

The Flying Archivist (2015)

Ambulant Archival Services for the member parties of
the European Free Alliance (EFA)

**FINAL REPORT ON A PROJECT CARRIED OUT BY ADVN
ON BEHALF OF CMC AND NISE (2013-2014)**

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0 Introduction

Between 2009 and 2011 National movements and Intermediary Structures in Europe (NISE) carried out an archival project for the Centre Maurits Coppieters (CMC) foundation. Under the project banner *Guide to the Archives (GtA)* NISE conducted a survey and developed a guide to the archives of the member parties of the European Free Alliance (EFA). This guide was delivered as a publication in the *NISE Proceedings* series and an online database (<http://gta.nise.eu>).

The analysis and synthesis of the data acquired through questionnaires, interviews and visits led to recommendations on the management of the archives.

Among the party archives forming part of the survey, a substantial number was being cared for by the party itself. Notwithstanding the enthusiasm and genuine concern amongst many or indeed all people responsible for the archives, there exists in most cases a lack of opportunity, know-how and/or resources to keep archival care and management up to standard. The situation some party archives find themselves in threatens their use for research and even their actual survival.

To remedy those needs the GtA-report therefore proposed five options regarding the safeguarding and managing of party archives. Two acted on the informational level: disseminating and maintaining the archives guide database and promoting archival awareness on the one hand, building an online manual based on sixteen rules of thumb on the other. Two further options had rather organisational implications: joining means and forces in a NISE network of party archives and the provision of a (temporary) depot for archives under threat of damage or destruction.

Finally the report suggested a follow-up project where a so-called “flying archivist” would assist EFA parties with the most urgent and basic needs of the archives by offering an archival service on a temporary and limited basis, which the parties themselves cannot provide. This work could be limited to consulting but even extend to drawing up inventories and to providing appropriate materials.

The CMC foundation picked up this last suggestion and proposed to fund a project that would enable the assistance of three EFA party members. NISE agreed to take the lead of this project, in close collaboration with the ADVN – archives and research centre. The so-called “flying archivist” project or, more formally, the Ambulant Archival Services (AAS) would be executed in 2012.

However, despite the efforts of the GtA-project to raise archival awareness, this project was met with renewed suspicion and ignorance by many EFA party members. After promoting the initiative at the EFA General Assembly in Leeuwarden (24 March 2012), via the websites of NISE, ADVN, CMC and EFA and several digital newsletters, the call for applications only resulted in a single candidate: the Union Démocratique Bretonne (UDB). It was then decided to postpone the project until 2013, while trying to establish contact with parties that were considered a suitable case for the project.

The contacts with UDB remained and the invitation to present the results of the GtA-project at a conference on the history of the UDB in Rennes (4-5 April 2013) provided an excellent opportunity for a preliminary visit to the UDB archives. However, the conference debate presented a new opportunity for the archives. La Centre de Recherche Bretonne et Celtique (CRBC), represented by Christian Bougeard and Philippe Lagadec,

offered their help in collecting, arranging, describing and preserving the archives of the UDB. As CRBC, recently member of the NISE network, already holds more than 80 archives on the Breton movement at their Yves-Le Gallo library, this proved to be the best possible solution for the archives of the UDB. Shortly after the conference the first arrangements were made.

Of course this meant that now again three suitable parties had to be found and convinced to participate in the project. Thanks to personal contacts and interventions of the EFA secretariat, three parties were found willing to participate in the AAS-project: Eusko Alkartasuna in the Basque country (Spain), Moravané in Moravia (Czech Republic) and Partito Sardo d'Azione in Sardinia (Italy). The visits were initially planned in the early autumn of 2013, but due to elections (Moravané), personell change (Eusko Alkartasuna) and extreme weather conditions (Partito Sardo d'Azione) they had to be rescheduled to December 2013 and September 2014.

This report presents the results of the visits conducted in 2013 and 2014: Moravané (2-6 December 2013), Eusko Alkartasuna (16-20 December 2013) and Partito Sardo d'Azione (1-5 September 2014). As the focus of the AAS-project is on practical assistance the report reflects that approach. The preparation and execution of each visit consisted of four parts:

- the historical context of the party;
- the archival situation before the visit;
- the actions taken during the visit;
- the recommendations for future management of the archives.

The acquired experiences of the project visits will be used to further develop the archival manual at the NISE Expertise and Information Centre, initially based on the sixteen rules of thumb of the GtA-project.

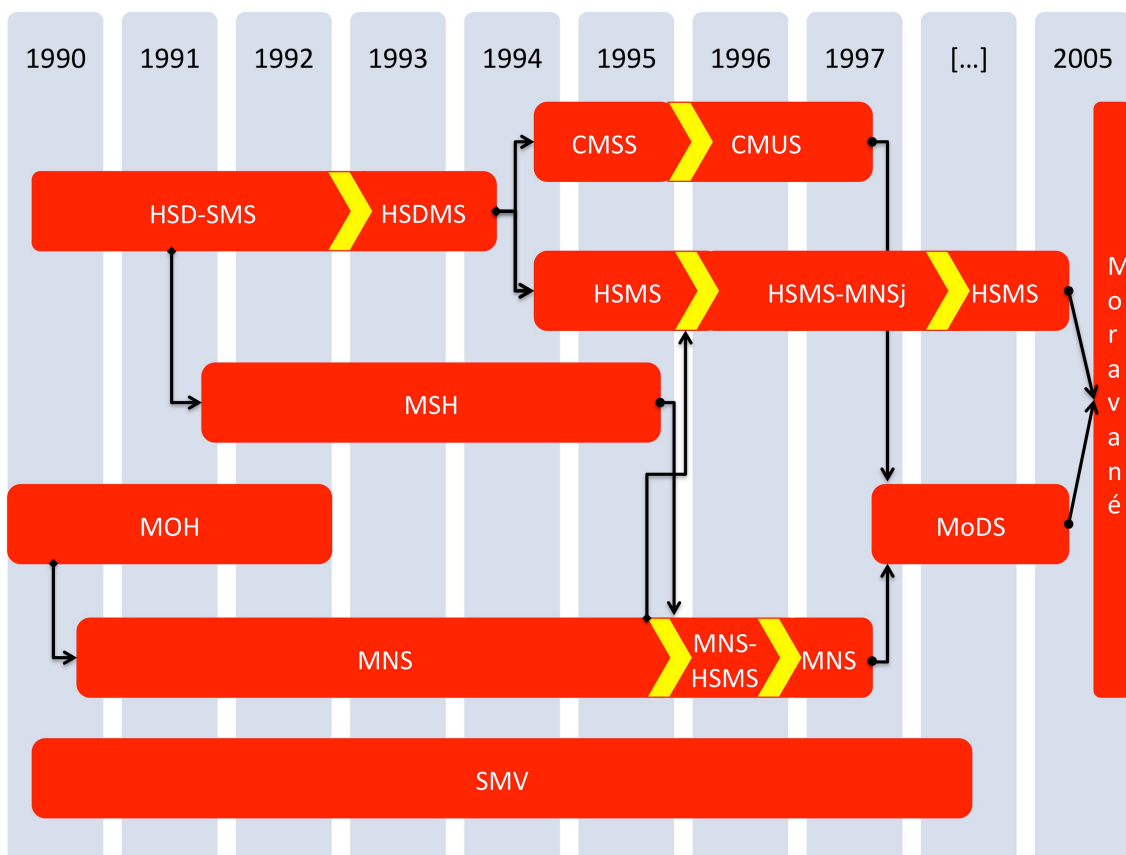
Concluding this introduction to the final report of the Ambulant Archival Services (AAS) project, we wish to express our gratitude to everyone who contributed to the realisation of this project. First of all the project would not have been possible without the funding and support of CMC and its coordinator Ignasi Centelles. The kind assistance provided by EFA, its director Gunther Dauwen and collaborator Eva Bidania cannot be forgotten. Of course we mention the support and advice of our colleagues at NISE and ADVN, especially Luc Boeva, Elly Broes, Koen De Scheemaeker, Frank Seberechts and Andreas Stynen. And finally everyone at the different parties and organisations we encountered during this project.

1 Moravané visit

The Moravian member party of the European Free Alliance was contacted via Jaroslav Pazour. Our proposal to assist Moravané with their archival management was received with great enthusiasm, but due to national elections in October 2013 the visit had to be scheduled from 2 to 6 December 2013. During the visit we met with Ing. Milan Trnka, party president, Ing. Zdeněk Zbožínek, first vice-president, Mgr. Ondřej Hýsek PhD, vice-president, and Ing. Jaroslav Pazour, local board member.

1.1 Context

Moravané (The Moravians) was founded on 7 December 2005. It was a merge of *Hnutí samosprávné Moravy a Slezska* (HSMS) and *Moravská demokratická strana* (MoDS), two parties with roots within the *Hnutí za samosprávnou demokracii – Společnost pro Moravu a Slezsko* (HSD–SMS) of Boleslav Bárta. Bárta was one of the leaders of the 1968 Society of Moravia and Silesia that tried to establish self-government for Moravia and Silesia during the Prague Spring. In the first elections after the Velvet Revolution of 1989 he gained 10% with his new-founded party HSD-SMS and even participated in the Petr Pithart administration (1990-1992). After Bárta's sudden death in 1991 votes fell back to 5% in the national elections of 1992. Since 1996 there hasn't been any Moravian regionalist formation in parliament. With the foundation of *Moravané* in 2005, regrouping most of the Moravian regionalists, there was hope for a renewed representation in the Czech parliament. An ambition that was unsuccessful to date.



Scheme of Moravané predecessors (see annex 6.3 for full names and exact dates).

1.2 Situation

NISE coordinator Luc Boeva visited the Moravané headquarter in November 2010 and then met with Milan Trnka, Zdeněk Zbožinek, Jaroslav Pazour and Stanislav Kozel. Back then the headquarters were located at Solniční 8 in Brno. There the party occupied three adjacent rooms on the ground floor of a building owned by the city council. Unfortunately the rooms suffered from a leaking roof and caused the archives to be partly and temporarily removed.

In 2012 the Moravané party headquarters moved to a smaller one-room office on the second floor in the Palace Moravia (Malinovského náměstí 4, Brno). The dynamic and historical archives kept there add up to an approximate total of six running metres. The records are stored in two cupboards, one holding the archives of the Moravané predecessors, the other holding the Moravané archives. The documents are kept in commercial archive boxes and ring binders, thematically arranged in files and chronologically within each file.



Cupboard in the Moravané HQ containing the HSMS files.

The content has not changed much compared to the 2011 findings: documents regarding the activities of the party (meetings, elections a.s.o.), letters, reports, notes, publications leaflets and photographs. As mentioned above, the archives of its predecessors HSMS and (partially) MoDS are present as well. During the 2010 visit it was announced that the archives of Boleslav Bárta, especially regarding the 1968 Society of Moravia and Silesia, would be acquired soon. Three years later the location of those archives remains a mystery.

However, at the meeting on 3 December 2013 three possible holders were noted: Dr. Jiří Bílý, former co-founder of MNS and member of HSMS-MNSj, has an extensive collection of documents on the Moravian movement ; Dr. Jiří Pernes, member of Moravané, is a historian on contemporary Moravian and Czech history ; the family of Dr. Boleslav Bárta. Attempts to make contact with either Bílý or Pernes during the visit were unsuccessful.

On a final note, party president Milan Trnka expressed the ambition, albeit a plan on longterm basis, to collect all the archives of the Moravian organisations, currently assembled within the *Moravský kulatý stůl* (MKS, Moravian Roundtable), in collaboration with the *Moravské zemské muzeum* (Moravian Museum).

1.3 Actions

Based on the 2010 findings our primary objective was to safeguard the conservation of the materials and to create a basic classification for the archives.

1.3.1 Arrangement

The basic principle of archival arrangement is that of the so-called *respect des fonds* or the principle of provenance. According to the glossary of the Society of American Archivists (SAA), this principle dictates that records of different origins (provenance) should be kept separate to preserve their context. Moreover, other definitions include a second component, often referred to as the principle of original order: the archivist should maintain the original order in which the records were created and kept.

With those principles in mind we were put to the task of drawing up a classification scheme for the Moravané archives. From the 2010 visit we already learned that the amount of documents was reasonable and there was at least a minimal classification. In fact the classification was already well in order and according to the classic structure of a political archive. Thus the principle of original order could be maintained. The major adjustment we made was the application of the principle of provenance by dividing the fonds in three archives, based on the context of their creation: the national Moravané archives, the archives of the Brno branch and the archives of its predecessors, which in fact mainly consisted of records created by HSMS.

Made aware that we could find archives of Moravanés predecessors we conducted a preliminary research on Moravian regionalist parties from 1990 on. The lack of a proper overview of this complex maze of name changes, fusions and separations of Moravian parties led us to drawing up an chronological scheme and list of all possible predecessors of Moravané. The result of this research can be found on other pages in

this report (see page 6 and annex 6.3). Albeit not necessary for the classification of current archives, it may prove useful for future researchers.

Finally our arrangement efforts resulted in the following inventory list.

Basic inventory list of the archives kept at Moravané HQ

Moravané archives

- Účetnictví (financial records). 2005-2013.
- Zemského sněmu (files concerning quarterly country congress ; numbered 1-46). 2006-2013.
- Sjezdy (files concerning biannual party congress ; numbered 1-5). 2005-2013.
- Hlas Moravy (files concerning the *Voice of Moravia* magazine). 2007-2013.
- Predsednictvo (records concerning party bureau). 2005-2013.
- Strana Doklady (general party documents). 2005-2013.
- Posta došlá / odeslání (incoming and outgoing correspondence). 2005-2013.
- Volby (files concerning elections). 2006-2013.
- Seznam (membership lists). s.d.

Moravané archives, Brno branch

- Zapis Oblast. Organiz. Brno (records concerning party membership in Brno). 2006-2013.
- Věstník Magistrát města Brna (bulletins of Brno city hall). s.d.

HSMS archives

- Pokladničné doklady (financial records). 1997-2004.
- Volby (files concerning elections). 1996-2002.
- Sbírky zákonu (files concerning legal matters). s.d.
- Zprávy (reports ; include MoDS records). 1994-2004.

1.3.2 Conservation

In the GtA-report of 2012 Moravané was mentioned as an example of a party lacking resources for proper archival care, and the archive room, due to the unfortunate event of a leaking roof, noted to be in poor condition. As the second problem was partly solved by moving to another office, the project tried to tackle the first problem by providing Moravané with the necessary packaging materials (boxes and folders).

Good packaging material is key to the protection of documents against light and dust. It prevents, or at least slows down, further degeneration of archives. The use of materials such as transparent plastic folders, glue, rubber bands and iron paperclips should always be avoided. Soft plastics and glue contain plasticizers that affect paper and ink. Paperclips and other metal binders, such as ring binders, start rusting, leave stains and speed up the aging of paper. Rubber bands will loose their elasticity and stick to the documents. Therefore it is advised to use alternatives. Folded A3-sheets can replace metal clips, plastic folders and rubber bands. Of course acid-free folders are the optimal but more expensive solution. We provided Moravané with an extensive stock of acid-free folders that meet the ICN-1 standard for permanent storage. Cassettes, tapes,

records and films and other audiovisual materials should be kept in their original boxes. If possible photos should be kept in acid-free polyester sleeves.

Essential to proper archival packaging are boxes. Good boxes are easily stackable and provide the best protection against light and dust. Archival boxes are available in many shapes and sizes, though it is key that they are labelled acid-free and are firm and solid enough (i.e. they should be able to carry at least a weight double of their maximum capacity). However, regardless the type of box, it is important to fill the boxes properly or provide supporting materials. That way the documents and boxes won't bend or deform. Moravané received an extensive stock of acid-free archival boxes (the "Amsterdam" model) that meet the ICN-3 standard for permanent storage.

Since the room where the archives are kept is the only office Moravané has, the conditions are not ideal, but the best possible solution in the given situation. Archive materials are sensitive to light, heat, humidity and dust. It is advised to mind the following remarks. Light can make documents fade or discolour. Try to avoid exposing archival documents to direct natural or artificial light. As far as heat is concerned, a constant temperature is primary to ideal conservation temperatures. To avoid humidity cellars, attics or the proximity of water pipes are never a good idea. Dust (as well as insects and vermin) can be avoided by maintaining a clean environment, but don't use water nearby the archives. Finally, smoking in the same room where the archives are kept should be avoided at all cost.



Packing archives in acid-free folders and boxes.

1.4 Recommendations

Moravané is a classic example of a small political party that lacks the necessary resources to keep the management of their archives up to standard. Thanks to the historical interests of several party officials the recent archives of Moravané and the archives of its predecessor HSMS are preserved in good order. Arrangement, and especially conservation, pose a threat to the archives. As a follow-up to the actions taken during the NISE visit we would like to add these recommendations for future management of the archives:

1. Try to collect as much of the party archives that are still in the hands of individuals (previous party leaders) or local branches and store them in a central location. The celebration of an anniversary or an annual congress can be a good opportunity to raise archival awareness amongst the members.
2. When acquiring new archives, make sure to hold a division between the different archives. Keep the archives of local branches, predecessors and other party organisations separate from the archives of the national level.
3. Maintain the current “old” order of the archives, draw up a more detailed inventory list and keep a printed version at hand for fast retrieval.
4. Continue to use the provided packaging materials to preserve the archives. Conservation is a permanent action, that starts with the creation of a document.
5. The general conservation conditions have improved, although the deposit of the (historical) archives in a (future) central (Moravian) archival institution is advisable.

2 Eusko Alkartasuna visit

Following up to the initial contacts between NISE and Eusko Alkartasuna (EA) in November 2011, the EFA secretariat notified that Lorena Lopez de Lacalle Arizti, EA International Relations, was the new responsible to correspond with concerning the party archives. An actual visiting date remained unclear until the notification that EA hired Rakel Goñi Lakar to manage the party archives. Shortly after that, the visit to the Bilbao party seat was undertaken from 16 to 20 December 2013.

2.1 Context

Eusko Alkartasuna (Basque Solidarity) was founded in October 1986. The founders of the party did not agree with the nationalism embodied by the *Eusko Alderdi Jeltzalea* (EAJ-PNV, Basque Nationalist Party, °1895), and hoped to offer an alternative. The differences were manifest on multiple levels. The governing alliance between the EAJ-PNV and the *Partido Socialista Obrero Español* (PSOE, Spanish Socialist Workers' Party) was considered insufficiently nationalistic. A second reason was the issue of regional centralisation: while the EAJ-PNV strove for further decentralization to the provincial level, the EA was in favour of a centralised Basque government. Furthermore, the EA was guided by social-democratic ideology and could no longer agree with the EAJ-PNV's more right-wing, christian-democratic ideology. Besides these ideological disagreements, EA founders thought the EAJ-PNV party structure was outdated. Finally, personal conflicts also left their imprint on the new political landscape in the Basque country. With a first congress in Iruñea (Pamplona) in 1987 and the election of EA's first president, the split acquired a definitive status.

The new party immediately threatened EAJ-PNV's hegemony; its foundation even led to early elections for the Basque parliament, since the EAJ-PNV had lost its ruling majority. A political system with now seven competing parties, necessitated shifting political pacts in the Basque country. From 1991 onwards, the initial opposition between EA and the EAJ-PNV had dwindled enough to make electoral coalitions between the two parties possible, in order to maximize the nationalist votes. In 1998 they even presented a joint list for the regional government of the Basque Autonomous Community. Afterwards EA participated in several EAJ-PNV-led coalitions.

The partnership came to an end in 2007, when EA decided to present itself as an autonomous party in the municipal elections. Two years later, the coalition with the EAJ-PNV was equally disbanded in the regional electoral campaign. This decision started a period of internal unrest. Two factions opposed each other, an independist radical one versus proponents of a pact with the EAJ-PNV. After a dramatic loss in the 2009 elections, the party split amid bitter recriminations. The majority upheld the existing strategy of distancing the party from the EAJ-PNV and a rapprochement with the left-wing pro-independence movement. A critical current, consisting of around 35% of the party's members, standing for a return to a milder brand of Basque nationalism and renewed ties with the EAJ-PNV, announced their decision to leave EA and form a new party, *Hamaikabat*. Only to be dissolved in 2011 after disappointing results in the municipal elections. The EA, in turn, launched an electoral coalition named *Bildu* (Gather) with *Alternatiba* (Alternative) and several independents. First banned from elections because of alleged ties to *Batasuna* (Unity, considered as the political ally of *Euskadi Ta Askatasuna*, ETA), the Constitutional Court allowed Bildu to participate in the

local elections. It resulted into a surge for the new coalition. This succesful experiment was repeated, and extended with *Aralar*, for the national elections in autumn 2011 (under the banner of *Amaiur*) and the regional campaign of 2012 (under the banner of *Euskal Herria Bildu*).



Eusko Alkartasuna seat in Bilbao, Casco Viejo.

2.2 Situation

During a visit to the Basque country in November 2011, ADVN-researcher Frank Seberechts interviewed Rafael Larreina Valderrama, member of the Spanish parliament and one of the founders of EA, on the archives of the party. There it was stated that, as EA has no central headquarters, the archives are kept at the party seats in Gasteiz (Vitoria), Bilbo (Bilbao), Donostia (San Sebastian) and Iruñea (Pamplona). Several party leaders, such as founder and former *Lehendakari* (president of the Basque Government) Carlos Garaikoetxea, also hold parts of the party archives. It was however unclear if those are actual party archives or rather personal (a division tackled during the visit). Because of this dispersed state of the archives, there was no clear view on the actual

state or condition of the archives. Rafael Larreina Valderrama concluded that due to this situation and the lack of someone responsible for the party records, the archives were in chaos.

Besides the archives at the party seats, there are other important collections with documents concerning the EA. The Fundación Sancho el Sabio, a documentation centre in Gasteiz (Vitoria), holds published materials of the party, such as posters, flyers, magazines, photos etc. Another foundation, the Lazkaoko Beneditarren Fundazioa also has several photos, posters and magazines of EA and its local branches.

From our initial contacts with Lorena Lopez de Lacalle and Rakel Goñi we learned that the field situation in 2013 wasn't very different from two years earlier. The archives were still dispersed. However, by the end of October 2013, the Alkartasuna Fundazioa (the foundation of EA) did hire Rakel Goñi, alongside her scholarship in Basque nationalism in the 21st century, as an archivist. For the management of the archives she would be working with the help of the Fundación Sancho el Sabio. Starting out with no archives at all, Goñi managed to collect parts of the archives of the Bilbao branch. In December 2013 a large part of the historic archives of the EA was discovered in Iruñea (Pamplona).

2.3 Actions

As there were only partial archives available, we conceived the visit as a training course for the new archivist of EA. Having a degree in information sciences, experience as a documentalist, but no actual experience in archiving, this solution was welcomed wholeheartedly by Rakel Goñi. Our archival training focused on the arrangement and the description of the archives.

2.3.1 Arrangement

The task of drawing up a classification scheme can vary per case. There is a common denominator scheme for political archives, but still each party has its own organisational particularities that reflect in the creation and structure of archives. Therefore each arrangement task should include a preliminary study on the organisational history. In this case we relied heavily on the knowledge of archivist Rakel Goñi, who studies Basque nationalism, regarding the history and organisation of EA.

Earlier in this report we discussed the principle of provenance or *respect des fonds*, which of course applies here as well. The general collection of archives of Eusko Alkartasuna can be divided in the archives of the party on a national level, the different branches on a regional or local level, the youth movement and the foundation. Each being a sub-fonds of the general Eusko Alkartasuna fonds.

Understanding the different levels of arrangement (hierarchical groupings of archival holdings for purposes of physical and intellectual control) is essential when developing a classification scheme. The General International Standard for Archival Description (ISAD(G)) distinguishes six levels: Fonds, Sub-Fonds, Series, Sub-Series, File and Item. In the official Spanish translation those are: Fondo, Subfondo, Serie, Subserie, Expediente

(unidad documental compuesta) and Documento (unidad documental simple). However, in many Spanish archives there are two extra levels to add more structure in the area between Subfondo and Serie: Sección and Subsección. Apparently the Fundación Sancho el Sabio, where the archives in the end will be deposited and disclosed, uses those extra levels as well. Which means that those levels will be used in our classification scheme.

With only a small selection of records at hand, the following classification scheme should only be considered theoretical until it can be tested against the original order (if any) of the still dispersed archives. Either way, it can function as a reference model for the general structure of the archives.

Classification scheme of the Eusko Alkartasuna archives

General scheme (e.g. Archivos del partido Eusko Alkartasuna – fondo)

- 1 Ambito Nacional [subfondo]
- 2 Ambito Regional [subfondo]
- 3 Ambito Local [subfondo]
- 4 Gaztea Abertzaleak [subfondo]
- 5 Alkartasuna Fundazioa [subfondo]

Scheme on national level (e.g. Archivo del partido Eusko Alkartasuna, ámbito nacional – subfondo)

- 1 Actas y documentos de reuniones [sección]
 - 1.1 Congres [subsección]
 - 1.2 Asamblea [subsección]
 - 1.3 Ejecutivo [subsección]
 - 1.4 Secretarías [subsección]
- 2 Gestión [sección]
 - 2.1 Finanza [subsección]
 - 2.2 Personal [subsección]
 - 2.3 Locales [subsección]
- 3 Administración de afiliados [sección]
- 4 Actividades público [sección]
 - 4.1 Alkartasun Eguna (“Día del partido”) [subsección]
 - 4.2 Aberri Eguna (“Día de la Patria Vasca”) [subsección]
 - 4.3 Manifestación [subsección]
- 5 Relaciones internas [sección]
- 6 Relaciones externas [sección]

(./..)

- 7 Instituciones públicas [sección]
 - 7.1 Parlamento Europeo [subsección]
 - 7.2 Senado [subsección]
 - 7.3 Parlamento Español [subsección]
 - 7.4 Parlamento Vasco [subsección]
 - 7.5 Diputación de Bizkaia [subsección]
 - 7.6 Diputación de Alava [subsección]
 - 7.7 Diputación de Gupuzkoa [subsección]
 - 7.8 Parlamento Navarra [subsección]

8 Elecciones [sección]

9 Prensa y publicaciones [sección]

Scheme on other levels

1 Actas y documentos de reuniones [sección]

- 1.1 Asamblea [subsección]
- 1.2 Ejecutivo [subsección]

2 Finanzas [sección]

3 Actividades público [sección]

4 Relaciones internas [sección]

5 Relaciones externas [sección]

6 Instituciones publicas [sección]

7 Elecciones [sección]

8 Prensa y publicaciones [sección]

2.3.2 Description

Taking in account the agreement that the archives will be deposited and disclosed by the Fundación Sancho el Sabio, the rules of description should be according to their standards. Fortunately an investigation of their online finding aids pointed out that they use the ISAD(G) standard for archival description.

There are countless rules or 'schools' on how to make finding aids for archives. To overcome this jungle a committee of the International Council on Archives (ICA) developed ISAD(G) in the 1990s. In 2000 the ICA released a new and revised edition, common known as ISAD(G)2. As a general standard, it's flexible enough to work in

conjunction with existing national standards. As such, some countries have implemented their own variations (e.g. DACS in the USA).

ISAD(G) is a standard that relies heavily on multilevel description and works around four main principles:

- description proceeds from the general to the specific (to represent the context and the hierarchical structure of the fonds and its parts);
- information should be relevant to the level of description (to represent accurately the context and content of the unit of description);
- descriptions should be linked between levels (to make explicit the position of the unit of description in the hierarchy);
- non-repetition of information (to avoid redundancy of information in hierarchically related archival descriptions).

ISAD(G) contains 26 data elements in seven areas, but only six elements are considered essential on every level:

- Reference code (a unique identification number and link for the description);
- Title (composed of the type of document and a short description of content);
- Creator (the individual, group or organization that created, accumulated and/or maintained records);
- Dates (the year of creation and, if applicable, finalisation);
- Extent (an indication of the material extent of the description);
- Level of description (the level of arrangement, see 2.3.1 Arrangement).

Nowadays most archival software programs support ISAD. In absence of the ArchiDoc application used by the Fundación Sancho el Sabio, we used the open source software Access to Memory (ICA-Atom) and the Atomis tool to exercise archival description with ISAD(G). With the same software tool we created an Excel sheet that can be used as a temporary solution, awaiting access to the software of the Fundación.



Archival arrangement and description training in Bilbao.

2.4 Recommendations

Eusko Alkartasuna was an excellent case to test our archival advice against a medium-sized political party. The training course of the new archivist proved to be successful according to the following correspondence with Rakel Goñi. The archives in the Bilbao seat however were not diverse enough for an optimal training. For that matter the discovery of the archives in Iruñea (Pamplona) occurred too late to make proper use of it. As a follow-up to the actions taken during the NISE visit we would like to add these recommendations for future management of the archives:

1. We advise to continue the efforts to collect the archives of EA at the different party seats or even in one central location. Making contact and interviewing former party leaders on their archives is crucial to preserve the heritage of the party. There are probably more discoveries like the Iruñea (Pamplona) archives to be made.
2. However, while collecting the archives, remain aware of the principle of provenance. Try to define the creator (organisational or personal archives) and unravel the original order (if any). It's essential to maintain the division between the different sub-fonds.
3. The aspects of collaboration with the Fundación Sancho el Sabio should be made clear soon. What are the consequences for arrangement, description and disclosure? Can the archives be transferred directly to the Fundación? Can the archival software already be used for description?
4. As far as the digital archives are concerned the proposed classification scheme can be applied there as well. An advised modus operandi is that collaborators annually make a folder for the archives which is then transferred to the archivist. Who subsequently arranges the documents according to the classification scheme, maintained on a separate archive storage disk.
5. Finally, the classification scheme drafted during the visit is no holy grail, it's a theoretical suggestion, a guideline. Adjust it according to further experiences with the archives.

3 Partidu Sardu – Partito Sardo d’Azione visit

Due to a language barrier and several organisational changes the Partito Sardo d’Azione (PSd’Az) was one of the few parties that never received a visit during the GtA-project, nor was there any public information available about their archives. This was very unfortunate since PSd’Az is the oldest still existing member party of EFA.

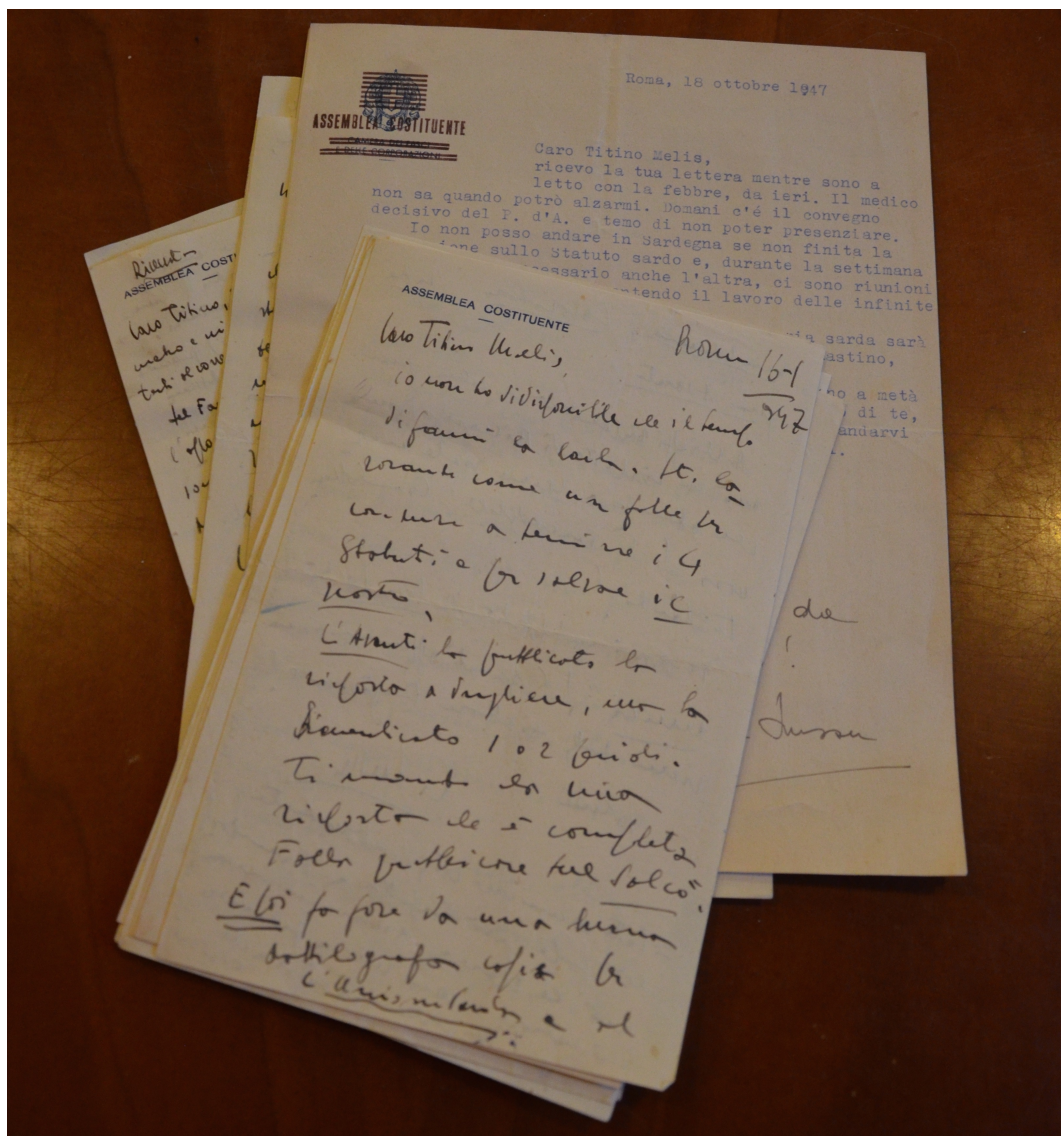
The UDB conference in April 2013, however, blew fresh wind in the sails. With the UDB probably not being available as a case for the AAS project (see Introduction), renewed contact was established with PSd’Az. One of the speakers at the conference, dr. Carlo Pala, a political scientist at the University of Sassari who studies regionalist parties and PSd’Az in particular. We gladly accepted his offer to mediate between NISE and the PSd’Az. Through dr. Pala we got in touch with Salvatore Cubeddu, director of the Fondazione Sardinia. It was assumed that this foundation curated at least a part of the historical archives of the PSd’Az. Unfortunately, shortly before our visit to Sardinia the island was struck by the cyclone Cleopatra, rendering travel to the island impossible. Our visit was postponed to spring 2014 and later on to summer 2014. Finally, from 1 to 5 September 2014 the Fondazione Sardinia in Cagliari, as well as the Istituto Camillo Bellieni in Sassari, were visited.

3.1 Context

The *Partidu Sardu – Partito Sardo d’Azione* (Sardinian Action Party) was founded on 17 April 1921 by former members of the *Brigati Sassari* (Sassari Brigades) led by Emilio Lussu and Camillo Bellieni. The Sassari Brigades were the Sardinian infantry regiments created in 1915 to support Italy’s participation in the First World War. Entirely composed out of Sardinians and highly decorated for their efforts during the war the Sassari Brigades offered the Sardinians a new collective experience of a people as a whole. Benefiting from this surge of Sardinian nationalism the Partito Sardo d’Azione was founded in Spring 1921. At the first party congress on 16 April 1921, PSd’Az first director Camillo Bellieni demanded political and administrative self-determination in order to protect the Sardinian identity, language and culture. In the elections of that same year the party gained 36% of the votes, especially from soldiers, miners and peasants. Developing a republican-federalist programme, aiming at an Italian federal state (and even a *Federazione Mediterranea*), the party struggled with its ideological orientation. While Emilio Lussu tried to direct the party towards socialism, Bellieni wanted to develop a unique sardist economical theory. The rise of fascism in Italy was strongly opposed by the PSd’Az, but Mussolini’s promises of Sardinian autonomy eventually persuaded several party officials, including Paolo Pilli, who became the leader of sardo-fascism. In 1925 the remains of the party went into clandestinity.

After the fall of fascism in 1943 the PSd’Az re-emerged quickly, hoping for the return of Emilio Lussu which would spark an independent Sardinian republic. Lussu however blocked this separatist ambitions in order to bring the PSd’Az in line with the socialist wing of the Italian *Partito d’Azione* (Action Party). The continuous conflict between Lussu and the autonomist majority of the party resulted in the foundation of the *Partito Sardo d’Azione Socialista* (PSd’AS). In the 1948 elections the PSd’AS of Lussu gained 6,6% of the votes, while the PSd’Az, now led by Giovanni Battista Melis, fell back to 10,3%. One year later PSd’AS merged with the *Partito Socialista Italiano* (Italian Socialist Party). Electoral support for PSd’Az dropped even further during the 1950s which made the

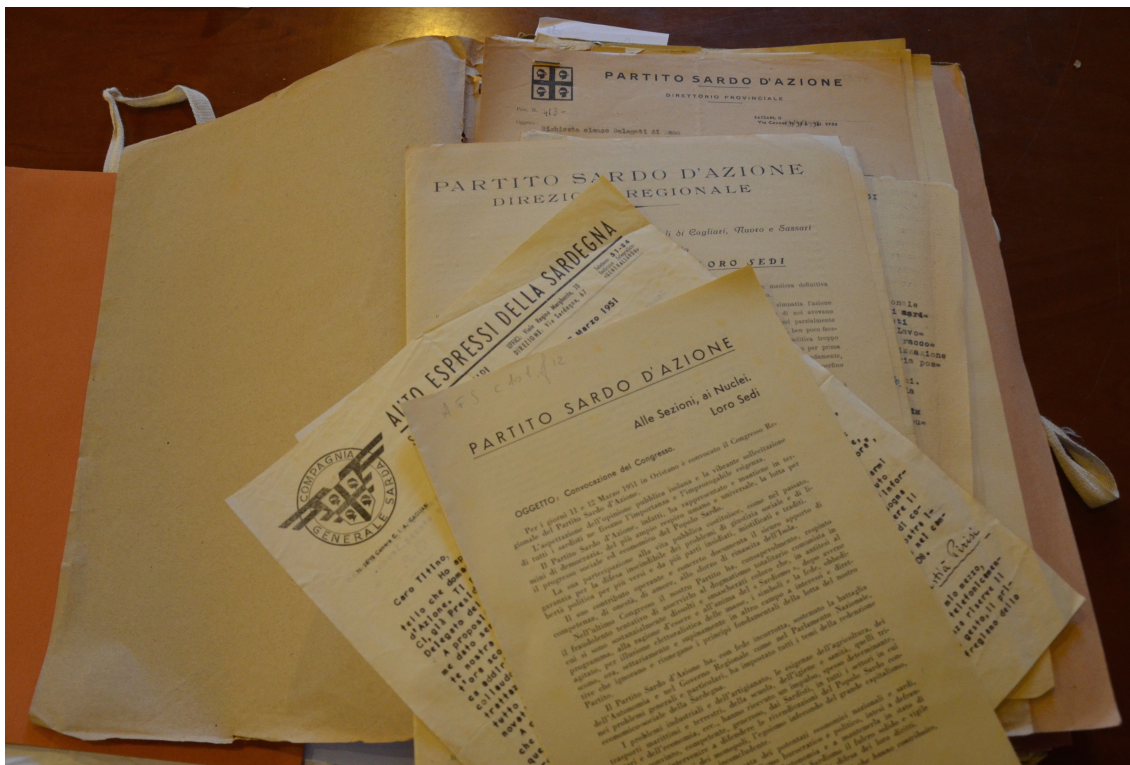
party turn to a long standing alliance with *Democrazia Cristiana* (Christian Democrats). This collaboration resulted in the participation in several regional governments in the 1950s, 1960s and 1970s. Under the leadership of Michele Columbu (1974-1979) PSD'Az turned back to the left and allied with the *Partito Comunista Italiano* (Italian Communist Party). The 1970s saw the rise of neo-sardist movements like *Su Populu Sardu* that demanded the use of the Sard language in schools and media and the maintenance of Sardinian cultural traditions, eventually leading up to claim independence. The adoption of several of these neo-sardist goals by the PSD'Az resulted in a electoral victory with 13,8% of the votes in 1984. This allowed PSD'Az leader Mario Melis to form a leftist coalition of five parties and become president of the Sardinian regional government. That same year Michele Columbu was elected as a Member of the European Parliament, followed by Mario Melis in 1989. At the European political level PSD'Az became one of the co-founders of the European Free Alliance and a strong promoter of a Europe of the Regions.



Correspondence between Emilio Lussu and Giovanni Battista ("Titino") Melis, 1947.

The 1990s announced a new electoral decline for the PSD'Az. Its continued alliance with centre-left Italian parties (forced by the move to a bipolar political system in Italy), the

ambivalence of the party towards Sardinian independence and the failure of industrialisation plans of the government rooted new internal crises and several defections. PSD'Az was then not only challenged by more radical left-nationalist parties like *Sardigna Nazione* (SN, Sardinia Nation), but also by regional branches of Italian statewide parties that began to endorse Sardinian autonomy. For the 2001 Italian elections PSD'Az discontinued its alliance with the centre-left *L'Ulivo* and collaborated in 2001 and 2004 with SN (from which a part split to form the *Indipendentzia Repùbrica de Sardigna*). Slowly the party starting shifting to the right which finally resulted in joining a coalition led by Ugo Cappellacci (*Forza Italia Sarda*) in 2009 and 2014. This made a group of left-wing nationalists to form the *Rosso Mori* and caused a new separation. With a maximum of 4,7% in recent elections PSD'Az plays only a minor role in Sardinian politics, despite being one of the oldest European nationalist parties.



PSd'Az documents in the archive of Giovanni Battista Melis.

3.2 Situation

Until our visit in September 2014 there was no known record about the archives of the PSD'Az. Nor the GtA questionnaire, nor the short interview with Franco Piretta (political secretary of PSD'Az) at the annual EFA meeting in March 2010 delivered any information on the whereabouts of the party archives. Several attempts to contact party officials failed, probably due to language problems and organisational changes. Thanks to the intervention of dr. Carlo Pala of the University of Sassari we managed to contact Salvatore Cubeddu. As director of the Fondazione Sardinia and author of *Sardisti. Viaggio nel Partito Sardo d'Azione tra cronaca e storia* (1993-1995), the most extensive historical publication on the PSD'Az to date, we were convinced that Cubeddu could offer us more details on the location of the PSD'Az party archives. A meeting with

Cubeddu, Pala and Piero Marcialis, vice-president of the Fondazione Sardinia, was arranged on 2 September 2014 at the Fondazione Sardinia in Cagliari.

The Fondazione Sardinia (FS) is a cultural non-profit organisation that was founded in 1991. Although independent of political organisations, it is the successor of the cultural study centre of the PSD'Az when it presided the regional government (1984-1989). The foundation aims to promote and coordinate all initiatives that increase awareness of the Sards towards self-consciousness and economic, social, political and cultural leadership. In the past 20 years the FS has held seminars and conducted research on the economic, social and cultural development of Sardinia and disseminated the results through publications, demonstrations and presentations. With a library of more than 500 volumes and over a dozen files with correspondence, documents, propaganda, periodicals and press releases the FS has an impressive collection on 20th century Sardinia, especially on the history of the PSD'Az. After a short residence in the Via San Lucifero (Cagliari), the foundation moved to the Piazza Santo Sepolcro 5 (Cagliari).

Since 1993 Salvatore Cubeddu is the director of the FS. During his research for the first volume of *Sardisti* he inquired several PSD'Az officials about the historic party archives, to no avail. After the publication of the first volume of *Sardisti* however, more than two trucks of archives were transferred from former party secretaries to the FS. Since there was, even until today, no archival tradition within the party, most of the archives were in personal custody of the former secretaries. Thanks to the intervention of Cubeddu several archives were salvaged and saved from further dispersion. Although there are still gaps, parts of the archives that are probably lost, the situation is less catastrophic than before the 1990s. The archives of the PSD'Az at the FS mainly consist of files and documents concerning the institutional, administrative and political activities of the party over the years 1929-1989.

Aiming to construct an archival collection on “the autonomy of the Sardinian region” the FS acquired several other archives important for the history of PSD'Az. Besides the party archives the FS holds the personal archives of party leaders such as Giovanni Battista Melis (documents, correspondence and speeches, 1922-1972), Michele Columbu (articles, speeches and correspondence, 1962-1984), Carlo Sanna (files concerning private, official and institutional activities, 1939-1988), Pietro Melis (files concerning counselor activities, 1900-1965) and Luigi Marcello (files concerning party periodicals and other publications, 1916-1989).

The whereabouts of other parts of the party archives remains unknown. During our visit to Sardinia we also visited the Istituto Camillo Bellieni in Sassari (Via Maddalena 35), where we had a meeting with scientific collaborator Antonello Aquenza Nasone. The Istituto Camillo Bellieni was founded in 1989 as a study, research and education centre for Sardinian language and cultural traditions. They have an extensive library of more than 3000 volumes on psychology, philosophy, anthropology, history, art, literature and didactics, mostly in Sardinian language. The Istituto Bellieni however does not have or collect historical archives on the PSD'Az or other Sardinian parties, and besides the collection of the FS they are unaware about other party archives.



The PSD'Az archives at the Fondazione Sardinia.

3.3 Actions

During our first meeting at the FS we learned that the foundation already participated in an archival project, called “Archivi Regione Sardegna”. This project of the government of the Autonomous Region of Sardinia aimed to provide “reorganisation and inventory of the historical archives of public or private entities of cultural interest”. Awarded to the Italian company Hyperborea, the project was initiated in 2013 and included the archives of 17 schools and two private organisations, being the Fondazione Sardinia and the family archives of Simon Guillot in Alghero. On 3 September we had a meeting with Hyperborea archivist Lorenzo Carcangiu where we discussed his work at the FS. The Sardinian archival project limited our field actions to a consultancy collaboration with Carcangiu. In the following paragraphs we will give an overview of the arrangement and description of the PSD'Az archives as executed by Carcangiu from January 2014 until June 2014 and evaluated by NISE in September 2014.

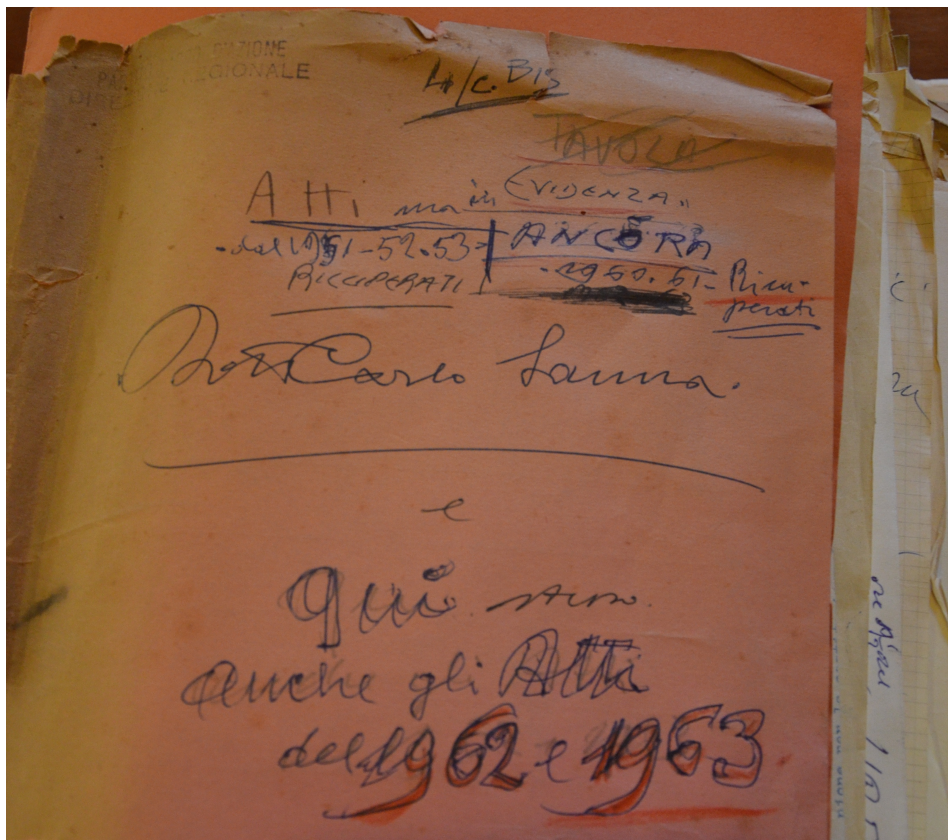
When transferred to the FS, the archives were generally in a good condition, although mostly disorganised. Several files were scattered throughout 41 cardboard boxes and were only partly attributable to the correct archival fonds. To date there are nine fonds identified: the FS own archives, the PSD'Az party archives, the personal archives of PSD'Az leaders Giovanni Battista Melis, Michele Columbu, Carlo Sanna, Pietro Melis, Luigi Marcello and FS director Salvatore Cubeddu and the archives of the Cooperativa edilizia Colle San Michele (a cooperative that used to be housed at the party headquarters of PSD'Az)

Preparing the arrangement of the archives, it was necessary to conduct a pre-screening of the documents. This resulted in the reallocation of the documentation to their original creators, the reconstruction of each fonds in its original order and the

recomposition of the files in folders. As far as permitted, since several files, especially the Giovanni Battista (often called “Titino”) Melis archives, already had a reference code and a short description. This was the result of previous arrangement activities by Salvatore Cubeddu during his research. Since much of this documentation was already used and cited as a source for several publications, it was deemed necessary to retain that arrangement, albeit not perfect.

Concerning the original order of the party archives, Carcangiu discovered there had been a previous classification of the archives. Between 1955 and 1970 the archives had been arranged by the party’s administrative secretary Antonino Fois. Apparently Fois used a chronological order to sort the files. The work of Fois however got partially lost in the late 1970s when, probably for reasons of space, the classification of Fois was disturbed when the folders he created for the files were reused. Other interventions, where documents were sorted to accommodate the needs of individual party members or research, disturbed the remaining original order even further.

Besides the destruction of the original order, the fonds has certainly suffered several other losses. Carcangiu discovered diagrams from the 1960s that suggest the presence of correspondence, election documentation and filing cabinets with index cards concerning membership. All of which are probably lost.



A remnant of the classification by Antonino Fois.

Eventually Lorenzo Carcangiu decided to maintain most of the particular classification of the files and arrange the archives in three large sub-fonds, corresponding to the different activities of the party: institutional activities, administrative activities and political activities. The archives are described up to the file level using ICA standards

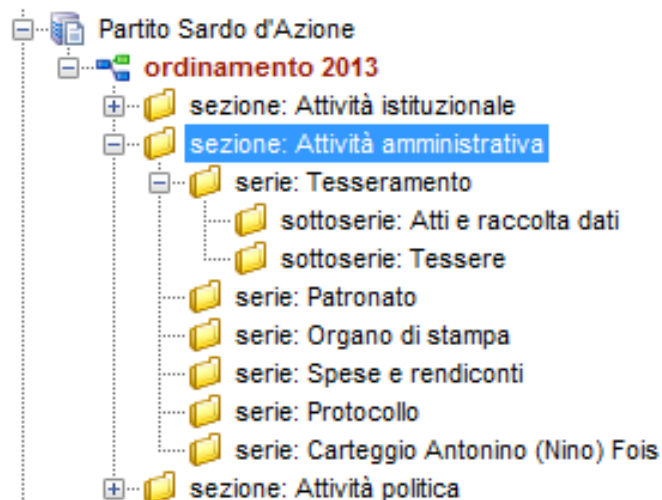
and according to the Italian SIUSA (Sistema Informativo Unificato per le Soprintendenze Archivistiche) guidelines.

The Attività istituzionale sub-fonds is divided in series according to the different central and local institutional bodies of the party (see image below). The Direzione regionale series is divided into sub-series according to the succeeding regional directors. The Organizzazioni territoriali series is divided into sub-series corresponding to the different local branches of the party.



Screenshot of archival tree: Attività istituzionale (Image courtesy of Hyperborea)

The Attività amministrativa sub-fonds contains the series produced by the administrative secretary of the party (see image below). These include documents related to membership, member activities, the management of party periodical *Il Solco*, accountancy, correspondence and the administration of Antonino Fois.



Screenshot of archival tree: Attività amministrativa (Image courtesy of Hyperborea)

The Attività politica sub-fonds concerns the political activities of the party, in particular the political issues of the party, elections and congresses.



Screenshot of archival tree: Attività politica (Image courtesy of Hyperborea)

The inventory of the archives was made using Hyperborea's own Arianna3 software, aiming to publish and promote the databases of the 19 archival holdings that are part of the Sardinian archival project through the AriannaWeb Information System. Although the goal of the project was to make the databases accessible to the public in December 2014, no online access is available to date. The corresponding pages of the FS website remain under construction, although a PDF-export of the inventory is available at the foundation. Furthermore it is not unlikely that the databases will be published through the recently launched online *Archivio Storico virtuale* portal of the Region of Sardinia (<http://www.sardegnaarchiviovirtuale.it>).

Sardegna Archivio Virtuale



ARCHIVIO STORICO VIRTUALE DELLA REGIONE SARDEGNA

Screenshot of the Archivio Storico virtuale website.

3.4 Recommendations

The Partito Sardo d’Azione was indeed a very interesting case, not only to learn about the archives of the oldest still existing EFA member party, but also to see how an (semi-) independent research centre as the FS deals with archives of a political party and party officials. Although Salvatore Cubeddu could save the archives from further dispersion and eventual loss, the organisation was not capable of proper arrangement and description of the archives. Thanks to a project of the Autonomous Region of Sardinia archivist Lorenzo Carcangiu could be hired to reorganise the archives and draw up a standardised inventory. This project must however not be the final step. As a follow-up to the NISE visit we would like to add these recommendations for future management of the archives:

1. Because of several reasons the current location of the archives is not suitable for long-term preservation. First, the premises of the FS at the Piazza Santo Sepolcro 5 (Cagliari) are currently leased from the church of Santo Sepolcro, which makes that future preservation of the archives can not be guaranteed. Second, the room where the archives are kept has multiple functions (meeting room, reading room, storage room etc.) that might threaten the condition of the archives. Third, during an inspection of the archives room we noticed some spots of mild moisture mold. Although we realise a separate and suitable archives room is a high demand for the FS, we esteem it necessary for the preservation of the PSD’Az archives.
2. Although it is thanks to the Region of Sardinia and the Hyperborea company that archives in the collection of the FS now are arranged and described, the foundation should have a platform-independent export of the metadata. This export should not only be available in PDF-format, but as well in a reusable format such as EAD/XML or at least CSV. The FS should avoid to be dependent of Hyperborea’s Arianna3 / AriannaWeb software or the Region of Sardinia online portal for access to the inventory of the FS archives. However, any publication of the metadata should be promoted.
3. We advise the FS to remain aware of the principle of provenance and the original order of (historical) archives. While the classification of archives into collections of similar documents might seem useful for research or more general use, the destruction of the original order always results in the loss of valuable information about the functioning of the party or organisation.
4. Now that a great part of the historic archives before 1990 are saved, arranged and described, the more recent archives of the PSD’Az should not be forgotten. The FS can and should use the historic archives as an example to raise archival awareness among the more recent and current party officials. Although the importance of the PSD’Az today isn’t comparable to the political role of the party in the 1920s, 1940s and 1980s, the party is still part of a long standing tradition in Sardinian nationalism. Therefore all archives of PSD’Az and other Sardinian nationalist parties, historic and recent, are relevant for preservation and future research.

4 Conclusion

The primary goal of the Ambulant Archival Services (AAS) project was to assist a selection of three EFA member parties with their most urgent and basic archival needs. In fact, these needs were mostly the sharing of archiving knowledge and skills and assisting in the arrangement of the archives. In one case we could offer material assistance with boxes and folders suitable for long-term preservation.

Overall we are convinced that the offered help made a true difference for the future preservation of the archives. Each of the cases now have a clearer idea what archival management is about, how they can arrange and describe their archives, what they can do to keep their archives in order, and how they can keep the archives safe from damage. Moreover the practical aim of this project made an essential contribution to the archival awareness of the visited parties. Where the GtA-project had the merit to draw attention to the archives, the AAS-project has triggered the participating EFA member parties to actually do something about their archives. While we could only assist during a short period of time, the “flying archivist” project did set other wheels in motion, e.g. the CRBC that took the initiative to collect the archives of the UDB after the Rennes conference, the beginning of new collaboration between Alkartasuna Fundazioa and the Fundación Sancho el Sabio on the EA archives and the participation of the Fondazione Sardinia in an archival project of the Regione Sardegna.

There is however still a lot of work to be done. Although the offered assistance was always appreciated and welcomed, each new encounter demanded a considerable amount of patience and diplomacy to pass an invisible wall of suspicion and even ignorance. On several occasions we heard the remark that archives are the least of concerns when a party is struggling for political survival. But even more established political parties, that can permit the “luxury” of archival management, still lack attention for their paper and digital heritage. It is clear that archival awareness is a permanent mission; raising awareness is one step, maintaining it another.

Thus, to make sure the accomplishments of the GtA and AAS projects won't be lost or become redundant any time soon, we issue the following recommendations for NISE, preferably supported by the European Free Alliance and/or the Centre Maurits Coppieters foundation:

- maintain active and recurrent contacts with party officials or staff of affiliated foundations on the situation of their archives;
- expand and update the Guide to the Archives records towards a broader archival database as a part of the NISE data ecosystem;
- continue the development of a manual and a hands-on service as part of the NISE Expertise and Information Centre;
- organise the exchange of knowledge and experience between the archives managers at the EFA member parties and/or their foundations;
- demonstrate the use of party archives for archival awareness and the reuse of documents (e.g. photos, stories, etc) in party media like newsletters, websites and social media;
- promote political party archives as a source for historians, political scientists and other researchers.

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6 Annexes

6.1 Edited database record on Moravané archives

Fonds Mo – Moravané archives	
Identity area	
Reference code	CZ Mo-HQ Mo
Title	Moravané archives
Date(s)	o 1994-today (Creation)
Level of description	Fonds
Extent and medium	approx. 6m
Context area	
Name of creator	Moravané Administrative history Moravané ("The Moravians") was founded in 2005 when two older regional parties merged: Hnutí samosprávné Moravy a Slezska – Moravské národní sjednocení ("The Movement of Autonomous Moravia and Silesia – Moravian National Union") and Moravská demokratická ... »
Repository	Moravané party headquarters
Archival history	The archives are kept at the party headquarters in Brno, and its local party branches. It is suspected that part of the archives, especially concerning its predecessors and the 1968 Society of Moravia and Silesia are kept by individuals: Dr. Jiří Bílý, former co-founder of MNS and member of HSMS-MNSj, who has an extensive collection of documents on the Moravian movement ; Dr. Jiří Pernes, member of Moravané, who is a historian on contemporary Moravian and Czech history ; the family of Dr. Boleslav Bárta. «
Content and structure area	
Scope and content	The archives contain documents regarding the activities of the party (meetings, elections a.s.o.), letters, reports, notes, publications, leaflets and photographs. They also contain archives of Moravané predecessors, Hnutí samosprávné Moravy a Slezska (HSMS) and -only partially- of Moravská demokratická strana (MoDS). «
System of arrangement	The archives are divided between the party archives, the local branches and it's predecessors. Furthermore they are arranged in files per activity (financial, congresses, elections) and chronologically within each file.

Conditions of access and use area

Conditions governing access	Only the president, vice-presidents and heads of committees have access.
Language of material	<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Czech
Physical characteristics and technical requirements	The documents are in average condition.
Finding aids	There are no finding aids, except a basic inventory in the report of the NISE Ambulant Archives Services (AAS) project.

Allied materials area

Existence and location of copies	Parts of the archives have been copied ; the meeting reports have been digitised.
Related units of description	There are party archives in each local branch of the party.

Access points

Name access points	<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Moravané (Creator)○ Moravané (Subject)
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Description control area

Rules and/or conventions used	ISAD(G)
Status	Revised
Level of detail	Partial
Dates of creation revision deletion	2010-2011, 2014
Language(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ English
Sources	Data retrieved through an interview with Jirí Novotný in Venice on 26/03/2010, a visit in loco situ Milan Trnka, Zdenek Zbožínek, Jaroslav Pazour and Stanislav Kozel on 25/11/2010 and a visit in situ with Milan Trnka, Zdenek Zbožínek, Jaroslav Pazour and Ondrej Hýsek on 03/12/2013. «
Archivist's note	Luc Boeva, Tom Cobbaert

6.2 Edited database record on Moravané repository

Moravané party headquarters

Identity area

Identifier	Mo-HQ
Authorized form of name	Moravané party headquarters
Type	Private

Contact area

Contact information	(Primary contact) Moravané
	Address Palác Morava Malinovského náměstí 4 Brno Moravia Czech Republic 660 87

Description area

History	In 2012 the archives were moved from the previous party headquarters in Solniční 8, Brno to its current location.
Administrative structure	Milan Trnka acts as archivist.
Holdings	The Moravané party headquarters hold the Moravané party archives (1994-today); it also holds the archives of Hnutí samosprávné Moravy a Slezska (HSMS) and -only partially- of Moravská demokratická strana (MoDS).
Finding aids, guides and publications	There are no finding aids, except a basic inventory in the report of the NISE Ambulant Archives Services (AAS) project.

Control area

Rules and/or conventions used	ISDIAH
Status	Revised
Level of detail	Partial
Dates of creation, revision and deletion	2012, 2014
Language(s)	<input type="radio"/> English
Sources	Data retrieved through an interview with Jiří Novotný in Venice on 26/03/2010, a visit in situ with Milan Trnka, Zdeněk Zbožínek, Jaroslav Pazour and Stanislav Kozel on 25/11/2010 and a visit in situ with Milan Trnka, Zdeněk Zbožínek, Jaroslav Pazour and ... »
Maintenance notes	Luc Boeva, Tom Cobbaert

6.3 List of Moravané predecessors (1990-2005)

This list is based on an interview with M. Trnka, president of Moravané, the website of Moravané (<http://www.moravane.eu/o-nas/historie-strany/>) and an article by M. Strmiska, “Rise and Fall of Moravian Regionalist Parties” in: *Central European Political Studies Review*. Vol. 2, nr. 4, 2000 (<http://www.cepsr.com/clanek.php?ID=101>).

*Abbreviations in alphabetical order (dates of existence)
Full name / English name*

* ČMSS (15/01/1994 – 03/02/1996)

Českomoravskou stranu středu / Bohemian-Moravian Centre Party

* ČMUS (03/02/1996 – 05/04/1997)

Českomoravská unie středu / Bohemian-Moravian Centre Union

* HSD–SMS (01/04/1990 – 1993)

Hnutí za samosprávnou demokracii – Společnost pro Moravu a Slezsko / Movement for Self-Governing Democracy – Association for Moravia and Silesia

* HSDMS (1993 – 1994)

Hnutí samosprávné demokracie Moravy a Slezska / Movement for Self-Governing Democracy of Moravia and Silesia

* HSMS (18/06/1994 – 17/12/2005)

Hnutí samosprávné Moravy a Slezska / Movement of Self-Governing Moravia and Silesia

* HSMS–MNSj (09/03/1996 – 25/02/2001)

Hnutí samosprávné Moravy a Slezska – Moravské národní sjednocení / Movement of Self-Governing Moravia and Silesia – Moravian National Unification

* MNS (07/08/1990 – 05/04/1997)

Moravská národní strana / Moravian National Party

* MNS–HSMS (1995 – 1996)

Moravská národní strana – Hnutí slezskomoravského sjednocení / Moravian National Party – Movement of Moravian-Silesian Unification

* MoDS (05/04/1997 – 07/12/2005)

Moravská demokratická strana / Moravian Democratic Party

* MOH (1989 – 1992)

Moravské občanské hnutí / Moravian Civic Movement

* MSH (07/09/1991 – 28/12/1995)

Moravskoslezské hnutí / Moravian-Silesian Movement

* SMV (05/04/1990 – 20/09/2001)

Strana moravského venkova / Moravian Country Party

6.4 Edited database records on Eusko Alkartasuna archives

Fonds EA – Eusko Alkartasuna archives

Identity area

Reference code	EA
Title	Eusko Alkartasuna archives
Date(s)	○ 1986-today (Creation)
Level of description	Fonds
Extent and medium	Unknown

Context area

Name of creator	<p>Eusko Alkartasuna (1986-today)</p> <p>Administrative history</p> <p>The history of Eusko Alkartasuna was driven by a changing relationship with the Partido Nacionalista Vasco (PNV). In October 1986, EA was born out of dissatisfaction with the PNV. The EA's founders did not agree with the nationalism embodied by the old ... »</p>
Archival history	<p>The archives are currently being kept at different locations: the local party headquarters in Gasteiz (Vitoria), Bilbo (Bilbao), Donostia (San Sebastian) and Iruña (Pamplona). Several party leaders, such as founder and former Lehendakari Carlos Garaikoetxea, also holds archives of the party. In December 2013 a big volume of archives were discovered in a storage room of a former party leader at Pamplona.</p> <p>Due to the dispersed management of the archives, it is difficult to reconstruct an actual history of the archives. It is also very likely that some documents got lost during the many different moves of location. However, the archives are being collected, arranged and described before transfer to the appointed depot: the Fundación Sanco el Sabio in Gasteiz (Vitoria). «</p>

Content and structure area

Scope and content	<p>The archives contain meeting reports, files concerning party organs, management (finances, buildings and personell), members, public activities, elections (manifesto's, posters, flyers), etc. The oldest document is the manifesto issued at the foundation of the party in 1986 «</p>
System of arrangement	<p>The archives are being arranged before transfer to the</p>

	Fundación Sancho el Sabio.
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Conditions of access and use area

Conditions governing access	The archives are mainly used internally. It is accessible for external users (researchers and students) after an appointment with the person responsible for the requested part of the archives.
Language of material	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Basque ○ French ○ Spanish
Physical characteristics and technical requirements	The documents are in reasonably good condition.
Finding aids	An inventory has not yet been made available.

Allied materials area

Existence and location of originals	<p>Many copies of the oldest EA documents, photo's, posters and an extensive collection of periodicals are being kept at the Lazkaoko Beneditarren Fundazioa. The Fundación Sancho el Sabio, a documentation centre in Gasteiz and the future depot for the EA archives, holds published materials of the party, such as posters, flyers, magazines, photos, etc.</p> <p>There is no digitisation of archival material, but digital born documents are being kept that way. «</p>
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Access points

Name access points	○ Eusko Alkartasuna (Creator)
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Description control area

Rules and/or conventions used	ISAD(G)
Status	Revised
Level of detail	Partial
Dates of creation revision deletion	2011,2014
Sources	Data retrieved through visit in situ with Rafael Larreina Valderrama on 29/11/2011. Data retrieved through visit in situ with Rakel Goñi Lakar on 17/12/2013.
Archivist's note	Frank Seberechts Tom Cobbaert

6.5 Edited database records on Partito Sardo d'Azione archives

Fonds PSdAz – Partito Sardo d'Azione archives



Identity area

Reference code	IT FS PSdAz
Title	Partito Sardo d'Azione archives
Date(s)	o 1929 - 1989 (Creation)
Level of description	Fonds
Extent and medium	2361 files, 28 registers, 12 index books, 9 notebooks, 7 diaries, 4 videocassettes and 2 boxes

Context area

Name of creator	<p>Partito Sardo d'Azione</p> <p>Administrative history</p> <p>The Sardinians used to live scattered across the islands, but the First World War gave them a first collective experience, constitutive for both their national and their regional identity. When the Brigati Sassari (a Sardinian section of the Italian ... »</p>
Repository	Fondazione Sardinia
Archival history	<p>The party archives were suspected to be in custody of the party headquarters until 1989. However it is not unlikely that large parts of the archives were in personal custody of the party secretaries before transfer to the Fondazione Sardinia in the 1990s.</p> <p>The known locations of the party headquarters are all in Cagliari: Largo Carlo Felice 36 (from 1945 to 1958), Via Roma 75 (from 1958 to 1983) and Via Costituzione 18 (from 1984 to 1989). Today the party headquarters are at Piazza Repubblica 18 in Cagliari.</p> <p>In the 1990s the party archives were acquired by the Fondazione Sardinia and transferred to the seat of the Fondazione at the Piazza Santo Sepolcro 5 in Cagliari. The intervention of Fondazione director Salvatore Cubeddu saved the archives from dispersion. «</p>

Content and structure area

Scope and content	The party archives consists of files and documents concerning the institutional, administrative and political activities of the PSd'Az over the years 1929-1989. The majority of the archives are documents and correspondence of headquarters and local branches and includes contacts with other political organisations on regional, national, European and international levels. Furthermore the fonds holds administration concerning membership, party activities, the periodical "Il Solco" and other publications. Also important is the (incomplete) documentation on the Party Congresses and files concerning the elections on a municipal (especially Cagliari), regional, national and European (especially 1984) level. «
System of arrangement	The archives are arranged in three large sub-fonds, corresponding to the different activities of the party: institutional activities, administrative activities and political activities.

Conditions of access and use area

Language of material	<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Italian○ Sardinian
Physical characteristics and technical requirements	The archives are in average condition.
Finding aids	An inventory has been made by Hyperborea-archivist Lorenzo Carcangiu, but has not yet been made available to the public. A copy of the inventory is available at the Fondazione Sardinia.

Allied materials area

Related units of description	The Fondazione Sardinia collection also holds the personal archives of PSd'Az leaders Giovanni Battista Melis, Michele Columbu, Carlo Sanna, Pietro Melis and Luigi Marcello and PSd'Az historian Salvatore Cubeddu.
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Publication note	<p>The archives were partly used for the following publications on the history of the PSD'Az:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Cubeddu, S., 1993: Sardisti. Viaggio nel Partito Sardo d'Azione tra cronaca e storia. Volume I: 1919-1948, Cagliari. ○ Cubeddu, S., 1995: Sardisti. Viaggio nel Partito Sardo d'Azione tra cronaca e storia. Volume II: 1949-1975, Sassari.
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Access points

Name access points	○ Partito Sardo d'Azione (Creator)
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Description control area

Rules and/or conventions used	ISAD(G)
Status	Revised
Level of detail	Partial
Dates of creation revision deletion	2014, 2015
Language(s)	○ English
Sources	Data retrieved through a visit in situ with Salvatore Cubeddu, Lorenzo Carcangiu and Carlo Pala on 2-3 September 2014.
Archivist's note	Tom Cobbaert

6.6 Edited database records on Fondazione Sardinia repository

Fondazione Sardinia

Identity area

Identifier	FS
Authorized form of name	Fondazione Sardinia
Type	Private

Contact area

Contact Information	(Primary contact) Fondazione Sardinia
	Address Piazza Del S. Sepolcro 5 Cagliari Sardinia Italy 09124

Description area

History	The Fondazione Sardinia (FS) is a cultural non-profit organisation that was founded in 1991. Although independent of political organisations, it is the successor of the cultural study centre of the PSD'Az when it presided the regional government (1984-1989). The foundation aims to promote and coordinate all initiatives that increase awareness of the Sards towards self-consciousness and economic, social, political and cultural leadership. In the past 20 years the FS has held seminars and conducted research on the economic, social and cultural development of Sardinia and disseminated the results through publications, demonstrations and presentations. With a library of more than 500 volumes and over a dozen files with correspondence, documents, propaganda, periodicals and press releases the FS has an impressive collection on 20th century Sardinia, especially on the history of the PSD'Az. «
Administrative structure	Currently Bachisio Bandinu is president and Piero Marcialis vice-president of the FS. Since 1993 Salvatore Cubeddu is the director of the FS.

Records management and collecting policies	Aiming to construct an archival collection on "the autonomy of the Sardinian region" the FS acquired several archives important for the history of PSd'Az.
Buildings	After a short residence in the Via San Lucifero (Cagliari), the foundation moved to the Piazza Santo Sepolcro 5 (Cagliari).
Holdings	Besides the party archives the FS holds the personal archives of party leaders such as Giovanni Battista Melis (documents, correspondence and speeches, 1922-1972), Michele Columbu (articles, speeches and correspondence, 1962-1984), Carlo Sanna (files concerning private, official and institutional activities, 1939-1988), Pietro Melis (files concerning counselor activities, 1900-1965) and Luigi Marcello (files concerning party periodicals and other publications, 1916-1989). «
Finding aids, guides and publications	Thanks to a project of the regional government of Sardinia the collection of the FS was arranged and described in 2014. The inventory is not yet available online, but a digital copy of "Archivio storico della Fondazione Sardinia di Cagliari" is available in PDF-format at the FS. «

Access area

Opening times	By appointment.
Access conditions and requirements	The collection of the FS is accessible for researchers and students.

Control area

Rules and/or conventions used	ISDIAH
Status	Revised
Level of detail	Partial
Dates of creation, revision and deletion	2014, 2015
Language(s)	○ English
Sources	Data retrieved through a visit in situ with Salvatore Cubeddu, Piero Marcialis, Lorenzo Carcangiu and Carlo Pala on 2-3 September 2014.
Maintenance notes	Tom Cobbaert