that their status of Correspondent be prolonged for another year.

It was agreed unanimously, with one abstention.

Cinemateca Uruguaya (Montevideo)

Mr Ledoux said this was the same case as for Lima, no report had been received nor any request for prolongation. Mr Konlechner added that it had also not paid its 1971 subscription, but, considering the difficult situation of the Latin-American archives, he proposed to prolong their status of Correspondent for another 3 months and asked Mr Yelin to insist with its directors that they should pay their membership fee before this term. The Secretary-General would also write them in this sense. The prolonging of their status was then unanimously agreed, on these conditions.

Türk Sinematek Denergi (Istanbul)

Mr Ledoux read out a letter which had been addressed in February to the Executive Committee by Mr Onat Kutlar, director of the second archive in Istanbul, informing it that, due to new regulations passed in his country on international associations, Türk Sinematek Denergi was forced to resign from FIAF; they would nevertheless continue their activities and thanked all the FIAF members which had helped them in the past and would continue doing so in the future.

On receipt of this letter, the Executive Committee had decided not to accept the archive's resignation, on the grounds of the Statutes' article 11. The situation was now somewhat different since they were more than two years in arrears with their subscriptions and the Executive Committee could do nothing but propose their deletion to the General Meeting.

The President having put this motion to the vote, the deletion of Türk Sinematek Denergi was pronounced by a majority of two-thirds of the members.

Cinemateca Mexicana (Mexico)

This archive had sent in its annual report but had not formally applied for a prolongation of its status.

On the other hand, a very particular situation was now developing in Mexico as 3 or 4 filmarchives already existed there amongst which a new official and national cinemathèque directed by Mr Hiram Borja. This new archive had expressed the intention of joining FIAF but had not officially applied.

As Mr Kula had recently been in Mexico, he was asked to give some further information on the situation.

He confirmed that the National Cinemathèque of Mexico had the intention of joining FIAF but he did not know whether it would be soon.

As for Cinemateca Mexicana, he explained that it was primarily a limited exhibition program within the new Museum of Anthropology and Archeology in Mexico city, but he did not get the impression that they wanted to resign from FIAF.

Mr Yelin proposed to prolong their status of Correspondent on the same conditions as Cinemateca del Peru, i. e. that they should write an official demand within the next 3 months.

This was approved by a vote of 29 to 4.

FIFTH SESSION

10 June, 3.00 p.m.

This session was presided by Vice-President John Kuiper.

11. REPORT OF THE CATALOGUING COMMISSION.

The delegates all had in hand the written report of the Commission (annex 8) and the newly published draft of the Cataloguing Manual.

Mr Klaue, Chairman of the Commission, said he only wanted to make a few remarks in this connection. He first expressed his gratitude to the members of the Commission for the work they did to prepare this manual.

He underlined that this book was not a collection of rules and principles according to which cataloguing should be carried out, but in the first place a description of various methods and some recommendations based on the members' experience.

He urged the concerned members to send in all their remarks or critics, in written form, either to him or the Secretariat before the end of October 1973.

Dr Roads, as a member of the Cataloguing Commission, expressed his gratitude to Mr Klaue for the immense amount of work which he personally put into the manual.

Mr Pogacic then asked Mr Klaue to give some explanation on the respective tasks of I.F.T.C.'s Cataloguing Committee and that of FIAF and on the relations existing between those two groups. FIAF being a member of I.F.T.C. (International Film and Television Council) and Dr Roads serving on both committees, was there no risk of duplicating the work ?

Mr Ledoux also asked Dr Roads to explain why, in the long document sent by IFTC to convene a meeting on Cataloguing problems in London next fall, FIAF's work and accomplishments in this field were not mentioned.

Mr Klaue reported that IFTC's Cataloguing Commission, having for some time stopped its activities, would now come together after serious re-organization. It was agreed with Dr Roads, Chairman of this Commission, and with Unesco, that they would preoccupy themselves with cataloguing problems of the whole field of the employment of the film: not only archive films of a conventional kind, but also educational, technological, television films, etc... Both commissions could very well complement each other but it was necessary to keep in permanent contact so that there should be no duplication of the work. A link existed in the person of Dr Roads.

The latter confirmed that the ground covered by the two commissions was very different. He answered to Mr Ledoux's question by saying that to convene the London meeting, they had attempted to draw out a document in such terms as to encourage the widest possible attendance, but there was no rivalry whatsoever between the two commissions.

This ended the report of the Cataloguing Commission.

12. REPORT OF THE DOCUMENTATION COMMISSION.

A written report on the Commission's work together with the budgets for 1973 and 1974 of the Periodical Indexing Project had been distributed to all members. (Annex 9).

Mrs Bowser, Chairman of the Commission, first commented on the projects other than the Periodical Indexing. She said she had been informed by Staatliches Filmarchiv der DDR that the Hochschule für Film und Fernsehen would now be in charge of all their documentation work and she therefore requested that Dr Krautz, director of the Hochschule, be admitted as member of the Commission which he had always attended until now as observer. This was agreed.

Coming to the question of the Periodical Indexing and of its budget, she said the Commission would prefer to see this budget kept as a separate chapter within the general FIAF budget, and have FIAF approve it. The reason was that the day would surely come when the project would bring in some profit and the Commission would like to use this profit on expanding the project or on other documentation projects.

Mrs Bowser also said that since the card distribution center had been moved from Copenhagen to Brussels, and the editor was in London, the Commission had found that there was a certain degree of inefficiency in the distance and would now like to bring the two halves of the project back together, the editor being wholly responsible for the work of the typist. It would save time and there would be less errors.

Turning to the budget for 1973 which had already been accepted at the Bucharest General Meeting, she said the Commission wanted to make some changes. Having had a surplus on the 1972 budget higher than foreseen, the Commission thought one could reasonably add to the foreseen expenses and, in the first place, raise the editorial fee.

A serious error in judgement had been made when signing the contract with the editor for a half-time job.

In fact, the work involved in the editing and administration of the project was a full-time job. Only the experience had allowed to discover that, since the conditions in which the same work had been done the year before by Mrs Jones in Copenhagen were quite different. The work-load had increased as more periodicals were now indexed, and the fact that the project's execution was far away from the editor also led to much more correspondance and checking of the cards.

In short, it was impossible in this situation for Michael Moulds to take another position to supplement his income.

Commenting on the project's budget for 1974 which had also been distributed to the members, Mrs Bowser explained its growth by the fact that the project was expanding. The Commission hoped to receive more subscriptions from outside institutions. They had, to this end, prepared a brochure which would be sent to all those institutions which might be interested.

Mrs Bowser ended her report by calling for the members' possible questions.

The Secretary-General said that, although he personally greatly appreciated the Periodical Indexing Project, he had heard that not all the archives were satisfied with its present form. He asked the attending members for their opinions on the usefulness of the cards.

Concerning the project's budget, he thought that it should be part of the general FIAF budget, but perhaps as a separate chapter. He did not agree on a complete splitting of budgets and on the Commission's wish to keep the possible profits of the project for its activities only. These profits were anyway still very hypothetical.

Mr Ledoux was also against of raise of the editor's fee, at least for the time of his present contract. This contract had been signed, it was assumed, with full knowledge of the facts by Michael Moulds who was not only a member of the Commission but also one who had actively participated in the elaboration of the project and was a skilled librarian.

It should be possible to reduce his work-load by taking away from him the administrative tasks or by organizing the second checking of the cards in a better way, perhaps in Brussels.

Anyway, after having discussed with Mr Gough-Yates the wages normally paid in Great Britain for this kind of work, Mr Ledoux considered that the raise requested by the Commission was too high. He cited some figures.

Mr Stenklev said that all this discussion was really outside the scope of the General Meeting. We should either have discussed and solved these matters at the Executive Committee meeting or put trust in the Documentation Commission and admit the proposed budget since, until now, the Commission's work had always proved to be very serious and trustworthy. As for the question of having two separate budgets, it could be justified by the fact that only a small proportion of the FIAF members paid a subscription for the project and they might prefer to have this money kept for its expanding or its improvement.

Mr Kuiper asked whether the members had any comments or suggestions to offer to the Chairman of the Commission concerning the cards as such, their usefulness, the way the indexing was done, etc..., Mr Konlechner answered that, for his archive, the cards were very useful but that he would appreciate it if more periodicals were indexed. He also made a remark on the lay-out of the cards, saying that if it proved that a majority of archives kept to the English language for filing the "subject headings", it would be more useful to write these subject headings on top of the cards rather than at the bottom as it was done presently. Mrs Bowser thanked Mr Konlechner and said she would discuss this matter with the Commission.

Mr Kuiper than asked for a vote to be taken on the proposed budgets for the Periodical Indexing.

1°) the 1973 budget

The main obstacle to the approval of this budget being the high raise requested for the editorial fee, Mr Gough-Yates suggested that the Assembly should pass the proposed budget with the proviso that the salary which would be negotiated with the editor was based upon the standard rates of salary in Great-Britain.

This was agreed.

The new 1973 budget for the Periodical Indexing was then submitted to the approval of the members with the above restriction.

Results were as follows:

For:	30
Abstention	3

2°) the 1974 budget

Mrs Bowser said she would agree to propose this second budget with the same proviso that the salaries would be based upon the local salaries existing. Mr Ledoux having reminded the Assembly that the total FIAF budget for 1974 still had to be approved (see item 8a), the Chairman Mr Kuiper put to the vote the motion that the budget for 1974, including the proposed budget of the Documentation Commission, be approved. It was unanimously approved.

Mr Morris concluded this discussion by casting a blame on the Executive Committee who had so badly prepared this question, causing a great waste of time and creating confusion for the General Assembly. It was not the first time in this Congress that the situation had arisen. He could only hope that the remaining items on the agenda would be better prepared.

13. REPORT ON THE LEGAL & COPYRIGHT COMMISSION.

Mr Kuiper reported that the Commission's work had been very hampered this year by the unfortunate illness of its Chairman, Mr Lindgren. No written report could therefore be distributed to the members, but Mr Kuiper reminded them that, at the Bucharest Congress, a report had been solicited from each of the national members on the relationship of their national copyright law to the work of their archives and of FIAF. One such report had been received from the Deutsches Institut für Filmkunde. The Commission fully anticipated that the rest of the members would also comply with its request.

In October 1972, in connection with a meeting of the Executive Committee in Milan, the Cineteca Italiana had organized a very interesting Symposium on film-oriented copyright problems. The Cineteca Italiana had promised to make a publication from this Symposium, and it would be distributed to all members as soon as it was ready.

The future of the Commission was presently somewhat unclear because of the absence of its Chairman but the Executive Committee would discuss it at its very next meeting.

The Secretary-General then asked to pass immediately to item 18 of the agenda "Relations between FIAF and other international organizations" which was scheduled for that day, because we were far behind with our work and Mr Popov, representative of the International Council of Archives had been waiting all day to read his paper to the General Meeting.

18. RELATIONS BETWEEN FIAF AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS.

Mr Popov started by thanking the Assembly for the opportunity given to him to speak on behalf of the International Council of Archives. He explained that the I.C.A. had several points of interest in common with FIAF, amongst which a concern for the creation of archives in developing countries, training of archival staff, problems of cataloguing, preservation etc... not speaking of the problem of membership and future policy of the organization. At the last Congress of the I.C.A. in 1972, a working group had been set up to study the problems specific to photo and cinema documents. Mr Klaue had attended this meeting and a resolution had been accepted bilaterally to extend the contacts and the cooperation between the two organizations.

In 1975, a round-table meeting would be organized by I.C.A. for the establishment of a document on the latest methods of preserving photo and cinema documents and it was hoped that FIAF representatives would contribute to its elaboration.

The Secretary-General reminded the members that this was not the first time the problem of cooperating with other international organizations and namely I.C.A. had been discussed. It had been evoked at length not only in Bucharest, but also in the FIAF Bulletin.

He explained that shortly after the Bucharest Congress, he had received a letter informing him that the Executive Committee of I.C.A. had unanimously admitted FIAF as a member in the category C: archival institutions. Now, this was probably due to a misunderstanding as FIAF had not yet formally submitted its candidature. The FIAF Statutes (art 28) stated that "the linking of the Federation in membership to another international organization can only be decided by a general meeting... by a majority of two-thirds of the full members participating therein."

Mr Ledoux also told Mr Popov that the membership category "B" (national or international associations of archives) seemed to him more appropriate but this was of course a matter which could be discussed later with the Executive Committee of I.C.A.

He now suggested to put to votes FIAF's application to I.C.A.

Before voting Mr Michalewicz wanted to be better informed on what was the interest for FIAF in joining I.C.A.

What made the Executive Committee take this step ?

He put the question because, in Poland, the film archive was in constant disagreement with the central state archives. He would not want to be member of the same association as them.

Furthermore, he did not think there were so many common interests between paper archives and the FIAF archives as we were collecting films as works of art and not as documents.

He considered FIAF members much more as museums than as archives.

Mr Pöschke agreed to this and asked moreover to know what over international organizations were member of I.C.A. and how much was the membership fee. Mr Popov replied that this was only \$ 15, and he cited 2 international associations which were also members, together of course with most of the central archives in the world.

Mr Ledoux added that a possible affiliation of FIAF to I.C.A. did not mean that FIAF was imposing a definite attitude to its members in their contacts with the central archives of their country. In certain countries, the "paper" archives already had a section devoted to cinematographic documents, and sometimes this situation could not be reversed and caused some opposition with the national film archive, but in other countries, central archives were very willing to hand over this task to the film archives. Anyway, what was discussed here was not an affiliation of individual film archives to I.C.A. but of the FIAF as such.

Mr Hackl said this question had not been sufficiently prepared and the members were not enough informed to allow for an immediate vote. He was opposed to it. Mr Pöschke supported him.

Mr Klaue, Mr Coultass and Mr Ledoux having again underlined that this question had been evoked in detail in the FIAF Bulletin, the following motion was submitted to votes: Should FIAF join the International Council of Archives ?

The voting was secret and gave the following results:

For	18
Against	8
Abstentions	5

As the adhesion to I.C.A. did not obtain two-thirds of the votes, as requested by the Statutes, it was rejected.

The Secretary-General however, saying that he did not understand the reasons for such mistrust but admitting that the information had probably been badly conveyed to the members, said that the Executive Committee did not abandon the idea of a formal cooperation with I.C.A. and would circulate until next Congress all the requisite documents about this organization and its activities in order to enable the members to vote in full knowledge of the facts.

14. PROJECTS & PUBLICATIONS UNDER WAY.

All the members had in their files a list of all FIAF projects presently under way (Annex 10). Six of these projects required some discussion or explanation.

a. Study on the copying of optical sound track.

Mr Kuiper reported on the progress already made in this difficult study. Mr Konlechner who had initiated it together with Mr Klaue at the Lyons congress and was conducting it until recently had to abandon the idea of completing it in Vienna because of technical difficulties.

The Executive Committee was presently considering what organizations could continue this project, hoping to be able to utilize the tests that had already been made, and was looking for the suitable laboratories with the right technicians to follow it up.

b. Annual bibliography of books on the cinema (Bucharest)

Mr Fernoaga reported that the seventh edition of their bibliography was ready and would be sent to all members at the end of July.

c. Filmmakers' bibliography (Ottawa)

Mr Morris reported that his archive had begun working on this project. They had compiled a list of 350 names from many countries and would send this list to every member archive for their possible additions or suggestions mainly for filmmakers in their own country. Canadian Film Archives would then draft the bibliography and circulate that as well.

d. Basic manual for film archives (Belgrade)

Mr Pogacic explained that, after the distribution of four drafted chapters of the manual to the members at the Bucharest Congress, criticism had been expressed mainly by the specialized Commissions which said that there was, in the first place, a lack of balance in the length of some chapters (cataloguing far too long), too specific details and not enough general principles, etc. The problem had been discussed by the Executive Committee which had decided that the Jugoslovenska Kinoteka would assume the overall direction of the project and would delegate to experts from several archives and from commissions the task of drafting the various chapters of documentation, programming, copyright problems, etc... or to condense the already written chapters of preservation and cataloguing. The new drafts are to be completed by October 1, 1973 and will be discussed at the next Executive Committee meeting. Mr Pogacic hoped that the complete manual could be submitted to the members at the Congress in Ottawa.

e. Summer school for archive personnel (STA Berlin)

Mr Klaue reported that 14 students had already applied to the first FIAF Summer School which would be held in Berlin from the 27th August to the 12th September 1973. The complete program had been sent to all members. To a question of Mr Ledoux, Mr Klaue answered that the maximum number of students which the school could take was 18.

f. Catalogue of silent films - 2nd edition (Brussels)

A report on this project had been distributed to all members (Annex 11). Mr Ledoux added that answers from the archives were coming in fairly well but he insisted that all the cards should be sent back to Brussels before the end of the year. He also underlined that this catalogue would be reserved for these members who had participated in its making.

17. ACTIVITIES' REPORTS FROM YOUNG ARCHIVES

The President then gave the word to Miss Annie Ben-Chedli, observer from Satpec in Tunis, to give a report on the film-archival situation in her country. She explained that in Tunisia presently existed a few archives of documentary films, newsreels and some Tunisian films. But there was still no real film archive and the need for it was felt more and more. The Tunisian government, although it approved the idea, was still not prepared to provide the funds for this purpose. The SATPEC or Société Anonyme Tunisienne de Production et d'Expansion Cinematographique, which wanted to promote the creation of this film archive, needed assistance to acquire material and Miss Ben-Chedli asked all the attending film archivists to advise them so that they could present the Tunisian authorities with a well prepared project for its approval.

To a question of Mr Ledoux, she answered that the Satpec had its own funds and some means of preservation but they were by far insufficient. There being no other questions, the President declared the session closed.

SIXTH SESSION

Monday 11th June, 9.30 a.m.

22. SYMPOSIUM ON FILM DIRECTORS SERGEI M. EISENSTEIN AND VSEVOLOD I. PUDOVKIN

This session, which was chaired by Mr Odissei Yakoubovitch, was dedicated exclusively to the Symposium on the two great film directors Eisenstein and Pudovkin. Papers were read by :

- Prof. Alexander Karaganov : The world significance of Pudovkin.
- Dr. Leonid Kozlov and Prof. Rostislav Yureniev: Sergei Eisenstein and today.
- Dr. John Kuiper : The metaphoric cinema of S. Eisenstein.
- Mr Dashdondog : Eisenstein and Pudovkin are well known in Mongolia.
- Mr Manfred Lichtenstein : The influence of Eisenstein and Pudovkin on German realism in films.
- Mr Istvan Molnar : V. Pudovkin et le cinema d'auteur en Hongrie.
- Mr Odissei Yakoubovitch : The life of Eisenstein's films (restoration, recreation, projection).

Mrs Eileen Bowser : Notes on Eisenstein's essay: "Dickens, Griffith and the film today".

- Mrs Endzina : Eisenstein's correspondence as a reflection on the international contacts of Soviet cinema.
- Mr Raymond Borde : Comment les films d'Eisenstein furent accueillis en France.
- Mr A. Volochinov : Newsreels and documentaries linked to the works of Pudovkin and Eisenstein.

Mr Vladimir Pogacic who had prepared a paper on "Eisenstein today", decided not to read it in order to allow more time for the papers of the other FIAF participants to the Symposium.

A detailed brochure will be published by Gosfilmofond on this Symposium.

SEVENTH SESSIONMonday 11th June, 3 p.m.

President Pogacic assumed the chairmanship of this session. He decided to continue the discussions on point 17 of the agenda which included the very important problems of the Latin American archives.

17. ACTIVITIES' REPORTS OF YOUNG ARCHIVES/ LATIN AMERICA.. (Continued)

Mr Howard Suber, representing the U.C.L.A. film archive, said that, in a way, the problems encountered by his small archive were similar to those of archives in developing countries, for example the acquisition of films. He thought that an archive in a country like Tunisia for instance was perhaps in a better position than he was to acquire foreign films, and therefore he also asked for the help of other FIAF members in strengthening his young archive.

The President then gave the word to Mr Paul Genard, representing the Musée du Cinéma in Lyons, who said that his was a special case because his organization was primarily a museum for film apparatuses which was also trying to acquire some old films but whose development was restrained by the fact that they were still waiting to receive from the Town of Lyons the authorization to use the "Château-Lumière" for their premises.

Mrs Paulina Fernandez Jurado then read out the annual report of Cinemateca Argentina (Annex 12) which had not been included in the bound volume of FIAF reports.

Mr Saul Yelin, whose archive, Cinemateca de Cuba, had made a proposal for FIAF to Latin-American film archives, was then invited to speak. He first reported about the situation of all the Latin-American archives he had heard about recently:

In San Salvador, the film archive had been closed down.

From Nicaragua, there was no news but it was most probable that the archive had been destroyed by the recent earthquake in that country.

In Panama existed an embryo of film archive created in the framework of a group making experimental films.

In Ecuador, also a very small archive.

In Brazil, the Cinemateca Brasileira of Sao Paulo was in the process of restructuring.

In Uruguay, Guatemala, Venezuela, Paraguay, Peru and Chile, the existing film archives continued their work with great difficulties sometimes, but they survived.

All these archives, while granting great importance to the preservation of films, considered it as urgent to produce films representative of a truly national culture and to use these films to promote their culture and to defend it against foreign imperialism.

He then recalled the proposals which Cinemateca de Cuba had made for a collaboration between FIAF and the Latin-American archives, and which read as follows:

"Project.

Cinemateca de Cuba considers that the Executive Committee of FIAF should elaborate a proposition of collaboration with the Latinamerican archives members of UCAL, to be submitted to the discussion and approval of FIAF's General Assembly on the following basis:

- 1°) In view of the precarious situation of most Latinamerican archives, which seriously affect their possibilities to export hard currency, a 5-year exemption in the payment of their annual fees should be applied to those wishing to enter FIAF or to be promoted to permanent members of the Federation.
- 2°) As a first step to help their technical development, all Latinamerican archives should be immediately furnished with all FIAF publications regarding film preservation, documentation, cataloguing, as well as basic recommendations regarding programming and managerial organization.
- 3°) The Federation should create a pool of film (preferably in 16mm to reduce laboratory and transportation costs) on the history and development of cinema (with a particular emphasis in films with a social approach), to be placed at the disposition of Latinamerican archives. Spanish intertitles and subtitles will be required.
Each archive member of FIAF could contribute to this pool, according to its financial possibilities, either by sending prints, raw stock or funds to cover laboratory costs.
The definite composition of this Film Panorama would be decided by mutual agreement between FIAF and UCAL.
- 4°) The Secretary-General of FIAF should attend UCAL congresses, held once a year in Latinamerica, in order to get fully acquainted with the practical problems of the region. The experiences and information thus gathered he will, in turn, submit to the information and consideration of all FIAF members afterwards.
- 5°) Likewise, the Secretary-General of UCAL should attend every annual congress of FIAF held once a year in Europe, with the same purpose.
- 6°) Latinamerican archives with some financial possibility to do so, will try to send a representative to FIAF congresses. The Treasurer and the Executive Committee of FIAF should study the possibility of helping financially, to some extent, the Latinamerican archives wishing to attend FIAF congresses, even if up to a limited number, and with preference to the UCAL Secretary-General."

Mr Ledoux introduced the discussion on this point by a more general remark: he said that there seemed to be a confusion between FIAF's idea of film preservation and the conception which Latin-American archives had of this task. FIAF archives tried to preserve all existing films be they revolutionary or not, while the UCAL archives primarily wanted to preserve and to make revolutionary films.

Mr Yelin having agreed that this was true, the discussion started on the various points of the Cuban proposal.

Mr Privato, supported by Mr Daudelin, was favourable to all the points in general although he said one should not exempt the archives entirely of their annual subscription to FIAF (pt 1) but for instance grant them a reduction of 75%.

Mr Ledoux said he was surprised that a subscription of 300 Swiss francs was considered prohibitive by the archives; institutions which were in principle engaged in the preservation and even the production of films should, he thought, be able to pay this sum.

Mr Stenklev added that all archives always had financial difficulties and although we all wanted to help Latin-American archives, he did not think this was the real solution.

Mr Vellacott also said that one should think of the precedent which this measure would create for the young archives in all the other developing countries in Asia and Africa for instance.

Mr Yelin replied that, although he knew of 7 Latin-American archives for which it was really a great problem to pay even 300 SF, this was not the main point of the proposal. Point 2, or the sending of FIAF publications free of charge, was more important.

This point seemed to raise no objection amongst the attending members although they said it needed to be put into shape more precisely.

Concerning the pool of films, Mr Borde and Mr Stenklev said that, while being very favourable to the idea, one should not forget the great difficulties involved in its realization and asked which Latin-American archive would be in charge of it, considering that to circulate films amongst so many countries raised problems not only of money, but also questions of technical care, customs limitations, etc...

In the framework of this third point, Mrs Bowser said there might be a possibility to circulate in Latin-America the MMA retrospective of silent American films which had already circulated amongst most of FIAF archives in Europe.

Mr Yelin answered that he was aware of all the difficulties but he insisted that the main thing was the acceptance by FIAF of the principle that Latin-American archives had to be helped.

As concerned the pool, it was not so interesting for these archives to receive any kind of film.

UCAL had already prepared a list of the films they wished to receive, mostly films with a social approach. The Cuban archive was ready to centralize the reception of the films and, together with UCAL, to organize their circulation in the whole of Latin-America.

Mr Morris, supported by Mr Pöschke, said that although it was certainly not the first time that the General Meeting discussed these problems, a lot of details still needed to be worked out more precisely by the Executive Committee and therefore he made the following proposal which could be put to a vote of the Assembly:

"The General Assembly accepts the principle of cooperation with and assistance to the Latin-American archives. It instructs the Executive Committee to discuss the six proposals made by Cinemateca de Cuba with representatives of UCAL. A memorandum of collaboration between FIAF and UCAL is to be sent to all FIAF members before April 1974 in order that they may be discussed at the next Congress."

Mr Stoyanov-Bigor and Mr Daudelin said it was wrong to postpone again until next year FIAF's answer to UCAL's urgent request for assistance but several members underlined that this could not be helped as long as we did not receive more information on UCAL itself, its members, its rules, etc... One could not be totally inconsiderate of these matters when planning to send substantial and costly help to Latin America.

Mr Privato then proposed to vote for the following resolution which went also in the direction of the text proposed by Mr Morris but assumed some more commitments: "The General Meeting lays down the principle that it is indispensable for FIAF to bring assistance to the film archives of Latin America.

- 1°) It recommends to all FIAF members to cooperate with these archives.
- 2°) It authorizes the Executive Committee selected during the present General Meeting to start carrying out some of the points of this assistance, already this year.
- 3°) It instructs the Executive Committee to make out a plan of support to Latin-american archives within the next 6 months."

This resolution was adopted by a majority of votes.

Report of the National Library of Australia/ Film Collection and Services

A last report was made by Mr Vellacott, head of the Film Department of the National Library of Australia, as it was the very first time that a delegate from Australia attended a FIAF General Meeting. He gave some information on the archive's film collection which is composed of some 3.500 titles (± 250 feature films mostly of Australian origin and the rest consisting of shorts, TV programs, newsreels and documentaries). They also had stills and posters collections. They had a theater of 300 seats at their disposal.

The films were stored in air-conditioned rooms in the Library building and Mr Vellacott hoped to make provision for a refrigerated unit by 1975-76. He ended his report by giving some information on the archive's financial resources and their plans for a greater development in their contacts with other archives.

18. RELATIONS BETWEEN FIAF AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS (continued)

F.I.A.P.F. (Fédération Internationale des Associations de Producteurs de Films)

Mr Borde, saying that it was not necessary to re-open the discussion on the FIAF-FIAPF relations as the members were in general well aware of the problem, suggested that a questionnaire be sent to all FIAF archives asking :

1. Have you signed the agreement proposed by FIAF on the trust deposit of motion picture prints with film archives ?
2. If you have signed, what were the consequences ?
3. Do you wish that FIAF take the initiative in renewing talks with the producers' association or do you think the archives should be left to deal individually with their national associations as they wish ?

The aim of this questionnaire was to inform the FIAF officers concerned with our relations with FIAPF before possible contacts were resumed.

Mr Ledoux agreed, but he said it would be easy to put these questions to the members here at the General Meeting since most of the archives were represented.

The following archives answered that they had signed the FIAPF agreement, although sometimes with reservations : Brussels, Copenhagen, Helsinki, Lausanne, Oslo, Stockholm, Toulouse and Vienna (Österreichisches Filmmuseum).

The following archives had been presented with the "agreement but had declined to sign : Belgrade, Budapest, Buenos Aires, London, Madrid and Wiesbaden. The case of Belgrade and Budapest was special as their archives had not been approached directly by the producers but via Hungarofilm or Jugoslavijefilm, the official agencies that buy and sell the films in Socialist countries. The archives had refused to sign but it was possible that the agencies had signed.

Commenting on the question: "Do you wish that FIAF resume contacts with FIAPF?" Mr Ledoux recalled the various meetings which had already taken place between Mr Brisson on one side, and Mr Lindgren and himself on the other side, and he explained why and how these relations had been interrupted. The last "agreement" proposed unilaterally by FIAPF to individual archives was, in many respects, unacceptable. Some terms were in total contradiction with copyright laws. For instance, the producers' associations require that the ownership of the copies remain in their hands under any circumstances and even beyond copyright .

Mr Ledoux proposed to send a copy of the FIAPF agreement to all the members and ask for their comments. He then suggested to put point 3 of Mr Borde's questionnaire to the votes : Should FIAF try to renew negotiations with FIAPF at federation level ?

But Mr Gesek and Mr Pöschke first wanted to express their opinion that it was better to leave each archive to individually deal with its own producers' association on a national level because, considering the great diversity of national situations, they thought one could never obtain an "agreement" which could be satisfying for all countries.

Question 3 was then submitted to the votes and accepted by a slight majority of 17 yes in 30 voting members.

This concluded the discussion for the day.

EIGHTH SESSION

Tuesday 12th June

This session was presided by Mr Pogacic.

19. ELECTION OF THE NEW EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE AND AUDITORS.

After Mr Pogacic had reminded the Meeting of the procedures for election and the number of voting members was counted to 33, nominations were invited and votes taken, with results as follows :

Elections for the President.	V. Pogacic	For	22
		Against	4
		Abstentions	5
		Not valid	2

As several members who had been nominated for the post of President had refused this nomination for various reasons, amongst which were availability to travel, currency problems, financial limitations, etc..., Mr Sam Kula suggested that FIAF should find a means of possibly funding the President's (or Secretary-General's) travels for the Federation. He said: "FIAF is going to be best served by getting the best qualified people on the Executive and it ought not to be simply a combination of the freedom to travel, the money to travel and geographical location to determine who those people are. The Federation has to reach a point where it supports its Executive in carrying out its function and therefore opens the position to all members."

The discussion on this proposal was interrupted by the announcement of the results on the President's election and was not resumed afterwards.

<u>Election of the Secretary-General.</u>	J. Ledoux	For	27
		Against	5
		Abstention	1

<u>Election of the Treasurer</u>	J. Stenklev	27	<u>Elected</u>
	P. Konlechner	6	

The President, on behalf of all the members, thanked Mr Konlechner for the excellent work he had accomplished during his three years as Treasurer of FIAF.

The voting for membership of the Executive Committee then continued as follows:

<u>8 ordinary members</u>	W. Klaue	27 votes
	V. Privato	26
	R. Borde	20
	E. Bowser	20
	J. Kuiper	19
	S. Yelin	19
	K. Michalewicz	17
	P. Morris	17

Messrs Alberti, Buache, Daudelin, de Vaal, Gough-Yates, Molnar, Pöschke, Stoyanov-Bigor, and Mrs Ana-Lena Wibom had also been nominated for election on the Executive Committee but did not obtain sufficient votes.

<u>3 reserve members</u>	F. Buache	15 votes
	J. de Vaal	14
	K. Gough-Yates	14

Also nominated were: A.L. Wibom, R. Daudelin, H. Rathsack, J. Sumavski, W. Alberti, S. Kula and U. Pöschke.

<u>2 Auditors</u>	(voted on a show of hands.)	U. Pöschke
		J. Sumavski

During the intervals of the voting, a general discussion was held on the way in which general meetings should be prepared by the Executive Committee and how debates should be conducted, considering that this General Meeting had proved rather a failure in that respect.

Mr Pogacic reminded the members that at the last meeting in Bucharest, all the material had been carefully prepared by the Executive Committee and sent well in advance to the members, but it appeared that this was also not the right solution since it seemed to have created a feeling of boredom amongst the attending delegates during the working sessions.

Mr Morris said there was a middle ground between anarchy and dictatorship and that that was the approach we should try to reach next year, with questions that have been well prepared in terms of material and in terms of avoiding conflicts and arguments of procedure between members on the head table, and yet allow the possibility for the delegates to dispute and to argue.

Mr Ledoux explained that personally, if he were not serving on the Executive Committee and was thus a member attending FIAF meetings only once a year, he would insist that all the details of the FIAF problems be discussed before him at the General Meeting and he would not accept to be presented with ex-cathedra decisions by the Executive Committee.

Mr Pöschke suggested that the reports of the President, the Secretary-General, the specialized commissions or other questions that would lead to a discussion be prepared and sent to the members in advance so that they would have a clearer view of the problems and could reflect on them before the meeting.

Mr Pogacic replied that, for the President's report, it would be difficult because he could only prepare it when having all the archives' annual reports in hand, and that was only shortly before the Congress.

Quite in another field, Mr Genard then asked to pose a question. Considering that cinema is not pure art but a combination of art and techniques and one could study at length the question of how cinema techniques have furthered the development of cinema-art, does FIAF envisage to create a special section reserved to those members specially interested in film apparatuses, in order to exchange equipment and information on equipment, on preservation, restoration, etc... ?

Mr Ledoux answered that the matter had been considered by the Executive Committee and that it was one of the reasons why FIAF wanted to establish links with the International Council of Museums (ICOM). Such a section could then be organized in their framework. Anyway, the Executive Committee was ready to look more into the matter and to further the contacts with ICOM. Mr Pogacic who had agreed to write an article about FIAF in ICOM News, also asked Dr Genard to write a short chapter on the preservation of film apparatuses for the "Basic Manual". Dr Genard agreed to this.

21. DATE AND PLACE OF THE NEXT GENERAL MEETING.

Mr Morris had distributed to all members a report on the organization of the XXXth Congress in Ottawa and Montreal (annex 14). He added that the combination of five administrative sessions with three sessions for specialized Symposia had been proposed to comply with the wishes he had personally formulated during the discussion on FIAF General Meetings, earlier today.

Not mentionned in his report, he said there could also be a possibility to organize a Symposium on the methodology of the history of cinema, to follow the Symposium organized at the Bucharest Congress. Mr Ledoux added that this kind of Symposium being somehow conditioned by FIAF's lack of money which usually did not allow us to invite specialists from abroad, it would be wise to use now the opportunity which we had to invite North American film historians. Mr Morris agreed to this.

The Oesterreichisches Filmmarchiv and the Oesterreichisches Filmmuseum both confirmed their invitation to hold the XXXIst Congress in Vienna.

Mrs Jones, on behalf of Mr Monty, said the Danske Filmmuseum would be ready to host the Congress in 1976, and Mrs Suomela proposed the candidature of Helsinki for 1977.

CLOSE OF THE GENERAL MEETING.

There being no other item left to discuss, President Pogacic expressed the gratitude of FIAF to Gosfilmofond, to Mr Privato and all his collaborators for their warm and generous hospitality to the General Meeting.

He then declared the 29th General Meeting closed.
