Internationale Nachrichten der Konservierung

Les Nouvelles Internationales de Préservation

Международные Новости Консервации

INTERNATIONAL PRESERVATION NEWS

A Newsletter of the IFLA Programme on Preservation and Conservation

ISSN 0890-4960 *No. 2, January 1988*

U.S. Promotes the Manufacture and Use of Permanent Paper

In comparison to earlier papers, most book papers produced after 1850 are relatively impermanent. Although the rapid deterioration and embrittlement of these papers is considered a threat to the preservation of library materials worldwide, the problem is particularly acute in U.S. libraries. One long-term solution to the brittle book problem is the manufacture and use of permanent papers. Several initiatives relating to this solution are currently underway in the U.S.

Historic Research

Edwin Sutermeister, who began his research at the S. D. Warren Company in the 1890's, is generally credited for having identified acid in paper as the primary cause of its decay. Sutermeister's findings were confirmed by further research initiated in 1957 by William J. Barrow. After extensive testing and analysis of book papers produced between 1507 and 1949 Barrow drafted specifications for paper that was both chemically permanent and physically durable. Unfortunately, paper made to these specifications was expensive to produce and lacked the aesthetic qualities desirable in book paper.

Standards Development

Building on Barrow's initial work, other individuals and organizations continued to develop specifications for permanent and durable paper. In 1975 the National Historical Publications and Records Commission (NHPRC) published *Paper Standards for Historical Publications*. Revised in 1977, these standards call for a minimum pH of 7.5 (measured by cold extraction, TAPPI T-509), a minimum alkaline reserve composed of either calcium or magnesium carbonate, and a minimum cross-direction fold endurance of 30 double folds at 1 kg. tension (25 replicates, TAPPI T-511).[1]

In May 1979 a national meeting was held in New York at which twenty representatives from the fields of publishing, paper manufacturing, and preservation of library materials discussed various aspects of the problem of preserving books for future generations. Following this meeting a Committee on Production Guidelines for Book Longevity was formed. The objectives of the committee were to increase knowledge about the durability of books and other materials and to encourage improvements in their physical properties.

The final report of the committee[2] developed several guidelines to be followed in paper production. They were adapted and simplified from standards set by NHPRC, the Library of Congress, and from the ASTM/ANSI Standard Specification for Bond and Ledger Papers for Permanent Records. The guidelines addressed issues of both permanence and durability. In the area of perma-

[1] Copies of the standard may be obtained from Mr. Roger Bruns, Publications Program, NHPRC, National Archives Building, Washington, D.C. 20408, U.S.A.

[2] The history of the committee and its reports were published in 1982 in *Book Longevity*, available for $3.00 from the Council on Library Resources, 1785 Massachusetts Avenue N.W. Washington, D.C. 20036, U.S.A.

nence they specified a minimum pH of 7.5 (cold extraction, TAPPI T-509) and a minimum alkaline reserve (calcium or magnesium carbonate, or both) of 2% based on oven dry weight.

These guidelines served as the starting point for the subsequent work of a committee formed by the National Information Standards Organization (NISO). The result of the NISO committee's efforts is the *American National Standard for Information Science—Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials* (ANSI Z39.48-1984).[3] The standard is now under consideration by the International Standards Organization (ISO).

The ANSI standard establishes the criteria for permanence of uncoated paper and states that paper meeting these criteria should last at least several hundred years without significant deterioration under normal library use and storage conditions. The requirements stated in the standard relate to pH (minimum pH of 7.5), fold endurance, tear resistance, alkaline reserve (minimum alkaline reserve equivalent to 2% calcium carbonate), and paper stock (shall include no groundwood or unbleached pulp). The standard also recommends that a statement of compliance should appear on the verso of a book's title page whenever paper is used that meets the standard. Such paper may also bear the symbol of compliance: the mathematical symbol for infinity, set in a circle.

Publication and distribution of the standard have helped promote permanent paper by providing paper manufacturers with an explicit set of guidelines from which to work, thus stimulating alkaline paper production and encouraging better quality control. By exactly defining the minimum requirements for permanent paper, the standard has also helped improve dialogue between preservation librarians and publishers. In addition, the standard has also been useful to preservation-conscious groups and individuals who are working to convince library directors, government agencies, and collection development officers that the manufacture and use of permanent paper can have a major impact on reducing the number of brittle books in the future.

Symbol adopted by ANSI to denote permanent paper.

In 1987 a new NISO committee was formed to revise ANSI Z39.48-1984 to include standards for coated as well as uncoated papers. The Z39 revision committee is considering several issues. These include whether the permanence of coated paper can be specified by the same characteristics as uncoated paper; whether new or modified tests are needed to measure the characteristics of coated paper; whether different permanence criteria are needed for different kinds of coated paper; and whether any interaction between the coating and the paper core affects the permanence of coated paper.

Permanent Paper Production

Alkaline paper production in the U.S. has increased tremendously in the past several years. More than thirty paper mills (compared with less than five a decade ago) now produce alkaline paper, and 10-15% of all fine paper produced in the U.S. today is alkaline. Whether all mills produce paper in strict accord with the ANSI standard is not clear, since many of the mills converted to alkaline production before the standard was published. The alkaline paper from these mills was being produced primarily for aesthetic reasons (brightness, opaqueness, surface smoothness) for industrial and commercial packaging applications.

Converting a paper mill from acid to alkaline paper production is initially quite costly, but can be

[3] The standard may be purchased for $7.00 from the American National Standards Institute, 1430 Broadway, New York, New York 10018, U.S.A.

IFLA PAC

International Preservation News is a publication of the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA) Core Programme on Preservation and Conservation (PAC) that reports on the preservation activities of IFLA and highlights international activities and events that support efforts to preserve materials in the world's libraries and archives. It is available without charge to interested institutions.

IFLA PAC Core Programme
National Preservation Program Office
The Library of Congress
Washington, D.C. 20540
USA.
Telephone: (202) 287-1840
Telex: 710-822-0185
Merrily A. Smith, Editor

This publication is printed on paper which meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences—Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48-1984.

profitable in the long run. High retooling costs are offset by potential profit incentives resulting from streamlined production once the plant is fully operational. Greater stock strength is achieved by using calcium carbonate filler which allows the use of less expensive, shorter-fiber pulp. Less time is needed for paper drying because less pulp is used. Less pulp allows better wire drainoff which results in cleaner fabrics and less machine maintenance. Shorter drying time means less energy is used, thus enabling faster machine runs and increased production. Desirable archival characteristics are easily achieved, including superior brightness, opacity, and bulking. Finally, Environmental Protection Agency regulations for effluent contaminants can also be more easily met by alkaline mills because system enclosure is enhanced. The net result of these advantages, predicts one industry expert, is that within ten years the entire paper industry (or the great majority) will produce alkaline paper.

Continuing Initiatives

In January 1987 the Board of Regents of the National Library of Medicine held a special meeting to discuss the use of permanent paper, to increase awareness of the need to publish on permanent paper, and to discuss means for encouraging its greater use. The meeting was attended by publishers, editors, paper manufacturers and distributors, printers, biomedical researchers, librarians, and others concerned with the preservation of biomedical literature. Participants exchanged ideas and suggested strategies to increase the use of permanent paper.

Meeting results suggest that better information dissemination is needed regarding the costs of mill conversion, the cost of acid vs. alkaline paper stock, and the feasibility of producing an alkaline coated paper economically. Although the use in biomedical literature of permanent paper meeting ANSI Z39.48–1984 was overwhelmingly endorsed by all participants, it was agreed that increased public support and action to reinforce current planning are needed. Consequently, a task force was formed that is charged with identifying a set of principles for the use of permanent paper and with developing strategies for integrating permanent paper into biomedical literature publishing.

In April 1987 the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation awarded $36,000 to NISO to assist with the revision of ANSI Z39.48–1984 and to support the production and distribution of an information packet about the standard. The information packet will include a cover letter, the ANSI standard for uncoated paper, information about NISO, and a list of manufacturers of permanent paper in the U.S. It will be distributed to 2,400 U.S. publishers and journals. The purpose of the kit is to provide an information link between alkaline paper producers and publishers, thus encouraging increased purchase and use of permanent paper.

Recent efforts to convince the U.S. Government Printing Office (GPO)—the largest printer in the U.S.—to use permanent paper for select documents have been positive. On October 15, 1987, the Depository Library Council, an advisory committee to GPO, unanimously passed a recommendation urging the Public Printer to convey to the Joint Committee on Printing the Council's concern for the archival value of government publications. The Council further recommended that a specification for paper permanence be formally adopted by the Joint Committee on Printing, and that following the adoption of such a specification the Public Printer notify government publishers of the availability of permanent paper and the benefits of its use. Lastly, the Council recommended that GPO encourage the use of permanent paper for publications with enduring research value.[4] If the Joint Committee on Printing were to set a strong preservation precedent by establishing a policy that recommends the use by GPO of permanent paper, the positive impact on collection preservation in all U.S. depository libraries and on other libraries and archives nationwide would be major.

Other efforts to disseminate information about permanent paper are also taking place. For example, a new newsletter, *Alkaline Paper Advocate*, is planned. The intended audience is a large cross section of individuals and groups involved in paper conservation, preservation, production, and use. The newsletter will contain updates on future standards, lists of producers and suppliers, and announcements of meetings, conferences, and workshops related to the production, use, and procurement of alkaline paper. It will also provide a forum for exchange of information among librarians, publishers, and paper industry personnel.[5]

[*Mark Roosa, Library of Congress*]

[4] Works of enduring research value are defined in ANSI Z39.48-1984 to include important works of fiction and non-fiction; scholarly publications, monographs, and reprints; collected editions; encyclopedias, dictionaries, bibliographies, directories, abstracts, and other reference works that require permanent retention; publications intended primarily for the library market; and titles not appropriate for transfer to other formats, government sponsored research studies, almanacs, census data, and survey maps.

[5] Information about the newsletter may be obtained from Ellen McCrady, 320 E. Center, Provo, Utah 84601, U.S.A.

Nordic Preservation Initiatives

The Joint Nordic Council for Scientific Information (NORDINFO) is actively sponsoring preservation initiatives that will help the entire Nordic library community.

A new Nordic handbook on preservation in libraries by Ivar A. L. Hoel (The Royal Library, Copenhagen) is in preparation and is intended to replace a preliminary 1981 edition by Ove K. Nordstrand. The book is primarily intended for practical use in the great number of libraries that do not have conservation experts on their staff. The book will include chapters on the physical and chemical properties of library materials and on environmental conditions and how they affect and degrade different materials. Rather than simply leaving the problems of preservation to the conservation experts to solve, the book will emphasize the importance of incorporating preservation into every library activity. Publication of the book, written in Danish, is expected in 1988.

Another example of Nordic cooperation is a meeting that took place in Oslo June 2-3, 1987. Participants included paper experts and library and archive administrators from each of the five Nordic countries. The nature of damage encountered and preservation practices in use in each of the countries was established.

In Sweden, the Parliament has given a three-year, $1 million grant for research in paper preservation, the results of which will also benefit other Nordic countries.

One of the first steps in such research has already been taken in Denmark. Ivar A. L. Hoel reports on his work in paper deterioration in *Paper Deterioration: A Study of Paper Acidity and Paper Strength in Nordic Books 1850-1985* (Copenhagen, The Royal Library, 1987. 118 p.). The book is written in Danish and is accompanied by an abstract in English. Hoel's study is based on pH measurements of representative samples of national literature in the Nordic countries. In this way, the quality of paper produced from 1850 to the present in the different countries was described.

A comparison was also carried out between the pH measurements of paper in these books and those of paper in the same books kept in the Library of Congress (U.S.A.). From this comparison Hoel concludes that 40 to 70 years will pass before the average Nordic book stored in a Nordic library will reach the level of acidity that the same average book has already reached in Washington, D.C.

The author attributes this finding to the different macroclimatic conditions in the U.S. and the Nordic countries. However, while no major macroclimatic differences exist between the Nordic cities, the level of acidity in the same editions of books located in Copenhagen and Lund (only 20 miles apart) differed significantly. The author therefore concludes that variations in microclimatic conditions (particularly humidity) in individual book storage areas play a major role in the rate of paper deterioration.

NORDINFO has also sponsored the development of standards. A report on the coordination of Nordic standards for testing the archival quality of archival materials has just been submitted.

In May 1987 Technical Committee (TC) 46, Information and Documentation, of the International Standards Organization (ISO) established a new subcommittee, SC10, whose secretariat will be in Copenhagen (Denmark). SC10 is to deal with Physical Characteristics of Media for Documents. At the moment, the most important area of work will be permanence of paper for printed library materials, with the ANSI standard as a proposed point of departure.

[*Ivar Hoel, The Royal Library Denmark*]

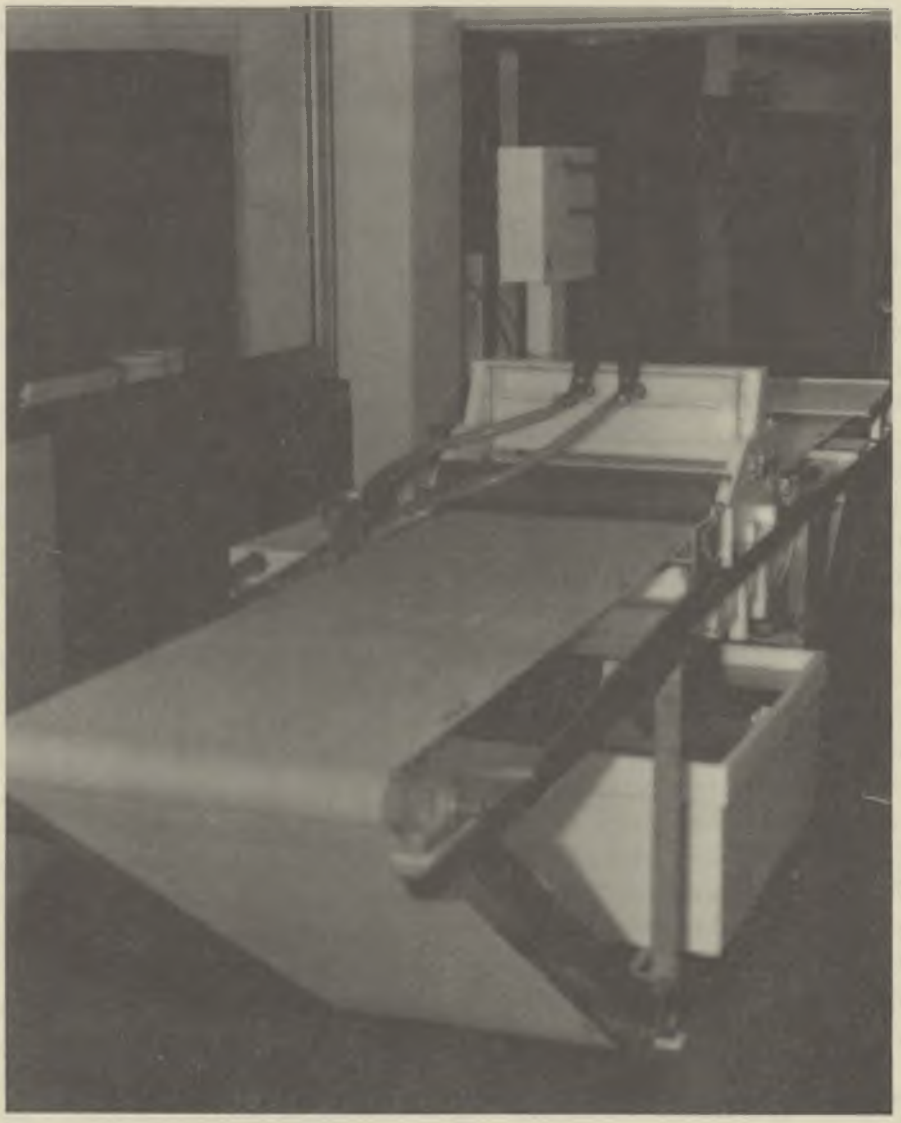
New Leafcasting Machine Developed in Denmark

In the past many different materials have been employed in the fields of the graphic arts in order to protect the paper used for its support. The choice of material has always been dependent upon the availability and type of handling procedure preferred at a point in time.

The leafcasting method involves working with a suspension of cellulose fibers in water. It offers all the aesthetic and physical characteristics that conservators would like to achieve in conserving paper and is also reversible.

Leafcasting is a technique that has been evolving for the past 30 years. A common trait of all machines developed to date is that they work discontinuously, i.e., they run throughout a complete working cycle (mounting of wire and objects, calculation of fiber amounts, pumping of fiber suspension, and suction of water) to produce a batch of finished sheets.

To utilize leafcasting for mass-scale restoration treatment, this work rhythm must be broken and changed to a continuous process. Since 1981 Per Laursen has collab-



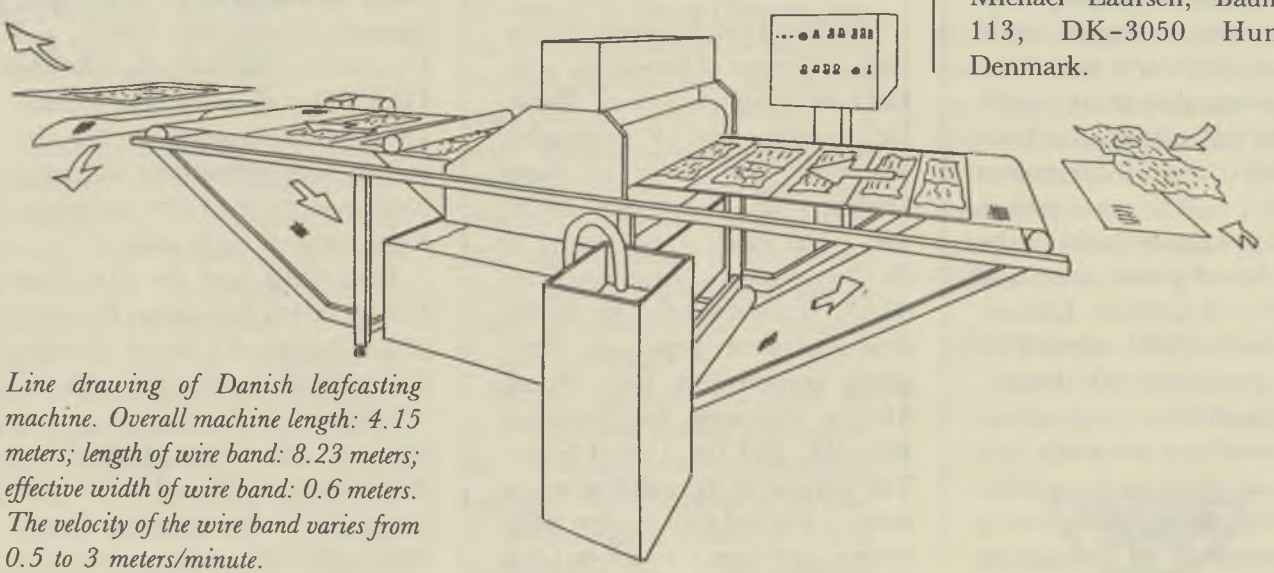
Leafcasting machine at the Deutsche Bib liothek (IFLA/PAC regional center in Leipzig, German Democratic Republic).

orated with an engineer to develop a machine capable of casting sheets on an endless, continuously running wire band. Since 1981 three engineering models of the machine have been built. Funds to support continued development of the machine have been received from the Nordic Council for Scientific Information and Research (NORDINFO).

The central idea of this type of machine is that a suction chamber, limited by rolls, has been designed within which a constant water level can be maintained while the wire band moves forward. The area-measuring method for determining the size of the loss that the leafcasting must fill consists of a closed-loop regulating system that is integrated into the machine. Over a range of damage-area sizes it maintains a constant, pre-adjusted ratio of pulp feed to damaged areas entering the machine. The measuring part of the regulator combines optical sensors that control feed pumps.

To date, four continously running machines have been built and delivered to workshops in Denmark, the Federal Republic of Germany, and the German Democratic Republic.

For more information: Per Michael Laursen, Baunebjergvej 113, DK-3050 Humlebaek, Denmark.



Line drawing of Danish leafcasting machine. Overall machine length: 4.15 meters; length of wire band: 8.23 meters; effective width of wire band: 0.6 meters. The velocity of the wire band varies from 0.5 to 3 meters/minute.

Meeting of Directors of Western European Libraries

In February 1987 the heads of western European libraries met in Lisbon, Portugal. Representatives from the national libraries of Denmark, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Greece, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, and the United Kingdom and from the Vatican Library discussed topics of mutual interest.

Part of the meeting was devoted to issues of preservation and conservation. The participants concluded that first priority should be given (in collective terms) to the creation of a register or registers of all documents preserved and available in microform in Europe and the decision was taken to ask for support from the European Commission for such purpose. In addition, it was decided that a code should be added to bibliographic records, both future and retrospective, to identify items available in microform or otherwise preserved.

Participants also agreed to seek support from the European Commission in two other areas. Taking into account appraisal work already in progress (such as of mass deacidification processes), support would be sought for a research and development program on mass preservation that will examine both the technical and financial dimensions of the problem. The other area in which special support would also be sought is that of preservation and conservation in southern Europe, which is particularly affected by problems associated with climate.

The national library representatives in attendance acknowledged that national libraries have some responsibility for the preservation and conservation of documents held by libraries of new independent nations with former political and cultural links with European countries. Finally, participants decided to draw the attention of other professional groups (authors, publishers, and paper manufacturers) to their responsibility for preserving present and future documents. The national libraries also committed themselves to issuing future preservation guidelines for those concerned with the production of printed documents.

The next meeting of the group, organized by Kurt Nowak (Deutsche Bibliothek, F.R.G.), will take place in the Federal Republic of Germany in June 1988. The agenda will include discussions of CONSPECTUS, use of CD-ROM in Europe, developments in preservation and conservation since the last meeting, and possibilities for European cooperation in preservation microfilming.

New Conservation Organization in Latin America

The First Inter-American Roundtable of Centers of Excellence in the Field of Conservation of Books, Documents, and Photographic Materials took place in Santo Domingo on September 28–30, 1987. The meeting, sponsored by the Organization of American States (OAS), brought together for the first time over twenty paper and photograph conservators from Brazil, Mexico, Venezuela, the Dominican Republic, and the United States. The purpose of the meeting was to create a regional conservation information exchange network in Latin America and to plan strategies for its future development.

Participants in the meeting agreed to form a new organization, the Asociacion Interamericano de Conservación Bibliografica y Documental (ACBIDOC), and a Mexican secretariat for planning was created to draw up bylaws. ACBIDOC will fit into and enhance the existing Mexican conservation infrastructure presently occupied by the Comité Permanente de Conservación de Documentos, Libros y Materiales Gráficos (CODOLMAG) and the Escuela Nacional de Conservación, Restauración y Museografia (the only formal paper conservation school in Latin America).

Three other secretariats (from the Dominican Republic, Brazil, and Venezuela) were also assigned to coordinate future activities and to respond to technical inquiries from conference participants. They will compile and disseminate technical information and publications; identify training needs and resources; and provide information on new technology, equipment, and materials.

In addition, a committee was formed to develop a computer-based glossary of conservation terms and definitions in English, Spanish, Portuguese, French, and Dutch—the five languages of the OAS. The glossary will expand upon existing terminology lists and will include definitions for terms having more than one meaning, depending on local usage.

Both OAS and the Graduate Conservation Education Program of the School of Library Service, Columbia University (New York), which is beginning to train graduate level conservators from Latin America, have offered help to the group. The Columbia program will assist with the preparation of the

glossary of technical terms and has also indicated its willingness to publish newsletters and to make copies of technical material available in Spanish. OAS will develop a file containing the curriculum vitae of Latin American conservators in order to assist both affiliated and non-affiliated institutions in selecting qualified conservators.

A second meeting of the group is planned and will take place in Mexico in 1988. It will be devoted primarily to organizational matters. Also on the agenda are technical presentations, on-site visits to view adaptations of new technologies, and the development of a code of ethics for Latin American conservators. Funds are also being sought to support post-conference in-service training for some participants at one of the Mexican institutions.

A representative from ACBIDOC will attend the 1988 meeting of the American Institute for Conservation in New Orleans to explain the organization's professional goals and objectives. This occasion will be the first of several efforts to develop ties with related professional associations around the world.

Cooperation Between U.S. and U.S.S.R.

An American library delegation sponsored by the International Research and Exchanges Board (IREX) of the American Council of Learned Societies visited Moscow and Leningrad July 26–August 4, 1987 to negotiate a general administrative Agreement on Cooperation in Library Affairs. The agreement establishes a binational commission on library cooperation between the American Council of Learned Societies and the Library Council of the U.S.S.R. for 1987–1991. The commission's protocol outlines several specific projects to be carried out during 1988–89.

One project will be a seminar held in the U.S. to explore the issue of access to library materials through technology and preservation such as American/Soviet collaboration through reciprocal exchange of machine-readable bibliographic tapes.

The delegation visited three Soviet libraries with preservation/conservation programs, the Saltykov-Shchedrin Library and the Academy of Sciences Library, both in Leningrad, and the Lenin State Library in Moscow. Of these, the Saltykov-Shchedrin Library is said to have the largest preservation program. This program is divided into three sections: preservation, restoration, and prophylaxis (cleaning, disinfection, and fumigation). The preservation section has a staff of ten chemists, biologists, and physicists. The restoration section has thirty-five staff members, including rare book binding specialists and paper conservators. Restoration techniques include leaf-casting and impregnation.

Regarding mass deacidification, Margarita G. Blank (Deputy Acting Chief, Conservation and Preservation Section) said the lab had experimented with the Wei T'o book deacidification process and with the Barrow two-step magnesium bicarbonate process. She expressed the desire to know more about gaseous deacidification as more information and equipment becomes available.

During the next two years the Americans and Soviets will explore the possibility of exchanging machine-readable tapes to encourage international dissemination of bibliographic data. While delegates did not have an opportunity to see actual MARC tape production or use, members were advised that such activities are taking place at the All-Union Book Chamber (the Soviet bibliographic agency), at the Institute of Scientific Information in the Social Sciences (INION), and at the Lenin State Library in the Section on Information in Culture and Art (INFORMKULT).

A cooperative conservator exchange program is proposed for 1988, with the Northeast Document Conservation Center (Andover, Massachusetts) serving as host in the U.S. and the Library Council of the U.S.S.R. serving as coordinator in the Soviet Union.

Future collaboration between the U.S. and U.S.S.R. is proposed in art and museum librarianship. Initially, collaboration would involve translation into Russian and English of relevant thesauri and mounting of this information on an internationally accessible database. Wider availability of library and conservation terminology will greatly expedite codification and international use of a single set of terms, thus resulting in better international communication regarding matters of conservation.

These project components and other planning issues will be discussed further at the 1988 Seminar on Library Cooperation that is planned to be held at the Library of Congress prior to the 1988 annual conference of the American Library Association in New Orleans.

[*Mark Roosa, Library of Congress*]

Preservation at IFLA Brighton, 1987

Preservation topics featured at four open sessions at Brighton covered preservation and bibliographic systems, the preservation of audiovisual materials, properties of ancient and modern paper, and developments in preservation in the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. The developing links between the library and archives world were well illustrated by the report on the UNESCO-funded survey into the current state of the world's patrimony in libraries and archives. The report, to be published by UNESCO, served as a basis for discussion of future projects and also formed the subject of the ICA International Roundtable on Preservation which met in Italy in September 1987.

The Conservation Section now has nineteen members and is fortunate in having recently attracted new representatives from Jamaica, Aruba, and Japan. The section particularly wishes to ensure that its work links with the work of the IFLA/PAC core program as well as with work being undertaken by the International Council on Archives, two members of which sit on the PAC Advisory Committee.

A number of new project areas are being reviewed by section members, including development of preservation guidelines, assessment of preservation needs, production of audiovisual training tools, and development of microform standards. At the same time, a joint project has recently been initiated by the Conservation Section and the Education and Training Section to consider the development of guidelines for the teaching of preservation for librarians and archivists. Information on this project can be obtained from either David Clements (British Library, U.K.) or Josephine Fang (Simmons College, Boston, U.S.A.).

[*David W. G. Clements, Chair IFLA Conservation Section*]

Opportunities for discussion (above) and for examination of exhibits (below) enhanced The International Symposium on Newspaper Preservation and Access.

Symposium on Newspaper Preservation and Access

The International Symposium on Newspaper Preservation and Access, sponsored by the Working Group on Newspapers, IFLA Section on Serial Publications, was held August 12–15, 1987 in London (U.K.). The goal of the symposium was to gather together for the first time all who are concerned with the task of maintaining and preserving newspaper collections. While no common agreement was reached regarding the best method for preservation, a wide variety of solutions to the mutually shared problem of newspaper preservation and access were discussed.

Participants were welcomed on August 12th with a reception and dinner where Robert Harriman (Library of Congress), Chair of the Working Group, set forth the mission of the symposium. The program began the following morning with a keynote address by Sir Denis Hamilton, former Editor-in-Chief of *The Times*, London. Sir Denis reflected on the mission of *The Times* as a journal of record. He observed that historians turn to newspapers to see how events appeared to people at the time they occurred. He noted the need for preservation of newspapers by microfilming and through cooperative efforts that would curtail duplication of effort.

Michael Harris (University of London) and Jeremy Black (University of Durham) spoke on the history and bibliography of the press from its beginnings as an institution in the 17th century through the changes of the 18th and 19th centuries. Harris lamented the lack of bibliographic control over newspapers and the difficulties in locating information. Black observed that commercial publishers microfilm popular newspapers, but that it is also essential to preserve the more ephemeral "free sheets."

In a session on "Uses of the Press: Current and Research Use of Retrospective Holdings," Dennis Griffiths, former Director of Development for Express Newspapers (London) and Chair of the session, traced the history of a family-established newspaper, and decried the loss in recent years of press librarians. Roy Porter, a Fellow of the Wellcome Institute for the History of Medicine (London), discussed how social historians might use newspapers—the television of the 18th century—to learn more about the people who read them. Helmuth Bergmann (University of Vienna) also discussed the readership and circulation of newspapers. The practice in the Federal Republic of Germany of interlibrary lending of original newspapers was brought up by Willi Hofig, newspaper librarian at the Preussischer Kulturbesitz (F.R.G.), to the concern of many of those gathered.

Moving on to matters of management and preservation, Else Delaunay (Bibliothèque Nationale, France) described the library's system of original newspaper storage and actions taken to preserve deteriorating papers. The library attempts to preserve newspapers in their original format in addition to a fairly comprehensive microfilming program.

Johann Mannerheim (Kungliga Biblioteket, Sweden) opened the second day with a discussion of preservation microfilming. He acknowledged the conflict between use and preservation which is most acute for brittle newspapers. Mannerheim discussed the complexities of establishing a microfilming program and the issue of microforms versus originals. The rest of the day was devoted to a series of workshops on microfilming and conservation technology, including discussions of such topics as national policies for newspaper preservation and the establishment of priorities.

On the final day of the symposium, descriptions of newspaper preservation in several countries were presented. Ian Gibb, former Director of Public Services at the British Library, observed in summary that each country's program included investigation and planning, bibliographic control, and preservation. While IFLA has established standards for the preservation and access of newspapers, it does not suggest a methodology for a country.

6th IADA Congress in Berlin

Participants from over twenty countries attended the 6th Congress of the Internationale Arbeitsgemeinschaft der Archiv-, Bibliotheks- und Graphikrestauratoren (IADA), which coincided with the 30th anniversary of the organization and took place in Berlin (F.R.G.) October 5–10, 1987. Papers presented during the five-day meeting covered a variety of topics relating to the preservation of books and paper-based materials, including reports on current research, case studies of different treatments, and discussions of professional issues relating to conservation.

Several papers related to mass conservation technology and tech-

niques. Research underway at the British Library in paper strengthening was summarized by David Clements (U.K.). Otto Waechter and Walter Ruhm (Austria) described the process in use at the National Library of Austria for the mass conservation of newspapers. Papers by Richard D. Smith (U.S.A.), Merrily A. Smith (U.S.A.), and Françoise Flieder (France) discussed mass deacidification of paper. Per M. Laursen (Denmark) described his system for restoring losses in paper with a continuous leafcasting machine.

Other presentations included a description of the preservation program for libraries and archives in Baden-Wuerttemberg (F.R.G.) by Gerd Brinkhus, a discussion by Juergen Krochmann (F.R.G.) of illumination for exhibits containing light-sensitive materials, and a report on the use of microwaves for drying wet paper by Astrid-Christiane Brandt (France).

Although the language of the conference was German, some papers were also available to participants in French or English. For more information: Ernst Bartelt, IADA Conference Organizer, Staatsbibliothek Preussischer Kulturbesitz, Potsdamerstr. 33, D-1000 Berlin 30, Federal Republic of Germany.

News from PAC

PAC Advisory Committee Formed

The Advisory Committee for PAC has been formed and its first meeting was held at IFLA Brighton on August 16, 1987. Magda Strebl (Austria) will serve as Chair of the eleven-member committee for the next two years. Committee members will serve for a period of either two or four years. Members serving for four years are Magda Strebl, Jean-Marie Arnoult (France), David W. G. Clements (U.K.), and S. Ferguson (Jamaica). Members serving for two years are M. Foot (U.K.), G. Gattermann (F.R.G.), M. Roper (U.K.), H. Roetzsch (G.D.R.), Marianne Scott (Canada), and A. Yasue (Japan). As Director of PAC, Merrily Smith (U.S.A.) will serve on the committee indefinitely. At its first meeting the activities of PAC at the international focal point in Washington and at the regional centers in France and the German Democratic Republic were summarized. The balance of the meeting was spent discussing a position paper about PAC prepared by Merrily Smith.

Staff Assistant for PAC

A full-time staff assistant has been hired to work for the PAC core program at the international focal point. Joan Futscher is a graduate of the Catholic University of America Library School and has been an employee of the Library of Congress since 1978. Her duties include drafting responses to requests for information, drafting copy for and overseeing the production of the international newsletter, and coordinating communication with the PAC regional centers.

New Regional Center Named

The National Library of Venezuela has been named as a regional center of PAC. The center, directed by Lourdes Blanco, officially began operation in January 1988. Plans are already underway for everal projects, including the production of an audiovisual program in Spanish on disaster preparedness and response.

Preservation Calendar

May 10–12 (Ottawa, Canada)

International Symposium on Conservation in Archives: Current Dimensions and Future Developments to take place at the National Archives of Canada. The

Joan Futscher, Staff Assistant to PAC at the international focal point.

conference is intended primarily for laboratory directors and managers in charge of planning and implementing preservation programs and seeks to provide information on the problems that conservation poses and possible solutions to them. Sessions will be organized into seven subject areas: parchment, paper, photographs, standards, magnetic bases, computerized techniques of the future, and management. Presentations will be given in either French or English and simultaneous translation will be provided into either language. ***For information:*** International Colloquium on Conservation, C.P. 3162, Succursale D, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K1P 6H7.

August 27–September 3 (Sydney, Australia)

International Federation of Library Associations (IFLA) General Conference at the University of New South Wales and **Library Association of Australia 25th Biennial Conference**. ***For information:*** IFLA Headquarters, POB 95312, 2509CH The Hague, Netherlands.

September 18 (Kyoto, Japan)

Meeting on **Control of Museum Climate in Asian and Pacific Area** to take place at the Kyoto Hotel. The meeting will be held in conjunction with the International Institute for Conservation Congress in collaboration with the Working Group on Climate and Lighting Control of the ICOM Committee for Conservation. The topic of discussion will be the current situation of climate control in Asian and Pacific area museums and possible solutions to their problems. ***For information:*** Nobuyuki Kamba, Museum Science Department, National Museum of Japanese History, 117 Jyonai-cho, Sakura, Chiba, Japan 285.

Kibe, Toru, ed. ***CAP: Conservation & Preservation.*** Tokyo, Toru Kibe, August 1986–.

This monthly newsletter, published in Japanese, was first issued in August 1986. It contains news related to book conservation and preservation which has been selected from periodicals (mostly non-Japanese) listed on the last page of each issue. It also introduces various books published outside Japan. The editor offers to make available to readers the original publications from which his information is obtained, either by loan through the mail or by photocopying to the extent allowed by law. CAP has no copyrights except those for which translation rights have been acquired. The editor encourages reproduction and further distribution of the newsletter by all interested parties.

Gwinn, Nancy E., ed. ***Preservation Microfilming: A Guide for Librarians and Archivists.*** Chicago, American Library Association, 1987.

This manual was written to assist administrators in planning and implementing preservation microfilming projects. It discusses each step in the production of preservation microform masters, in the library's or archives' overall planning, selection, and preparation of materials to be filmed; provision of bibliographic control for microfilmed materials; and storage and care of master negatives. The guide gives instruction on such matters as contracting for filming services, establishing good quality control routines, and estimating costs. The manual itself includes references to standards, guidelines, and other documents; checklists; and a sample contract and other forms. Chapters in the book were drafted by experts in preservation and micrographics and reviewed by a group of sixteen librarians, archivists, administrators, and preservation professionals before publication.

Publications

Smith, Merrily A., ed. ***Preservation of Library Materials.*** IFLA Publication 40/41. Munich: K. G. Saur, 1987.

This two-volume set presents the papers from the Vienna Conference on Preservation of Library Materials held April 7–10, 1986, and sponsored by the Conference of Directors of National Libraries in cooperation with IFLA and UNESCO. Designed as a forum to exchange information on preservation problems and their possible solutions, the conference included both technical and theoretical papers presented by thirty-nine speakers from seventeen countries.

The first volume contains sections on preservation policy worldwide, planning for preservation, cooperation in preservation, and emerging technologies in library preservation. The second volume together under the subjects of policy and training, reproduction of library materials, storage and handling, and treatment and environment.

The papers, all in English, are frequently supplemented by bibliographic references, and footnotes. In addition, each paper is accompanied by an abstract in English, French, and German. Volume 2 contains a comprehensive index for both volumes. The 305-page set is printed on acid-free paper, Smythe-sewn, and case-bound in cloth.

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
IFLA PAC Core Programme
NATIONAL PRESERVATION PROGRAM OFFICE
WASHINGTON, DC 20540