

# INTERNATIONAL PRESERVATION

A Newsletter of the IFLA Core Programme on Preservation and Conservation

# NEWS

N° 8 - June 1994

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## Editorial

Modern libraries in our consumer societies are rather well-off and our collections are usually well cared for, but there are still continuous laments about the lack of funds. To date, librarians tend to focus their concern mainly about the matters of temperature, relative humidity, pH rate. Of course, these matters do need attention.

However, we must remember that sometimes reality baffles the mere conservation of collections and may require qualities that do not seem to be necessary in libraries. In some remote parts of the world, our colleagues are facing harsh difficulties in preserving the heritage of their countries. Their actions remind us that we have to be brave, selfless and scrupulous in our job.

Recently in Phnom Penh, people picked up the books of the National Library that had been thrown away into the streets by barbarians. They did it despite the danger that was surrounding them. Whatever the intellectual value of the books, they can be regarded now as the irreplaceable relics and testimonies proving to today's readers that barbary can still be defied.

In Angola, now a torn apart country, there were 52 libraries a few years ago. Today only 10 of them are still striving to struggle and work.

Dare we imagine what has happened to libraries in Rwanda and Burundi ?

We, librarians, have been powerless against the destruction of invaluable documents because some political situations were beyond our reach. Time has come for us to find financial and human resources to safeguard the heritage of mankind. Time has come for us to find electronic and technical means to duplicate and transmit documents, whatever may befall. We do hope that this Eden is a near future, that the efforts to set up preservation programmes will be rewarded. But only naives believe in vain promises.

So far, the corporation of librarians was in charge of the preservation and the transmission of our common heritage and this activity was protected by society. Times have changed, now. In the name of ideological tenets, two librarians have been killed in Algeria. They have been killed for what they were standing for, but their job and function were the real targets. Two librarians who were but intermediates between books and readers. Two librarians who were only doing their job.

Jean-Marie ARNOULT ■



## Minutes of the Meeting of the PAC Directors

Nairobi, June 18-19, 1993

### PARTICIPANTS

JEAN-MARIE ARNOULT

International centre

KENNETH HARRIS

Regional centre for USA and Canada

YOSHITAKA IKUHARA (representing Ayako Kaihara)

Regional centre for Central and East Asia

JAN LYALL

Regional centre for Oceania and South-East Asia

HENRIK OTTO (representing Wolfgang Wächter)

Regional centre for Eastern Europe

## 1. AGENDA

1.1. The agenda is approved, including the question received from Jan Lyall to discuss the location of the next meeting.

It is proposed to divide the topics in three half-day sessions and to have Saturday afternoon free for a visit.

1.2. The Caracas regional centre is not represented in spite of the arrangements made for the coming to Nairobi of Lourdes Blanco, former director before she retired last March, and of Carmen Cherani, new director. The participants express their regrets for this unexplained absence.

1.3. The Tokyo regional centre is represented by Yoshitaka IKUHARA; the Leipzig regional centre is represented by Henrik OTTO. Birgitta BERGDAHL, director of the IFLA ALP Core Programme, has been invited to attend the meeting.

1.4. Due to the unexplained absence of the representative of the Caracas regional centre, it is impossible to present a financial statement of the meeting. It is expected that the balance will be positive.

1.5. A short presentation of the forthcoming Panafrican Conference is given. The director of the International centre has been invited to chair one of the recommendations sessions, but as he is obliged to leave Nairobi before the end of the Conference, he asks Jan Lyall to replace him (with the agreement of the Local Organizing Committee).

## 2. ACTIVITIES OF THE CENTRES

### 2.1. INTERNATIONAL CENTRE

#### 2.1.1. Finances

According to the signed convention, both IFLA and the Bibliothèque Nationale support the International centre with an equivalent subvention; in 1993, IFLA contributes 66.000 NLG,

which means a reduction of 20% on the previous budget. As the major part of the budget is devoted to labour costs, the funds for the activities will only go to publications.

#### 2.1.2. International Preservation News

- Issue n° 6 of *IPN* has been printed only a few days before the meeting and only 25 copies were brought to Nairobi. In connection with the Panafrican Conference, several articles are devoted to Africa. The central folio in French is presented too (to be distributed in French speaking countries).

- Distribution: a list of addresses will be prepared by the International centre by merging the lists received from the regional centres (with the number of the copies mailed for each addressee). It is agreed that it is more efficient to send copies to institutions directly and not to send a lot of copies to one institution and then asking it to distribute to other institutions.

- Special issues: it is proposed to think of special themes for each issue of *IPN*; but due to the fact that only two issues are published each year, it seems better to prepare regional themes (and not themes on specific countries for instance).

- Exchange of information with the International Council on Archives: it is agreed to propose to ICA to publish information in *IPN*. The International centre will write to the ICA executive director and propose him to discuss whether and how this opportunity is acceptable.

- The names of authors will be systematically written even for short news and brief information.

- *IPN* n° 7: papers are expected before the end of September for publication in December 93.

#### 2.1.3. Brochure

- It was decided in Tokyo to prepare a brochure presenting the PAC Core programme. A draft of the content is presented and discussed.

Some of the texts received (the texts from Leipzig and Canberra are missing, along with the introduction, they will be sent later on) are longer than what was decided; after discussion, it is agreed that the brochure will not exceed 12 pages (including covers):

- 1 page for presentation of the Programme (including a summary of its objectives)
- 1 page devoted to each centre (total: 6 pages)
- 1 page for addresses
- 1 page for a map
- 1 page for a possible excess.

Each center is to revise its text and to send it to the International centre as soon as possible (before the end of July). The brochure will be prepared for circulation before the IFLA Congress in Barcelona.

- While examining the content of the brochure, some particulars and important points were discussed:

## Medium-Term Programme

- Reading the Medium-Term Programme 1992-1997 (prepared during the Washington meeting in 1991), it appears to a number of participants that some objectives are not realistic and do not correspond with the needs as they are identified by the centres now. Besides, it seems that the geographical distribution between the centres is not correct (the regional centre of the Library of Congress only covers the USA and Canada) and it would be useful to create new centres for a better covering of the world.

- Objectives: it does not seem advisable that the MTP should be modified because of its wide dissemination through IFLA publications, but it is possible for each centre to adapt the objectives to the needs of its region.

- Creation of new centres: it is reminded that PAC is the only IFLA Core Programme organised with regional centres. This structure has advantages (a better cooperation and covering, etc.) but it is not so easy to fund the activities of the actual centres. Before the number of the centres is enlarged, it is necessary to take into account the financial possibilities and to adjust the proposed actions to the financial, technical and human means. For the new centres, it should be useful to consider carefully the working conditions and finances of the actual centres before examining proposals with great attention.

- The Bibliothèque Nationale is acting as the International centre and as the regional centre (formerly based in Sablé) for Western Europe, Africa and Middle East. The Bibliothèque Nationale has accepted the responsibility of the regional centre mainly for developing countries. In Western Europe the BN distributes information and gives help on request only. The BN has not received any request from Nordic countries (such as Groenland, which is a Danish territory, and Iceland) yet.

- It is noticed that the Canberra regional centre works for the Pacific region (and not for Oceania), and South-East Asia.

- After a long discussion on the responsibilities of the centres, it is agreed that the basic principle is the cooperation between institutions working with the same objectives. As the main concerns of all centres is the difficulty in finding supports and funds for activities, it is necessary to establish priorities in the working programmes.

### 2.1.4 Relationship with IFLA HQ

Regular relations are established by the International centre with IFLA HQ. A working session has been organized with W. Roberts in May in Paris.

The PAC Core programme is represented at the Professional Board by John Day (Gallaudet University, Washington) who came to Paris in April, and to Washington in May.

### 2.1.5. Memorandum of Understanding

During the Tokyo meeting, it has been decided to prepare a Memorandum of Understanding acting as a contract between IFLA and the hosting institutions of the regional centres. A first draft has been prepared by the International centre which has been discussed as a second draft. This second draft will be verified and submitted to the authorities of each centre. The comments and

corrections will be sent back to Paris as soon as possible for a third draft which will be then presented to IFLA for discussion. The original document will be in English. Translations will be prepared in French, German, Japanese and Spanish.

It has been recorded that the Executive Board decided to apply the decision for the concern of the fundings of the core programmes. Despite W. Roberts' explanations, the directors of the regional centres think that the situation is not clear and they request more information. The director of the International centre will write to IFLA HQ and ask for further information about the shared responsibilities of the fundings of the activities, and suggest to organize a meeting in Barcelona.

### 2.1.6. Visits

The director of the International centre visited three regional centres:

1) Leipzig, 30 Nov.-1st Dec., 1992: the purpose was to discuss the programmes in connection with the political changes in Eastern Europe.

2) Washington, 2-3 May, 1993: the purpose was to discuss the programmes mainly in Latin America.

3) Caracas, 27-28 May, 1993: the purpose was to meet the new director and to discuss the programmes.

### 2.1.7 Other Matters

#### Ex-Yugoslavia

The International centre collected information on the destructions of libraries in ex-Yugoslavia. Part of it is published in *IPN* n° 6. It is difficult to gather credible information. The regional centre in Leipzig also collected information and assisted Slovenia.

#### UNESCO Project "Memory of the World"

The directors express their ignorance of this project. The main orientations of the project as they are known through IFLA/UNESCO contract are reminded. It is reminded that in the preparatory phase, three "pilots projects" are officially conducted (in Yemen, in Czechoslovakia, in St-Petersburg), but any other projects can be proposed to UNESCO which will decide whether these proposals are acceptable or not.

#### Principles of Conservation

During the Tokyo meeting, the directors had been asked their comments on the *Principles of Conservation* in view of a revised edition. No answer had been received in Paris. A letter was sent out to the members of the Standing Committee and to diverse experts. Only two answers were received. The first one from one of the compilers of the 1986 edition, who does not wish to make any comments; the second one from a former member of the Standing Committee who prepared the first version of the *Principles* (published in 1979), precising that the 1986 text was the revised and non corrected version of the 1979 one, and proposing a German version of his, already published in 1992. The directors do not wish to discuss the background of the *Principles* and decide to comment the sole 1986 version. These comments are expected in Paris as soon as possible. The *Principles* are very useful for the training and the promotion of preservation and conservation.

### 3. PROPOSALS FOR NEW ACTIVITIES

By letter dated June 2, 1993, IFLA HQ asks the core programmes for proposals of new projects to be funded by UNESCO.

1) A proposal for a conference in Sucre (Bolivia) on the documentation relevant to library buildings, conservation, restoration. This project is proposed by the Caracas regional centre and could be supported by the IFLA centre in Brasil.

This proposal seems interesting to the directors but they think it inappropriate. The project is discarded.

2) A proposal for a project of research for substitutes to materials for preservation, in particular for paper. The project would be three-phased: identification of the literature on the subject and contacts with organisations to be involved in the second phase of the project: a study of the feasibility of the project; a preparatory phase to implement the technical aspects. The project is proposed by the International centre. Only phase one is proposed.

This proposal is accepted.

3) No other genuine proposal is suggested. The translation of technical documents into different languages is proposed.

The directors are requested to make proposals before the end of June 1993.

### 4. OTHER MATTERS

#### a) Next Meeting

During the Tokyo meeting, the Caracas regional centre proposed to host the 1994 meeting in Cuba. Due to the absence of any repre-

sentative of the Caracas centre, it is impossible to precise the conditions of the next meeting. The Caracas centre will be requested to answer whether this proposal is still worthwhile or not.

The opportunity and the interest of the annual meeting is discussed. Several hypotheses are examined:

1. A meeting during the IFLA Congress. The programme of the Congress is too tight yet for anything to be decided.

2. A meeting as a pre-seminar to the IFLA congress to take place three days before the professional meeting and the congress.

3. An annual meeting taking place away from the IFLA congress, in connection with a seminar or a conference on preservation and conservation.

4. A two-year meeting in connection with a seminar or a conference on preservation and conservation.

5. A two-year meeting as a pre-seminar to the IFLA congress.

6. Discontinuance of the meeting.

No decision is taken during the meeting of Nairobi but the directors are required to express their opinions. The following two points are important:

- A good meeting requires a two-day discussions, one day for visits, two days for travels (for most of the directors) and four days for the others.

- The expenses for six directors reach about 20.000 USD.

b) The directors warmly thank the Local Organizing Committee of the Panafrican Conference who made very convenient arrangement for the meeting.

Jean-Marie ARNOULT

Director of the PAC International centre ■

## *Inquiry on permanent paper*

Sweets & Zeitlinger, a Dutch company, conducted a joint inquiry on the use of non-acidic or permanent paper with the European Foundation for Library Cooperation/Groupe de Lausanne throughout 18 European countries, in order to promote the use of permanent paper by publishers and to reduce the bulk of brittle and acidic books in libraries.

In January 1994, the results indicated that: 68 publishers from 13 European countries replied that their publications were printed on non-acidic papers. Most of them were scientific publishers: 21 from Great-Britain, a few less from Germany and the Netherlands. The rest of the answers came from France, Belgium, Northern countries, Austria, Switzerland, Italy, Spain and Ireland.

For 67% of them, non-acidic paper isn't more expensive than usual paper. Half of the printers do not indicate the specific-

ty of the paper the publications are printed on. They have turned to using non-acidic paper at the request of their buyers, most of those being libraries.

The inquiry was an opportunity for several publishers to find out that their printers were already using non-acidic paper, because it did fit their needs and it wasn't more expensive. Thanks to the inquiry too, an Irish publisher has started to use permanent paper since January 94.

On the other hand, 74% publishers from 14 European countries do not use non-acidic paper. They were not aware of the resolutions and standards on permanent paper and most of them didn't know what it was!

It transpires that apart from the community of libraries, the matter of embrittled and degraded books isn't known.

However, most of the 74% publishers would be ready to adopt permanent paper provided that it meets requirements and it isn't too expensive. Most of them asked for a copy of the *European Directory of Acid-Free and Permanent Book Paper*. It should help them select a paper according to their needs (see IPN n° 7).

In the light of these results, one can but notice that there is a general lack of information among publishers on the concerning matter of acidic paper and the easy solution brought forward by permanent paper. It is important to continue to struggle to promote the existence of this alternative.

Marc Walkiers

Secretary of the European Foundation for Library Cooperation ■

## Islamic Republic of Iran Broadcasting (IRIB)

*The Iran Radio Archives were established in 1938. Fifty five years later, the Audio-visual Archives of the Islamic Republic of Iran Broadcasting (IRIB Radio and T.V.) nearly possesses 500.000 archival materials in different formats such as films, videos, video-cassettes, tapes, sound records, etc. scattered in some fifty archives institutions across the country.*

*Since 1979, most of them didn't have any organized system of information storage and retrieval. Correct measures of preservation and conservation were not being applied.*

*For the last fifteen years, the IRIB archivists have succeeded in organizing (cataloguing and classifying) most of the materials according to the latest international standards. They have also worked to preserve and conserve collections thanks to the construction of a three-story building for audio-visual archives equipped with a laboratory. Security is ensured by fire detectors and alarms.*

**Nourollah MORADI**  
General Director of IRIB  
Archives and Libraries ■

# The Protection of the European Audio-Visual Heritage

***In 1993 a Committee of Experts on Cinema met within the framework of the Council of Europe for Cultural Cooperation. The aim of this group was to work on an European Convention which would introduce legal deposit for films and also some legal provisions to facilitate the conservation and the use of such deposited films in archives.***

***George Boston, a member of the Technical Coordinating Committee of the IASACA sums up the main policies on the preservation of a-v materials.***

The "Convention to Protect the European Audio-Visual Heritage" proposed by the Committee of Experts on Cinema is, on the surface, a worthy project. On closer reading, however, one discovers flaws. It only covers Europe when many of the problems are outside Europe. An effort to include the other continents is essential. If this is not done, the provisions of the Convention will be easily circumvented.

The document does not cover all audio-visual materials but only a sub-section, albeit an important sub-section. By not including sound recordings, still images and non-theatrical moving image recordings, the documents creates more problems than it cures. The difficulties of providing watertight, legal definitions of the sub-set are so great that the only beneficiaries are likely to be lawyers.

The A-V archive Federation, FIAF, FIAT and IASA, together with the A-V sections of ICA and IFLA, are already fighting one battle in this field. This is about the 1980 UNESCO "Recommendation for the Safeguarding and Preservation of Moving Images" (Belgrade, October 1980). The original document only refers to moving images. As Helen Harrison, the former President of IASA, pointed out at a meeting to review the practical results emanating from the Recommendation held at the Paris Headquarters of UNESCO in June 1988, this excludes the soundtracks of the films that were being preserved as well as other sound recordings.

After much discussion and debate, it was agreed to explore the extension of this Recommendation to the sound heritage.

In December 1989, a further meeting was held at UNESCO Headquarters. This was to continue the work of the previous meeting and, in particular, to examine the legal problems affecting audio-visual materials. The meeting prepared and agreed "A Draft Proposal for Model Legislation on Audio-Visual Archives". This model law has yet to be included in any nation's law book. Still photographs have not even reached this stage of consideration.

It is clear that the various media that are grouped under the heading of audio-visual - that is audio and video recordings, moving and still films/photographs - are coming closer together. The technologies involved are merging. A movie is now made using both chemical photography and magnetic video. The producer uses the technology that is best for each sequence; Television uses film and electronic production techniques. The results are distributed on both film and electronic carriers. Sound is stored on magnetic and optical carriers. The rising capacity of computer storage systems is leading to a number of experimental systems, both commercial and public service, for the storage and access to sounds and images via telephone and computer networks.

The worlds of sounds and images, both moving and still, are so intertwined that great damage can be done if they are forcibly separated. There are still many difficulties to be overcome in the preservation of images and sounds. Many new ways to exploit them are being devised every year. To create artificial barriers between formats and media only ourselves can assist in the loss of what we seek to preserve.

I urge the Committee of Experts on Cinema to join with the A-V Archive Federations to co-operate with them on the extension of the existing UNESCO Declaration to all audio-visual media and to work to get the Model Law embodied into the national law books around the world. The words of Alexandre Dumas in the *Three Musketers* spring to my mind; "All For One and One For All". This should be the motto for all working to improve the protection of any part of the audio-visual heritage of the world.

**George BOSTON**  
IASACA, Technical Coordinating Committee ■

## What Happened in the East ?

### ■ Sarajevo: the National and University Library of Bosnia/Herzegovina

**War in Bosnia and Herzegovina has brought terrible damages to all areas of human life and existence, particularly to cultural, scientific and educational institutions. Among these, numerous libraries (buildings and libraries collections alike) as well as their technological bases have been either completely destroyed or severely damaged.**

The Institute of Oriental Studies and the National and University Library of Bosnia and Herzegovina (NUB) in particular, have suffered great damages. The Institute of Oriental Studies, which contained incunabulas as well as the most important copies of Bosnian-Herzegovinian periodicals, almost completely vanished in flames, whereas from the beginning of this terrible war, i.e. from April 6th, 1992, the NUB has been continuously and systematically the target of missiles from the Serbian front line located in the hills around Sarajevo, and ended up in the devastating fire on the fatal night of August 23-24, 1992.

The old centre of the city dating from the 16th century, Bascarsija, experienced the same fate. In addition, the Library has been looted by groups disguised as soldiers.

According to the French newspaper *Le Monde* of August 28, 1992:

*Les Serbes s'attaquent à tous les symboles de la ville. Tout autant que les morts et les blessés, c'était la destruction de la Bibliothèque Nationale qui affectait les habitants, spectateurs impuissants de la disparition de leur patrimoine. Ancien hôtel de ville au temps de l'empire austro-*

*hongrois, cet élégant bâtiment de style néomauresque, reconverti en bibliothèque universitaire et siège de l'Académie des Sciences, a été, une bonne partie de la journée, la proie des flammes qui projetaient dans le ciel les cendres des milliers de livres en train de brûler. Malgré leurs efforts, les pompiers sans pression d'eau, n'ont rien pu faire d'autant qu'ils ont été de nouveau bombardés alors qu'ils tentaient de sauver ce qui pouvait l'être."*

The National and University Library was founded in May 1945 as the Central National Library of Moslems, Serbs, Croats and Jews. The aim was to acquire, store and use library materials from the South-Slavic and other countries. From 1949 on, when the University of Sarajevo was established, the National Library acted as a university and research library. Also, it was the main reference department for Bosnia and Herzegovina. The literary and scientific heritage of Bosnian and Herzegovinian authors was written in South-Slavic languages, in Turkish, Arabic, Persian, Latin, Hebrew-Spanish, German, Italian and Russian. In accordance with the legal deposit regulations, the NUB regularly received all the publications printed in South-Slavic countries.

This rich and manifold heritage shows in a specific and informal way the past encounter of the country, the blending of cultures, civilizations and religions which had been existing for centuries on the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina, on the border between East and West.

The devastating fire literally gutted the building of the Library, its books along with other items stored on upper floors disappeared, but the collections that were kept in other places have been saved.

The fire destroyed the Austrian reading-room of the British Centre too with all the books in open-access reading-rooms: the selected literature for seminars in Slavic, Germanic, Anglistic, Romane languages



*The National Library of Sarajevo on fire.*

studies, the Hebrew collection, the musical one, professional publications and textbooks in foreign languages, important collections of Bosnian-Herzegovinian periodicals, art monographs and duplicated information stored on other formats.

The inhabitants of the city saved some of the books and hid them in their own homes. Lately we learnt that they used them for heating, cooking, and building shelters during the winter.

According to a librarian who worked in the oldest library of Sarajevo, the Gazi-Husrev Bey Mosc Library which was founded in 1527, was only slightly damaged thanks to the wits of its Director who announced on TV that their book collections had been transferred safely. That tricky information prevented the Serbs from shelling it.

(The same information is to be found in *Bulletin des Bibliothèques*, n° 2, 1994, p. 58-62.)

**Suada TOZO-WALDMANN**

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## ■ Seminar on Preservation of Maps and Other Spatial Information, Moscow, 1993

*This IFLA workshop took place in Moscow at the end of September 1993. It was planned on the joint initiative of the IFLA Section of Geography and Map Libraries and the PAC Programme. The local organizer was the Map Department of the Russian State Library.*

*P.Y. Duchemin, Chair of the Section of Geography and Map Libraries, relates this event.*

The Section had already held such training workshops in the Netherlands, Jamaica and Malaysia. Within the framework of the *Manual for practical mapcuratorship*, written by several members of the Section of Geography and Map Libraries for developing countries, these meetings were mainly conferences and discussions about the actions to be undertaken in institutions dealing with maps and cartographic documents, their relevant activities such as acquisition, cataloguing, indexing, communication and conservation.

The main speakers representing IFLA were Alain Roger, restorer at the Department of Maps and Plans at the Bibliothèque nationale de France, Henrik Otto, restorer from the Centre for Book preservation and Conservation, also IFLA PAC Regional centre at the Deutsche Bücherei in Leipzig, and myself.

### Enthusiastic Exchanges

Hosted in the Russian State Library - the former Lenin Library, (still called "Lenin" by everybody) the meeting was welcomed by Mr Igor Filipov, Head of the Russian State Library and Mrs Natalja Igumnova. Memories of the 57th IFLA Conference in Moscow were still very alive. Many colleagues who had attended the meeting two years ago were back and it was good to feel that so many high level professionals were gathered there.

People were maplibrarians, archivists,



*The final phase of the restoration work: touching up the globes (by the team of the Restoration Department at the Bibliothèque nationale de France).*

chemists, engineers, cartographers and restorers for the most part.

Questions were numberless and discussions endless about mass deacidification processes, encapsulation, "splitting" technique, the use of polymeres, proper restoration techniques, materials to be used, digitization, storing places, conditions for conservation, etc.

The reports were of great interest to the participants. Let's mention Mr. Roger's one that was valuable and reflected a direction that was quite new for restorers in Russia, who are very seldom engaged in the restoration of antique globes. Alain Roger is specialized in the matter, and the methods he used for the restoration of the Coronelli globes (1) can serve as a practical aid for restorers in Russia.

We had the opportunity to visit the Russian State Library thoroughly, the Cartographic Department; the State Library for Foreign Literature, the Russian Archives of Ancient Acts with the Laboratory for microfilming and digitizing. The Research Center of Conservation and Restoration of Documents, sited outside the Russian State Library, and the Cartographic Agency "Cartography", the ex-GUGK that we could not visit two years ago.

These visits gave us the opportunity to admire the skills and the wits of the people responsible of the conservation and restoration of cartographic documents, but we also realized the tragic lack of technical means and materials these institutions are suffering from.

We took notice of the interdependency existing between chemists and restorers for it must be reminded that the function of restorer has no real and legal status in Russia; this fact led our Russian colleagues to write a Professional Resolution about the lack of official training for map restorers that I was asked to present to IFLA HQ. We could see a high level craft in the restoration of books (atlases are also books...). But, due to an important lack of technical means and materials, this craft can hardly be adapted and used for large-size documents.

From the Russian side, S. Dobrusina and L. Kildyshevskaya's work had been focused on the analysis of 350 volumes of atlases from the 16th and 17th centuries. They indicated the characters and the main kinds of damages befalling those documents and the causes eliciting them were identified as: unsuitable storage conditions and the influence of dyes on paper.

The workshop passed a resolution pointing out that the present state of cartographic documents are in need of a long term preservation programme. It is important that untraditional information carriers and a school of restorers should be created along with a system coordinating research and information on scientific and methodological studies, ensuring the preservation and the use of cartographic documents.

#### Proceedings

The "IFLA" papers delivered by Henrik Otto, Alain Roger and Pierre-Yves Duchemin will be published in the *Journal of the Russian State Library*. As all the papers have been translated into Russian and English the proceedings will be issued shortly in a bilingual version.

The Seminar was outstandingly professional. It was an opportunity for people to meet and to exchange information coming from several parts of Europe. It is worth mentioning that this Seminar has not to be considered as a "goal", but rather as a "starting point" for a further training cooperation.

The Seminar was held in a difficult political situation, although events never held up the meeting.

On Saturday 2 October, it was over and our colleagues scheduled a visit of Moscow that was different from the "official" tours; at the same time, tyres were burning and stones were thrown in Smolenskaja Square, as we saw on TV in the evening...

On Sunday 3 October, on our way to the airport, the weather was very fine, marvelous autumn colours sparkled through the Russian countryside, announcing the real beginning of the "Women summer", military trucks and light tanks were making their way to Moscow on the other side of the road...

(For further information, also see *IFLA Journal*, vol. 20, N°1, 1994.)

**Pierre-Yves DUCHEMIN**

Chair of the Section of Geography and Map Libraries ■

## ■ Preservation and Access Seminar at the Library for Foreign Literature in Moscow

**On March 3-4, 1994, the Library for Foreign Literature hosted a seminar on Preservation and Access. Forty librarians from Moscow, St. Petersburg and eight Russian cities and towns took part.**

According to initial plans, a conference on preservation issues was to be organised jointly by IREX, the Library for Foreign Literature (LFL), the American Centre Library and the Commission on Preservation and Access. It was preceded by a needs assessment made by an American expert who afterwards considered it expedient to make it a two-phase event. The seminar described below is regarded as phase one. The next step will be a visit of Hans Rütimann, Consultant to the Commission on Preservation and Access to Russian libraries and archives. This may result in working out a programme of a Russian-American seminar/conference on particular aspects of conservation.

Current efforts of the Library for Foreign Literature to develop its own overall preservation programme in which microfilming is a focal point have raised a lot of problems. A lack of coordination in the field of conservation and preservation was the driving force for bringing specialists together to discuss today's situation, to share experience and establish professional contacts.

The programme of the seminar included the demonstration of the video *Slow Fires* kindly donated to the LFL by IREX and translated by a library staff member, a review of UAP and PAC Core Programmes, reports on current trends and activities in Preservation and Access in the USA, European countries and Russia, preservation programmes at the Russian National Library and the LFL.

The issue of microfilming was highlighted, since this technique has gradually

proved to be the most promising and realistic way of solving urgent problems of preservation, as well as saving storage space - a hot issue in Russian libraries. Matters on selection criteria, standards for storage conditions, bibliographic control of publications being reformatted were emphasized. For the first time, the idea of creating the European Microform Register was introduced to the Russian audience.

Both librarians and representatives of commercial institutions providing services in microfilms unanimously supported the necessity of a coordination of activities to avoid a duplication of the efforts. The urgent creation of the Union Catalogue of Microforms is seen as an important step toward coordination and cooperation. In view of the importance to promote information on PAC as one of IFLA Core Programmes, to raise the awareness of the existence of diverse preservation practices, the participants elected a six member committee to provide the implementation of the above-mentioned activities.

An exhibition of publications on various aspects of preservation from the collections of the LFL and the Russian National Library was jointly organized by the LFL staff. Unfortunately, due to financial problems in Russian libraries, they have not been able to update their collections and some important works were missing. Even so, it drew considerable attention.

The Research Department on the Problems of Librarianship Abroad of the LFL has prepared an annotated bibliography of the publications on preservation issues that will be published and widely distributed.

Afterwards, the LFL submitted to the Ministry of Culture a proposal to finance the creation of the Union Catalogue of Microforms as a federal programme.

**Olga AZAROVA**

Deputy Director, American Center and IFLA Clearing house Manager for Russia ■

(1) These globes were made in the XVIIth century by Coronelli for the French King Louis XIVth.

## Second National Newsplan Conference Durham, England, 7-8 March 1994

A NEWSPLAN is a co-operative programme for the audit and the preservation of archival quality microfilm of all local newspapers published in the British Isles. It is a panel of LINC, the Library and Information Co-operation Council in the United Kingdom.

The Conference dealt with "Current Perspectives on Newspaper Preservation and Access" and discussed technical methods and futuristic vision. It was attended by British Newspapers and Preservation officers and some European delegates from Germany, Finland, France (More in IPN 9).

## IFLA Round Table on Newspapers British Library, London, 10-11 March 1994

A few projects were developed:

- 1) A survey of newspaper collection policies and procedures as an aid to co-operative collections development and preservation.
- 2) Revision of International Guidelines for the cataloguing of the newspapers published in 1987.
- 3) Guidelines for newspaper. The final version should be confirmed at the 1995 IFLA Conference in Istanbul and thus aim at an IFLA publication.

Else Delaunay,  
Bibliothèque nationale  
de France ■

## News from the Regional Centres

### ■ PAC Regional Centre for Western Europe, Middle East and Africa

#### TRAINING COURSES

A librarian from the Biblioteca Nacional de Chile was invited to the Bibliothèque nationale de France in March for a training course. She was initiated to the methods of preventive conservation and preservation such as they are practised in the departments of the library. A visit was paid to the mass-deacidification plant in Sablé.

Thierry Aubry, a restorer from the restoration department of the Bibliothèque nationale de France is working in the National Library in Prague to educate restorers on the techniques in use at the Bibliothèque nationale de France. This experience is felt to be an enriching opportunity for exchanging diverse methods of restoration, and for integrating strategies for the protection of the collections.

#### ALGERIA : THE NEW NATIONAL LIBRARY

The most important substructure on the African continent and the Arabian world has just been built in Alger. It will play a leading part in the cultural activities of the country, thus promoting reading, the source of all creating activities.

From the architectural point of view, the construction of the new National Library has given birth to an international consultation. It merges the characteristics of local design and the priorities required by a modern and technological library. It is composed of a public library and a library for children, a conference and a meeting room.

Eight millions documents and two millions periodicals can be stored in the new Library. Two thousand readers are expected each day and five hundred people are employed full-time.

The new library is equipped with the newest management facilities:

- an automatic books conveying system,
- a management computer in a French-Arabic version provided by the Research Centre of the International Development of Canada,
- a chemical and biological laboratory,
- a micrographic laboratory,
- a restoration laboratory equipped with the newest technologies,
- audio-visual equipments for record, video, slide, audio collections,

- equipment for air-treatment in storage areas,
- equipment for fire detection.

The Library will fulfill the traditional functions of a modern and comprehensive library with stress laid on the education of specialists, and the collecting of documents (non book materials as well) pertaining to Algeria cultural heritage. Research activities will be highlighted too in cooperation with international institutions.

#### DUBAI (UNITED ARAB EMIRATES)

The director of the International centre took part in the jury of the plan of the Juma Al Majid Centre for Culture and Heritage. The architectural competition was organized by UNESCO for the best design to be constructed in the Garhoud area of Dubai.

The centre's main objective is to serve the Arabic heritage by collecting all that had been written about it, specially about the heritage of the Gulf area.

The plan includes a theatre, exhibitions and lectures halls, bookshops, a library for children, a mosque. It will be a distinguished landmark in Dubai.

#### CAMBODIA

France has been commissioned by Cambodia to give a financial and technical help to the National Library of Phnom Penh and help it develop the collections of the Cambodian heritage along with a network on scientific and technological information. At the National Library, plans are underway for the restoration of the building (inside and outside); funds have been released to buy reading and duplicating machines for microfiches and microfilms in order to develop the communication of manuscripts. Binding equipment should be acquired soon.

The safeguard of the collections of ancient photographs in the Museum of Fine Arts in Phnom Penh is being studied. The collection was generated by the Ecole Française d'Extrême-Orient (EFEO) between 1902 and 1940.

Furthermore, a programme for the reconstitution of the collections -including the French ones- kept in Cambodia is being prepared through the assignment of a specialist.

A librarian and a technician will be trained in the Bibliothèque nationale de France for six months.

• Since January 1994 the *Etablissement Public de la Bibliothèque de France* (working in view of the new national library that is being built) has merged with the *Bibliothèque Nationale* into one single institution: the *Bibliothèque nationale de France*. All the commitments of the former *Bibliothèque Nationale* will be carried out. The *Direction Technique* has become the *Direction des Services de Conservation* and still manages the International centre of the PAC Programme.

## LAOS

Thanks to the financial help of the French government, the restoration of the National Library of Laos has been made possible. The modernization of the buildings and repairs in the garden are already finished.

After cleaning and classification, the old stock is back on the shelves. Funds have been given for reference collections.

As far as education is concerned, a librarian has been appointed to train staff on bibliographic methods in view of a programme aiming at collecting and developing the bibliographic heritage of Laos and to set up the legislation of legal deposit in the country.

For the first time, a binder-restorer has been assigned to train technicians on conservation methods and binding.



*The National Library of Laos in Vientiane.*

The director of the International centre went there to assess the needs for the conservation of the collections.

**Jean-Marie ARNOULT**  
Director of the International centre ■

• Ken Harris has been appointed on another long-term assignment at the Library of Congress. We thank him warmly for his commitment to the PAC regional centre for the USA and Canada and we are happy to welcome Diane Nester Kresh, the new Director of the PAC regional centre.

## ■ PAC Regional Centre for USA and Canada

For the past six months the Library of Congress Preservation Directorate has been engaged in a long-range planning project that combines the best features of organizational diagnosis and consultative management in a manner unlike any previously undertaken by the Directorate.

Shrinking budget, increasing complex, multi-format collections, coupled with the promise of new technologies signaled the need for a comprehensive examination of the Library's preservation programme with a goal increasing cooperative endeavours and devising strategies for meeting the preservation needs of all of the collections.

The planning process is expected to:

- 1) melt the Directorate's divisions and offices into a smoothly working team,
- 2) pave the way for integrating the preservation programme with other ones in the Library,
- 3) serve as a sort of "warm-up exercise" to help the staff deal with future changes.

Six study teams are now working in the following areas: Administration, Communication, Automation, Budget, Physical Plant and Environmental Monitoring; Physical Treatment; Reformatting; Research and Testing; Staff Training and Development, and Preservation Outreach.

**Diane Nester KRESH**  
Director of the Preservation Directorate, LC ■

• Welcome to Ms. Bernarda-Garcia at the head of the *Centro Nacional de Conservacion Documental de la Biblioteca Nacional de Venezuela*, thus being at the same time the new Director of the PAC regional centre for Latin America and the Caribbean.

## ■ PAC Regional Centre for Latin America and the Caribbean

Within the frame of its annual course to technicians in libraries and archives institutions, the centre organizes short seminars as a second training option, animated by special foreign guests. For school term 1992-93, two experts from Argentina and the USA had been invited: Mireya Manfrini de Brewer, Director of the Centre for Entomological Research from Cordoba University, and her assistant, Claudio Sosa, both researchers on insects infestations in Latin American libraries and archives institutions.

Dr. Brewer illustrated her talk with a guide on insects specially prepared for the students of the Conservation Centre.

The second guest was Paper Preserver Irene Bruckl from the Buffalo State College, New York, USA. She directed two workshops on the conservation of paper, addressed to the conservation students and technicians of our Centre.

**Daniela ESSES**  
Chief of the International Cooperation,  
National Library of Venezuela ■

## ■ PAC Regional Centre for South-East Asia

### Conference of the Library and Archives Preservation Needs of South-East Asia

**Organized by the Chiang Mai University Library, with the co-operation of Cornell University (Ithaca, New York State, USA) and financially supported by the Netherlands Government, the Conference was the first of its kind to focus on the preservation and conservation of traditional palm-leaf and paper manuscripts of Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar, Thailand and Vietnam. Delegations from these five countries were invited, but unfortunately Cambodia could not send any participants.**

The objectives of the conference were:

- To assess the value of traditional manuscripts in the context of the national and regional development. Conservation has a major part in upholding indigenous scholarship. Scholars who use traditional manuscripts emphasized the value of this national and intellectual heritage, in regard to scholarly studies in language, literature, history, philosophy.

- To define the scope of conservation problems in South-East Asia by country representatives and Cornell University South-East Asian Collection Curator and Conservation Department Expert.

John Dean spoke on modern methods of conservation and training. Librarians and conservation experts from the represented countries explained the situation in their respective countries and suggested ways of applying techniques from more developed countries to the South-East Asian context.

- To define the state of the art of conservation in the USA and Europe and the transfer of conservation methods to South-East Asia.

- To discuss the terms of reference for a regional conservation centre in South-East Asia. The Myanmar delegation supported the proposal on the part of Chiang Mai University Library for traditional manuscripts, together with the help of the participating countries so as to form a network.

Discussions were held on a general approach and concept of a PAC permanent regional centre and

to develop a common approach to the drafting of a proposal. A representative from each country was selected to prepare a proposal and develop a list of possible funding agencies. The issues discussed included the mandate, location, collaborators, management and funds of a regional centre.

Papers presented at the Conference fell into three main categories:

#### 1) Value of traditional manuscripts:

Country papers by Dr. Prasert Na Nagara (Thailand), U Tun Aung Chain (Myanmar), Dara Kanlaya (Laos), Chu Tuyet Lan (Vietnam).

#### 2) Conservation needs for traditional manuscripts:

Country papers by DAO Van Tan and Ms. Huynh Ngoc Thu (Vietnam), U Thaw Kaung (Myanmar), Ms. Kondeuane Nettavongs (Laos), Ms. Kulpanthada Janposri, Ms. Thara Kanamani and others (Thailand).

#### 3) Conservation Techniques and training:

John Dean gave four talks with Dr. John Badgley (Curator of Echols Collection on S.E. Asia, Cornell University Library). Talks were on the outline of development at the Department of Preservation and Conservation at Cornell University Library, the preservation challenge, the proposal for a Preservation Regional Centre (together with Dr. M.R. Rujaya Abhakorn) and the training and monitoring role of a PAC Regional Centre, the training of staff and the creation of new programmes.

### Conclusion

All participants agreed to share a common culture and that the precious palm-leaf and paper manuscripts were disappearing at high speed. Urgent measures are needed to preserve this priceless heritage. A compelling need for a collaborative approach at the institutional, national, international levels was recognized by everyone.

Assistance from more developed countries, from Unesco, IFLA and other international agencies would be necessary to set up a regional centre in Chiang Mai University Library with a network of National Centres in Myanmar, Laos, Vietnam and Cambodia. A Working Committee selected at the Conference, to plan project proposals, will be meeting again in Chiang Mai around August 1994.

U THAW KAUNG

Chief Librarian at the Universities' Central Library  
Yangon, Myanmar ■

*Short-term Preservation training, during 1994, is being arranged at the National Library of Australia for a librarian from the National Library of Vietnam and for one from the Thammasat University Library (Bangkok, Thailand) at the State Library of Queensland.*

Jan Lyall ■

*The National Preservation Office Community Heritage Grants*

*For the first time in 1994, the National Preservation Office has awarded a small number of grants for preservation projects concerning documentary heritage collections of national significance as part of its programme of cooperating with, and promoting preservation activities within state, municipal and community institutions. The grants are intended to support projects in certain Australian libraries, historical societies and other similar bodies that house document collections.*

*These projects could involve preservation applications, environmental modification, training or certain research activities.*

Jan Lyall ■

## ■ APACA

An Australian information exchange group, recently set up to avoid duplication of effort and to facilitate the coordination of effective Australian conservation and preservation assistance in the Southeast Asian and Pacific region, has been titled APACA - Australian Preservation and Conservation Abroad. The group has been meeting every two months since its establishment in July last year. Items of interest arising from the activities of the group include:

- A meeting sponsored by Cornell University and the Netherlands Government was

held in Chiang Mai, Thailand, 15-17 December, to discuss the library and archives preservation needs of South-East Asia. It was attended by representatives from Laos, Myanmar, Vietnam and Thailand. (see p. 13)

- Colin Pearson from the University of Canberra has undertaken a survey of museums in Vietnam to determine their conservation needs. A series of projects will be identified for implementation over the next five years.
- The Friends of Vietnam Organisation in Australia is attempting to provide a mobile conservation laboratory in Hanoi.
- A survey is being conducted to determine the extent of past and present preservation

assistance in the South-East Asian and Pacific region by Australians and supported by Australian governments or other Australian entities.

- For those with access to the Internet, information concerning the activities of APACA will be available on the ASIALIB list-server. To subscribe please do as follows:  
Address: majordomo@info.anu.edu.au  
Subject: leave blank  
Message: subscribe asialib (your e-mail address).

Jan LYALL

Director of the regional centre  
for Oceania and South-East Asia ■

## ■ PAC Regional Centre for Asia

### Fourth Annual Symposium on Preservation

The Preservation Planning Office hosted the fourth symposium on preservation on October 25, 1993, at the National Diet Library, with the support of the British Council and the Japan Microphotography Association. The main topic of this annual conference was "Preservation of Library Materials and Media Conversion - Microfilming in Focus."

Valerie Ferris, National Preservation Officer at the British Library, outlined the ongoing preservation microfilming projects at the British Library, the Mellon Microfilming Project and the Newsplan Project in the U.K. She also talked about the bibliographic control of master negative microfilm such as the European Register of Microform Masters (EROMM) and reformatting technologies other than microfilming.

The Waseda University Library has been undertaking a microfilming project of books published during the Meiji era. The project is called the Japan Meiji Short Title Catalogue Project (JMSTC), and it is modeled on the short title catalogue projects of the British Library. As head of the project, Nobuo Yamamoto reported on their preservation microfilming.

Microfilming is a subject of great interest to public libraries, archives and research libraries. Yasuko Nakata described the microfilming projects of the Tokyo Metropolitan Central Library.

A questionnaire about preservation microfilming and access to archives in Japan has been conducted and the results emphasized the reliability of microfilm for preservation of archival materials.

Plans are underway at the National Institute of Japanese Literature for a project of converting microfilm to optical disc.

### Seventh Preservation and Conservation Forum

The guest speaker was Dr. Reizaburo Ohe, Professor Emeritus of Tokyo University of Agriculture and Technology (TUAT). He discussed new developments in mass deacidification systems in the world.

According to Dr. Ohe, it is essential to measure the strength of deteriorated papers. Tensile strength seems to be the best indicator. He gave an overview of some paper-strengthening techniques which included paper-splitting, leaf-casting, paralyne coating and bacteria-cellulose coating. The last one should be promising as bacteria-cellulose permeates each fiber of the paper and thus strengthens it. As an organic component, it is more stable than synthetic polymer.

Dr. Ohe discussed mass deacidification systems such as Wei T'o in Sablè and Battelle Europe, FMC, DEZ and the one developed at the Tokyo University of Agriculture and Technology. He pointed out that no single system has been tested by time yet, and that gaseous treatment was more desi-

able than liquid for the completeness of deacidification was greater in the former. He indicated that the Paper Science Laboratory at the TUAT uses ammonia and ethylene oxide as active products.

### Leaf-Casting Now in Use

The Preservation Division has imported a leaf-casting machine from Per M. Laursen, Denmark. It will be used to fill in missing parts of Western and Japanese papers and will be particularly useful for repairing worm-eaten Japanese papers which normally require very laborious work when done manually. A fiber suspension of pulp, i.e. paper mulberry, paper brush and ganpi is used for the filling.

The size of the machine is 145cm x 92cm x 75cm. It will be available for repairs as big as a newspapers' leaf.

### A NDJ Conservator in Indonesia

Under the technical assistance programme of the Japan Foundation, Katsutoshi Marusawa, a conservator of the Preservation Division, stayed in the Surakarta Royal Library, Surakarta (Indonesia) from January 12 to March 9, 1994. Located 60 km east of Jogjakarta, Surakarta, Aka Solo is the seat of the Mongkunegara Royal Family. Marusawa's mission was to give instructions on the restoration of the collections of the Library. His trainees came from the Surakarta Royal Library and other neighbouring institutions.

Ayako KAIHARA

Director of the Regional center  
for Central and East Asia ■

# HQOC

HAUTE QUALITÉ DE CONSERVATION

## *ARCHIVER - PRESENTER*

*Plis Barrière*

*Pochettes Papier Permanent*

*Pochettes Film Patrimoine*

*Classeurs Patrimoine*

*Boîtes Patrimoine*

## *DUPLIQUER*

*Papier Photocopie Conservation*

## *RESTAURER*

*Pâte Linters de coton*

*Papier Barrière*

*Papiers Japonais*

*Buward Neutre 100 % chiffon*

## *MONTER - ENCADRER*

*Vélin de Montage*

*Papiers Permanents*

*Cartons Museum*

*Cartons Conservation*

*Contrecollés Beaux-Arts couleur*

# *Patrimoine*

  
CANSON®

## Literature

### ■ PAPERS

#### Quarterly National Preservation Office Supplement (National Library of Australia News)

The National Preservation Office has commenced production of a quarterly supplement. The first one appeared in the February issue: "Books at risk" (about mould at the University of Sidney Library) which discusses the preservation crisis facing libraries across Australia. Please contact Jan Lyall to be placed on the mailing list.

### ■ CDNLAO Newsletter

N° 20, January 1994.

The CJK Project will provide Australian libraries which collect Chinese, Japanese and Korean materials with

a shared cataloguing and location utility system to the Australian Bibliographic Network (ABN). Distributed by the National Diet Library, International Cooperation Division, 10-1 Nagata-cho 1 chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100, Japan.

### ■ BOOKS

#### Studies in the History of Bookbinding

Mirjam M. Foot

Published by Scholar Press.  
Gower house - Croft Road Aldershot, Hants GU11 3HR - England  
ISBN 0 85 967 935 7 1993.

#### Les documents graphiques et photographiques - analyses et conservation

The works and researches by the team of the "Centre de

recherches sur la conservation des documents graphiques" gathered from 1991 to 1993.

La Documentation Française  
29, quai Voltaire,  
75344 Paris Cedex 07, France  
Fax: (1) 40 15 72 30.

### ■ CONFERENCE

#### Proceedings of the Panafrican Conference on the Preservation and Conservation of Libraries and Archives Materials, Nairobi, June 21-25, 1993

Edited by J.-M. Arnoult,  
V. Kremp and Musila Musembi.

The complete texts, recommendations of the Conference, National Reports from Africa, analyses of a continental inquiry and an up-dated international bibliography on preser-

vation and conservation have been collected and set by the PAC International center.

Bilingual version (French and English)  
To be issued shortly, information from IFLA HQ, The Hague, The Netherlands.

### ■ SYMPOSIUM

#### Reliure et bibliothèques

Proceedings of the international symposium titled "Reliure : la Renaissance". Nancy, October 1993. In French only.

Topics: binding in French, European and American libraries; new objectives and new techniques; the future of craft binding.

Technorama,  
31, place St-Ferdinand,  
75017 Paris, France  
Tel: (1) 45 74 67 43.

## Events

### ■ SOUTH AFRICA (PRETORIA)

May 1994

#### Innovation: Relevant Information Services for Sustainable Development of Southern Africa

Themes: library and information services in a new political dispensation; computerizing a library/information service; information technology; resource centres; management; user needs

Workshop on introduction to management skills.

#### Conference on possibilities for the future of school libraries in South Africa

#### Conference on publishing and distribution in Africa

Organiser: INFO AFRICA NOVA  
P.O. BOX 4649  
Pretoria 0001  
Fax: 012 662 1588.

### ■ NETHERLANDS (DELFT)

June 1994

#### European Conference on Conservation of the European Cultural Heritage: Research and Policy Issues Related to Conservation of Paper and Leather

Objectives: to present the "state-of-the-art situation" in Europe and the USA; to present conclusions of two STEP EC research projects: analyses of the effects of pollutants on paper and leather; to follow up the recommendations of an expert meeting on conservation of acid paper and the use of permanent paper, held in December 91; to assist in the development of a European cultural heritage community; to identify priorities for multinational activities for the conservation of paper and leather.

Organiser: Directorate General X of the European Commission (STEP and Environment Programmes) and Directorate General XII.

### ■ AUSTRALIA

June and July 1994

#### BISA preservation and conservation course

University of New South Wales School of Information, Library and Archives Studies  
The course has been developed in recognition of the special needs of preservation and conservation in tropical climates. It is designed to consider appropriate technology for Southeast Asian and Pacific countries. The participants will gain a knowledge of both the technical and managerial processes and policies involved in the area of preservation and conservation of local or national collections of

documents materials.

It consists of formal lectures, informal discussion groups, visual presentations, laboratory exercises and site visits.

For further information contact  
Dr. Helen Jarvis: Tel: (612) 697-3438,  
Fax: (612) 313-7092.

### ■ CUBA

21-27 August 1994

#### 60th IFLA General Conference

Topics on preservation and conservation:

- Management and technology CB I (Saturday 20 August)
- Conservation SC I (Monday 22 August)
- Latin America and the Caribbean joint with Africa and Oceania (Tuesday 23 August)
- Preservation and access for rare books and manuscripts in Latin American libraries (Wednesday 24 August)
- Conservation of historical archives (Venezuela, Wednesday 24 August)
- Preservation in tropical climates (workshop, Thursday 25 August)
- Conservation SC II (Thursday 25 August)
- Management and technology CB II (Friday 26 August).

### ■ FRANCE (ANNONAY)

3-8 September 1994

#### 22nd International Association of

### Paper Historians Congress

Main topic: evolution of European paper making from handicraft to manufacture.

Organiser: Congress secretary, Musée des Papeteries Canson & Montgolfier, B.P. 139, 07104 Annonay.

### ■ ENGLAND

(Newcastle-Upon-Tyne)

4-13 September 1994

#### The management of archives and records: new standards for the repository and its service

11-24 September 1994

#### Library planning and design

Organiser: the British Council  
10 Spring Gardens  
London SW1A 2BN  
Fax: 071.839.6347.

### ■ FRANCE (PARIS) 5-8 April 1995 and ENGLAND (LONDON) 25-29 July 1995

EVA '95

#### Electronic Imaging and the Visual Arts

Organiser: Dr. James Hemsley, Vasari Enterprises, Clark House, 2 Kings road, Fleet, Hampshire, GU13 9AD, UK

Tel: 44 0 252 81 22 52

Fax: 44 0 252 81 57 02.