

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. 1, September 1987



*James Madison Building, Library of Congress, location of the PAC international focal point.*

## IFLA CORE PROGRAMME ON PRESERVATION AND CONSERVATION

Library preservation is a relatively new field of endeavor that is evolving rapidly as more institutions worldwide begin to identify their preservation needs and to develop programs to meet them. In recognition of the importance of preserving the world's written heritage, a proposal was made at

the IFLA Nairobi meeting (1984) that IFLA establish a new core program that would focus its efforts on issues of preservation.

The IFLA Core Programme on Preservation and Conservation (PAC) was officially launched in April 1986 in Vienna at the Conference on Preservation of Library

Materials, sponsored by the Conference of Directors of National Libraries in cooperation with IFLA and UNESCO and hosted by the National Library of Austria.

The mandate of PAC is to encourage and promote the search for solutions to the serious problems of physical and chemical deterioration of library and information materials for the purpose of preserving these materials for the future. The primary goal of the program is to ensure that library materials in all formats will be preserved in accessible form for as long as possible.

The objectives for meeting this goal are to raise the consciousness level of library administrators, staff, and users about library preservation; to educate library administrators and staff about the theories and practices of library preservation; to inform library users of the need for preservation and conservation of library materials; to encourage and facilitate the training of technicians and professional conservators in the fields of book, paper, and library conservation; to encourage scientific research on the causes of deterioration in library materials and on the application

of science and technology to the prevention and treatment of deterioration; and to promote the development of national and international standards that pertain to the production, preservation, and treatment of library materials.

The planning, coordination, and management activities of PAC are centralized at an international focal point located at the Library of Congress in Washington, DC, USA,



*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, DC 20540  
USA  
Telephone: (202) 287-1840  
Telex: 710-822-0185  
Merrily A. Smith, Editor



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

and directed by Merrily A. Smith. In addition, two regional centers have been identified whose functions are to support the work of the international focal point, to represent the goals and activities of the PAC program to their region, and to carry out programs of their own within that region. One regional center, directed by Jean-Marie Arnoult, is located at the Bibliothèque Nationale in Sablé, France, and the other, directed by Wolfgang Wächter, is located at the Deutsche Bücherei in Leipzig, German Democratic Republic. More regional centers will be established in the future.

## Regional Center: Leipzig

Because of the rapid deterioration of large quantities of library materials worldwide, enhanced efforts on an international scale are imperative to enable conservators and restorers to counteract this threat to our cultural heritage. At present, despite an increased level of knowledge, paper conservation and restoration activities are unable to guarantee the congruence of the needs and the options within an economically justifiable range.

The PAC regional centers are

During the period 1987-91 PAC will focus its efforts in four areas: raising preservation awareness worldwide, developing educational information and materials, developing and encouraging possibilities for the education and training of conservators, and producing *International Preservation News*. In working toward these goals, PAC will cooperate with the relevant IFLA sections, with the other IFLA core programs, and with other international organizations. In addition, it will begin to take active leadership in the coordination of international preservation microfilming activities.

working in cooperation with the PAC international focal point to achieve the intensification and coordination of all activities related to conservation and restoration of library materials. For the present, the PAC regional center at the Deutsche Bücherei in Leipzig will assume the responsibility of cooper-

*Washing tanks used in mass conservation treatments. Restoration Workshop, Deutsche Bücherei, Leipzig*





*Restoration Workshop, Deutsche Bücherei. Left to right: Wolfgang Wächter, Director, PAC Regional Center; Ute Feller, Conservator; Uta Smoktun, Conservator.*

ating with the restoration facilities in the socialist countries, the German speaking countries in Western Europe, and some developing countries.

The achievement of the diverse objectives of the regional centers, which still have to be discussed further, requires first and foremost that mutual access to information on restoration-related activities is guaranteed. To set up national focal points is viewed as a possibility to reach this goal.

The major tasks of regional centers include the training and education of conservators and restorers. The German Democratic Republic was one of the first countries in Europe to introduce, ap-

proximately 10 years ago, a centrally standardized state training program for paper restorers. During this ten-year period a great deal of experience has been gained which can be used today on an international level.

The regional center in Leipzig considers the fourth technical seminar for paper restorers held in September/October 1986 a modest beginning of a training concept. We are pleased to announce that shortly after our activities became publicized we received specific inquiries about qualification opportunities from the Hungarian People's Republic, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ethiopia, and Tunisia. We are working

on a catalog listing the various forms of training and education offered, including events in the form of seminars, as well as long-term instruction. We hope to make a positive contribution towards the standardization of training on a highly scientific level.

Another task, especially for the regional center in Leipzig, arises from the necessity to mechanize restoration operations. The international trend to increase the effectiveness of time-, cost-, and labor-intensive restoration operations cannot be overlooked and confirms our belief that the solution to the problem of large quantities of deteriorating library materials can only be found in a largely



*Restoration Workshop, Deutsche Bücherei, Leipzig*

mechanized work process. We have had the experience that, with a mechanized process, not only can larger quantities be processed but higher quality can be achieved as well.

The problems of conservation are linked inseparably to the development of new, effective restoration procedures. Only to the extent to which it will be possible to meet the conservation needs, does restoration become meaningful. For many libraries worldwide *conservation* needs arise which require at least the same, if not greater, level of expense and activity as does restoration itself. The best conservation prevents or delays restoration on a large scale. Derived from this statement, another set of tasks,

whose dimensions impress not only the specialists, once again emerges for the regional centers.

Inevitably, the need arises to use all options in the form of organized international cooperation to raise the level of conservation and restoration activities. In this regard, the international technical literature in the field plays a decisive role. Therefore, the regional centers have to place high priority on the dissemination and review of technical literature. Nowadays individuals can hardly keep track of the amount of published material on the subject of conservation and restoration that already exists and is constantly appearing.

The screening and reviewing of technical literature requires a divi-

sion of labor. The regional centers have to rely in this field of activity on cooperation with their national partners as well, in order to reach the intended goal. We will begin to register and acquire in Leipzig the technical literature that has been and will be published in our area of responsibility, and we will make it available upon request as well. We will work out the appropriate steps to do so in the upcoming months.

The presently established regional centers for conservation and restoration, including the one in Leipzig, are at the very beginning of their work. In order for them to develop into effective facilities, the very reason for which they were founded, they need the cooperation

and support of their colleagues in the profession all over the world. The whole problem of preserving the international cultural heritage requires international cooperation. The scope of the objectives exceeds the options available on a national level. Therefore, it should be allowed in closing to appeal to all restorers and conservators and to state: The PAC regional centers will be able to tackle the tasks and to solve them only if as many colleagues in the profession as possible from all over the world participate actively in the task.

[Wolfgang Wachter, Director  
PAC Regional Center, Leipzig]

**Zusammenfassung**—In der Deutschen Bücherei in Leipzig befindet sich eines der beiden Regionalzentren für Konservierung und Restaurierung der IFLA in Europa. Wie viele andere Bibliotheken weltweit steht auch die Deutsche Bücherei dem Problem des rapiden Zerfalls grosser Bestandteile von Bibliotheksmaterial gegenüber. Dieses Problem ist auf nationaler Ebene nicht zu bewältigen. Aus diesem Grund wird zur internationalen aktiven Mitarbeit von Institutionen und Individuen aufgerufen. Voraussetzung ist der freie Zugang zu Information. Der Deutschen Bücherei erscheint es zweckmässig, die Verantwortung für die Zusammenarbeit mit Restaurierungseinrichtungen in sozialistischen Ländern, deutschsprachigen Ländern Westeuropas, und einigen Entwicklungsländern übertragen zu bekommen. Sie bietet bereits die Aus- und Weiterbildung von Fachkräften an, die positiv aufgenommen wurde. Neben der Fachausbildung ist die Hinwendung zur Mechanisierung zwingend, um bessere Qualität zu erzielen und ein grösseres Materialvolumen schneller zu bearbeiten. Auf Grund von einer immer grösser werdenden Zahl von Veröffentlichungen von Fachliteratur ist auch hier die internationale Arbeitsteilung für die Sichtung, Auswertung und Verbreitung notwendig.

## Regional Center: Sablé

PAC will be given the opportunity to work for years and years; but time presses, since the deterioration of documents—and of paper in particular—is growing quicker than the present budgets awarded to attend to books. The PAC regional center housed in the Bibliothèque Nationale's Conservation Center in Sablé, France is part of the international structure that has been established by IFLA

to coordinate preservation enterprises in the world. The Sablé regional center represents Western Europe, Africa to the North of the equator, and the Middle East.

The Conservation Center of the Bibliothèque Nationale is located in the Castle of Sablé in Sablé, a small town of 12,000 inhabitants situated 250 kilometers southwest of Paris. The Conservation Center is responsible for the safe-keeping of the

*Book Restoration Department, Conservation Center, Bibliothèque Nationale, Sablé.*



*The Castle of Sablé, Sablé, France, is the home of the Conservation Center of the Bibliothèque Nationale and the PAC Regional Center.*

Bibliothèque Nationale's collections, particularly those dating from the 19th and 20th centuries.

Three departments, working in close collaboration, participate in this enterprise: micrography (microfilm, black and white and color microfiche), chemical treatment of papers (deacidification), and restoration. The Conservation Center, which has been working since 1981, now employs 60 people.

Because of a law instituting administrative decentralization, French departments and towns command large autonomy in the management of their libraries. This new context has led the Conservation Center of Sablé to work for libraries other than the Bibliothèque Nationale in several ways: disinfection of damaged collections, restoration, and training. These activities have increased during the

past few years, and the Conservation Center, unique in its function, is more and more frequently approached by other institutions and endeavors in its work to promote the great priorities of preservation.

So, by its functions, the Conservation Center of Sablé occupies a well-defined position within the PAC core program: promoting preservation and conservation by organizing courses, lectures, and training cycles; and by preparing information about the different problems of preservation and conservation, either in originals or in translations. Some of these aims won't be reached within a short period since they entail the setting of a structure and funds that remain to be found quickly.

It's obvious that each PAC regional center will have its own

activities in sympathy with the countries it helps. For the regional center in Sablé, which is to work for a certain number of developing countries, it seems important to emphasize the problems of training.

Technical help is undoubtedly essential, but being aware of the problems posed by conservation is already the beginning of a solution. France, in this precise field, will bring nothing but its firm belief that preservation and conservation, in their new acceptance, are the keys to the near future of libraries. It is only by working day after day that problems will be solved.

There is no miracle remedy but the perception of a necessary evolution in the daily life of libraries. It doesn't mean putting new bars on the windows, nor imagining new restraints for the readers; on

*Jean-Marie Arnoult, Director, PAC Regional Center, Sablé.*



the contrary, it means, while taking the physical state of documents into account, enabling wider access to collections together with preserving originals.

Such is the philosophy of the PAC core program the Bibliothèque Nationale is going to carry out.

[*Jean-Marie Arnoult, Director  
PAC Regional Center, Sablé*]

## Preservation at IFLA Tokyo, 1986

Preservation and conservation played an active part in the IFLA General Conference held in Tokyo in August 1986. A presentation at the Open Forum outlined the organization and activities of the new IFLA Core Programme on Preservation and Conservation (PAC), which has been established to promote and support preservation worldwide. Questions raised during discussion related to the possible location of future regional centers, as these were seen as a useful source of help and advice.

The Conservation Section organized two sessions, both of which were well attended. Professional papers presented at the first session dealt with activities relating to the PAC core program. Merrily Smith (Library of Congress, USA) presented a slide-tape program, *Planning for Preservation*, produced by the Library of Congress National Preservation Program Office; Jean-Marie Arnoult (Bibliothèque Nationale, France) described the background leading to the establishment of a PAC regional center in France; and David Clements (British Library, UK) outlined projects being undertaken by the IFLA Conservation Section that will produce guidelines, posters,

and so forth which will support the PAC core program and will be of use to a wide range of libraries.

The second session provided a complementary set of papers describing various aspects of preservation problems in three countries. Akio Yasue (National Diet Library, Japan) discussed the growing awareness of preservation problems in Japan, their collection of data on the scale of the problem, and the recent developments in preservation programs. Qiao Ling (National Library of China, People's Republic of China) presented a joint paper written by herself and Li Jingren (National Library of China, People's Republic of China) on the preservation problems they face, the approaches currently being used, and their plans to deal with these problems over the next five years. Finally, Z. P. Dvoriashina (Lenin State Library, USSR) produced a paper on the problems of protecting library collections from damage by insects and the need to develop methods that take due regard of the ecological and economic aftereffects of the chemicals used.

At a session organized by the General Research Libraries Division, Magda Strebl (National Library of Austria, Austria) presented a report summarizing the conference on Preservation of Library Materials, an international conference that took place April 7-10, 1986 in Vienna and was organized by the Conference of Directors of National Libraries in cooperation with IFLA and UNESCO. In another paper, Richard W. McCoy (Research Libraries Group, USA) discussed the cooperative preservation micro-filming activities of the Research Libraries Group, an organization of US research libraries.

Apart from these sessions there

was also a presentation of a video program on conservation work in Japan, and a half-day tour of the conservation facilities at the National Diet Library. In addition, Conservation Section members were able to participate in a meeting with Japanese conservators that was organized by the Association of Scientific Research on Historic and Artistic Works of Japan in cooperation with the Japanese Library Association's Study Group on Conservation of Library Materials.

It was one of the most enjoyable series of preservation/conservation meetings that I have been able to attend for some time. Every meeting was well attended with the rooms full. The international audience, combined with the warmth and friendliness of our Japanese colleagues, must help to promote the cause of preservation throughout the world.

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

## European Commission Calls Hearing

The Council of the European Communities and ministers with responsibility for cultural affairs passed a resolution in September 1985 that urged the most important libraries in the European Community to collaborate on a broad initiative in the field of data processing. Subsequently, the European Commission called a hearing on libraries to which all 12 member states of the European Community were invited. Each was asked to send up to four experts to discuss a number of problems in the library field and to develop recommendations that the Com-

mission could use for briefing the ministers.

Issues considered at the hearing, which took place February 11-12, 1987 in Luxembourg, concerned library cooperation and networking, problems of multilingualism and subject access, preservation and conservation of library materials, and training of library staff. A number of recommendations were presented which the Commission then combined in a general form.

In the area of preservation and conservation, general support was given to the urgent need to tackle preservation issues, to the usefulness of cooperation between different countries in working to solve preservation problems, to the value of developing registers of microform masters, to the need to promote the use of permanent paper, and to the need to carry out a number of technical studies on, for example, environmental control.

In autumn 1987 the European Commission will present a report on these findings to the Council.

[David W. G. Clements  
The British Library, UK]

## Planning in US for Audio Preservation

Since January 1986, the Associated Audio Archives Committee of the Association for Recorded Sound Collections, Inc. (ARSC) has been involved in a planning study on audio preservation funded by a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH).

The purpose of the study, which was undertaken because the US has no ongoing comprehensive program for audio preservation, is to obtain as much information as possible about every aspect of the

preservation, conservation, and restoration of sound recordings. The final report of the study will include definitions of key elements, a bibliography, a glossary of terms, listings of pertinent standards, a summary of the size and nature of the audio preservation problem, a variety of research reports, and prioritized recommendations for further study and cooperative activity.

The work of the committee has been carried out through a series of planning meetings, research and analysis projects, and requests for institutional and individual cooperation and data collection.

During the first planning meeting a number of topics were identified for study. Some of the major research themes have been the facilitation of bibliographic access to sound recordings through the use of CD-ROM; the potential of consortia for audio preservation; the value of digital audio technology for audio preservation; systems for documentation and communication of audio preservation information; education and training resources for sound archivists; standards for audio preservation; the need for a professional association for audio archivists; and storage and handling of sound recordings.

The committee also distributed a questionnaire on audio preservation to 83 institutions to determine the condition of audio archives in general. Nearly half of the survey forms have been returned, some with copies of the specific institution's preservation policies and procedures.

A common problem for all of the researchers has been the lack of one major reference source that covers the study of sound recordings. In addition, since the committee wished to consider audio in its broadest scope, many of the available definitions of terminology

were dismissed for their specificity. A major task early in the study was to construct definitions that could be applied to the planning project.

Following are some of the preliminary recommendations from the project:

(1) Create a national audio preservation program.

(2) Establish an association of professional sound archivists.

(3) Form a body to oversee standards for audio archival transfer technology, techniques, and procedures.

(4) Develop an archivally approved medium for sound carriers since none exists at present. The committee *currently* recommends the use of reel-to-reel analog tape for making archival preservation transfer copies of sound recordings, but makes the disclaimer that the tape does not constitute a permanent, archival, storage copy. Neither digital nor magnetic formats are recommended because there are no nationally accepted standards for digital technology, the audio industry is still producing conflicting systems, and no audio technology has proven itself to be archivally reliable for the making of preservation transfer copies.

(5) Direct priority preservation efforts towards deteriorating sound carriers.

(6) Store differing materials included with sound recordings separately in accordance with preservation requirements for those materials.

The committee has also recommended that further effort be oriented towards the study of storage and handling of audio materials and the compilation of several specialized bibliographies relating to the audio archival field.

The planning project is scheduled to end September 30, 1987 with a final report due to NEH by

December 31, 1987. Project participants believe they are well on their way to fulfilling their objectives even though their final report may contain as many questions as answers.

For more information: Elwood McKee, Project Director, AAA Audio Preservation Planning Project, 118 Monroe Street, No. 610, Rockville, Maryland 20850, USA.

[Robin Wolff]

## International Congress on Audio-Visual Preservation

“Archiving the Audio-Visual Heritage,” a technical symposium hosted by the Forty-Third International Federation of Film Archives (FIAF) Congress, took place in West Berlin May 20-22, 1987. The symposium was jointly sponsored by FIAF, by the Fédération Internationale des Archives de Télévision (FIAT), and by the International Association of Sound Archives (IASA).

The gathering was the culmination of earlier meetings, encouraged by UNESCO, between representatives of the three groups. Although FIAT and FIAF had already convened a joint symposium on the preservation of film and television materials (Stockholm 1983), this was the first event sponsored by all three. The purpose of both the Stockholm and the West Berlin symposia was to stimulate research and to disseminate current information.

While film archivists have to deal with the instability of nitrate and certain early color films, audio and video archivists have to deal with the instability of rapidly evolving electronic technologies. Though film, video, and audio technology each require specialized media-specific preservation treatment, the three share enough common characteristics and interests to warrant an exchange of preservation information. Archivists handling each of the media are facing

problems of storage, ever-changing formats, ethics of preservation, and the degradation of their somewhat similar materials.

Presentations covered a wide spectrum of topics. A great deal of time was spent discussing the construction and condition of storage facilities. Other topics included the potential of optical/digital technology, current trends and problems in archival video/audio technology, format suitability for archival purposes, preservation methods for phonographic cylinders, and various techniques and standards for restoration.

Paul Spehr (Library of Congress, USA) and P. K. Nair (National Film Archive of India) both gave positive reviews to the FICA box, a film conditioning apparatus. Their comments were based on pilot studies of the equipment that UNESCO helped to fund and that were carried out in their respective institutions. The apparatus, developed in the early 1980s, is used to reduce the humidity of a film being vacuum-bagged in preparation for cold storage. Use of the FICA box highly improves the storage conditions of film. Unfortunately, the equipment is very expensive. Another problem is that processed films no longer fit into standard film cans; these films must then be stored in non-standard containers, usually boxes.

The latest concerns of film

archivists were discussed. The “vinegar syndrome,” a deterioration of acetate films, involves a breakdown of the image. Symptoms include crystallization of the emulsion followed by the formation of a powder or jelly residue. The degradation was originally blamed on improper processing, but recent evidence indicates that the problem also occurs in archivally processed films. Acetate films that have been processed with nitrates are more susceptible to the syndrome. The degradation process seems to be accelerated by high humidity and temperature, as in a tropical environment.

Several months before the symposium, 27 film archives were sent a piece of film to preserve from the motion picture *Drake of England*. The film sections were spliced together in sequence and projected next to a safety copy of the nitrate original. Before the film was shown, viewers were given a breakdown of the preservation techniques used by each institution (anonymously identified by numbers). Their work showed a high degree of professionalism within a narrow range of difference.

The international makeup of the “Ethics of Restoration” panel discussion produced a wide range of ideas. Panelists communicated a general concern about what should be preserved as well as the extent to which technology should be employed to recover lost information. The difference between re-creation through recovery and re-creation through enhancement was stressed.

Most archivists agree that it is their responsibility to pursue and maintain the original condition of the item; historic value can be lost through enhancement (e.g., re-recording a mono tape in stereo or colorizing a black and white film).

Even so, many archivists find themselves in an awkward position when dealing with commercial interests that wish to enhance materials from the archives. Some archives will not lend materials to such patrons. Others contend that as long as the archives' copy is maintained in the original form, history is served. Additionally, in many cases the "enhancer" will assist the archives in conserving the original.

The published proceedings of the symposium should be available early in 1988. The three sponsors hope to continue exchanging information on storage construction, selection of materials for preservation, and the compilation of preservation information. A follow-up conference is being planned for 1991.

[*Robin Wolff*]

## Preservation Microfilming in Caribbean Countries

Approximately 60 librarians and archivists from Central America and the Caribbean met in Miami, Florida on May 11, 1987 to discuss the results of preservation surveys conducted in Caribbean libraries and archives by the Organization of American States (OAS). The surveys indicated a pressing need for preservation microfilming of critically endangered documents of local and regional importance.

Several categories of materials were identified as major potential candidates for preservation microfilming. Among them were local newspapers (not already filmed), "blue books" (colonial records), local court records, land records,

and vital statistics. Institutions interested in participating in a preservation microfilming project were located throughout the Caribbean, and included Antigua, Aruba, Bahamas, Barbados, British Virgin Islands, Dominica, Grenada, Haiti, Jamaica, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, and Trinidad.

OAS will assume responsibility for following up on the interest expressed in a preservation microfilming project by preparing a project proposal to submit to potential funding agencies, and by coor-

dinating this possible project with the programs of other major international organizations with interest in preservation of the materials in Caribbean libraries and archives.

For more information: Susan Shattuck Benson, Senior Specialist, Development of Libraries, Archives, and Mass Media, Organization of American States, 17th Street and Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, DC 20006, USA.

[*Barclay Ogden, University of California, Berkeley*]

## Preservation Planning for Archivists

Twelve archivists from seven Latin American and Caribbean countries attended a conference on Planning a Comprehensive Archival Preservation Program held June 1-5, 1987 at the National Archives and Records Administration (USA) and cosponsored by the Society of American Archivists (SAA) and International Council on Archives (ICA).

The seminar opened with a welcome address by Frank G. Burke, Acting Archivist of the United States. Kenneth E. Harris, Director of the Preservation Policy and Services Division of the National Archives and member of the ICA Conservation Committee, followed with an overview of preservation activities at the National Archives and an introduction to the conference program.

The first session, "Diversity of Archival Records and Causes of Their Deterioration," was conducted by Norvell Jones, Acting Chief of the National Archives Document Conservation Branch. Ms. Jones discussed the physical characteristics of various materials, including paper, inks and pigments, animal skins, photographic

materials, and magnetic media. Subsequently, she described the physical and chemical elements that can damage archives collections, including adverse environmental conditions, inherent chemical instability of the materials, biological agents, and improper handling.

The session ended with a tour of the Research and Testing Laboratory at the National Archives during which the scientific aspects of archival preservation were stressed. Seminar participants then practiced simple tests that can be used to assess the quality of archival materials.

Environment and storage were the focus of activities on the second day of the conference. Paul N. Banks (Columbia University, New York) lectured on controlling the environment in archives collections. Mr. Banks related various environmental factors and elements of building design to the problem of preservation. The bulk of the session covered techniques used to maintain an optimum environment in archives institutions. Following the session, the group learned to use environmental monitoring

equipment.

In another session, conservators from the Document Conservation Branch introduced the group to issues involved in the storage and housing of archival records. All levels of archival storage were considered, from folders to vaults to storage furniture.

The last session consisted of a series of discussions and tours that highlighted various methods of preservation. The first sub-session emphasized the preservation of records in their original formats, either through mass or single-item treatment. Next, William Hooton, director of the optical/digital programs at the National Archives, introduced optical disc as an alternative format for archival preservation. Microfilming and electrostatic copying were also presented as techniques used to preserve the intellectual content of archival records. The session concluded with a tour of the Micro-camera Laboratory.

That evening participants attended a panel on "Disaster Preparedness and Recovery," featuring Ann Russell (Northeast Document Conservation Center, Massachusetts) and Peter Waters (Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.)

The fourth day of the seminar opened with a tour of the Archives' Diplomatic Branch vault and stacks. The next session addressed the specific preservation needs of photographic materials, sound recordings, architectural drawings, maps, and bound volumes. Another session discussed the issues involved in planning and implementing preservation programs and was followed by an exercise in which participants drew up their own preservation plans.

[Robin Wolff]

## International Preservation Calendar

*September 3-5 (Chester, UK)*

**Books & Bookbinding.** This conference of the Society of Bookbinders and Book Restorers will include lectures and demonstrations by Arthur Johnson, Bernard Middleton, and Faith Shannon. *For information:* John Koball, Treasurer, 23 Dee Hills Park, Chester CH3 5AR UK.

*September 6-11 (Sydney, Australia)*

**ICOM Conservation Committee. 8th Triennial Meeting.** Approximately 20 preservation oriented working groups will gather to exchange knowledge and ideas. *For information:* ICOM 87, Dulcie Stetton Associates, 70 Glenmore Road, Paddington NSW 2021, Australia.

*September 21-25 (Oxford, UK)*

The **Royal Photographic Society** is sponsoring a symposium on the storage of recorded images, electronic and magnetic storage media as well as conventional photographic storage. There is a call for papers. *For information:* Conference Convenor, Miss H.M. Graves, Research Div., Kodak Ltd., Headstone Drive, Harrow, Middlesex, HA1 4TY, UK.

*October 5-9 (West Berlin, West Germany)*

**International Graphic Restoration Day.** Sponsored by IADA (Internationale Arbeitsgemeinschaft der Archiv-, Bibliotheks- und Graphikrestauratoren). Papers will be presented on numerous conservation techniques and preservation issues. IADA expects to come to a provisional decision on how institutions in Western Europe should preserve their collections. *For information:* Ernst Bartelt, Restaur-

ierungswerkstatt, Staatsbibliothek Preussischen Kulturbesitz, Potsdamer Str. 33, D-1000 Berlin 30, Germany.

## Publications

It's no secret that librarians and archivists are occasionally plagued with pest control problems. If an infestation goes unchecked pests can seriously damage or destroy entire collections. Insects and rodents feed on the organic substances that compose virtually all library and archival materials. So if you are worried about the infestation of your institution, the following publications may help exterminate your fears.

Edwards, Stephen R., Bruce M. Bell, and Mary Elizabeth King. *Pest Control in Museums.* Lawrence, Kansas: Association of Systematics Collections (Museum of Natural History, University of Kansas), 1981.

Hickin, Norman. *Bookworms: The Insect Pests of Books.* London: Sheppard Press, 1985.

Mallis, Arnold. *Handbook of Pest Control.* 6th rev. ed. Cleveland, Ohio: Franzak & Foster, 1987.

*Specimen Label Book: A Guide to EPA Registered Products.* 2nd ed. Cleveland, Ohio: Pest Control Technology, 1986.

Story, Keith O. *Approaches to Pest Management in Museums.* Suitland, Maryland: Conservation Analytical Laboratory, Smithsonian Institution, 1985.

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