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New PAC Regional Centers in Japan and Australia

In September 1989, two new PAC Regional Centers were officially designated. The PAC Regional Center for Asia is hosted by the National Diet Library (NDL), Tokyo, and directed by Mr. Hiroshi Takahashi. The PAC Regional Center for Asia and Oceania is hosted by the National Library of Australia (NLA), Canberra, and directed by Ms. Jan Lyall. The centers will work jointly and individually to assist preservation development in Asia and Oceania.

The feasibility of forming PAC Regional Centers in Japan and Australia was discussed at the 1988 annual meeting of IFLA in Sydney by representatives of IFLA and the two national libraries, including Mr. Kiyohide Ibusuki (Librarian, NDL), Mr. Warren Horton (Director, NLA), Mr. Adam Wysocki (Chairman, IFLA Programme Management Committee) and Merrily Smith (Director, IFLA/PAC). Subsequently, letters were sent to forty institutions in the region, primarily national library agencies, to ascertain their views on the desirability of setting up such centers. Responses were very positive, indicating not only that an ini-

tiative to start centers for preservation would be most welcome, but also that the establishment of an additional center in a tropical country in the region would be a desirable future goal.

The PAC centers in Tokyo and Canberra face many challenges in designing appropriate preservation programs because the countries in the Asia/Oceania region vary considerably in area, climate, population size, language, prosperity, political stability, and state of development. Preservation problems confronting these countries include frequent natural disasters, such as hurricanes and earthquakes; indigenous conditions, such as poor buildings, high temperatures and humidities; inadequate funds; lack of trained staff; and lack of preservation awareness by many senior government officials and library professionals.

Regional Center for Asia (Japan)

At the National Diet Library, the decision was made to make the PAC Regional Center part of a new library program, the Cooperative Preservation Program, that would have both national and international goals. At

the national level, NDL will expand its preservation effort to provide information services and educational opportunities to Japanese libraries and archives. At the international level, the program will formalize similar activities already underway. Initial projects will focus on information services and on education and training efforts.

Plans call for the establishment of annual symposia on preservation. The first of these, "Collections in Crisis," was held in the Library on March 28, 1990, and was accompanied by an exhibition on causes of deterioration and their remedies. The purpose of the symposium, which was attended by over 350 people, was to raise awareness about the Regional Center and to increase interest in preservation among librarians, archivists, and museum personnel throughout Japan. Other initiatives include expansion of reference services, the establishment of an audiovisual loan program, distribution of *International Preservation News* within the region, the provision of disaster assistance to other libraries as needed, the establishment of a publications program, and publicizing of the center and its activities.

Two leaflets that have already been produced as part of the publications

program are *Ask for Alkaline Paper and For Today's and Future Readers*. Both were published in March 1990 and will be distributed widely. Steps have also been taken to publicize the Center. For example two articles discussing the Regional Center and its plans have been published: "Cooperative Preservation Program: New Program for the Preservation of Library Materials," *Library Cooperation Newsletter* (ISSN 0913 8005, Nov. 16, 1989) and "NDL Starts New Programme for Preservation and Conservation," *National Diet Library Newsletter* (ISSN 0027 9161, No. 83, December 1989). In addition, NDL staff discussed the center and its projected activities at the Eighth Congress of Southeast Asian Libraries, held in Indonesia June 11-14, 1990 (see article "Southeast Asian Librarians Meet", p. 13).

PAC Regional Center for Asia and Oceania (Australia)

The Regional Center at the National Library of Australia will concentrate on developing programs that provide training, education, and advice in preservation and conservation. Training programs have been developed for three categories of people: lecturers in library schools; preservation administrators, i.e., librarians responsible for developing

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and implementing preservation programs; and conservation practitioners. Candidates for the programs must provide their own funding support and must have good English skills.

The training program for lecturers is based on the conviction that, if those who are already responsible for the development and teaching of academic curricula possess basic theoretical and practical preservation knowledge; the introduction of preservation practices into libraries will be greatly assisted. Therefore, a program has been designed that is operated in conjunction with the University of Canberra and that provides most of the training in-house at the National Library of Australia. The program varies in length from four to nine months and is designed for people who are already lecturers. The first participant in this program, Ms. Ninis Damayani (University of Bandung) completed her training in June 1990. Support for her studies was provided by the Australian-Indonesian Institute.

The program for preservation administrators, one month in length, is conducted in-house at the National Library. It is designed to provide information about appropriate and inappropriate preservation procedures; about methods of assessing the capabilities of staff; about the design of effective preservation programs within the constraints of available resources; about identification of additional resources to support an adequate preservation program; and about methods of obtaining the necessary training for staff. Mr. Oudom (National Library of Laos) has participated in this program.

The conservation technician training program, still in the planning stages, will operate in-house at the National Library and will run for three months. Training for professional conservators is available

through the University of Canberra. The course is a full degree program leading to a Bachelor of Applied Science degree. Candidates must comply with university entrance requirements. Students undertaking this program are required to spend a minimum of six weeks working in the conservation section of a cultural institution.

Two other initiatives of the Regional Center are the provision of advice on preservation/conservation matters, and the appointment of a volunteer field officer in Laos. The center intends to respond to all requests for information and advice. To date, however, most requests have come from Indonesia and Laos because of previously established strong links between NLA and the national libraries of these countries. Occasionally it is possible to provide information in person. For example, in late 1989 a senior staff member from the Preservation Services Section, NLA, was able to spend some time at the major libraries and archives in Port Moresby while on a personal visit to Papua New Guinea. She provided information on the operations of the IFLA/PAC program and advice on some preservation problems.

As indicated above, a volunteer field officer is assisting with the work of the center. She had previously worked in cultural institutions in various parts of the world and, since she was planning to move to Laos for several years, expressed an interest in doing volunteer work for the National Library of Laos. NLA provided her with a three week training course in basic preservation techniques prior to her departure. During her first twelve months in Vientiane, she enlisted the support of other volunteers who, together, assisted the Library in establishing a preservation program. NLA has supported this effort by providing some funds for the purchase of shelv-

ing and by sending some basic equipment and materials.

Within Australia, the PAC Regional Center plans to widen the network of libraries and institutions that are to be of assistance to libraries in the region.

Joint Regional Center Activities

The PAC Regional Centers in Tokyo and Canberra plan to develop a coordinated approach to the establishment of preservation programs in the Asia/Oceania region. Together they hope to identify funding sources that will enable expansion of their programs. The possibility of establishing stronger links between the PAC centers and the Pacific Regional Branch International Council on Archives (PARBICA) will also be investigated. At present, efforts are underway to arrange consultative meetings between staff of the centers for the purpose of developing a joint plan of work for the next two years. Possible projects include an international preservation needs assessment survey and joint sponsorship of one of the annual symposia to be held at the Regional Center for Asia.

European Register of Microfilm Masters (EROMM)

Background

In 1986, DG XIII B of the European Commission (part of the Directorate General of Telecommunications, Information Industries and Innovation) began to explore the library world with a view of triggering a European Community Program. Interest swiftly focused on the urgency of library preservation, an issue raised internationally in Vienna, Austria, in April 1986 at the "Conference on Preservation of Library Materials" sponsored by the Confer-

ence of Directors of National Libraries in cooperation with IFLA and UNESCO.

In April 1987, the European Commission organized a Hearing on Libraries in Luxembourg, one session of which was devoted to the issue of preservation. The working group advocated the need for swift action by the Commission in this area and recommended that a register of microform masters be created on a European scale. Such a register would provide a list of materials converted to microfilm, thus avoiding duplication of preservation effort, and would serve as a bibliographic tool from which other institutions could select material for addition to their collections.

Before undertaking any initiative in the area of preservation, the Commission asked Alexander Wilson (UK) to undertake a comparative study of the subject. A recommendation of this report (*Library Policy for Preservation and Conservation in the European Community*, Munich, K. G. Saur Verlag, 1988) was to "carry out a further study and pilot project on the setting up of national registers of master microforms in automated form and their interlinking to form an EEC Register, which could in turn be linked to the USA and other countries."

Feasibility Study

A feasibility study for such a register was undertaken in December 1988 and completed in summer 1989. The study (*Feasibility Study for a European Register of Microform Masters*, available on request from the Commission of European Communities, Dir. Gen. XIII B, Luxembourg) is divided into three parts. The first part describes microfilming activities in the European Community and North America. The second presents EROMM, both as a bibliographic tool and as an institution aiming at

encouraging the exchange of data on preservation. The third contains conclusions and final recommendations.

EROMM is defined in the feasibility report as a register that "contains uniform bibliographic records of surrogate media intended to give access to the information content of books and other documents." EROMM is also the name of a pilot project aiming at establishing a firm structure to exploit, through an adequate technical and commercial strategy, the records contained in the register.

As defined in the study, the six main objectives of EROMM are to avoid duplication of preservation effort in the European Community; to facilitate access by users to microform masters; to encourage greater preservation effort in the Community; to promote greater interlibrary cooperation in general throughout the Community; to promote greater interlibrary cooperation between the Community and libraries in the rest of the world; and to encourage adoption by libraries in the Community of proper archival filming standards and related bibliographic procedures. The most significant problems pertaining to the creation of EROMM relate to the scope of materials to be covered in the register, to the use of standards, to the nature of information to be recorded, to the issue of commercially published microform masters, to issues of copyright, and to the nature and format in which the register should be distributed.

The study proposes dividing the EROMM project into two phases. In Phase I, the institutions of four European countries would collaborate in the creation of a database. Two of these countries, France and the United Kingdom, would merge their respective registers of preservation masters in the pilot database. The other two countries, Federal Repub-

lic of Germany and Portugal, would create 3,000 and 7,000 records respectively for the pilot database. Phase II of the project would define the terms of a permanent establishment of EROMM. After reviewing the pros and cons of various joint venture approaches, the report recommends that one or more commercial publishers should be responsible for a long term maintenance of EROMM.

EROMM Workshop

The conclusions of the feasibility study were discussed at a workshop held in Luxembourg in December 1989. Participants included experts representing the Community's member states, some interested publishers, and observers from relevant international organizations. Among the latter were the Commission on Preservation and Access (USA); the Ligue des bibliothèques européennes de recherche (LIBER); IFLA; and the European University Institute. The workshop served to verify the consensus and the great expectations in European libraries raised by the EROMM project, and those present approved the recommendations issued in the feasibility study. They also identified the members and president of a Management Committee for the project. Members are David W. G. Clements (UK), Maria Luisa Cabral (Portugal), Heiner Schnelling (FRG), and the president is Jean-Marie Arnoult (France). In addition, it was decided to base the EROMM register at the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris during Phase I.

Conclusion

Within the European Commission's Plan of Action, the EROMM project is an exemplar in many respects. As Ms. A. Iljon (Library Programme Coordinator, CEC) stated at the Luxembourg workshop, "The

EROMM project is a model for any projects that may come out from the Plan of Action: it is innovative and end user oriented, it encourages the adoption of proper filming and bibliographic standards using new information technology, it can be repeated in the countries that are not yet involved, but may wish to join it later, it promotes inter-library cooperation." EROMM opens a cooperative opportunity to all libraries in the European Community as well as to libraries in the rest of the world.

*Giuseppe Vitiello,
Expert to the Commission of
European Communities*

International Register of Microfilm Masters (IROMM)

As part of the International Project supported by The Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, the Commission on Preservation and Access (USA) convened a working meeting from 13-16 May 1990, in Zurich, Switzerland, to discuss the development of an international register of microform masters. Present were Jean-Marie Arnoult (Bibliothèque Nationale, France), Peter Baader (Deutsche Bibliothek, FRG), David W. G. Clements (British Library, UK), Thomas Delsey (National Library of Canada), Lourdes Blanco (Biblioteca Nacional, Venezuela), Ulrich Montag (Bayerische Staatsbibliothek, FRG), Monika Richter (Stadt und Universitätsbibliothek, FRG), Heiner Schnelling (Justus Liebig Universität, FRG), and Wolfgang Wächter (Deutsche Bucherei, Leipzig, GDR). Observers included Patricia Battin, Pamela Block, and Hans Rütimann (Commission on Preservation and Access), George F. Farr, Jr. (National Endowment for the Humanities,

USA), and James M. Morris (The Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, USA).

The primary focus of the meeting was the development of guidelines for the creation of a machine-readable internationally compatible database of bibliographic records to enable the efficient and timely exchange of information on preservation microfilming. The group also considered a range of other issues related to preservation. Meeting participants endorsed a series of recommendations for action by the Commission on Preservation and Access to encourage and coordinate mutually beneficial activities in countries around the world. These include the dissemination of guidelines for the exchange of machine-readable bibliographic records, a worldwide survey of preservation filming projects, and a study to identify the costs and management requirements of centralized and decentralized database models.

*Hans Rütimann
Commission on Preservation
and Access*

Restoration Training in Hungary

The training of book and paper restorers in Hungary does not have a long history; neither is it fully established. The education of Hungarian book and paper restorers – whether they work in libraries, archives, or private practice – is diverse and reflects the changes that have taken place in the field of conservation during the past thirty years. It is also constantly evolving in response to the development of new methods and to the changing needs of different institutions.

The majority of restorers working in libraries have a high school di-

ploma or are certified bookbinders. Some are college graduates (with a library, history, linguistics, or chemistry major) who went to a two-year, mid-level school for restorers or graduated as restorers from the Academy of Fine Arts. Bookbinders have either completed the two year mid-level restorer course or have gained ample experience (10-15 years) from working on-the-job with other book restorers. The three restoration and binding workshops in the National Library system employ approximately thirty restorers, seventeen of whom are being trained. A total of ten restorers work in six other libraries.

Among the archives, restoration work was first started at the National Archives in the late 1950s. A course sponsored by the archives in the early 1960s provided the first opportunity for archives and library restorers to acquire theoretical information about the nature of archival materials and the causes of their deterioration. Chemistry, biology, and applicable restoration procedures were taught. Today, approximately twenty-five paper restorers work in a total of five Hungarian archives. Although they are only required to have a high school diploma, some are skilled bookbinders. Restorers with many years of experience work primarily at the National Archives. There they train the young specialists. During the past few years, some archive restorers have either graduated from the two-year mid-level restorer school or are presently undergoing training; three have received a college degree as chemists and restorers.

The situation in museums is similar. The book and paper restorers working there have varied training. Some are high school graduates; some are skilled bookbinders; and others have a mid-level or college degree.

In the 1970s, the Academy of Fine

Arts, a college-level institution, started a program for the general training of object restorers. This course was available primarily to those who had worked as restorers in museums for five years. Out of this group in the late 1970s emerged the first restorers with a major in book restoration. Since then, a total of 10-12 book and paper restorers have received degrees from the Academy and now work in museums, libraries, and archives.

In response to the need for a greater number of restorers with technical skills, especially in the National Library and Archives system, the Library system and the Budapest School of Applied Arts started a two-year, mid-level night school program in 1981.

By the end of 1988, three classes had graduated and fifty-one restorers produced. All work in libraries, archives, or museums. Students in this program attend night classes twice a week while continuing to work. The training includes both theoretical and practical instruction in restoration, drawing, and art history. At the end of each semester, the students take both oral and practical examinations. Upon successful completion of the course and of diploma work, they receive a trade certificate.

Candidates for the program must pass an entrance exam that requires knowledge of chemistry, book history, and drawing, as well as practical skills in bookbinding. The curriculum includes history and basic principles of libraries, archives, and museums; the history of writing and books; the history of bookbinding techniques and stylistic history of book illustration; the basic principles of general, inorganic, organic, and analytical chemistry; preparation of materials to be restored, their characteristics, and analysis; the basic principles of microbiology and ento-

mology; causes of damage to books and papers in libraries, archives, and museums and methods for their prevention; and the process of paper and book restoration (theory, practice, and documentation).

In 1988, the fourth graduating class (thirty-two students) began work in the training program, which had by that time been extended to two and one-half years in duration in order to provide more and better practical training. Seventeen of these students work in the National Library system's new restoration workshop, which was established with the support of the Soros Foundation. Most of the teachers in the mid-level course for book and paper restorers are restorers and chemists from the National Library and Archives system who themselves have the best training and the most experience. In addition, librarians, archivists, biologists, an art historian, a paper chemist, and a leather chemist are invited to teach certain special subjects.

*Beatrix Kastaly
National Széchenyi Library*

Mellon Grant for Canadian Preservation Project

The Andrew W. Mellon Foundation has awarded US \$875,000 to the National Library of Canada to coordinate a three-year project that deals with the problem of decaying books in Canadian libraries. Other research libraries participating in the project are at McGill University (Montreal), Université Laval (Quebec City), the University of Alberta (Edmonton), the University of British Columbia (Vancouver), and the University of Toronto.

The key objectives of the project are to promote a coordinated na-

tional approach to the conservation effort and to avoid duplication of work and expense in the production of microforms to replace books too brittle to be handled. The project will establish technical standards for microfilming as well as procedures and systems for reporting preservation activities and microfilm masters to a national register. The universities participating in the project will test the procedures on brittle books in their collections. The results of this developmental work will be shared with Canadian librarians in a series of regional workshops and training sessions designed to assist them in implementing preservation programs in their own libraries.

Most of the Can \$12 million+ that

has been spent to date in non-commercial projects for filming Canadian library materials has been funded by the public sector. The Mellon grant is the first private contribution of its size to the preservation effort in Canada. It is one of a small number given by the Mellon Foundation to support preservation projects outside the United States. The Canadian project is designed to complement similar initiatives in the United States and will enable Canada to play a more important role in the international effort to preserve the world's intellectual heritage.

For further information: Ralph Manning, Project Manager (National Library of Canada, Ottawa K1A 0N4, Canada).

Preservation Microfilming at the National Library of Hungary

One of the most effective methods of library stock preservation is to withdraw original library documents from regular reader circulation, if possible, in order to protect them from damage, unwillingly caused by the frequent handling of every day users. This policy applies primarily to old, rare, or unique pieces that are important from the point of view of history, education, and art and to newer (19-20th century) documents printed in great quantities on poor quality paper.

Microfilm is the most appropriate means to replace original documents for reader use. This statement, which was confirmed at the international "Newspaper Preservation Conference" held in London in August 1987, is also valid in the age of electronic information media such as optical disks. In the Hungarian library system, microfilms have been prepared and used for over two decades. Without using microfilm technology, the library would be unable to operate

or provide services, now or in the future. The Microfilm Section of the Stock Preservation Department comprises four areas: stock preservation, reprographic services, microfilm-based reader service, and microfiche publications. The use of microfilm for stock preservation by the National Széchenyi Library involves the microfilming of newspapers, magazines, and special collections.

Microfilming Newspapers

Groundwood paper was first produced in the latter half of the 19th century. This kind of paper is acidic, and it yellows and cracks in a relatively short time. Newspapers have always been printed on poor quality paper. Due to this poor stock, to the increasing environmental pollution in recent years, and to frequent use, the paper stock of the National Széchenyi Library was doomed to destruction. According to an estimate done in the late 1950s, the library stock

contained about 12-14,000 volumes that needed to be preserved for posterity in their original state because of their documentary value. The evaluation also established that the restoration/conservation of these volumes would take about 100 years considering the restoration capacity of the National Széchenyi Library, then and now.

During this time, of course, not only this paper stock would be destroyed but also those editions accumulated in the meantime. Therefore, the only solution was to withdraw the newspapers from reader circulation, to microfilm them, and to make the microfilms available to the reader rather than the originals.

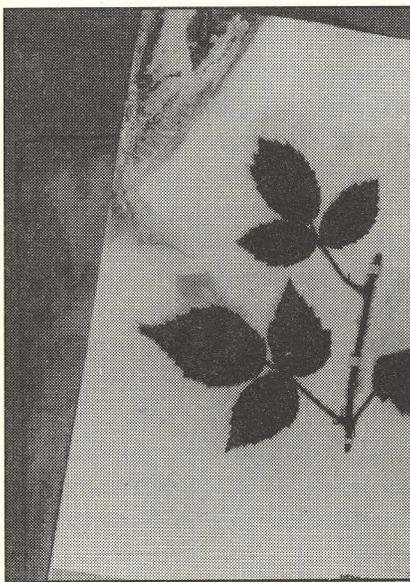
The library's large-scale microfilm program for the preservation of newspaper stock started in 1969. It is still in the first stage, during which newspapers published prior to 1945 are being microfilmed. However, in the last few years, newspapers published after 1945 and current publications have also been filmed.

Preservation microfilming is a complex procedure that includes work phases by librarians, restorers, and photographers. The preparation unit of the Microfilm Department receives newspapers selected for microfilming from the Storage Department. These newspapers are read and checked page by page to see if any issues are missing and to insure that no mistakes were made by the bookbinder (i.e., mixing up individual issues). The pages to be repaired are marked and processed from a librarian's point of view. The latter step requires serious investigation: the bibliographic data for the newspaper are entered along with any changes that have taken place, such as change in title, publisher, editor, periodicity, attachments, etc.

Finally, the newspapers are handed over to the Newspaper Restoration Department, where the

necessary repairs are executed. This repair work does not include the complete restoration of the newspaper, only repair to make microfilming possible.

From the Newspaper Restoration Department, the repaired newspapers are sent to the photography group in the Microfilm Department.



Photography group in the Microfilm Department at the National Széchenyi Library

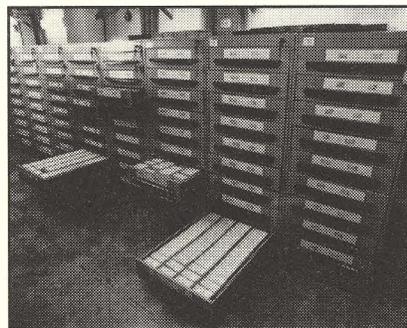
Of course, if a volume does not require repair work, it goes directly to the photographer. The photography group photographs the newspaper and develops the microfilm. It then checks the film to see if the photography and developing are technically acceptable. The film processing group checks the films again and, if satisfactory, they are returned to the photography group. The photography group converts the negative into a reader positive, and a catalog entry is prepared. The negatives are then placed in the air-conditioned film archive.

The positive reader films, together with the catalog cards, are sent to the Storage Department, at which time the newspapers are also returned. The negatives stored in the film archive are checked regularly with a random method to see whether the

film is deteriorating and to detect the onset of any chemical, biological, or physical process that may damage the films. The technology used assures that these films can be used for at least 100 years. A second, ozalid (diaz) negative is prepared from the negative microfilm of the most frequently requested newspapers in order to spare the negative in the archive from frequent use.

Preservation microfilming of the stock also serves to supplement the stock. If any newspaper is incomplete at the National Széchenyi Library and some other Hungarian library carries the missing issues or volumes, they are borrowed and photographed. As a result of international agreements, the members of the Microfilm Department regularly travel to Yugoslavia (Novi Sad, Subotica, Zagreb) and Czechoslovakia (Martin, Kosice) and make microfilms or have microfilms made of newspapers published in Hungarian or with Hungarian references that are not available in Hungary. Thus, the library's stock of certain newspapers is more complete on microfilm than in the original.

In the filming process, the newspapers are photographed on 35mm, unperforated, 30 meter long rolls of film with the help of a Recordak camera (made in the USA). The



Air-conditioned film archive at the National Széchenyi Library

negatives are developed with a Kiton automatic developer (made in the Netherlands) which can process ten

30 meter reels spliced together, *i.e.*, 300 meters of film. The negative is copied with the help of a high capacity machine that is used also in the movie industry.

A Comilabor automatic developer (made in the Netherlands) is used for developing the positives. Hercules splicers (made in the USA) are used in case a film is accidentally broken or purposely cut to accommodate additions and replacements. KT-2 air conditioners (made in the German Democratic Republic) are used for climate control in the archive.

Usually, two newspaper pages can fit on a 30 x 40 mm frame; only oversized newspapers require one frame per page. The first phase of the newspaper microfilming program is near conclusion, and plans call for completion in 1991 or 1992 of microfilming of the newspapers published before 1945. This also means that the program will slow down (only 500,000-600,000 shots are being done per year as opposed to 1-1.5 million in the previous years) because only the poorer quality, one- or two-volume newspapers have been left to be microfilmed.

This is why a parallel process of microfilming newspapers published after 1945 and current publications had to be initiated. The Microfilm Department also prepares positive reader films from the base negatives if requested by other libraries to supplement their stock. These orders are facilitated by the regular publication of *Microfilm Listing: Periodical Publications*, issued by the Microfilm Department, to provide regular information about the bibliography of the microfilmed newspapers.

The National Széchenyi Library has microfilmed about 38.5 million newspaper pages since 1969. If a reader requests a copy it will be made with the help of a Canon reader printer.

Microfilming of Magazines

The magazines are filmed on an A/6 size fiche. About 1,000 fiche are made each year. The procedure is basically the same as for newspapers, the only difference being that magazines are generally in better condition, thus practically eliminating the need for restoration before photography.

Microfilming of Special Collections

The stock of the National Széchenyi Library consists of two major sections: the main collection and the special collections. The main collection includes periodicals and books published after 1711. The Special Collections Department contains old publications; small publications; and map, theater, history, music, and poster collections. The Microfilm Department continually microfilms these old, rare, and very valuable documents so the readers can use film instead of the original documents.

The type and size of microfilm and the procedure used in filming depend on the document to be filmed. For example, colorful graphic posters are shot on small-size color transparencies, which are used by the reader. Fragile posters are laid on a vacuum table to protect them during filming. The archive copy of the special collection films are stored in the Microfilm Department.

Twenty-two employees of the Microfilm Department work in the field of preservation microfilming. Seven restorers of the Newspaper Restoration Department handle the repair of newspapers prior to microfilming.

Geza Popradý
National Széchenyi Library

IFLA Conference on Serials Preservation

A conference on "Managing the Preservation of Serial Literature," held at the Library of Congress 22-24 May 1989, was jointly sponsored by IFLA/PAC, the IFLA Section on Conservation, the IFLA Section on Serial Publications, and the IFLA Working Group on Newspapers. During the conference, participants from eighteen countries shared in a stimulating, frank, often lively, exchange of ideas and information on six broad topics: preservation decision-making in serials management; preservation in original format; preservation in secondary format; information needs for managing serials preservation; current status and future plans of regional, national, and international serials bibliographic programs; and imperatives and strategies relating to cooperative international serials preservation.

The resolutions agreed upon at the conclusion of the conference reflect the collective thoughts of those in attendance. For example, participants agreed that all countries should be encouraged to preserve their cultural heritage, of which serial literature forms a major part; that developed countries should work with developing countries to insure that all components of the cultural heritage of the world are preserved; and that development of national and international systems for the dissemination of basic preservation information is needed and should be strongly supported.

Specifically regarding serial literature, participants agreed that every institution should produce a written preservation policy for serial literature; that preservation policies for serials should interact with acquisition, collection development, and

retention policies within an institution; and that preservation planning, programming, and funding should incorporate a range of alternatives to assure the preservation of serial literature. Also, to support and expand national and international cooperative microform programs for serial literature, the conference recommended that existing technical standards for archival microfilming be conformed to in all programs; that standards continue to be developed for bibliographic control and holdings information; and that, to facilitate such programs, a register of microform masters be developed within each country. In addition, participants identified several areas in which they recommended that further thought is required. These included bibliographic and holdings information content, tools in support of preservation education, and retention policies for serial literature.

The twenty-eight papers presented at the conference, plus discussion and resolutions, will be published by K.G. Saur Verlag in late 1990 or early 1991.

CDNL to Address Serials Conference Resolution

The Conference of Directors of National Libraries (CDNL), Marianne Scott, National Library of Canada, Chairman, has established a working group to examine a resolution adopted by the IFLA Symposium on "Managing the Preservation of Serial Literature" (Washington, 24-29 May 1989) and addressed to CDNL.

The resolution reads: "The conference considers that further thought is required on . . . the issue of retention policies for serial litera-

ture . . . especially of the extent to which the national imprint needs to be retained for as long as possible."

The discussion leading to the resolution at the Symposium centered on three major issues: the extent of national serials preservation programs; the format for preservation of serials; and the division of responsibility for preservation of serials.

Regarding the extent of national preservation programs, the key question raised was whether programs designed to preserve the national imprint of serial literature should aim at comprehensive coverage or should establish criteria for preservation of serials on a selective basis. The scope of the discussion covered the whole range of serials, including periodicals, journals, newspapers, and annuals.

The key question about format was whether serials designated as falling within the scope of a national preservation program should be preserved in their original format or should be transferred to a surrogate medium such as microfilm. Questions were also raised concerning the need to effect subsequent transfers of the material from one surrogate medium to another as technologies for reproduction and storage evolve.

Concerning division of responsibility, questions were raised as to whether a single institution, such as a national library, could, in practical terms, undertake the complete preservation effort on its own, or whether responsibility for preservation of the national imprint of serial literature ought to be divided among a number of institutions within the country, and if so, what kind of infrastructure would be needed to support the program. A related question was raised as to assistance in the preservation effort being provided by developed countries to those less developed, and the mechanisms that

would be required to avoid duplication of effort.

The working group has been asked to address these questions from the perspective of national libraries, drawing on experience in their own countries as well as their knowledge of programs elsewhere, and to develop a discussion paper for issues that would hopefully lead to the adoption of some basic principles and guidelines that would be recommended to the Conference as a whole. The working group was asked

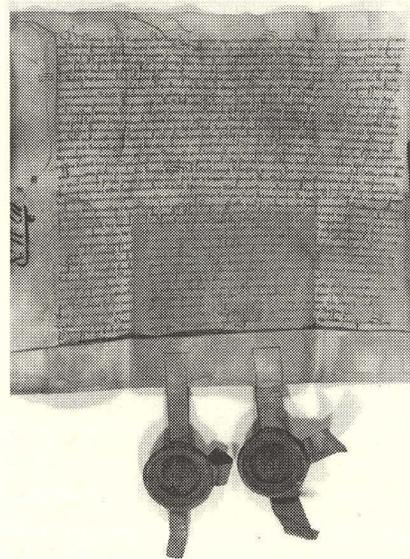
to have the discussion paper completed by April 1991. The document is to be distributed to CDNL members for their consideration and will be discussed at the CDNL annual meeting in August 1991.

The convener of the working group is Jan Lyall (National Library of Australia). Members are Kurt Nowak (Deutsche Bibliothek, FRG), Martha Betancourt (Biblioteca Nacional, Venezuela), Lotte Hellinga (British Library), and Elsa Delaunay (Bibliothèque nationale, France).

Freeze drying at the National Library of Austria

In 1987 the Conservation Department of the Austrian National Library became involved in the conservation of 40 cubic meters of museum and archival documents damaged by a flood that struck the Tiroler Landesmuseum Ferdinandeum (Innsbruck) in August 1985. Collections damaged by the flood included parts of the museum's library as well as objects from the historical and natural science department which were heavily affected by water and covered with mud.

Parchment document with wax seals (1499), after freeze-drying



About 10% of the collections were lost; 30% could be treated easily in the conservation department of the museum; 60% were salvaged from the flooded storage areas and, in order to prevent massive irreversible losses due to biological infestation, were transported to a cold storage facility belonging to a food company. The damaged materials were wrapped without cleaning in freezer paper and placed in boxes. Unfortunately, the items were not cataloged before packing. The recovery plan for the deep frozen materials included freeze-drying. The museum asked the Conservation Department of the Austrian National Library for assistance, since the Library has a freeze-drying chamber.

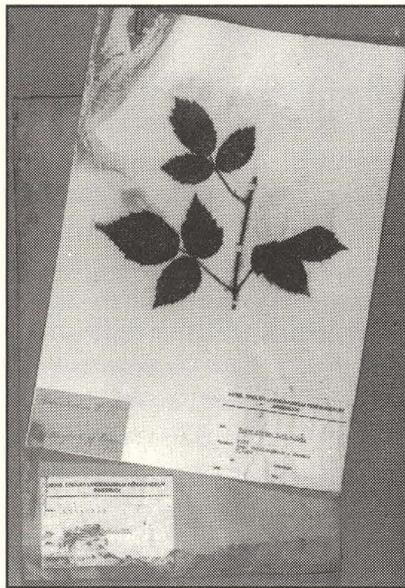
The freeze-drying chamber (USI-FROID SM.H.601) has a capacity of about seven square meters, which enables horizontal loading on seven shelves with a spacing area between the shelves of 72 mm. The shelves are equipped with a heating system that compensates for heat loss as a result of water sublimation and also decreases the drying time. The drying system is equipped with a condenser with a maximum ice capacity of 100

kg inside the drying chamber.

This chamber is the backbone of the mass conservation program that has been in routine operation for deacidifying and strengthening the Austrian National Library's newspaper collection since 1987. One of the basic requirements for the deacidification and strengthening process was to have a freeze-drying chamber that was flexible enough to enable its use in other conservation operations, such freeze-drying of water-damaged objects.

The items to be treated by the National Library include colored maps, herbarium specimens, books, magazines (some printed on coated paper), parchment documents, photographic prints, and a number of archival materials consisting of a large variety of writing materials.

The water-damaged material is sent to Vienna in cooling boxes on a weekly schedule and stored in cooling facilities at 28 degrees C. No additional cleaning of the damaged materials is undertaken before drying. The freeze-drying chamber



Herbarium specimen (1843), after freeze-drying

composition. The main goal in drying herbarium specimens is stabilization. Museum custodians can then identify them and assess their condition and value in order to determine whether they could be replaced or should be restored. The drying process does not affect the plant material; and the labels, attached with different adhesives or by means of

adhesive tapes, remain adhered. In addition the writing on the labels remains readable. Drying of the herbarium specimens is undertaken at an internal chamber pressure of 2 mb and a final shelf temperature of 40 degrees Centigrade. All papers remain in a flexible condition while the plant material is in an extremely brittle and fragmented condition.

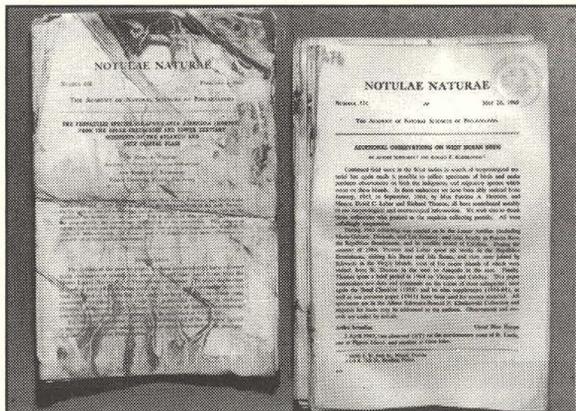
Books and archival materials are dried under similar conditions and are returned to usable condition. Especially surprising is that even books printed on coated papers with starch and casein binding media can all be reopened without difficulty. Some colored prints and inks had been

partially lost as a result of water immersion.

A special problem is the drying of parchment documents that have wax seals attached. It is known that parchment alters its structure after aqueous immersion. According to freeze-drying tests of leather and parchment samples carried out at the Centre de Recherches de Documents Graphiques in Paris, it was observed that freeze-drying of parchment changes the structure of the material, resulting in an increase in thickness and a decrease in elasticity. In addition, a shrinkage in dimension of about 4% was observed. According to the findings of the French scientists, these changes are reversible by subsequent treatment in a humidity chamber, followed by careful stretching and pressing.

The freeze-drying of parchment documents is undertaken at an internal chamber pressure of 2-3 mb and a maximum shelf temperature of 10 degrees C. The control of the drying time and the temperature of these objects is undertaken by means of thermocouples. The drying process is immediately stopped when the temperature of the parchment samples exceeds 1 degree C. The result of this drying procedure is satisfactory. The parchment documents remain flexible and the wax seals are unaffected by the treatment. Changes in dimension of the parchment documents following treatment cannot be judged, as the original size before the treatment is not known. The documents can be regarded as usable after treatment. Subsequent cleaning and remoistening of the documents result in complete restoration of mechanical properties.

All of the water-damaged material has been found to be infested by molds and bacteria. Therefore, after the freeze-drying and prior to their return to the museum, the treated materials are sterilized with ethylene



Coated paper with casein binding medium, after freeze-drying

allows a maximum drying volume of about 0.3-0.4 cubic meters within 48 hours. To avoid disrupting the Library's treatment of newspapers, drying of the Innsbruck collections is undertaken only over weekends.

Before freeze-drying, the items are sorted according to their material

oxide in a facility located in the Ethnographic Museum of Vienna.

This program is the most economical for the Innsbruck Museum. The handling, drying, and subsequent disinfestation in Vienna is free of charge, with the exception of US \$3,000 spent for the procurement of additional cooling facilities in the Austrian National Library. In addition, the museum will pay about US \$650 for space rental in a cold storage facility near Innsbruck and about US \$500 per shipment of the deep frozen objects to and from Vienna. The freeze-drying program will run for about eight years.

*Gerhard Banik
National Library of Austria*

Seminar for Pacific Island Countries

Thirteen librarians and archivists from Pacific Island countries took part in a very successful two-week course on conservation and preservation of library and archival materials in a tropical environment. The course, which was held at the Canberra College of Advanced Education, Australia, from 22 January to 3 February, 1989, was funded by UNESCO, the Australian International Development Assistance Bureau, and the National Library of Australia under its Regional Cooperation Program. Course participants came from Tonga, Solomon Islands, Papua New Guinea, Guam, New Caledonia, American Samoa, Western Samoa, Vanuatu, the Marshall Islands, Palau, Cook Islands, and the Federated States of Micronesia and Niue.

Teaching of the course was provided primarily by preservation staff from the National Library of Australia and by lecturers in conservation from the Canberra College of Ad-

vanced Education. Experts were brought in from the National Film and Sound Archive to talk about film preservation, from the Australian War Memorial to lecture on photographic preservation, and from the Pacific Manuscripts Bureau to describe the Pacific Manuscripts Project.

Few of the participants had any previous training in conservation and preservation. The course was de-

conservation treatments.

All participants were sent a questionnaire to complete before they left home. The purpose of the questionnaire was two-fold: it enabled the Australians to gain a better understanding of the conditions in the Pacific countries, and it made the participants examine their collections and the conditions under which they were stored and used. Towards the end of the course, in the session



Chesley Engram, National Library of Australia (left), demonstrates box making techniques to Tamar Jordan, Marshall Islands (right)

signed to raise awareness of preservation problems, to describe the factors of deterioration, to explain how different library and archival materials deteriorate, to describe methods of retarding deterioration, to demonstrate methods of treating deteriorated materials, to emphasize the necessity of preparing for disasters, and to stress the importance of developing preservation programs. Lectures were interspersed with practical classes, videos, and visits to conservation laboratories, a bindery, and a commercial microfilming facility. Countless handouts were provided, and each student was presented with a small set of basic tools needed to carry out elementary

on "Developing a Preservation Program," it was demonstrated how the information contained in these questionnaires could be used to assist in the formulation of a preservation program.

All participants were also asked to bring samples of materials currently in use for conservation purposes. These were analyzed at the National Library to determine their suitability. The results were discussed in the session on "Testing of Library Materials," where very simple testing procedures were demonstrated.

At the conclusion of the course, all participants filled in an assessment questionnaire; and there was a general discussion on the effective-

ness of the program. The comments can be summarized as follows: unanimous agreement that the course was successful; general agreement that the most valuable sessions were on disaster planning and simple book and paper repairs; and unanimous agreement that more training programs were necessary, especially if they could be held in one of the Pacific Island countries.

*Jan Lyall
National Library of Australia*

Seminar in Leipzig

The National IFLA Committee of the German Democratic Republic (GDR) and the Deutsche Bücherei hosted a preservation seminar in Leipzig May 3-6, 1988.



Seminar participants gather in Leipzig on the steps of the Deutsche Bücherei

The seminar was on advances in the field of preservation and conservation in the European region since the 1986 Vienna conference on "Preservation of Library Materials." Representatives attended from IFLA (Headquar-

ters, the IFLA Conservation Section, and the PAC International Focal Point) and from Austria, Czechoslovakia, France, GDR, Hungary, Poland, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, and the USSR.

The seminar proved to be a most successful event, and much new and interesting information was exchanged. In addition, those present unanimously agreed on several conclusions and recommendations. Regarding the PAC Core Program, it was recommended that the program be encouraged to enlarge its activities, that it press for more regional centers and national focal points, and that the regional centers be urged to continue forging links with the countries they represent by promoting their activities, by

supporting cooperative activities within their regions, and by encouraging the development of training programs.

The participants recommended that all countries be exhorted to undertake national review of preser-

vation and conservation needs as a basis for the development of national policies and plans to save the national patrimony, that they be urged to implement the recommendations of the UNESCO/IFLA/ICA enquiry into the current state of the world's patrimony, and that bibliographic records of material that has been microfilmed be prepared and made available both nationally and abroad.

It was also recommended that all libraries prepare and implement disaster preparedness plans, that priorities for collection retention and preservation be identified, and that greater emphasis be given to implementing all protective measures that help to reduce the rate of deterioration of collection materials.

*David W. G. Clements
British Library*

Symposium on Microcomputer Software

A symposium on "Preservation of Microcomputer Software," organized by the Columbia University School of Library Service and consultant Hans Rütimann, was hosted by Columbia University (USA) March 23-25, 1990. Among the fourteen participants in the symposium were computer and technology archivists and journal publishers, manuscript curators, software publishers, commercial preservationists, government machine datafile administrators, and librarians.

Six background papers were distributed to participants prior to the conference, and another was distributed on the first day of the symposium.

Although the announced topic of the symposium was preservation of microcomputer software, the scope of the discussion quickly expanded

to cover software for all types of computers (micro, mini, and main-frame); datafiles created on computers; and manuscripts, working papers, business records, and other materials created during the development, production, and distribution of a computer program.

The symposium was opened by Robert Wedgeworth, Dean of the School of Library Service. He discussed the need to conserve and make available for future generations a relatively new portion of the human record of American technology. Although a structured agenda had been developed and distributed, the sessions were relatively unstructured discussions of the topics listed in the agenda.

Among the issues raised was the distinction between collection of software as historical documents and software as a means of access to archives of electronic data. Also, the volume of material to be saved could pose a problem. John Kimball (Library of Congress, USA) estimated that there are at present 40,000 current microcomputer programs. Some selection would be necessary in order to save representatives of classes of software.

A key word in the topic of the symposium was "preservation." In this case, preservation is seen as a long term and permanent process. This should be thought of as maintaining data for future use, not just saving an item in its original format with disks or papers. Research to date indicates that the life expectancy of data recorded on floppy disks or tape is seven to ten years. If a collection of software is meant to be archival, a more permanent storage medium is required.

By the close of the final session, there was considerable and genuine good feeling among the participants about how much had been accomplished. Members of the group

expressed sincere interest in developing a meaningful and cooperative arrangement in which interested institutions, cooperating for the preservation of a major aspect of America's contribution to technology, could do together what none could do separately or without great cost and over a much more protracted time frame.

The group developed four specific recommendations. The first of these called for the establishment of a consortium of institutions that collect and preserve computer software and archival records on the history of software. A central headquarters group should administer the consortium and coordinate the affairs of the members. The center should compile and disseminate information about holdings and services of member institutions. Another recommendation called for the promotion and dissemination of standards for and information about techniques for preserving machine-readable information. The third and fourth recommendations suggested that member institutions, or the center when necessary, should collect manuscripts and supporting records as well as actual software programs and that members should work to ensure the future and continuing availability of technology platforms (*i.e.*, hardware) for the execution of programs and reading files.

Southeast Asian Librarians Meet

The eighth Congress of Southeast Asian Librarians (CONSAL) was held in Jakarta, Indonesia, 11-14 June 1990. CONSAL is a forum for librarians that meets every three years in one of the member countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). More than 700 par-

ticipants attended the meeting, including 550 from Indonesia, 114 from other ASEAN countries, and 32 from non-ASEAN countries.

The theme of the eighth CONSAL was "The New Challenges in the Library Services of the Developing Countries," under which preservation/conservation was one of the three main issues covered. Four papers were presented in two sessions devoted to preservation and conservation. These were "Preservation of Library Materials: The Hawaiian Experience" (Lan Hiang Char, University of Hawaii Library, USA), "Microfilm Preservation of Manuscripts in Indonesia: Challenge and Prospects" (Tim E. Berhrend, Preservation Microfilming Program Officer, Indonesia), "Worldwide Network for the Preservation and Conservation of Library Materials: IFLA/PAC Core Program" (Akio Yasue, National Diet Library, Japan), and "The IFLA Regional Preservation and Conservation Center at the National Library of Australia" (Jan Lyall, National Library of Australia).

Over 100 librarians participated in both sessions, showing keen interest in preservation issues of this region. The condition survey carried out by the International Review Team for Conservation and Preservation at the National Library of Indonesia in 1989 indicates that, of the Indonesian books in the Library, 42% were in need of immediate preservation attention. Although preservation is a worldwide issue, the preservation challenge is much greater for Southeast Asian countries than for other developed regions because of the unfavorable climatic conditions for paper permanence in the tropics and the poor quality of paper used for publication.

Several countries reported in the plenary session that their national libraries have been making an effort to preserve and conserve their coun-

try's national literature and written heritage. The eighth CONSAL did much to raise awareness and bring better understanding to the problem of preservation in Southeast Asia.

*Akio Yasue
National Diet Library*

From the PAC Regional Centers: Caracas

The PAC program at the Regional Center for Latin America and the Caribbean has been engaged in intense program development during the past two years (August 1988-August 1990). Activities ranged from the provision of consultation services; to training; to production of and attendance at seminars, training courses, and conferences; to publication; and to general consciousness raising in the region.

Seminars were held on papermaking and leather binding; a year long course in basic preservation was offered; and a major conference on "Disaster Preparedness" was convened (February 1990). The latter was attended by eighty people, including seventeen librarians from twelve Latin American countries. Speakers at the highly successful three-day event came from the United States, Jamaica, Mexico, and Venezuela and represented broad expertise in disaster preparedness, disaster recovery, library security, library construction maintenance, and fire suppression.

A new audiovisual program developed jointly by the Regional Center and the International Focal Point (Library of Congress, USA) under contract from UNESCO was presented at the conference. "REACCION Y RECUPERACION ANTE SINIESTROS" (Disaster Response

and Recovery) is a 10-minute synchronized slide/tape program that emphasizes the damage that disasters can cause to libraries and archives and outlines the basic components of disaster preparedness. The program, available in Spanish or in English, is accompanied by a notebook with information and worksheets for disaster planning, and can be borrowed from the Center on request.

The Center provided consultation services and undertook surveys of collections and conservation services in a number of countries, including Ecuador, Mexico, Argentina, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Panama, and Jamaica. It received visitors, trainees, and guests from Puerto Rico, Barbados, Jamaica, Mexico, Chile, Spain, Brazil, Colombia, Peru, Australia, Cuba, and the United States.

An important event was the formation of the Association of National Libraries of Ibero America (ABINIA). Following preliminary discussions held in Caracas in June 1989, the association was organized formally in Mexico in December 1989. Specific joint ventures and projects were discussed, among which standardized bibliographic control and the preservation of collections were seen as top priorities. It was agreed that the Presidents of the new association would be the Directors of the National Libraries of Mexico and Brazil, and that the Executive Secretary would be the Director of the National Library of Venezuela. The constitution was signed by the representatives of the national libraries of Spain, Cuba, Mexico, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia, Argentina, Brazil, Venezuela, Honduras, El Salvador, and Panama.

Lourdes Blanco, Director of the PAC Regional Center in Caracas, represented the National Library of Venezuela at the meeting convened

in Zurich by the Committee on Preservation and Access (See article "International Register of Microfilm Masters (IROMM)", p.4). She presented Venezuela's case, where computerized bibliographic control has been in the development stage for over one year within the parameters of the MARC format. She also presented arguments in favor of better support from the Commission on Preservation and Access and other bodies to intensify international financial support to the Spanish and Portuguese-speaking worlds, where microfilming and bibliographic control are insufficient.

Staff attended the Second Inter-American Round Table of Conservation Services in the area of documents (11-15 June 1990, Mexico), organized by the Organization of American States (OAS), the Centro-midca of the Dominican Republic, and the Committee of Professionals for the Preservation of Documents, Books, and Graphic Materials (CODOLMAG) of Mexico. Among the conclusions of the meeting were decisions to set up an information system on conservation among the participating organizations; to establish working groups to present proposals for diagnosis, training, research, information exchanges; to set up the headquarters of the Technical Secretariat of the RED System in Mexico; and to develop national links for participating countries.

The newly formed working groups met during the Round Table and arrived at some preliminary conclusions. The Diagnostic Group decided to become familiar with the status of conservation of documentary works in Latin America; the conservation services of each country; the profile of human resources dedicated to conservation in each country; and private conservators. The Training Group decided to take an inventory of the training programs

in Latin America; to assess needs; to disseminate information on existing courses; and to promote working meetings to discuss levels of training. The Research Group decided to survey people and institutions that are doing research; to learn the technologies used in new developments; to make a record of materials used in various countries; and to learn about industry's possibilities. The Bibliographic Exchange Group decided to compile a general bibliography; to create a list of essential basic reading; to coordinate translation of texts; and to form a data bank for document conservation.

An expanded, chronological report of these and other activities of the PAC Regional Center for Latin America and the Caribbean is available in Spanish and English from the Center and from the PAC International Focal Point.

Lourdes Blanco
National Library of Venezuela

In the Literature...

AIC Book and Paper Group. *Paper Conservation Catalog*. 4th ed. Washington, D.C.: American Institute for Conservation of Historic and Artistic Works, 1987.

The purpose of this project is to compile a catalog of conservation treatments for art on paper. Each entry in the Catalog is in outline form to allow the presentation of varying conservation approaches in a manner more comprehensive than any individual article and in an arrangement that makes clear the logic of the different approaches. Since its debut in 1984, eight outlines have been published. The Catalog is in a loose leaf format to permit the integration of each yearly edition with previous editions. Available to members of the Book and Paper

Group from the American Institute for Conservation of Historic and Artistic Works, Suite 340, 1400 16th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036. (Each edition: \$5.00, plus postage)

Basic Preservation Techniques for Libraries and Archives. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University, 1988.

This 70 minute video is divided into three segments: an introduction to the principles that underlie the development of conservation techniques; demonstrations of surface cleaning, mending, foldering, paperback reinforcement, pamphlet binding and phase box construction; and a presentation of the techniques necessary for a successful in-house book repair program. The 60 page manual that accompanies the video gives step-by-step instructions for each demonstration presented. Available from Collections Maintenance Department, Milton S. Eisenhower Library, The Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD 21218 USA. VHS and Beta: \$30.00; 3/4" U Matic: \$60.00. Price includes postage and handling in the continental U.S.; Alaska and Hawaii, add five dollars; foreign orders, please inquire.

Cubasch, Fritz, and Cubasch, Thomas C. *Wilh. Raunegger: Einband Material, 1859-1984*. Vienna: Verlag der Apfel, 1984.

This book was published to commemorate the 125th anniversary of one of Europe's oldest suppliers of bookbinding materials and includes an outline of the history of publishers' cloth and a discussion of the production of textile book cloth, nitrocellulose artificial leather, and PVC-coated binding material. Available from Verlag der Apfel, Gumpendorfer Strasse 12, A 1060 Vienna, Austria. (\$36.00 plus postage)

International Index of Conservation Research. Rome, Italy: International

Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM); Washington, D.C.: Conservation Analytical Laboratory, Smithsonian Institution, 1988.

This publication is an attempt to list ongoing conservation research and to identify the general field in which a given conservator has expertise rather than record specific research topics. It is organized in 31 categories established according to the type of material or object under study. Each entry has a brief abstract giving the name of the researcher or conservator and his institution or address. Available from ICCROM, 13 Via di San Michele, 00158, Rome, Italy.

Krist, Gabriela, et al. *Bibliography: Theses, Dissertations, Research Reports in Conservation*. Budapest: n.p., 1987.

This list of written work produced at conservation training institutions in Europe, North America, and Australia is considered a preliminary report by its compilers. It is organized by country and includes the so-called "grey literature" of conservation internal text books and teaching aids, museum and exhibition catalogues, booklets, reports, journals, bibliographies, and scientific theses material available through the book trade only with great difficulty, if at all.

Palmer, R. E., ed. *Preserving the Word: the Library Association Conference Proceedings, Harrogate 1986*.

This collection of papers examines the issue of what to preserve, as well as how and at what cost, from the perspectives of academic, national, public, and special libraries. Topics covered include policy planning, permanence in publishers' edition binding, and education of librarians and conservators. Available from The Library Association, 7 Ridgmount Street, London WC1E 7AE, United Kingdom.

Rockwell, Cynthia, et al. *International Index on Training in Conservation of Cultural Property*. Rome, Italy: International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM); Marina del Rey, California: Getty Conservation Institute, 1987.

Now in its fourth edition, this publication is designed to provide information on institutions offering training opportunities at different levels and in various fields of conservation and restoration throughout the world. Entries are organized alphabetically by country and include program descriptions, admission requirements, and financial details. Available from ICCROM, 13 Via di San Michele, 00158, Rome, Italy or The Getty Conservation Institute, 4503 Glencoe Avenue, Marina del Rey, CA 90292-6537 USA.

Tarasov, M. A., et al. *Organizatsiia Sokhrannosti Knizhnykh Fondov v Akademicheskikh Bibliotekakh* [The Organization of Book Preservation Activities at Academic Libraries]. Leningrad: Academy of Sciences Library, 1986.

This collection presents eleven articles on current preservation issues, views, and practices in the Soviet Union. It includes an account of 270 years of preservation at the Academy of Sciences Library, as well as information on leaf-casting materials, restoration of prints, and preservation of newspapers.

Weber, Lisa B. *Electronic Records Issues*. Washington, D.C., National Archives and Records Administration, 1990. 11 pp.

This report is the fourth in a series of technical papers and reports prepared by the staff of the National Historical Publications and Records Commission (NHPRC). The series includes analytical and evaluative studies relating to Commission sponsored projects, as well as research papers on topics of general interest to the archival and historical editing communities. As its title indicates, this report presents an overview of electronic records issues, as well as providing information on the types of funding projects the Commission might support. Available from the Records Program, NHPRC (NPR), National Archives Building, Washington, D.C. 20408 USA.

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