

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL  
SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

MEETING OF EXPERTS ON SPECIALIZED REQUIREMENTS  
CONCERNING THE PRESERVATION OF FILMS AND OTHER AUDIO-VISUAL MEDIA  
IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

(16-20 October 1978, Buenos Aires)

Final Report

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## INTRODUCTION

1. The Meeting of Experts on Specialized Requirements Concerning the Preservation of Films and Other Audio-visual Media in Developing Countries was held in Buenos Aires from 16 to 20 October 1978. The meeting (Category VI) was convened by the Director-General of Unesco with the co-operation of the Argentinian National Commission for Unesco, in implementation of Resolution No 3.422 of the General Conference of Unesco, adopted at its 18th Session.
2. The Resolution invites the Director-General to draw up a programme for the purpose of salvaging and conserving moving images, which might include in particular the following:
  - a) the conduct of studies, in co-operation with the non-governmental organizations concerned and, as necessary, with the competent intergovernmental organizations, on the problem of the destruction of moving images;
  - b) a study of the desirability of establishing an instrument to protect moving images from being destroyed.
3. The meeting was organized in close collaboration with a number of international organizations, namely the International Film and Television Council (IFTC), International Federation of Film Archives (FIAF), International Council of Museums (ICOM), International Federation of Film Producers (FIAPF), and the International Council on Archives (ICA).
4. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss the major problems faced by developing countries concerning the preservation of moving images (technical, economic, administrative problems, problems of training, circulation of moving images, equipment, experts' services, publications) and to make recommendations to be submitted to the Director-General of Unesco.
5. Ten outstanding specialists on the preservation of moving images were invited from different parts of the world to serve as the meeting's Chief Participants. A number of international and non-governmental organizations were represented by observers, namely: The International Film and Television Council (IFTC), International Federation of Film Archives (FIAF), International Federation of Television Archives (IFTA), International Council on Archives (ICA), International Council of Museums (ICOM), International Council of Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS), International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and the Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM), Inter-American Association of Broadcasters (IAAB), and the Fundação Cinemateca Brasileira.

The Unesco Secretariat was represented by Mr. Y. Turchenko (Chief of the Section of Studies and Publications, Division of Cultural Heritage). Also attending were local observers representing different Argentinian institutions concerned with the preservation of moving images. The full list of participants is included in Annex I of the present report.

6. The meeting opened at the Plaza Hotel in Buenos Aires on October 16, 1978, and inaugural addresses were delivered by Mr. R. Casal, Secretary of State on Culture for Argentina, and Mr. G. Fernandez Jurado, President of the Fundacion cinemateca Argentina. Mr. Yuri Turchenko, the representative of the Director-General of Unesco, made the opening statement for the meeting.
7. Mr. G. Fernandez Jurado of Argentina was elected Chairman of the meeting, Mr. A. Al-Hadary of Egypt Vice-Chairman, and Mr. T. Perry of the U.S.A. Rapporteur.
8. Various aspects of the preservation of moving images in developing countries were treated in the basic working document prepared in English and Spanish by the IFTC and distributed in advance (Annex II). The participants also discussed the following papers which were brought directly to Buenos Aires and reproduced by the meeting's organizing committee:
  - "Training of Archivists for Moving Images in Developing Countries" (a document prepared by the International Federation of Film Archives);
  - "Archive Preservation Programme and Retrieval by Automated Techniques: basic information on the APPARAT systems" (a document prepared by the Department of Information Retrieval, Imperial War Museum, London);
  - "International Conference on the Cataloguing and Bibliographic Processing of Audio-visual Materials", (to be held at Ottawa, Canada, October 1979, a document prepared by Dr. C.H. Roads);
  - "Conservation of Films and Other Audio-visual Means in Latin America" (a document prepared by Mr. J. Castello, observer from the International Council on Archives);
  - "Film Preservation in Egypt", by Mr. Al-Hadary;
  - "Sinematek Indonesia", by Mr. M.J. Biran;
  - "Preservation of Moving Images, Situation in France, Considerations on Television Archives", by Mr. J. Dumont;
  - "Preservation of Moving Images in Argentina", by Mr. G. Fernandez Jurado;
  - "Training of Specialists in Conservation of Moving Images in the German Democratic Republic", by Mr. W. Klaue;
  - "Preservation of Moving Images in Kenya", by Mr. N.M. Mnjama;

- "Preservation of Moving Images in Brazil", by Mr. A. Netto;
- "Preservation of Moving Images in the U.S.A.", by Mr. T. Perry;
- "Audio-visual Archives in U.K.", by Dr. C.H. Roads.

9. The participants discussed the above working papers and carried out a very broad exchange of ideas on the most important problems confronting the preservation of moving images in developing countries. Particular attention was given to problems regarding the conservation of moving images: legal aspects; cataloguing; utilization of moving images preserved in specialized archives; and the creation of national and regional archives for moving images.

Many of the participants expressed great concern about the way in which censorship and customs charges, along with other restrictions, inhibited the work of archives. It was also pointed out that in most countries archives and archivists concerned with moving images have not been accorded the professional status which they deserve. With particular reference to the developing countries, experts present showed grave concern for the way in which the records of certain cultures were being lost through inadequate preservation of moving images. It was strongly felt that it should be illegal to destroy any such witnesses to the past.

A consensus was reached that a need exists for archives in developing countries to be given access to records of their own moving images held in the archives of other countries.

Emphasis was given to the similarities and differences among archives in relation to the problems and needs faced by developing and industrially developed countries.

10. It was felt that the meeting was the most important of its kind to be convened to date by Unesco in Latin America. The participants felt that it was a major event in the cultural life of Latin American countries, as the discussions on the items of the agenda helped solve specific regional problems in the development of conservation science, and thus opened up many new perspectives in this field.
11. The participants remarked upon the high degree of friendliness and close rapport among those present at the meeting, as well as upon the exceptional courtesy, helpfulness, and hospitality shown by the Argentinian hosts.
12. It was generally recognized that the meeting had contributed towards the reinforcement of co-operation between Unesco, a number of international non-governmental organizations, such as IFTC, ICA, ICOM, ICOMOS, FIAPF, as well as ICCROM, the Inter-American Association of Broadcasters, etc.
13. The participants agreed unanimously that the recommendations of the meeting should serve as guidelines for the preservation of moving images in all Member States.

14. These recommendations are given in Chapter III.

II.

SUMMARY OF DISCUSSIONS

15. Every year that passes sees a major extension of the use of moving image documents around the world. More and more countries are establishing television services, moving towards a position where the vast majority of their peoples is reached by television transmissions. The moving image document, through the joint agencies of television and the cinema, is fast becoming as much a common place of the daily life of peoples in developing countries as it already is of those in the industrially developed world. To the cultural heritage of centuries of the conventional media of record of books and documents, paintings and other art forms, the 20th century has seen the addition of the cultural and scientific heritage of the moving image. A media revolution is taking place, the dimensions of which are difficult to grasp fully. It is one which will not be accommodated simply by hoping that long-standing arrangements for traditional means will suffice. There are major technical problems of many kinds, but perhaps the most serious are those associated with the preserving of the moving image records in such a way that this technological evolution can continue to achieve its goals for the cultural, informational and scientific enrichment of mankind. In a few developing countries, moving image materials have scarcely appeared at all, however in some others, they have been of high cultural significance through the cinema for many decades - in some cases as long as in most developed countries - so the problem of the preservation of this part of their heritage is a very real one. It cannot be overstressed that moving image materials have already become a major and important feature of human existence throughout the world and are likely to go on to become a yet more dominant element in our daily lives. No countries, no peoples can turn their backs on this development but, without guidance and without assistance they can fail to enjoy the enhancement of the quality of life which follows from a rational and informed approach to it.
16. The moving image record is already an intrinsic and intimate part of the lives of the great majority in developed countries and is fast becoming so in many of the developing countries. Moving image documents cover those created in the direct recording of events, those which record states of minds and attitudes, those which relate the past to the present, indeed the whole range of documentary, feature, and actuality films and video records. In other words, moving image documents embrace works of art, of science, of education, of information, of record and of culture in almost every form.

17. For the developing countries the approach towards a wider utilization of moving image documents can come from a number of different directions, including from the cinema, from educational developments and from television. Whichever way the introduction occurs, as reliance upon moving image documents increases, the need for technical and other guidance rapidly accelerates. A reasonable degree of understanding of the basic problems arising from the use of moving image records and especially from their archiving, is essential at governmental as well as at the working level. In this respect two documents are particularly useful and are included as appendices to this report: (1) Conclusions of the Discussion Report, with annexes I and II, of the UNESCO sponsored meeting, held in Belgrade, 21-24, November 1977, as an "Informal Consultation on the Safeguarding and Preservation of Moving Images", and (2) "Preliminary Study on the Technical and Legal Aspects of an International Instrument Concerning the Safeguarding and Preservation of Moving Images", being the annex of a memorandum presented by the Director-General of UNESCO regarding a possible International Instrument concerning the Safeguarding and Preservation of Moving Images, Paris, 25 March, 1978, 104th session.
18. By including these documents as appendices, therefore as an integral part of this report, and considering that they contain some of the best current thinking on the more general needs and problems of moving image preservation, one can concentrate on the problems which are unique or particularly serious in the developing countries. These appendices should be considered as basic parts of this paper, since they do indeed deal with such important topics as legal deposit of moving image material, economic issues, technical understanding and research, standards, access, reproduction, exchange, exhibition, research, etc. and must be read in their entirety as an integral part of this paper.
19. Although moving image archival organizations share some common characteristics, they differ reflecting the particular time and place in which they exist. By no means all the needs and the problems discussed here are unique to the archives in developing countries. Some moving image archives in the more developed countries have needs and problems as great if not greater than those in the developing countries, and there are some archival organizations in the developing countries which are superior to some of the moving image archives in the more developed countries. The most pressing problem is that there are many countries where no archival facilities exist or, if there are collections, they are by no means cared for according to archival standards.
20. In such countries the lack of knowledge or lack of appreciation of the problems involved as well as economic constraints are among the reasons that have prevented governments, organizations or individuals from feeling the need for formal moving image archival arrangements. It is therefore important to obtain much more information than is available at present about existing moving image archival organizations in developing countries so as to gauge the true extent of this undoubted world-wide deficiency.

21. Almost all moving image archival organizations which do exist have as a central problem that of the actual acquisition of film and television materials. There is very often some hindrance, large or small, which keeps them from completely realizing the primary goal of collecting all, or most, of their nation's production in film and television. The problem may be political, legal, economic or simply administrative. At times the archive may have no legal way of demanding the deposit of national products or of acquiring copies elsewhere of items of national production missing from its collection if we can assume that the details of national productions are known, which is in fact rare. Major obstacles often exist to making copies of items desirable for national collections. All too frequently material which might be utilized is, for one reason or another, destroyed. All these circumstances require positive but informed action to correct or at least to achieve the best compromise outcome.

22. It is most important that the archival function be recognized in its own right. It is not sufficient to want to use moving image records. To realise anything approaching their true potential and to make a rational use of financial and other resources an archival policy is essential. Without it there can be no cultural development and the quality of the utilization of the medium will be of the lowest level. It is therefore essential that the archives of any organization concerned with moving image records shall be guaranteed sufficient integrity to enable it to carry out its function adequately. It is equally important that the right decision is initially made with respect to the medium used. There is a very grave danger, especially in developing countries, that if a decision is taken to rely exclusively upon videotapes without ensuring that there is genuinely adequate financial provision to archive a reasonable proportion of the moving image coverage, either nothing or at best very little of the record will survive. The great danger with videotape is the ease with which it can be erased and reused. It is very difficult in many developing countries to give the necessary priority to preserving a proportion of its videotapes when money is scarce and to do so seems to be a policy of preferring more nebulous future needs before apparently urgent present requirements.

In developing countries it is not uncommon for several agencies to have become, perhaps more or less at the same time, concerned with moving image records. If, under these circumstances, there is not to be a risk of failing to get the best return for the minimum financial outlay, overlap must be avoided. It is also obviously essential to guard against the accidental omission of significant areas. Both factors point strongly to the need for national moving image co-ordinating committees wherever this situation seems to exist.

23. It is inevitable that in many developing countries there will be chronic and severe shortage of suitable basic facilities, equipment and supplies, e.g. raw film stock or videotape, vaults or storage rooms, processing or printing equipment,

and even of materials and equipment for cataloguing and indexing. Similarly, projection and viewing arrangements may be difficult and costly to acquire. Aid may be needed to overcome these deficiencies but what too is needed is information on the best means of resolving them, i.e. on the type of facilities and equipment best suited to the prevailing climatic condition and best adapted to the exact pattern of moving images exploitation which is nationally favoured. The decision must be that of the client government or organization, but the information should be the quintessence of the widest possible experience gathered internationally.

24. There can too often be political problems. Sudden changes in the kind of government can play havoc with years of archival work. Years of national production may be lost or destroyed because it is associated with a previous regime. Political appointments to responsible archival positions can sometimes leave the archive without competent leadership. Censorship may prohibit some films from even being collected, much less preserved and screened. Film and television materials are often seen as politically very threatening and therefore subject to the most severe, and sometimes totally uninformed, censorship and customs procedures. Customs procedures may make it impossible to receive and send moving images without heavy red tape, delays, and eventual refusal, even for copying purposes. The country is thus cut off from sharing in the larger moving image experience of the past and the present. These and other legal and political obstacles can stop the effective functioning of any archiving organization, since archives are often part of all-purpose entities which not only collect and preserve films but perform, in the best case, other educational and cultural purposes within the country. These political pressures inhibit the archive from performing its missions.
25. The larger technical issues always make problems for the work of the archive. Almost all countries have had some film production during the period when film was shot and printed on a nitrate base which decomposes in a relatively short period of time. To preserve the film heritage of that country requires that films on such base must be copied on to a more stable base. This is an expensive but necessary programme for many archives. In many developing countries there are no laboratory facilities to do this work and the films are rapidly deteriorating with little hope of being saved.
26. It is by no means a simple matter to set up and staff an efficient and effective processing laboratory. Indeed, it is sometimes probably better attempted on a regional rather than national basis. Its value is, of course, far wider than to resolve the nitrate problem: good and accessible copying facilities are a sine qua non for the exchange and dissemination of moving image documents to achieve that measure of exploitation of archiving which is its natural justification.
27. Other technical problems which require further research in order to find the solutions best suited to the needs of many developing countries include the best and most practical storage conditions for acetate film, which is the most common

material in use as a vehicle or base for the moving image record. Acetate film is subject to serious deterioration in either humid or overdry conditions and these must both be avoided if documents on such material are to survive in reasonably viewable state. Although colour film in some developed countries is stored in very expensive low-temperature conditions or in multiprint form following colour separation, neither system is likely to be practicable in many developing countries. If no attempt is made to solve the problem in these areas, then serious loss of colour cannot be avoided in a relatively short period of time. What is needed is a co-ordinated attempt to find the best long-term storage of colour moving image records which is economically possible for developing countries. This could also have the immense advantage of keeping the moving image itself in a good state for thousands rather than tens of years. Even for videotape which is now usually polyester base and which is being used ever more widely, there are technical considerations which deserve the most careful consideration if utilisation and archiving are to be satisfactory.

28. Almost all archives in developing countries have a personnel problem; that is, they have some difficulty in finding the trained people who can do their technical work, their educational work, the cataloguing, and the programming of public screenings. They are not sure about where to turn in order to train interested people. There is an urgent need on a world-wide basis to facilitate training both inside the developing countries and through secondment of suitable personnel within appropriate bodies. It is highly desirable that degree courses should be established in audio-visual archiving and that subsequent recognition of the resultant professional status so acquired should follow. The real problem, that may thus be in some degree moderated, is the drift of trained personnel from the developing countries, which trained them and need them, to better paid posts elsewhere.

To begin now in making a concerted international effort to preserve moving image records is already to begin very late. Furthermore, all the needs and problems associated with moving image preservation cannot be met, either on a national or on an international basis. However, the following specific recommendations are presented as an attempt at such a beginning.

### III. RECOMMENDATIONS

- A. Action to be recommended by Unesco to Member States in view of the problems and needs outlined above. It is advisable that Unesco recommend that Member States:
1. encourage and support the immediate establishment of archives to preserve and catalogue moving images in countries lacking them, and provide support for existing archives, both public and private, in the developing countries;
  2. give priority to the preservation of national production but with responsibility for the preservation of external production wherever copies of such material happen to be within the territory of the Member State;
  3. establish arrangements for the legal deposit of moving images material which will work effectively under prevailing national circumstances;
  4. urge the introduction of such legislation nationally as will prevent the destruction of moving images, including the erasure of video tapes;
  5. collect the fullest possible information on national production by instituting a system of registration within a reasonable period of time of creation;
  6. recognize the desirability of regarding archive collection and projection as cultural or scientific in purpose;
  7. recognize the desirability of eliminating obstacles to the free movement of moving images between archives in different countries without customs charges and other restrictions, and free passage across national frontiers of related equipment and raw materials;
  8. recognize the professional nature of moving image archives and archivists;
  9. require the national inventorying of holdings of indigenous production in all countries;
  10. encourage the cataloguing of moving image materials along lines which, among other things, will facilitate the logical retrieval of items for whatever purpose;
  11. take steps to ensure that, wherever archival organizations are approached for copies of moving image documents in their possession which relate to the history or culture of a country by that state or by an archival organization from within it, the request shall be met, provided that any private rights charges do not fall to the holding archive, at no greater expense to the applicant than necessary laboratory costs.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF UNESCO

- B. The following recommendations were addressed to the Director-General of Unesco:
1. that Unesco support (technically, financially, etc.) international conferences on matters dealing with moving image materials;
  2. that Unesco convene and chair periodic meetings of category "A" and other organizations concerned with the international conduct of moving image matters and that the discussions include the problems, needs, and goals of moving image archives;
  3. that Unesco encourage and support the holding of regional meetings concerned with the archives of moving image materials, e.g., South East Asia, Africa, and Latin America;
  4. that Unesco create and operate an international register at Unesco for moving image documents and put it at the disposal of archival organizations in any country;
  5. that Unesco promote a programme of visits by relevant experts, usually from non-governmental organizations, to developing countries, as required;
  6. that Unesco support and encourage the publication and dissemination of appropriate manuals and reports by originating bodies such as FIAF, FIAT, IFTC, etc.;
  7. that Unesco set up at its headquarters a file of information including specifications, plans, etc. on archives, new or renovated, for moving image and audio-visual materials, covering special requirements to meet all kinds of climatic conditions and user needs as well as information on standards and systems in equipment, in order to meet varying national needs in both the preservation and utilization of moving image resources;
  8. that Unesco find ways to solve the very urgent international need for adequate vaults and laboratory services and, wherever possible, immediately establish at least regional laboratories for archiving purposes, as well as assist with the provision of vaults on a national basis;
  9. that Unesco promote and support further research in necessary areas of the moving image field, giving priority to:
    - a) special problems associated with nitrate film, e.g., handling, movement, and processing;
    - b) the conservation of colour material of all kinds;
    - c) the conservation of videotapes of all sorts;
    - d) special problems of conservation in climatic extremes;
    - e) the practical but adequate cataloguing of moving image and audio-visual material;
    - f) the history of national moving image heritages;

10. that Unesco support co-ordinated research into the best long-term methods of preserving moving images, paying special attention to economic factors;
11. that Unesco promote and support training programmes, including the use of experts for on-site training, and attendance of selected personnel from developing countries at appropriate locations;
12. that Unesco encourage the acceptance at university level of the training of moving image and audio-visual archivists for formal degree qualifications;
13. that Unesco support the participation of selected personnel from developing countries at relevant meetings of appropriate bodies;
14. that Unesco encourage the enhancing of the functional competence of national archive organizations to regional centre status, where this is mutually desired, in the interest of research and training requirements;
15. that Unesco continue to work on the preparation of an international instrument regarding the safeguarding of moving images;
16. that Unesco create a special group for co-ordinating and implementing activities regarding the preservation of moving images;
17. that Unesco investigate the feasibility of establishing an Unesco international documentation and training centre for moving image and audio-visual media and of insuring its success through the awarding of visiting fellowships to suitable candidates from developing countries;
18. that Unesco undertake the collection of information on moving image archival bodies in each country;
19. that Unesco seek ways and means of helping archival organizations in the developing countries to obtain basic equipment and supplies without incurring the high surcharges at present prevailing;
20. that Unesco publish and widely distribute the proceedings and reports of this meeting, in English, Spanish, French, Arabic and at least one language indigenous to South Asia;
21. as the above recommendations would require large increases in funding, the experts recommend that the importance of moving image preservation and utilization, particularly in the developing countries, be recognized by significant increases in financial support, obtained in the following ways:
  - a) appealing to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) that more of its funds be used for the preservation of moving images.
  - b) allocating additional Unesco funds for this purpose;

c) requesting additional funds from Member States.

C. SPECIFIC INDICATIONS CONCERNING THE PROPOSED SCHEDULE AND IMPLEMENTATION OF RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF UNESCO

1. The participants agreed that the case should be laid before Unesco, as cogently and as effectively as possible, that Unesco should morally, financially and technically support the following specific recommendations among those listed in Section B above and that in instances where it is not possible to allocate resources to the degree obviously needed, at least to lend the strongest moral support.
2. It was agreed by the participants that this is a "first" list, inevitably biased towards Latin America, and that it should be expected that additional specific recommendations, adjusting the geographical imbalances, should receive commensurate consideration. These specific recommendations are as follows:
  3. - Under recommendation no 1: "That Unesco supports (technically, financially, etc.) international conferences on matters dealing with moving image materials":
    - a) that Unesco support the IFTC conference planned for October/November 1979 in Ottawa, Canada, which would be open to attendance by all relevant non-governmental organizations, on establishing international standardization on as much as possible of the bibliographic processing and cataloguing of moving image and audio-visual materials, and especially to agree to a minimum cataloguing data list with standardized and/or compatible formats and terminology;
    - b) that Unesco should support the FIAF moving image symposium (which is scheduled with their General Assembly) at Lausanne, Switzerland, in May 1979;
    - c) that Unesco should support the FIAF moving image symposium (which is scheduled with their General Assembly) in Montreal, Canada, in late Spring/early Summer 1980;
  4. - Under recommendation no 2: "That Unesco convene and chair periodic meetings of category "A" and other organizations concerned with the international conduct of moving image matters and that the discussions include the problems, needs, and goals of moving image archiving":
 

that Unesco should support (i.e. by convening and chairing) a meeting of the category "A" bodies and other non-governmental organizations closely concerned with moving image documents, in the late Spring/early Summer of 1979, in Paris, at Unesco.
  5. - Under recommendation n° 3: "That Unesco encourage and support the holding of regional meetings concerned with the archiving of moving image materials, e.g., South-East Asia, Africa, and Latin America":

- a) that Unesco should support a regional moving image archival course, organized by the Mexican National University, in Mexico City, in October 1979;
- b) that Unesco should support a regional meeting of the Latin American Film Union (UCAL) organized by Panama University in Panama in 1979;
- c) that Unesco should support a planned meeting of the IFTC Regional Commission for the Middle East, open to all film or TV archives in the region, and to other interested bodies, in Amman or Cairo in 1979.

6. - Under recommendation n°5: "That Unesco promote a programme of visits by relevant experts, usually from non-governmental organizations, to developing countries, as required":

- a) that Unesco should support a programme of visits by experts to a number of Latin American countries, including Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Paraguay, San Salvador, and Trinidad-Tobago;
- b) that Unesco should support a programme of visits by experts to a number of African countries, including especially Ethiopia, Mozambique, Sudan, Tunisia, and Uganda, where special conditions require early reaction.

It was agreed that these two lists would remain open until the latest possible date before publication for the acceptance of the names of other countries, mainly from other regions, which were not actually represented at this meeting.

7. - Under recommendation n°6: "That Unesco support and encourage the publication and dissemination of appropriate manuals and reports by originating bodies such as FIAF, FIAT, IFTC, etc.":

- a) that Unesco support the World Directory of Stock-shot libraries at present under preparation by the IFTC;
- b) that Unesco support FIAF's proposed basic manual on film preservation and manual on cataloguing;
- c) that Unesco support FIAT's proposed World Directory of TV archives (1979) and proposed manual of recommended working practices for TV archives;
- d) that Unesco support the FIAT's proposed publication of an experimental international catalogue of TV and moving image documents on ecology and protection of the environment, which could subsequently become a principal conference document at international meetings;
- e) that Unesco support the publication of the joint FIAF/FIAT international index to film and TV periodicals.

8. - Under recommendation n° 8: "That Unesco find ways to solve the very urgent international need for adequate vaults and laboratory services and wherever possible should immediately establish at least regional laboratories for archiving purposes, as well as assisting with the provision of vaults on a national basis":

a) that Unesco support the construction of national vault extensions in a number of Latin American countries, as follows:

- Argentina (Fundación Cinemateca Argentina, Buenos Aires)
- Brasil (Fundação Cinemateca Brasileira, São Paulo, and Cinemateca do Museu de Arte Moderna, Rio de Janeiro)
- Cuba (Cinemateca de Cuba, Havana)
- Mexico (Filmoteca de la Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Mexico City)
- Uruguay (Cinemateca Uruguaya, Montevideo)
- Venezuela (Cineteca Nacional, Caracas)

and, additionally, regional laboratories (by improvement) in Buenos Aires (Fundación Cinemateca Argentina), São Paulo (Fundação Cinemateca Brasileira), Mexico City (Filmoteca de la U.N.A.M.);

b) that Unesco support the improvement of the existing Iranian government's laboratories for archival printing, at the Ministry of Arts and Culture (vide also recommendation n° 14).

9. - Under recommendation n° 9: "That Unesco promote and support further research in necessary areas of the moving image field, with priority given to":

- special problems associated with nitrate film, e.g., handling, movement, and processing;
- the conservation of colour material of all kinds;
- the conservation of videotapes of all sorts;
- special problems of conservation in climatic extremes;
- the practical but adequate cataloguing of moving image and audiovisual material;
- the history of national moving image heritages";

a) that Unesco support:

- a history of Argentinian film from 1930; to be prepared by the Fundación Cinemateca Argentina, Buenos Aires;
- a chronology of Brazilian film from 1898 to 1930, to be prepared by the Cinemateca do Museu de Arte Moderna, Rio de Janeiro;

- a history of the Mexican Cinema from 1898 to 1978 to be prepared by the Filmoteca de la Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Mexico City;

b) that Unesco support a general World Cinema History on an international basis under the auspices of FIAF.

10. - Under recommendation n° 10: "That Unesco support co-ordinated research into the best long-term methods of preserving moving images, paying special attention to economic factors":

that Unesco shall, through a committee (or whatever means it considers most appropriate), make a start on the study of the long-term preservation of moving image material at the earliest possible date and in any case not later than the summer of 1979.

11. - Under recommendation n° 11: "That Unesco promote and support training programmes, including the use of experts for on-site training, and attendance of selected personnel from developing countries at appropriate locations":

that Unesco support the sending of personnel selected from the less developed archives of Latin America for training to the archiving organizations in Latin America which are the most developed.

12. - Under recommendation n° 13: "That Unesco support the participation of selected personnel from developing countries at relevant meetings of appropriate bodies":

a) that Unesco support the presence, by covering their travelling expenses, of selected persons from Argentina, Kenya, Malaysia, Uruguay, Venezuela at a FIAF summer school to be organized in Berlin (German Democratic Republic) in 1979;

b) that Unesco support the presence, by covering their travelling expenses, of selected persons from TV archiving services in developing countries at a special meeting to be organized at Santander (Spain) in the summer of 1979, by FIAT for an exchange of views and for familiarisation with television archiving.

13. - Under recommendation n° 14: "That Unesco encourage the enhancing of the functional competence of national archiving organizations to regional centre status, where this is mutually desired, in the interest of research and training requirements":

that Unesco support the projected enhancement of one of the existing Iranian archiving organizations to serve regional requirements for research and training with a view to an effective start in 1979.

International Experts' Meeting on Specialized Requirements Concerning the Preservation of Films and Other Audio-visual Media in Developing Countries (16-20 October, 1978, Buenos Aires, Argentina)

CHIEF PARTICIPANTS

- 1. Mr. Al-Hadary, Director, National Center for Film Culture, Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt.
2. Mr. Alves Netto, Director, Cinemateca do Museu de Arte Moderna, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.
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