Nomination form

Asia/Pacific Memory of the World Register (revised October 2016)

(Nominations must be received by 31 August 2017 for consideration for inscription in 2018)

Office Use Only

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<tr>
<th>ID code:</th>
<th>Item or collection short title:</th>
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<th>Institution / Owner:</th>
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Introduction
Information on the Asia Pacific Memory of the World Programme can be found at www.mowcapunesco.org

This form should be used to nominate items to the Asia/Pacific Memory of the World Register. It sets out the range of information needed. Nominations should be expressed in clear concise language and lengthy submissions are not required.

Supplementary data may be attached. Please clearly label and number every page in the boxes provided.

You should read the Guidelines for nominating items and collections to the Asia/Pacific Memory of the World Register. These are available at http://www.mowcapunesco.org/core-activities/register/nominations/

Nominees can also look at the current International Memory of the World Register http://www.unesco.org/new/en/communication-and-information/memory-of-the-world/register/ to see examples of completed nomination forms. Note that the MOWCAP form is not a copy of the international form.

Completed nomination forms should be sent by email to MOWCAPinfo@gmail.com. The secretary-general will confirm receipt of nominations by email.

If you need to provide large files such as those for moving images then send to the following address:

MOWCAP Secretary General,
G.P.O Box 8374
Hong Kong

No material will be returned and will become the property of MOWCAP.

There is a contact form on the website which should be used if you have any questions. Please keep a copy of your submission for your records and in case we need to contact you.

Please note: nomination forms will be put on the website prior to a decision being made about whether or not they will be inscribed on the register.

Mr Li Minghua
Chair, MOWCAP
Nomination form

Asia/Pacific Memory of the World Register nomination form

Part A: Essential information

1 Summary (max 100 words)

The World War Two (WW2) Battle of Guadalcanal in 1942 changed the course of war in the Pacific region therefore this is a historical event that has impacted the lives of many Solomon Islanders and its development as a nation and therefore it is very significant to world history at large.

The National Archives of Solomon Islands was established in 1981 purposely to act as a custodian to all Government records. WW2 Documents is a subset of the British Solomon Islands Protectorate (BSIP) collection and they are the Administrative records created during the time of the war and records of the aftermath of the war. These documents are of immense significance to the Solomon Islands, the Pacific region, the Japanese, the Unites States and British colonial history and the world generally. The WW2 documents illustrates a time of great change in these islands and the international movements and war fared held in the Islands for the very first time.

It is because of the document’s uniqueness, its significance and its need for proper preservation, that the National Archives of Solomon Islands saw fit that the documents as subset of the BSIP collection be nominated to the Memory of the World Register.

2 Nominator

2.1 Name of nominator (person or organization)

Ministry of Culture & Tourism – Solomon Islands Government
National Archives of Solomon Islands

2.2 Relationship to the nominated documentary heritage

The National Archives Act 1994 mandated the National Archives (NASI) as the Repository for all Government Records

2.3 Contact person(s)

Margaret Inifiri, Deputy Government Archivist
National Archives of Solomon Islands
3.1 Title of documentary heritage item or collection

*World War Two Records - British Solomon Islands Protectorate (BSIP)*

National Archives of Solomon Islands
P.O.Box 781
Honiara
Solomon Islands

The World War Two (WW2) documents are a part of the British Solomon Islands Protectorate (BSIP) Collections. These are the administrative records of the British Colonial Administration during the time of WW2 and its aftermath.

The WW2 documents covers the general correspondences of the Military Government, Correspondences of the censor’s office, classified correspondences 1939-58, War Diary of the Resident Commissioner, BSIP defence force and labour corps and Coast Watchers, war damages and the WW2 battles. It also contains the withdrawal of the British Colonial Government from Tulagi and the foundation of the new capital in Honiara after the war.

3.2 Catalogue or registration details

The National Archives collections includes administrative records from the British Solomon Islands Protectorate. The documents of the World War Two are listed in two registry books, BSIP 1 and 5 and stored in 30 archive boxes that contained around 437 items.

As a subset of the BSIP Collection, in the spreadsheet, the items of the WW2 documents were highlighted in yellow.
3.3 Photographs or a video of the documentary heritage. At least three digital photographs of the documentary heritage should be provided. By providing the photos you are agreeing that they can be used by MOWCAP for the purposes of promoting Memory of the World e.g. newsletters, website etc. Please note on the form if you do not wish MOWCAP to use the photos for publicity or promotional purposes.
3.4 History/Origin/Background/Provenance

Solomon Islands history as nation amongst the western nations started in 1893. The oldest written history of these islands can be found in the BSIP Collections. The National Archives was established in 1981 to act as a repository for all Government records. As a subset of the Collection, World War 2 documents were decided on being nominated because of its significant nationally and beyond its borders. The WW2 documents as part of the BSIP Collection was preserved in the Central Archives in Fiji. When Fiji gained independence in 1970 the BSIP Collection was repatriated in the late 1970s and stored in the new Archives building in Honiara. The WW2 documents are the originals that were being created by the British Solomon Islands Protectorate administrators during the time of the Second World war and just after war.

3.5 Bibliography

The list below is not a complete list. We have no access to journal articles or books that are not freely available in full text online.

Bibliography about the BSIP Collection:


Oswald, Brandon for Island Culture Archival Support (ICAS), Field Report, April 2012: http://www.islandarchives.org/solomon0412.php

Bibliography of published works which cite items from the BSIP Collection:

Bennett, JA ‘Natives and Exotics: World War II and Environment in the Southern Pacific’, University of Hawai‘i Press, 2009


Lawrence, David Russell ‘The Naturalist and his ‘Beautiful Islands’: Charles Morris Woodford in the Western Pacific’, ANU Press, 2014


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3.6 Names, qualifications and contact details of up to three independent people or organisations with expert knowledge about the values and provenance of the documentary heritage.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name:</th>
<th>Qualifications:</th>
<th>Address:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **1. Stephen Innes** | BA(History & Political Studies) Otaga, 1975  
Post Graduate Diploma (Arts) History, Otaga, 1976  
Diploma in Librarianship Victoria, 1981  
Associate of the Library and Information Associate of New Zealand, | Special Collection Manager  
General Library, Te Herenga Matauranga, Whanui  
The University of Auckland  
Stephen Innes [s.innes@auckland.ac.nz](mailto:s.innes@auckland.ac.nz) |
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<th>Year</th>
<th>Name of documentary heritage</th>
<th>Page no.</th>
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<tr>
<th>Name: 2. Brandon Oswald</th>
<th>Qualifications: Bachelor of Arts, Communications</th>
<th>Address: The Director - Island Culture Archival Support-ICAS 2105 Sun Valley Rd San, Marco, CA 92078 USA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>California State University-Fullerton</td>
<td><a href="mailto:info@islandarchives.org">info@islandarchives.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Master's, Archives and Records Management</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>University of Dundee, Scotland</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:Kari.james@anu.edu.au">Kari.james@anu.edu.au</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

I assert that the above named referees have given their written permission for their names and contact details to be used in connection with this nomination for the Asia/Pacific Memory of the World Register, and their names to appear on the website. (Contact details will not appear on the website or be disclosed by the MOWCAP to any third party).

Signature: Full name (Please PRINT)

Margaret Inifiri

Date: 31/08/2017

4 Legal information

4.1 Owner of the documentary heritage (name and contact details)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name: Solomon Islands Government</th>
<th>Address: Ministry of Culture &amp; Tourism</th>
<th>P.O.Box G20 Honiara, Solomon Islands</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Telephone: (677) 28603</td>
<td>Facsimile: Email: <a href="mailto:Info@archives.gov.sb">Info@archives.gov.sb</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4.2 Custodian of the documentary heritage (name and contact details if different from the owner)

Name: National Archives of Solomon Islands
Address: P.O. Box G20 Honiara Solomon Islands
Telephone: (677) 21397, 23198
Facsimile: Email: Info@archives.gov.sb

4.3 Legal status

Details of legal and administrative powers for the preservation of the documentary heritage

The National Archives of Solomon Islands was established to take custody of the British Administrative records repatriated when the Western Pacific Archives in Fiji was closed. Item 4.2 (a) of The Archives Act (1994), states that the Government Archivist is entrusted with the “custody, preservation, arrangement, repair and rehabilitation of the National Archives”.

Item 13 states that “Official records presently classified as archives and permanently preserved as such shall be deemed to be in the custody and control of the National Archives.”

4.4 Accessibility

Describe how the item(s) / collection may be accessed

The National Archives' Access and References Unit is responsible for the provision of reference and research services. The Staff make records available to members of the public and government staff on request in accordance with the National Archives Access Policy.

The World War 2 is one of the most used collections. International and national users go into the National Archives to have access to the records. It is accessed frequently within the local community, with high school and tertiary students.

The goal of NASI is to make the digital surrogates available for viewing on a computer terminal in the NASI Reading Room to minimise the need for the original papers to be accessed.

NASI is in the early stages of reviewing its Access Policy to encompass digital access to digital items. This will also include activating the Government Archivists' right to restrict access to fragile items, as per the National Archives Access Policy.

NASI is looking to implement a scan-on-demand policy so that requested fragile items such as the WW2 documents can be digitised as a priority and digital access can be granted.
All access restrictions should be explicitly stated below:

There are no known legal or cultural factors which could directly restrict access but there a risk to the records in terms of increased handling, and the risk of theft, with one such theft known to have occurred already.

4.5 Copyright status

Describe the copyright status of the item(s) / collection

The World War Two documents are the BSIP administrative records created on government business at the time of the battles in the Solomon Islands. Therefore they would presumably be the intellectual crown properties.

Under the Copyright Act 1983, National Archives of Solomon Islands Act 1996 and the NASI Access Policy, any quotation of text from records in the custody of NASI must acknowledge the original archival source, and must carry an approved form of citation properly identifying the records and acknowledging the National Archives of Solomon Islands.

5 Assessment against the selection criteria

5.1 First criterion: authenticity. Is the documentary heritage what it appears to be? Has its identity and origin been reliably established?

The National Archives of Solomon Islands was established for the purpose of taking custodianship of Solomon Islands records repatriated from the former British colony of Fiji; therefore there is no reason to doubt their authenticity or provenance.

The National Archives of Solomon Islands is the custodian of all Government Records of lasting values. The BSIP Collections of which the WW2 documents is a subset of the BSIP collection are all in analogue form and they are the original of the created records by the British Solomon Islands Protectorate Administration from 1939 – 1958.
5.2 Second criterion: world significance. Is the documentary heritage unique and irreplaceable, something whose disappearance or deterioration would constitute a harmful impoverishment of the heritage of humanity? Has it created a great impact over a span of time and/or within a particular supra-national cultural area of the region? Is it representative of a type, but it has no direct equal? Has it had great influence – whether positive or negative – on the course of history?

The nomination of the Solomon Islands World War Two documents to the Memory of the World Register is not only of national significance but also beyond its borders;

- This documents describes the transition of the Western Pacific High Commissioner post from Suva to Honiara in 1953 when the joint role of Governor of Fiji and Western Pacific High Commissioner became too much work for one person, illustrating the extent of the expanding (and later contracting) British and American (the Allies) influence in the region.

- It also documents the establishment of Honiara as the modern day capital city built around the legacy of World War Two infrastructure.

- Globally, it illustrates an era of major international influence. The influence of the British in this time was profound, the allied arriving in numbers at the time for the first time with ammunitions that was never seen before on the islands.

- This documents illustrates the scale of administration and labour imposed on the population and the resistance to these changes by such movements as the Ma’asina or Marching Rule.

- Major World War Two battles were fought in the British Solomon Islands Protectorate, and though many pre-1941 records from this administration were destroyed during the war, many documents from World War Two remain, including the wartime diary of the then Resident Commissioner William Merchant.

- The Coast-watchers played a significant role in the Allies’ success in the Solomon, and there are a number of items documenting their role in the war as well. While the collection does not document the role of John Fitzgerald Kennedy, it was for battle in the Western District of the BSIP that Kennedy was awarded the Navy & Marine Corps Medal and the Purple Heart. These awards earned him national attention that leads him into a career in politics. People from all over the world do academic research at the National Archives on the documents of the World War Two.

- These documents illustrate the interactions between American soldiers, major plantation companies and colonial administrators with Solomon Islanders living traditional village lifestyles. These interactions weren’t always peaceful, and the collection also documents these resistance movements by Solomon Islanders as an effect of war.

- The Battle of Guadalcanal changes the course of World War 2 making it an important event in the Solomon Islands, Japanese and American history.

- The role of the WW2 battles that played out in the Solomon Islands should not be underestimated in the course of the war, and in turn, the course of history. The war changed the direction of the Solomon Islands with the US and Allied wartime
infrastructure leading to the creation of Honiara as a new and modern capital. It has been argued though that the Japanese war effort was halted in the Solomon Islands.

- The WW2 impacted many Pacific Island countries which show changes happening elsewhere during this time as European powers extended their colonial influence across the globe and then gradually withdrew, leaving their hosts forever changed, contributed to decolonisation process in the Pacific.

With the rich documentary heritage of Solomon Island highlighted above, it is its uniqueness that is significant for the purpose of nominating it to the Memory of the World. If these records are not well taken care of, then, they are venerable to be lost or destroyed and Solomon Islands will lose that era of its history. With the help of these documentary history, information can be obtained for the anniversary celebrations.
5.3 Third, world significance must be demonstrated in meeting one or more of the following criteria. Because significance is comparative, these criteria are best illustrated by checking them against items of documentary heritage already inscribed (for example) on the International Memory of the World Register:

**Time:** Is it especially evocative of its time (which may have been one of crisis, or significant social or cultural change; it may represent a new discovery or be the “first of its kind”)

The documents are the original from the time they were created during the British Colonial Era of around 14 years (1938 – 1952) in Solomon Islands history.

The documents in this collection are evocative of an era of the World War Two when the British Empire was strong and it exercised significant influence in the Pacific region. The collection spans of about a 14 plus year period, from a time of influential colonial powers through the Solomon Islanders supporting the Government in defending the islands from the Japanese invasion.

These documents illustrate the interactions between American soldiers, major plantation companies and colonial administrators with Solomon Islanders living traditional village lifestyles. These interactions weren’t always peaceful, and the collection also documents these resistance movements by Solomon Islanders as an effect of war.

For the Solomon Islands this was a time where profound changes were happening. This was a time where European powers extended their colonial influence across the globe and then gradually withdrew, leaving their hosts forever changed. The role of the WWII battles that played out in the Solomon Islands should not be underestimated in the course of the war, and in turn, the course of history. The war changed the direction of the Solomons with the US and Allied wartime infrastructure leading to the creation of Honiara as a new and modern capital. It has been argued though that the Japanese war effort was halted in the Solomon Islands.

These documents capture and illustrate that era of superpowers exerting colonial influence and fighting battles in the Pacific region. These records should be maintained as a memory of the path taken to the present day Solomon Islands

**Place:** Does it contain crucial information about a locality important in the history of the region and its cultures? Or did the location have an important influence on the events or phenomena represented by the documentary heritage? Or is it descriptive of physical environments, cities or institutions since vanished?

The World War Two documents are stored in the National Archives Repository in Honiara, the capital city of the Solomon Islands. Parts of the documents have survived transition from place to place in time. The documents were created on the outlying islands, and later were transferred from the outlying Island Districts, by British District officers to Honiara over time and the transferring of records from the old capital of the British Solomon Islands Capital Tulagi during World Two to the currently location , Honiara after the Second World War.

The location of the documents is important in world history. It documents a time and place when the British Empire was strong and the British exercised a lot of commercial and colonial influence in the Pacific region. It is also the site of pivotal World War Two battles.
**People:** Is it related to people in a social and cultural context that reflects significant aspects of human behaviour, or social, industrial, artistic or political development. It may reflect the important roles and impact of key or certain individuals or groups.

This collection documents a significant paradigmatic shift in both industry and political developments. On a global level it illustrates the influence of the British Empire, with its laws, bureaucracy and governance extended to the British Solomon Islands Protectorate. The structures of these institutions remain in place in various forms today.

It contains documentation on significant individuals such as coast watchers, colonialists, Missionaries, Traders and the Solomon Islanders and their contribution to Allies winning the battles fought in the islands against the Japanese. There is a photographic collection of the war stored in the National Archives and is donated by the New Zealand High Commission to Solomon islands.

**Subject and theme:** The subject matter may represent particular historical or intellectual developments in natural, social and human sciences, politics, ideology, sports and the arts.

The events of the WW2 brought about major changes to the lifestyle and livelihood of Solomon Islands. A major change is the introduction of paid labour and the cash economy in Solomon Islands. Firstly for private companies on plantations and then as part of the Solomon Islands Labour Corps as part of the war effort. The engagement with American soldiers during the war inspired resistance to British colonialism, most particularly the Marching Rule movement.

**Form and style:** The item(s) may have outstanding aesthetic, stylistic or linguistic value, be a typical or key exemplar of a type or presentation, custom or medium, or of a disappeared or disappearing carrier or format.

The style of these documents is significant. The language and page layout is of the formal British administrative style of the day. Many of our modern day methods of communication have changed, but many of our formal interactions are still based. Therefore the need for preservation is of high priority.
6 Other matters taken into account: rarity, integrity and threat

**Rarity** Does the content or physical nature of the documentary heritage make it a rare surviving example of its type or time?

The uniqueness of the World War Two documents is that it is the history of the Solomon Islands being a nation amongst the many in the world where war westernised the nation. These documents are the written history of a new type of warfare that took place on the island nation as a first of its kind creating a history to itself. And therefore, though other national in world went similar experiences, the World War II documents are unique to Solomon Islands.

**Integrity** Within the natural physical limitations of carrier survival, is the documentary heritage complete or partial? Has it been altered or damaged?

There are 40 archival boxes of the WW2 documents stored in the National Archives of Solomon Islands. It is believed that apart of document destroyed during the war and may be the transferring of these documents from the outlying islands to Honiara after the war, the WW2 documents are complete and can tell a story.

**Threat** Is its survival in danger? If it is secure, must vigilance be applied to maintain that security? Detail the nature and scope of threats.

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**Threat** Is its survival in danger? If it is secure, must vigilance be applied to maintain that security? Detail the nature and scope of threats.

The threats to this documents are very real. As the *General Guidelines to Safeguard Documentary Heritage* state, documents in tropical climates are at far greater risk than those in temperate climates.

There is already minor mould damage to some of these records. The repository needs to be air conditioned at all times, but a previous fire in an air conditioning unit in the repository means that we have had conflicting advice about whether it is safe to run such units at all times. Not running the air conditioner at all times means significant fluctuations in temperature which also presents a risk to the records.

This region is highly prone to natural disasters. In April 2014 alone, Honiara experienced devastating floods, a series of earthquakes and subsequent tsunami warnings. Earthquakes are a frequent and real risk. There is also an annual cyclone season. Some measures have been taken to minimise some of these risks, including the purchase of shelving to lift boxes off the floor and the construction of a retaining wall on the perimeter of the grounds as a stream runs alongside the building.

Another significant threat is the regular handling of the records. Many WW2 records and photographs are in high demand especially with tertiary and secondary school students doing their researches at the National Archives. Many papers are extremely fragile and some are in significant decline. We acknowledge that we need to improve our handling and shelving procedures, and impose some access limitations to certain materials until digital surrogates can be made available.

It is worth noting that the WW2 documents are very important for the identification of sites. There are records and maps that can be helpful for the naming of potential heritage sites. On the other hand, land disputes are ongoing, meaning land records are at times sensitive and contentious. There is a real threat of theft to our WW2 documents and land records. There is already one known case of a manuscript box containing multiple items being removed. Security measures are being improved with the construction of a retention wall to the stream beside the National Archives, a picket fencing and a security hut was constructed in 2012 – 2013. These are measure taken to the physical natural threats to the National Archives of Solomon Islands holdings.
7 Preservation and Access Management Plan

Is there a management plan in existence for this documentary heritage? Are there strategies to preserve and provide access to it?

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If yes, describe or attach a summary of the plan. If no, please provide details about current method of storage and custody of the materials.

NASI does not currently have an endorsed management plan for this collection. We have, however taken many steps in the past to preserve the BSIP collection of which WW2 is a part of, and are actively working towards its preservation into the future. In 2011 – 2012, Island Culture and Archival Support (USA) assisted NASI in preserving the BSIP Collection.

NASI has drafted a BSIP Collection Management Plan which shows the measures being taken to protect this collection. The National Archives SI would like to see that the BSIP Collection is well preserved in digital form so that national and international researchers and the public at large can have access to these documents.

The WW2 documents are a part of the BSIP Collection, therefore see BSIP Collection Management Plan Below;

NATIONAL ARCHIVES of SOLOMON ISLANDS
MANAGEMENT PLAN: BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS PROTECTORATE (BSIP) COLLECTION

Collection Background:

The British Solomon Islands Protectorate (BSIP) collection is the oldest collection of governing administration records in the Solomon Islands, from the start of the protectorate in 1893 through to independence in 1978.

The BSIP collection fills 876 manuscript boxes and over 70 large registry books. The records in this collection are of immense significance to the Solomon Islands, the Pacific region, British colonial history and the world generally. The collection illustrates a time of great change in these islands and the international movements played out on its soil. The collection covers the presence of missionaries, the British colonial administration, World War II battles, the withdrawal from the colonial capital of Tulagi and the foundation of the new capital in Honiara, resistance movements such as Ma’asina/Marching Rule, multinational corporations such as Levers and the international trade in raw materials. It covers local matters such as health and education.

The collection is actively used by local students, international academics and most importantly, it is used on a daily basis by Solomon Islanders seeking information in land and court records. Frequent handling of records is a threat to their very existence. The act of handling can cause creases and tears in the now fragile paper. Papers can lose their original sequence and therefore their context if not handled and filed correctly. There is also the risk of theft.
The Pacific climate is a huge threat to the collection. Mould and insects can damage pages, photographs and audio-visual materials. The threat of natural disasters such as flooding, earthquakes, tsunamis and cyclones are very real.

**Ongoing Preservation Measures:**

Storage: In 2012 NASI staff worked with Brandon Oswald from Island Culture Archival Support (ICAS) to replace damaged folders with acid free folders and insert acid free interleaving papers and plastic sleeves where appropriate.

The BSIP collection is stored in climate controlled conditions. The air conditioning in the repository is set to a constant temperature of 24 degrees Celsius. Annual fumigation of the repository is also scheduled.

Handling guidelines: The Administrative Operating Procedures Manual for National Archives of Solomon Islands outlines rules for staff and researchers accessing NASI records. The Reading Room Rules and Procedures cover such things as:

- careful materials handling
- security measures such as recording researcher names and leaving bags at reception
- items and behaviours forbidden in the Reading Room, and
- not moving pages within or from folders

**Current Preservation Initiatives:**

Improve enforcement of handling and shelving guidelines: While NASI has Reading Room Rules we need to improve on our enforcement of these rules and take better care ourselves in our handling of archival materials. This includes checking individual items to ensure that all pages have been returned in order, and returning the boxed item to its correct position on the repository shelf immediately after use.

Audit: NASI had undertaken an audit of the BSIP collection, listing any missing items, returning pages and items to their correct order and noting any preservation work that needs to be done. The audit is being documented using the BSIP spreadsheet which is a digital version of the original paper finding aids.

Digitisation: A significant step in the BSIP collection management plan is the pending digitisation of the BSIP records, starting with those records which are most frequently accessed and at risk of damage or theft.

NASI has engaged the services of a digital imaging and digital archiving specialist to train staff in the use of digital image capture equipment and to assist with the design of workflows in 2015.

NASI has also engaged a consultant to install and configure a digital repository for the storage and access of digitised BSIP images. The Digital Heritage Studio was constructed in 2016 and in the beginning of August 2017 was equipped with specialised equipment.
Future Preservation Measures:

Scan-on-demand:

As per the Access Policy in the Administrative Operating Procedures Manual for National Archives of Solomon Islands, the Government Archivist may restrict access to records that are in poor condition. NASI seeks to enact this power of the Government Archivist to introduce a scan-on-demand policy.

This policy would mean that any BSIP items requested for viewing could be withheld until a digital surrogate can be produced.

Nomination for the Memory of the World Committee for Asia Pacific (MOWCAP) Register:

At NASI we feel that inclusion on the Memory of the World Register (MOWCAP Register) awards recognition to the national, regional and global significance of this collection. We feel that formalised international recognition of the importance of the collection will strengthen our efforts to protect and promote this collection into the future. While we have a collection management plan that includes improving our handling methods and digitising the collection for preservation and access, international recognition could assist us in efforts to attract further funding for training, preservation work, digital repository upgrades or further work on the collection as needed in the future.
8 Any other information

Please provide any other information that supports the inclusion of this item(s) / collection on the Asia/Pacific Memory of the World Register.

Attach a separate statement if space insufficient.

The Solomon Islands Government has funded a digitization project in 2014 so that the records at the National Archives can be digitized. Consultation and purchasing of equipment into this projects has commences but delayed due to the diversion of funds. The selection of the collections which should be prioritised under this project has been done as well, The BSIP Collections was selected as the most endangered and valuable records that should be digitised first because they are the earliest collections we have that is of the written history of Solomon Islands. The WW2 documents are a part of the BSIP Collection.

If our nomination is successful, we will use the inscription onto the register to promote the MoW Programme through our regional friends and partners in the Pacific Regional Branch of the International Council on Archives (PARBICA). Should funding permit it, we would share our processes and success at regional conferences with the aim of promoting our collection and encouraging our regional colleagues to nominate their own historical collections for inclusion on the register. We would also promote the Programme within the heritage collecting community in the Solomon Islands, and to the community more generally through local media outlets and International Archives Day events as appropriate.
Nominees may find completing the following checklist useful before sending the nomination form to MOWCAP.

- [ ] MOWCAP website reviewed
- [ ] Introduction read
- [ ] summary completed (maximum 100 word) (section 1)
- [ ] Nomination and contact details completed (section 2)
- [ ] If this is a joint nomination, section 2 appropriately modified
- [ ] Documentary heritage identified (sections 3.1 – 3.3)
- [ ] History/Origin/Background/Provenance completed (section 3.4)
- [ ] Bibliography completed (section 3.5)
- [ ] Names, qualifications and contact details of up to three independent people or organizations recorded (section 3.6)
- [ ] Declaration signed and dated that all referees have given their written permission for their names to appear on the MOWCAP website (section 3.6)
- [ ] Details of owner completed (section 4.1)
- [ ] Details of custodian – if different from owner - completed (section 4.2)
- [ ] Details of legal status completed (section 4.3)
- [ ] Details of accessibility completed (section 4.4)
- [ ] Details of copyright status completed (section 4.5)
- [ ] Evidence presented of authenticity (section 5.1)
- [ ] Evidence presented of world significance (section 5.2)
- [ ] Evidence presented against one or more additional criteria (section 5.3)
- [ ] Information presented on rarity, integrity and threat (section 6)
- [ ] Summary of Preservation and Access Management Plan completed. If there is no formal Plan provide details about current and/or planned access, storage and custody arrangements (section 7)
- [ ] Any other information provided - if applicable (section 8)
- [ ] Sample photographs or VDO prepared for MOWCAP use (if required)
- [ ] Printed copy of Nomination Form made for organisation’s records
- [ ] Electronic copy of Nomination Form made for MOWCAP use (if required)