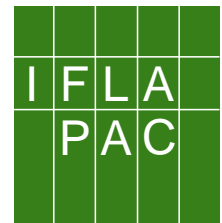


# International Preservation News

A Newsletter of the IFLA Core Activity  
on Preservation and Conservation



No. 25  
August 2001

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International Preservation News is a publication of the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA) Core Activity on Preservation and Conservation (PAC) that reports on the preservation activities and events that support efforts to preserve materials in the world's libraries and archives.

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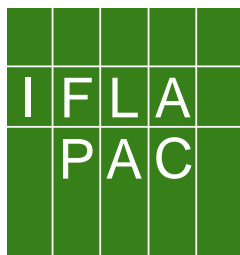
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## Nos lecteurs réagissent...

### A propos de l'Afrique

J'ai lu avec beaucoup d'intérêt l'éditorial publié dans le numéro 22-23 d'*IPN* et je vous remercie de ce geste. En tant que professionnel faisant ses premiers pas dans la préservation, je souhaite faire quelques commentaires.

Si les programmes de conservation et de reproduction n'ont pas réussi en Afrique, c'est parce que la formation du conservateur est incomplète et insuffisante, surtout vue d'en haut. Une ou deux semaines de formation ne suffisent pas pour maîtriser un domaine aussi vaste.

Les personnes formées sont pour la plupart responsables de services de bibliothèques, surchargées de responsabilités diverses. De retour dans leurs structures, elles ne maintiennent pas les contacts créés avec les collaborateurs et les techniciens autour des modules suivis pendant la formation. Elles oublient ce qu'elles ont appris et toute communication devient impossible. Il serait justice de former de jeunes bibliothécaires déjà en poste qui ont le souci d'apprendre régulièrement et sérieusement.

Autre handicap : le manque de matériel. Le budget alloué aux bibliothèques et archives des pays africains est insuffisant pour faire face aux coûts. Avec l'avènement des nouvelles technologies, le fossé s'élargit davantage.

Enfin, vous avez suggéré qu'on établisse un inventaire des collections de périodiques se trouvant dans les institutions d'archives ou de bibliothèques nationales d'Afrique. Cette proposition est bonne et j'espère que le questionnaire vous sera retourné ! Je suggère que cette opération soit aussi élargie aux bibliothèques universitaires qui se trouvent confrontées aux mêmes problèmes.

Louis Kamwina Nsapo - Congo  
[Kamwinal@hotmail.com](mailto:Kamwinal@hotmail.com)

## Letters to the Editor

### We need *IPN* !

I was very sorry to read in the May issue of *International Preservation News* that the publication is at risk of being taken to the gallows due to the 'financial squeeze'. Speaking from a part of the world which I believe is only just beginning to develop an understanding and appreciation of the issues concerning preservation of our world heritage, action groups such as yourselves play a vital role in bringing together and voicing best practice and activities in this field.

Nina Jethwa - Pondicherry  
[conservation@sriaurobindoashram.org](mailto:conservation@sriaurobindoashram.org)

I was very sad to read your editorial on the probable demise of the *International Preservation News*. I believe the publication not only informs us of what is going on in other countries, but also gives great encouragement to many of the librarians in the poorer libraries of the developing world. They read of projects that develop and succeed, and must surely feel that it is possible for them to succeed as well, with a little help from their friends. The quality of the *IPN* is now quite high, with good articles that bring fresh insights into our work abroad. I know that I have sometimes felt depressed that our efforts in Southeast Asia fall so far short of what needs to be done, but have been inspired to try harder because of what I have read in *IPN*.

John Dean  
Cornell University, USA

## Of common sense and goodwill

Over the past few decades professional conservationists and preservation managers have been facing several dilemmas.

Concerns for preservation and conservation issues have been evolving constantly, shifting from restoration of manuscript masterpieces to digitisation. Their interest focused either on mass deacidification, microfilming, or on digitisation.

Admittedly preservation strategies and policies aim more and more at new technologies. Nevertheless, a recent visit to Cuba, where the Social Science Research Center in New York had organized a meeting of experts (US academics, preservation professionals, and colleagues from the Cuban National Library and National Archives) proved that the situation was quite different in the developing world.

Although there is a strong curiosity for new technologies and standards, stress is often put on local and very simple solutions. There is a tendency to prefer traditional reformatting systems such as microfilming.

The need for co-operation among institutions and colleagues from different cultural backgrounds – libraries, archives and museums – is both evident and a priority.

This issue of IPN presents some examples of simple procedures that help preserve books when funding or resources are scarce or lacking. It shows that, whatever the difficulties, there is always a solution, most of the time deriving from common sense or thanks to goodwill.

Marie-Thérèse Varlamoff  
*IFLA-PAC Director*



Photo: Sylvie Biscioni

## Du bon sens et de la volonté

Depuis plusieurs dizaines d'années les spécialistes de la conservation ont fait face à toutes sortes de dilemmes : l'intérêt pour les problèmes de préservation et de conservation a évolué de façon constante, passant de la restauration de chefs d'oeuvre manuscrits au numérique, en faisant porter l'accent, tantôt sur la désacidification de masse ou le microfilmage, tantôt sur la numérisation.

Il est courant de dire que les politiques de conservation se tournent de plus en plus vers les nouvelles technologies. Pourtant, une récente visite à Cuba où le Social Science Research Centre (New York) a organisé une rencontre entre professionnels américains, collègues de la bibliothèque et des archives nationales et universitaires cubains, a montré combien la situation pouvait être différente dans les pays en développement.

Bien que la curiosité pour l'utilisation des nouvelles technologies et pour les normes soit forte, ces pays privilégient le plus souvent des solutions locales simples. Ils ont tendance à préférer des systèmes de transfert de supports éprouvés comme le microfilm.

Le besoin d'une coopération entre institutions et collègues de différents horizons culturels – bibliothécaires, archivistes ou professionnels des musées – est une évidence et constitue une de leurs priorités.

Ce numéro d'IPN présente quelques exemples de procédés simples pour préserver les livres lorsque les ressources financières, humaines ou en équipements sont maigres ou font défaut. Quelles que soient les difficultés rencontrées il y a toujours une solution, le plus souvent pleine de bon sens et nécessitant de la bonne volonté.

Marie-Thérèse Varlamoff  
*Directeur d'IFLA-PAC*

# Preservation as Practised

**Phyllis Hytten is a librarian. She travelled extensively in India, coming across preservation in the most basic sense of the word. Basic preservation is indeed where to start from, by talking to people in small villages and showing simple gestures, by changing people's minds about books in order to make them understand why and how books should be respected and protected.**



Phyllis Hytten

© Phyllis Hytten

I learned preservation techniques by observing and practising, while exploring libraries in India. Without pretence of comprehensive knowledge of the field, I offer selected descriptions of what I saw and did there, and how I am beginning to address the needs identified.

When I was staying in the Himalayas, my host asked me to serve as librarian. The collection was kept behind glass doors on several shelves built into the concrete wall. Whitewash covered the concrete, and newspapers lined the shelves. Dampness and insects were problems. I found a soft clean brush, and a few clean cloths. On several clear breezy days I spread mats on the lawn, and brought books out one shelf at a time. I brushed and wiped them carefully, allowing them time to dry in the fresh air, while I cleaned the shelf with the brush and dry cloth. I could find nothing to discourage bugs. *Borax* under shelf lining might have helped but it was not available. Neem leaves may have been available, but at the time I did not know that they could have helped.

Once the shelves were clean I had to decide which would better preserve the books, lining the shelf with newspaper, or setting the books directly on whitewashed concrete. I opted for newspapers even though I knew they were acidic paper. I wish I could have done better, but that was all I had to work with and the paper provided a barrier between the flaking whitewash dust and the books. I organised the books by language, then within languages by simple categories, and returned them to the shelves. Knowing both the books and the library users, I soon brought the two together, thus bringing the collection into circulation, and using it to answer reference questions. This was fun, and useful. There were few resources to work with, but we made the most of them. The village children were very interested in what I was doing on the lawn with the books, and gathered round with their questions.

How I developed preservation  
consciousness

Weeks later, when surrounding villages gathered nearby for a celebration, some local village leaders and publishers came to talk and look at our little library. The publishers let me select some locally written and published books that they had donated to our collection. Leaders from nearby villages showed

interest in this. All in all, it was a simple and most satisfying experience, one I did not plan.

Between 1996 and 1998 I spent five months in India doing independent study. The nineteen libraries I explored in Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar provided a wide range of examples. Most noteworthy in terms of preservation was the Centre for Development Studies (CDS) Library in Trivandrum, Kerala. The architectural design of this library provides a continuous natural breeze that keeps the building cool and dry.

The architect Laurie Baker designed this eight-story building so that natural light provides bright reading areas by all the bookshelves, without allowing any direct sunlight to fall on the books. The CDS Library is an excellent example of how a well-designed building can alleviate the most prevalent problems in tropical preservation.

On my return to the US I began searching for a library development model to answer some of the needs I identified in my exploration. I found Laura Wendell, Director of The World Library Partnership (WLP), and its Inform the World (ITW) Librarian Volunteer Program. Laura Wendell's book *Libraries for All!*<sup>1</sup> has a section called "Taking Care of the Books" (see page 6) telling how to care for and repair books using materials available in most villages. From this I learned that neem leaves might be useful in discouraging insects.

The ITW Librarian Volunteer Program trains volunteers in simple preservation techniques that they in turn teach village librarians. This year I'll serve in South Africa for a month with Maggie Hite and about thirty ITW volunteer librarians. I look forward to the training and fieldwork with hope of learning appropriate preservation techniques to pass along.

Through research, fieldwork and dialogues with colleagues practising librarianship around the world we can develop new models, launch pilot projects, evaluate and re-evaluate our work together. Careful listening, mutual respect, co-operation and effective cross-cultural communication are essential.

Phyllis Hytten<sup>2</sup>  
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<sup>1</sup> Wendell, Laura. *Libraries for All! How to Start and Run a Basic Library*. Paris: UNESCO, 1998. Full text online at <<http://RTPnet.org/~wlp:index.html>>

<sup>2</sup> Phyllis Hytten received the degree of Master of Science in Library and Information Studies from Florida State University School of Information Studies in 1997. She has served as Lead Cataloging Librarian at Auburn University Montgomery, and currently serves as President of the Gamma Chapter, Beta Phi Mu International Library and Information Science Honor Society.

## La práctica de la preservación

La autora, bibliotecaria de los Estados Unidos, descubrió la preservación de manera empírica durante un viaje a la India, donde tuvo la oportunidad de organizar una pequeña biblioteca. Después partió como voluntaria a África y Asia para enseñar cómo reparar y proteger los libros de las bibliotecas de las comunidades rurales.

## La pratique de la préservation

L'auteur, bibliothécaire aux USA, a découvert la préservation de façon empirique lors d'un voyage en Inde où elle a eu l'occasion de réorganiser une petite bibliothèque. Depuis elle est partie comme volontaire en Afrique et en Asie pour enseigner comment réparer et protéger les livres des bibliothèques des communautés rurales.

## A Westerner who has chosen the developing world

Laurie Baker, aged 83, is a celebrity in Kerala, India where he has built over 26 buildings for the last 30 years.

He is famous for sticking to personal concepts such as using environmentally safe materials available within a 5-mile radius. His favourite materials are those which are available onsite: mud, brick and lime. He sees no point in using energy-intensive materials (materials that require a lot of fuel in their manufacture) as India does not have enough resources for that. Before drafting a project, Baker watches the building site, studying the land level and the types of trees. The direction of the wind and the rain is a deciding factor.

Born in Birmingham, England, Baker enrolled as a health-care worker in China during WWII. On his way to India he met Gandhi who had a deep interest in architecture. This was a determinant factor in his decision to settle in India and change post-war architectural rule. He began to build treatment centres for lepers. He studied local architecture and decided to go back to traditional designs and techniques, turning his back on ill-adapted modern houses that come from the Western culture. "In Kerala, where fierce sun and heavy rain are the rule, an effective roof is a huge umbrella to protect the interior and the walls. I would not leave the roof for the sake of looking modern".

### The Library of the Centre for Development Studies at Trivandrum

The Centre for Development Studies - a eight-story building - and its library is one of the few high-rise constructions he has built. Walls are made of exposed brick. Baker did not use cement to fuse the bricks together but lime made from smashed clamshells he had collected from beaches nearby.

A natural coolness is created by the breeze that blows through the brick grillwork replacing the use of traditional wooden windows. Gaps between individual bricks let both air and daylight in through a wall diffusing the glare of direct sunlight. Tiny courtyards around pools produce evaporation to help battle the heat. Shade and coolness are provided by the many coconut trees that surround the building. Baker chose this site purposely so as to cut as few trees as possible. Except for the campus computer centre, there is no need for additional electric air-conditioning.

Using natural light and ventilation reduced the overall construction and operating costs. Indeed, building the Centre cost half the normal price of a comparable university building in India.

Laurie Baker has built many state building for the homeless. He has also written about twelve «do-it-yourself» pamphlets that have been published by the Centre of Science and Technology for Rural Development. COSTFORD is an organisation that strives to improve the living conditions of the poor and walks in Laurie Baker footsteps.

### Some titles of Laurie Baker's Booklets:

Brick Work - Are Slums Inevitable? - Earthquake - Houses - How to Reduce Building Costs - Laurie Bakers' Cost-Reduction Manual.

COSTFORD Main Office:  
Ayyanthole, Thrissur-680 003, Kerala, India.  
Tel: + 0487-360788, fax: + 0487 641678.  
<http://www.c-itizen.com/costford/>

Hochschild, A. "The Brick Master of Kerala". *Mother Jones*, July-August 2000.

Virginie Kremp  
IFLA-PAC Programme Officer, Paris

## Un architecte anglais installé en Inde

Laurie Baker, né en 1918 à Birmingham, est célèbre à Kerala pour ses conceptions écologiques : il n'utilise que des matériaux disponibles dans un rayon de 10 km avec une préférence pour la boue, l'argile et la chaux. Préalablement à tout projet, il étudie le site, le terrain, la végétation ainsi que la direction du vent.

Installé en Inde après la Seconde guerre mondiale, il commence par construire des centres de soins pour les lépreux, renouant avec le style et les techniques traditionnels. Parmi les nombreuses constructions à son actif, le "Centre for Development Studies" et sa bibliothèque est un exemple de climatisation naturelle. Le bâtiment est construit avec des briques cimentées par un liant de coquillages réduits en poudre et une brise permanente en assure la fraîcheur, grâce à un grillage de briques en guise de fenêtres. Des bassins aménagés dans différentes petites cours et les cocotiers environnants apportent fraîcheur et ombre. Des espaces entre les briques assurent une luminosité naturelle.

Laurie Baker a aussi construit des maisons pour les sans-abri. Il a écrit des petites brochures sur des sujets pratiques - Comment réduire les coûts de construction ? Comment travailler la brique ? - publiées par COSTORD, une ONG qui lutte pour l'amélioration des conditions de vie des classes défavorisées.

## Arquitecto inglés se radica en la India

Laurie Baker, nacido en 1918 en Birmingham, es célebre en Kerala por sus invenciones ecológicas: solamente utiliza los materiales que se encuentran disponibles en un radio de 10 km con preferencia por la madera, la arcilla y la cal. Previamente a todo proyecto, estudia el sitio, el terreno, la vegetación, así como la dirección del viento.

Radicado en la India después de la guerra, comenzó por construir centros de cuidados para leprosos, restableciendo el estilo y las técnicas tradicionales. Entre las numerosas construcciones que se encuentran en su haber, está el "Centre for Development Studies" y su biblioteca es un ejemplo de acondicionamiento de aire natural. Es construido con bloques pegados con una argamasa compuesta por conchas molidas y una brisa permanente asegura la ventilación del edificio gracias a las rejillas de ladrillo a manera de ventanas. Los estanques dispuestos en pequeños patios y los cocoteros circundantes aportan frescura y sombra. Los espacios entre los bloques aseguran una iluminación natural.

Laurie Baker ha construido también hogares para los indigentes. Ha escrito pequeños folletos acerca de temas prácticos - ¿Cómo reducir los costos de la construcción? ¿Cómo trabajar con los bloques? - publicado por COSTORD, ONG que lucha por el mejoramiento de las condiciones de vida de clases desfavorecidas.



# Taking Care of the Books

## **D**ecision point : How do I take care of the books?

Paper and books are very fragile. They can be damaged by sun, moisture, dust, dryness, and many insects find them delicious. The moment you put the books on the shelf, you expose them to potential harm. Here are some things that damage books and some steps you can take to fight them.

### **Moisture**

Moisture is a disaster for any library. It dissolves paper and glue and encourages the growth of mould. The best way to fight the damp is to make sure that the roof and walls of the library are water-tight and that there is good ventilation. Using shelves with open backs promotes the flow of air. Leave enough space between the shelves and between shelves and the wall to allow air to circulate.

### **Direct sunlight**

Direct sunlight makes paper brittle and yellow. Use curtains, blinds or shutters to shield books from direct sun.

### **Dirt**

One way to protect books from dirt and damage is to cover them. You can use old paper, plastic bags, special plastic covering available at bookshops or other materials to cover the books. The method shown in **A** works well with old newspapers. If you cover the books with paper, remember to put a spine label on the cover as well as the book. You should also write the author and title on the front and spine of the new cover.

### **Insects**

Insects love to eat paper and glue. Regularly removing the books from the shelves and dusting them with a soft dry cloth (never use water) will help dislodge any insects that have crawled between the pages. If your shelves have legs, you can put them in cans filled with water and a thin layer of oil, soap, or kerosene (see **B**). You can also fill the cans with a solution made by soaking neem tree leaves in warm water overnight (replace this solution weekly). Be sure to move the shelves out from the wall or the insects will climb up that way instead. Never spray chemical insecticide directly on the books because it can damage the paper and may be unsafe for readers to handle. Talk to your local agriculture extension agent about safe plants, herbs and natural compounds you can use to repel insects. If the shelves don't have legs, consider putting them on bricks or blocks of wood treated as described above.

# Prendre soin des livres

## **D**écider comment prendre soin des ouvrages ?

Le papier et les livres sont très fragiles. Ils peuvent se détériorer s'ils sont exposés au soleil, à l'humidité, à la poussière ou à un air trop sec, et de nombreux insectes en sont friands. Dès que vous mettez un livre sur les rayons, il est en danger. Vous trouverez ci-après quelques informations sur les facteurs de risque et sur les mesures qu'il vous est possible de prendre pour les combattre.

### **Humidité**

L'humidité est une malédiction pour toute bibliothèque. Elle dissout le papier et la colle et favorise le développement de moisissures. Les meilleures armes pour la combattre sont de veiller à l'étanchéité du toit et des murs et de maintenir une bonne aération. Des rayonnages sans fond facilitent la circulation de l'air. Laissez assez d'espace entre les rayonnages et le mur pour que l'air puisse circuler.

### **Exposition directe au soleil**

Le soleil jaunit le papier et le rend friable. Utilisez des rideaux, des stores ou des volets pour protéger les livres.

### **Poussière**

Une bonne manière de protéger les livres de la poussière et des dommages qu'elle peut causer est de les couvrir. Vous pouvez utiliser pour cela des vieux papiers, des pochettes en plastique, des couvertures spéciales en plastique vendues dans les papeteries ou diverses autres matières. La méthode présentée en **A** fonctionne bien avec de vieux journaux. Si vous recouvrez les livres avec du papier, n'oubliez pas de mettre une étiquette sur la couverture et au dos du livre. Il faut aussi inscrire le nom de l'auteur et le titre sur la tranche et le plat supérieur de la nouvelle couverture.

### **Insectes**

Les insectes adorent le papier et la colle. Pour chasser les insectes qui se sont glissés entre les pages, enlevez régulièrement les livres des rayons et essuyez-les avec un chiffon doux et sec (ne jamais utiliser d'eau). Si vos rayonnages ont des pieds, vous pouvez poser ces derniers dans des boîtes remplies d'eau et d'une fine couche d'huile, de savon ou de pétrole (voir **B**). Vous pouvez aussi remplir les boîtes d'une solution obtenue en faisant infuser des feuilles d'acajou dans de l'eau tiède pendant une nuit (renouvelez cette solution chaque semaine). Assurez-vous que les rayonnages ne sont pas en contact immédiat avec le mur, sinon les insectes emprunteront cette voie. Ne pulvérisez jamais d'insecticide chimique directement sur les livres, car vous risquez d'endommager le papier et d'incommoder les lecteurs qui les manipuleront par la suite. Renseignez-vous auprès de votre revendeur agricole pour connaître les plantes, les herbes et les composés naturels que vous pouvez utiliser en toute sécurité pour éloigner les insectes. Si les rayonnages n'ont pas de pieds, il est possible de les placer sur des briques ou des blocs de bois et de procéder comme indiqué ci-dessus.

# El cuidado de los libros

## **D**ecisión: ¿Cómo cuidar los libros?

El papel y los libros son muy vulnerables al sol, la humedad, el polvo, la sequedad, y muchos insectos pueden devorarlos. Desde el momento en que se ponen los libros en los estantes, quedan expuestos a sufrir daños. A continuación se explican algunos de los factores que pueden dañar los libros y algunas medidas que pueden tomar para combatirlos.

### La humedad

Es un desastre para cualquier biblioteca. Disuelve el papel y la cola y fomenta la propagación de hongos. La mejor manera de combatirla es cuidar de que el techo y las paredes de la biblioteca sean impermeables y de que haya una buena ventilación. El empleo de estanterías abiertas por detrás ayuda a que circule el aire. Hay que dejar bastante espacio entre las estanterías y entre éstas y las paredes para que el aire circule.

### Luz solar directa.

Hace quebradizo el papel y lo amarillea. Usen cortinas, persianas o contraventanas para proteger los libros de la luz directa del sol.

### Suciedad.

Una forma de proteger los libros de la suciedad y daños es forrarlos. Se puede usar papel viejo, bolsas de plástico, forros especiales de plástico que se compran en las papelerías, u otras materias. El método en **A** que se muestra a continuación da buen resultado con periódicos viejos. Si los libros se forran con papel, hay que poner una etiqueta en el lomo, tanto del forro como del libro. Además hay que anotar el nombre del autor y el título en la cubierta y en el lomo del nuevo forro.

### Los insectos

Los insectos devoran el papel y la cola. Sacar los libros periódicamente de los estantes y sacudirlos con un trapo suave seco (no usar nunca agua) ayudará a desalojar los insectos que se hayan metido entre las páginas. Si las estanterías tienen patas, pueden ponerlas en latas llenas de agua y una capa fina de aceite, jabón o petróleo (ver **B**). También pueden llenarlas con una solución hecha empapando hojas de margosa o paraíso común en agua caliente durante una noche, solución que hay que cambiar cada semana. Hay que separar las estanterías de la pared para que los insectos no trepen por ella. Nunca se debe rociar insecticida químico directamente sobre los libros porque puede dañar el papel y ser insalubre para los lectores. Pregunten al agente de extensión agrícola de la localidad qué plantas, hierbas o compuestos naturales seguros puedan usar para repeler insectos. Si las estanterías no tienen patas, se pueden colocar encima de ladrillos o bloques de madera tratados como acabamos de decir.

**A**

## How to cover books Comment couvrir les livres Cómo forrar los libros



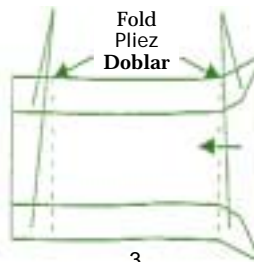
1.



2.

Fold  
Pliez  
Doblar

Drops of glue (optional)  
Gouttes de colle (facultatif)  
Gotas de goma (facultativas)

Fold  
Pliez  
Doblar

3.

Insert book covers into  
pockets  
Insérez les couvertures de  
livres dans les poches

Introducir las tapas del  
libro en los bolsillos



4.

1. Place the open book on the paper. Cut a rectangle with a border 7 cms longer and wider than the book.
2. Fold the top and bottom borders into center.
3. Put drops of glue (optional) on the corners and fold the side borders into the center.
4. Insert book covers into the pockets and close the book. DO NOT GLUE THE COVER TO THE BOOK.

1. Posez le livre ouvert sur le papier. Découpez un rectangle dépassant de 7 cm de chaque côté la surface occupée par le livre.
2. Pliez les bordures supérieure et inférieure vers le centre
3. Déposez une goutte de colle (facultatif) à l'intérieur des rabats et pliez les bordures latérales vers le centre.
4. Insérez les couvertures du livre dans les poches ainsi formées et fermez le livre. NE COLLEZ JAMAIS LA COUVERTURE AU LIVRE.

1. Colocar el libro abierto encima del papel. Cortar un rectángulo con un borde 7 cm más largo y más ancho que el libro.
2. Doblar los bordes de arriba y de abajo hacia el centro.
3. Colocar unas gotas de goma (si se desea) en las esquinas y doblar los bordes laterales hacia el centro.
4. Introducir las tapas del libro en los bolsillos y cerrar el libro. NO PEGAR EL FORRO AL LIBRO.

## People

People also damage books. It is important to educate library users (especially children) to care for the books they borrow or use in the library. They should always handle them gently with clean hands. They should never spill food or wax on them or tear or fold the pages. They should use a bookmark to keep their place instead of laying the book down with the pages open (this can crack the spine). They should never shut thick objects, such as pens, between the pages. The librarian should post the rules for handling the books, and any fines for damaging them, on a large colourful sign in the library.

Of course, it is inevitable that some books will be damaged by normal use. You therefore need to have supplies on hand for book repair such as tape, glue, twine, rubber erasers, paper and cardboard. If a page is torn, apply transparent tape to both sides of the page so that the ends overlap and stick to each other. Then trim off the excess. Erase pencil marks by stroking gently in one direction with a soft eraser. Never wet or wash the books. You can reinforce the spines of books with heavy cloth tape or with cloth and glue. To make paperbacks last longer, glue cardboard to the insides of the covers. Choose cardboard that is strong, but not too thick. Then reinforce the spine with tape so that the covers do not rip off.

## How to repair books - see

Here is a method you can use to re-cover a book that is falling apart. First remove the old covers and spine. Then carefully stitch together the pages making sure that they are all there and in the right order. At the same time, stitch a piece of cloth in place over the spine. You may need to use a pin to punch holes in the pages a few at a time before threading the cord through the holes. Use very strong thread or light twine to securely bind the pages together. Then glue the new covers, or the old ones, onto the cloth and cover the spine, stitches and left edges of the covers with heavy tape or another strip of cloth. If the inside margin of the paper (the white space where the stitches go) is not wide enough, you will not be able to read some of the words once the pages are stitched together, so make sure you have enough room, at least 3 cm, before you begin. Make your stitches about 1 cm from the left edge of the paper so that the pages don't rip out easily. Since this method is very time consuming, use it only when the damaged book is valuable or hard to replace. Otherwise, discard the damaged book and replace it with a new one.

With proper care and cleaning, the library books will be a treasured community resource for many generations!

## Actions steps

1. Use some of the techniques mentioned above to protect books from moisture, sunlight, dirt and insects.
2. Educate users about the proper way to handle books.
3. Promptly repair any damaged book.

## Les humains

Les hommes aussi détériorent les livres. Il est important d'apprendre aux usagers (et spécialement aux enfants) à prendre soin des ouvrages qu'ils empruntent ou utilisent à la bibliothèque. Ils doivent toujours les manipuler en douceur et avec des mains propres, veiller à ne pas renverser dessus de la nourriture ou de la cire et s'interdire de déchirer ou de plier les pages ; pour repérer l'endroit où l'on est de sa lecture, ne jamais poser le livre ouvert renversé sur la table (cela risque de fendre le dos), mais utiliser un marque-pages ; ne jamais insérer d'objets d'une certaine épaisseur, un crayon par exemple, entre les pages. Le bibliothécaire devrait placarder dans les locaux une grande affiche colorée énonçant les règles à suivre ainsi que les amendes encourues en cas de dégradation.

Il est bien sûr inévitable qu'avec le temps, certains ouvrages s'abîment. Il vous faut donc avoir sous la main des fournitures permettant de les réparer – ruban adhésif, colle, ficelle, gommes, papier et carton. Pour réparer une page déchirée, collez de l'adhésif transparent sur les deux côtés de la page de telle manière que les extrémités débordent la page et adhèrent l'une à l'autre. Coupez ensuite ce qui dépasse. Effacez les marques de crayon en frottant légèrement, toujours dans le même sens, avec une gomme douce. Il ne faut jamais mouiller ou laver un livre. Pour renforcer le dos d'un livre, utilisez du ruban adhésif en tissu épais ou du tissu et de la colle. Pour prolonger la vie des livres de poche, collez du carton à l'intérieur des ouvertures. Choisissez un carton qui soit solide, mais pas trop épais. Renforcez ensuite le dos avec du ruban adhésif pour éviter que les couvertures ne se détachent.

## Comment réparer un livre - voir

Voici une méthode pour réparer la reliure d'un livre dont les pages se détachent. Commencez par enlever les couvertures et le dos. Ensuite, recousez soigneusement ensemble les pages après avoir vérifié qu'elles sont toutes là et dans le bon ordre. Cousez en même temps, un morceau de tissu placé sur le dos des feuillets. Il vous faudra peut-être utiliser une épingle pour faire des trous dans les pages réunies en petits paquets avant de pouvoir passer le fil dans toute l'épaisseur du livre. Utilisez un fil très fort ou de la cordelette tressée pour attacher solidement les pages ensemble. Collez alors les nouvelles couvertures, ou les anciennes, sur le tissu et recouvrez le dos, les piqures et les bords des couvertures de ruban adhésif épais ou d'une autre bande de tissu. Si la marge interne des pages (l'espace non imprimé destiné aux coutures) n'est pas assez large, certains mots ne seront plus lisibles ; assurez-vous donc que vous avez assez de place, 3 cm au moins, avant de commencer. Piquez à 1 cm environ du bord gauche du papier, de façon que les pages ne se détachent pas trop facilement. Comme cette méthode demande beaucoup de temps, utilisez-la seulement lorsque le livre endommagé a de la valeur ou est difficile à remplacer. Dans le cas contraire, jetez le livre détérioré et remplacez-le par un nouvel exemplaire.

S'ils sont traités avec soin et maintenus propres, les livres de la bibliothèque demeureront un trésor apprécié pendant de nombreuses générations.

## Marche à suivre

1. Utilisez certaines des techniques mentionnées plus haut pour protéger les livres de l'humidité, du soleil, de la poussière et des insectes.
2. Apprenez aux usagers à manier correctement les livres.
3. Réparez sans délai les ouvrages détériorés.



## La gente

La gente también estropea los libros. Es importante formar a los lectores de la biblioteca (especialmente a los niños) para que cuiden los libros que saquen prestados o que lean en la biblioteca, que deben manejar siempre con cuidado y teniendo las manos limpias. No deben dejar caer encima de ellos comida ni cera, ni deben tampoco rasgar ni doblar las hojas. Deben usar un marcapáginas para saber dónde han interrumpido la lectura en lugar de poner el libro boca abajo con las páginas abiertas, porque así se puede despegar el lomo. Nunca deben poner objetos gruesos, p. ej., plumas, entre las páginas. El bibliotecario debe exponer las reglas sobre manejo de los libros y las multas que se imponen por estropearlos en un letrero grande y llamativo en el local de la biblioteca.

Por supuesto que es inevitable que con el uso normal se vayan deteriorando algunos libros y hay que tener, pues, a mano suministros para repararlos, como cinta adhesiva, cola o goma, cáñamo, borradores, papel y cartulina. Si una página está rasgada, pónganle cinta adhesiva transparente por ambos lados doblando las puntas de la cinta de modo que se superpongan y queden pegadas una encima de otra, y recorten lo que sobre. Las marcas hechas a lápiz se borran frotando suavemente en una dirección con un borrador blando. No humedezcan ni laven nunca los libros. Se puede reforzar el lomo de los libros con cinta fuerte de tela o con tela y cola. Para hacer que los libros no empastados duren más, se les pega cartulina en la parte de adentro de las tapas. La cartulina tiene que ser fuerte, pero no demasiado gruesa. Luego se refuerza el lomo con cinta adhesiva para que las tapas no se desprendan.

## Cómo reparar libros - ver **C**

A continuación se presenta un método que se puede utilizar para volver a encuadernar un libro que se está cayendo a pedazos. En primer lugar, quítenle las tapas y el lomo. Luego, cosan las páginas cuidadosamente asegurándose de que no falta ninguna y de que están en su orden. Al mismo tiempo, cosan un pedazo de tela sobre el lomo. Puede que necesiten un punzón para abrir huecos en las hojas cogiendo unas cuantas cada vez antes de pasar la cuerda por ellos. Usen hilo muy fuerte o cáñamo fino para asegurar bien las páginas juntas. Luego, peguen las nuevas tapas, o las viejas, en la tela y cubran el lomo, las puntadas y los márgenes izquierdos de las tapas con cinta adhesiva fuerte o con otra franja de tela. Si el margen interior del papel (el espacio blanco en que van las puntadas) no es bastante amplio, no se podrán leer algunas de las palabras cuando las páginas estén cosidas juntas, por lo cual hay que dejar bastante espacio, por lo menos tres centímetros. Hagan las puntadas más o menos a 1 cm del margen izquierdo del papel para que las hojas no se desprendan fácilmente. Como este método lleva tiempo, sólo deben emplearlo si el libro dañado tiene mucho valor o es difícil de reemplazar. Si no, deséchelo y sustitúyanlo por un ejemplar nuevo.

Cuidándolos y limpiándolos adecuadamente, los libros de la biblioteca serán un valioso bien de la comunidad durante generaciones.

## Medidas prácticas

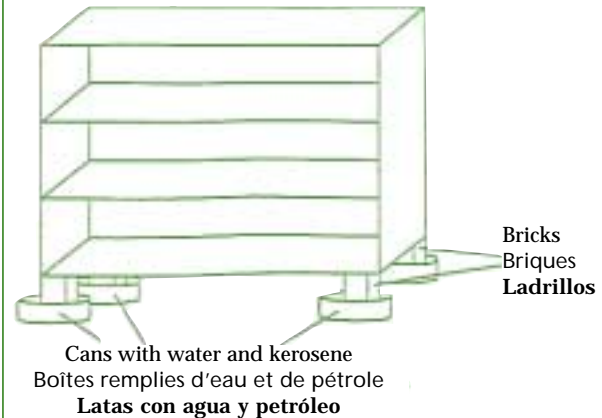
1. Usar algunas de las técnicas mencionadas anteriormente para proteger los libros de la humedad, la luz solar directa, la suciedad y los insectos.
2. Enseñar a los lectores la forma adecuada de tratar los libros.
3. Arreglar pronto cualquier libro deteriorado.

## B

### Protecting shelves from insects.

### Protéger les rayonnages des insectes

### La protección de las estanterías contra los insectos



## C

### How to repair books

1. Make holes through pages 1 cm from the left edge.
2. Cover with cloth and stitch together.
3. Glue cardboard covers to cloth.
4. Cover stitches, spine and edges of cardboard with tape or cloth.

### Comment réparer un livre

1. Percez des trous dans toute l'épaisseur des pages à 1 cm du bord gauche.
2. Recouvrez avec du tissu et cousez ensemble.
3. Collez les couvertures en carton sur le tissu.
4. Recouvrez les piqûres, le dos et les bords des couvertures avec du ruban adhésif ou du tissu.

### Cómo reparar libros

1. Hacer huecos a las hojas a 1 cm del borde izquierdo.
2. Cubrir con tela y coser.
3. Pegar tapas de cartulina en la tela.
4. Tapar las puntadas, el lomo y los bordes de la cartulina con cinta adhesiva o tela.

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# Preservation for Rural Libraries in Developing Regions

## Training Librarians for Volunteer Service

Preservation is most closely associated with heritage or very specialised research collections. Within the field of library preservation, we often assert that it is part of all library services. Differences in size, mission, and rarity of holdings guide our choices about the scope and scale of activities, but preservation is on some level relevant for every library. A training programme for librarians about to begin volunteer service in rural South African communities put these assumptions to a test.



Christine McCarthy

The World Library Partnership (WLP), based in Durham, North Carolina, USA, is an organisation devoted to fostering literacy programmes in developing regions of the

world. A successful model used by the WLP places skilled volunteer librarians in rural communities that have established small libraries. Each volunteer learns about the specific library needs and circumstances in the community he or she visits. Based on these needs, the volunteer provides training in fundamental library skills, advocacy, and fund raising. In this context, Maggie Hite, Assistant Director of the WLP, approached us about developing a preservation component for the intensive training programme required for volunteers to take before travelling to their host communities.

With our backgrounds in large research libraries, we had to think about how best to apply our knowledge of preservation. Two fundamental ideas shaped our approach. First, the volunteers would be working in libraries with a mission of fostering greater literacy rather than in libraries trying to collect and safeguard materials of cultural heritage for posterity. Second, the participating libraries would have very limited funds. Based on these assumptions, we could conclude that the goal of our programme would be to provide skills and low-cost methods for making materials last longer, in order to provide access for the greatest possible number of readers.

Volunteers were asked to prepare questions

Perhaps the most important aspect of the programme had already been achieved by Ms. Hite when she put preservation on the training agenda. That is to say, we began by sensitising volunteers to the idea of preservation as one

of the lenses through which they will look at collections. We asked volunteers to think about some questions, discussed below, when they arrived at their partner libraries.

### *Is the library a safe environment for books?*

Environmental control and disaster prevention are prudent measures for all libraries, regardless of size and mission. A disaster, such as a fire or flood, can quickly destroy all of the materials in a small library. The effect of such a disaster on a literacy programme in a community with scant resources is profound.

### *Is the library vulnerable to fire hazards?*

We encouraged volunteers to watch for cooking stoves, damaged electrical cords or lighting fixtures, and other potential fire hazards that are close to library materials. In the event that hazards are found, the volunteers would discuss the risk to the library with their hosts and seek solutions. In some cases the solution might be as simple as an inexpensive repair or the moving of an appliance to a more safe area of the room or building.

### *Are any signs of water leaks visible?*

Similar to minimising the threat of fire, we suggested that volunteers evaluate the risk of damage from water. Visible damage to a roof, stains on a ceiling, or a wet area of the floor could all be signs of past or current water leaks that might become a serious problem for the library. Rather than walk by these signs, volunteers were encouraged to ask their hosts for more information and look for ways to make improvements. If it is not possible to immediately repair a roof leak near bookshelves, it may be possible to move the books to a better location. It is easier to wipe water off of a reading room table than it is to dry a wet book.

### *Are there any signs of mould?*

Controlling the environment is the only effective way to control mould growth. While it was not realistic to expect that WLP's partner libraries

would have air-conditioners and dehumidifiers, understanding the conditions that foster mould growth would help volunteers and their hosts to respond if they encountered mould in collections. As with the threat of fire and water, simply moving the collection to another part of the building might solve the problem. Are bookcases against a damp wall when they could be moved farther into a room? Is the mould outbreak in a corner that receives little air circulation? Is there a place that is drier and better ventilated?

### *Do the books display signs of insect damage?*

Evidence of pest infestations is another reason for further environmental inspection. What kinds of insects or rodents are attacking the collection and where do they come from? Is the library in a room also used for meals that might attract pests? If so, can that arrangement be changed? Is garbage disposal, possibly from another building, close to the library and can it be moved farther away? Volunteers were encouraged to ask their hosts about local pest control practices. It is likely that people living in the community will know more about the particular pests of their area than a visitor from another continent. Volunteers were also cautioned against using poisons directly on books that could result in a health hazard for readers and possible damage to paper or bindings.

### *Is repair the best option for every book?*

We asked the volunteers to work with their hosts to understand priorities for repair. When resources are scarce, including people's time and repair supplies, it is important to use them to maximum benefit. If a book is damaged, ask a few questions before proceeding. Is the content of the book still useful? Does the library have the skills, supplies, and tools to repair the damage? Is it better to apply the cost and effort of repair toward getting a newer book? The point of these questions is not to discourage repair. Rather, it is to focus the library's repair efforts

on the materials that can be treated most effectively. We defined an «ideal» repair as one that returns a worn book of high value to active library use for a long time.

### Volunteer preparedness

Ms. Hite had recently visited the host libraries, and the techniques we selected for the book-repair training session were based on her profile of typical collections and her descriptions of the kinds of supplies that might be available in local markets. We had to abandon familiar models for conservation in research libraries that relied on the availability of tools, equipment, and specialised materials for treatment. We also had to accept that materials and practices unsuitable for treating research collections might be appropriate and effective for small community-based libraries.

**It was difficult to embrace options normally frowned upon by conservators, such as pressure-sensitive tapes and techniques that we think of as 'quick fixes'.**

But successful preservation and repair are always mindful of context. While addressing the needs of small rural libraries was a challenge, given their differences from our university libraries, the concepts of: the keeping of preservation approaches in line with available resources, the function of a library within the community it serves, and the meeting of WLP objectives were all consistent with our daily work.

We could not anticipate all of the problems volunteers might encounter, and we expected each local collection might have different repair needs and available supplies. For these reasons, rather than teach very specific repairs, we chose to emphasise a core set of techniques that could be adapted and combined to suit a variety of repair problems. Each demonstrated technique could be accomplished with minimal tools and equipment. During demonstrations we showed some sample repairs to illustrate a range of applications for each technique. We attempted to equip each volunteer with enough knowledge

and skill to allow them to improvise as necessary.

Our goal was also to provide volunteers with something they could take with them to use in the field. We created a packet of informational handouts with instructions and illustrations of the basic techniques, along with descriptions of repair tools, materials, and possible low-cost alternatives. Since time for training was limited, the handouts were an important aid to help the volunteers remember what they had learned. These handouts could also be passed on to the local librarians, so that the preservation efforts could continue in the future.

### Developing sustainability is our goal number one

Additionally, we prepared a set of samples of the various repair supplies used in the demonstrations. Since we could not be sure as to exactly what kinds of repair materials might be available in local markets, each volunteer would be able to use these samples to look for similar materials when shopping for basic book-repair supplies. We hoped that providing some guidance about supply alternatives would help each volunteer identify sources that could be relied upon to sustain the activities over the long term. The WLP emphasises sustainability in all of its training and outreach programmes. Therefore all of the repair techniques in our session would have to be possible with tools and supplies that were not only available, but also affordable for the host libraries.

WLP volunteers used the skills provided through this programme to varying degrees, many reporting that the training left them more confident about their ability to respond to preservation challenges in the libraries they visited. More than providing any single technique or skill, this training programme was designed to sensitise volunteers to the importance of the environment in protecting materials and to give them a basic understanding of how books are constructed. It was also designed to encourage the volunteers and their hosts to be creative in finding effective

and sustainable solutions to preservation problems.

The WLP is an excellent example of a general library outreach programme that includes a preservation component. Preservation is not the most prominent area of concern for WLP partner libraries and it is unlikely that a programme solely devoted to preservation would focus on these communities. By recognising preservation as a part of general library service, WLP volunteers were able to extend the reach of preservation expertise and, by extension, allow a greater number of readers to use books purchased with very limited resources.

In addition, participating in the WLP training programme provided us with a unique opportunity to think about how preservation principles can be applied in diverse library settings. In order to develop practical strategies for extending the useful life of collections in the small rural libraries served by the WLP it was important for us, as specialists from large research libraries, to learn about the needs and available resources in the communities volunteers would assist. As a result of this experience, we believe that practical preservation strategies can be identified for communities in developing regions and that there is a place for preservation in literacy-focused efforts such as WLP work in South Africa.

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*Andrew Hart*

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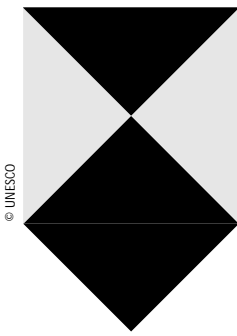
### Comment préserver dans les bibliothèques rurales des pays en voie de développement ?

The " World Library Partnetship " est une ONG nord-américaine oeuvrant pour le développement de programmes d'alphabétisation dans les pays en voie de développement. Le WLP fait appel à des bibliothécaires professionnels qui partent étudier les besoins spécifiques des bibliothèques rurales en Afrique et en Asie et apporter une formation adaptée. C'est ainsi qu'est né un module sur la préservation et les petites réparations. Les auteurs ont dû abandonner leur conception occidentale de la préservation pour l'adapter à un environnement défavorisé et apprendre à former les équipes de volontaires.

### ¿Cómo hacer preservación en las bibliotecas rurales de los países en vías de desarrollo?

La " World Library Partnetship " es una ONG estadounidense que trabaja por el desarrollo de programas de alfabetización en los países en vías de desarrollo. La WLP recurre a los profesionales bibliotecarios que parten a estudiar las necesidades específicas de las bibliotecas rurales en África y Asia y a aportar una formación adaptada a dichas necesidades. De este modo se creó un módulo sobre preservación y reparaciones pequeñas. Los autores han tenido que abandonar su concepción occidental de la preservación para adaptarla a un entorno desfavorecido y aprender a formar equipos de voluntarios.





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# Catastrophes and Catastrophe Management

## The April 2001 Congress in Sarajevo helped restore peace

While plenty of efforts are made by museums to improve the way they structure and present their collections as well as approach public relations activities, security – mostly understood as mere theft-prevention – is usually neglected. However, the fact that 125 colleagues from 17 nations showed interest and participated in the Congress that took place last April in Sarajevo, proved that there is a crying need for more information on the topic.



© Gerhard Tarmann

Excursion to Mostar.

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International Preservation News • No. 25 August 2001

The Congress was organised by the two most important museums in Tirol and Bosnia - Herzegovina, in Innsbruck's partner city Sarajevo, a symbolic place where the scars of the recent war can still be seen and felt. Both organisers have experienced major catastrophes. The Zemaljski Muzej was only 100 meters away from the front-line that divided Sarajevo during the war of 1992–1995. The Tiroler Landesmuseum Ferdinandeum in Innsbruck suffered a major disaster in 1985 when a local river flooded, damaging more than 1,000,000 specimens and exhibits (see paper in *IPN* no.22-23, pp. 22-24).

These and other experiences were shared by lecturers and participants. What everyone had in common was the fact that they had been insufficiently prepared to deal with the catastrophes in their museums. During the crises, they all found themselves relying on their own creativity to minimise damage to their collections. This emphasises the necessity to exchange experiences so that we can learn from one another and avoid making similar mistakes.

Institutions are not prepared  
to respond to disaster

The case of the Zemaljski Muzej illustrates the problems of not having an emergency plan. The Zemaljski Muzej was struck by about 60 shells and thousands of bullets. To prevent the collection from being completely damaged, the colleagues started a continuous evacuation of zoological material from one part of the building to another. When the shooting came from the north, courageous staff members carried the stuffed animals one by one across the courtyard in order to store the objects in the opposite part of the building. When the gunfire came from the south, they picked up the exhibited items and ran to the north

wing of the building. It was even possible to control the rat population, and thus the harm they could have caused, by catching several stray cats in Sarajevo and putting them into the Zemaljski Muzej. In these ways extensive parts of the collection were rescued.

But what happened to the museum employees? Several colleagues, among them the museum director Prof. Rizo Sijaric, lost their lives in the hail of bullets.

Further examples show the unpredictable dangers involved in improvising security measures. At first, the recovery activities of some Balkan museums seemed to be successful. But recently it turned out that the dust emitted by exploding bullets was extremely poisonous because NATO had used bullets and missiles made with depleted uranium. 'Upon touching the museum objects and stirring up the dust that had settled, people were exposed to radiation', said Peter Cannon-Brookes, in his lecture "Disaster preparedness in modern buildings".

The Congress participants also recounted the histories of floods and earthquakes, as well as misfortune caused by unprofessional storage and bureaucratic disasters. Numerous strategies for prevention and emergency management were presented. In the workshops, skilled methods of restoration and preservation were demonstrated.

International aid is needed  
for long-term actions

The disaster issue is in fact twofold. On the one hand, it is crucial to improve security measures to safeguard the world's cultural heritage, especially with regard to salvaging and restoring collections in museums - by optimising organisational and management strategies. On the other hand, additional attention has to be paid to the dire situation after the mishap. A number of examples that were presented showed a similar pattern: after a catastrophe, foreign aid usually pours in during the first weeks or months whereas it is long-term help that is mostly needed. International co-operations should increase awareness on this matter.

Dr. Gerhard Tarmann, the initiator of the conference, presented for Bosnia - Herzegovina an unconventional bio-cultural model entitled "Peace through Nature" which is designed to improve relations among Bosnians, Croats and Serbs and to prevent the future destruction of nature.

It is based on three pillars: 1. the country's most exciting resource is its untouched nature; 2. the three ethnic groups must only co-operate on neutral subjects free from political, religious or historical prejudices, and 3. the collaboration of universities, museums, schools as well as any citizens, especially of the younger generations is necessary.





© Gerhard Tarmann

Gerhard Tarmann presenting "Peace through Nature".

Tarmann proposes a country-wide, three-step scheme which will document and establish the bio-geographical importance of the region as a bridge between the Alps and the Balkan.

Assuming that financial support is found, this 10-year project will have a very good chance of achieving its objectives.

A final, especially heartening outcome of the congress was the convening of the three ethnic groups. This was the first time that they had come together, discussed their experiences and problems without feelings of animosity.

The conclusions of the conference will be published in the form of a First-Aid Booklet.

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### Congrès de Sarajevo sur les catastrophes, avril 2001

Organisé par les musées d'histoire naturelle du Tyrol et de Bosnie - Herzégovine, tous deux victimes de catastrophe, inondation pour l'un, guerre pour l'autre (voir IPN 22-23, pages 22-24), ce congrès a permis de faire le point sur le manque de préparation des institutions à la prévention des catastrophes. Le problème de l'aide internationale qui intervient à chaud mais fait défaut sur le long terme a été soulevé. Événement exceptionnel, pour la première fois, des représentants des trois communautés ethniques étaient réunis pacifiquement. Gerhard Tarmann a présenté un projet bio-culturel destiné à favoriser les relations entre les Bosniaques, les Croates et les Serbes pour empêcher toute future destruction du patrimoine naturel.

### Congreso en Sarajevo sobre catástrofes, abril 2001

Organizado por los museos de historia natural de Tyrol y de Bosnia Herzegovina, ambos víctimas de catástrofa, uno por inundación y el otro por la guerra (véase IPN 22-23, páginas 22-24), este congreso ha permitido analizar la falta de preparación de las instituciones para la prevención de catástrofes. Se trató el problema de que la ayuda internacional interviene rápidamente en las emergencias, pero falla a largo plazo. Por primera vez, lo cual representa un acontecimiento excepcional, representantes de tres comunidades étnicas se reunieron pacíficamente. Gerhard Tarmann presentó un proyecto bio-cultural destinado a favorecer las relaciones entre los bosnios, los croatos y los serbos para impedir toda destrucción futura del patrimonio cultural.



# International Committee of the Blue Shield: What's New?

## Proposals for procedures – requirements for National Committees of the Blue Shield

1. Initiatives for establishing a national committee of the Blue Shield should fully recognise the ICBS Charter as drafted in Strasbourg, 14 April 2000.

*In order to protect endangered cultural heritage, the International Committee of the Blue Shield has been created in 1996 by the four non governmental organisations which represent professionals active in the field of archives, libraries, monuments and sites, and museums.*

*In the framework of the Hague Convention for the protection of cultural property in the event of armed conflict (1954), ICA (International Council on Archives), ICOM (International Council on Museums), ICOMOS (International Council on Monuments and Sites), and IFLA (International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions) have taken up the emblem of the Convention as its symbol.*

*The four organisations are working together to prepare for and respond to emergency situations in the case of armed conflict or natural disaster that could affect cultural heritage.*

*They respect the following principles : Joint actions; Independence; Neutrality; Professionalism; Respect of cultural identity; Work on not for profit basis.*

2. Initiatives for establishing a national committee of the Blue Shield should have the support of the national representatives of all NGOs, which together form the ICBS. In case of doubt the bureau of the four NGOs decide on the respective representational claims.

3. Initiatives for establishing a national committee of the Blue Shield should completely inform the ICBS of members, contact addresses, meeting schedules and agenda's and relevant national events.

4. Initiatives for establishing a national committee of the Blue Shield have to request the ICBS for "official recognition", whereupon ICBS will grant this recognition (or withhold it).

Proposed by Sjoerd Koopman,  
IFLA Coordinator of Professional Activities

## ICBS Secretary

Christiane Logié is the new secretary of the ICBS. Christiane Logié was the initiator of the Blue Shield national committee in Belgium. She is now retired and has accepted to devote her free time to ICBS. She is based at the Royal Library of Belgium 4, bd de l'Empereur B-1000 Bruxelles.

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## ICCROM's priorities meet ICBS goals

The ICBS gathered on June 8 to discuss its action plan. ICCROM Director Nicholas Stanley-Price was present. He intends to focus ICCROM's priorities on disaster planning for movable and immovable heritage. Lately ICCROM organised a workshop on earthquake prevention in Central America and intends to spread the word in India where another similar workshop is planned. <www.iccrom.org>

## French National Blue Shield is born

On June 15, the French Blue Shield was launched. Forty persons were present. The statutes were presented and the board was elected on July 4<sup>th</sup>. The French Blue Shield key words are democracy and activity. The Committee intends to promote disaster planning among French counties by encouraging the creation of regional and local centres.

## Le Bouclé bleu français est né

Vendredi 15 juin, le comité français du Bouclier Bleu a officiellement vu le jour devant 40 personnes invitées à élire le Conseil d'administration de cette association loi 1901 dont le bureau a été élu le 4 juillet. Les mots clés du Bouclier Bleu sont démocratie, vie associative et actions concrètes. Les statuts composés de 20 articles ont été présentés. Le Comité français entend agir par le biais de commissions régionales et locales. Contacter Ségolène Bergeon Langle: tél/fax : 01 47 43 15 70

## Draguignan, ville sensibilisée à la prévention des risques

Lors de la création du Comité français du Bouclier Bleu le 15 juin dernier, le Capitaine des sapeurs pompiers, Bernard Jannin, a présenté les projets de la ville de Draguignan : une ONG, soutenue par la ville, va se consacrer à la formation en cas de sinistres. L'université prévoit la création d'un diplôme d'études supérieures pour la formation au sein des ONG. Le REMIFOR (réseau méditerranéen d'information et de formation à la gestion des risques) dont le Capitaine Jannin est responsable, entend créer un portail Internet afin de sensibiliser aux menaces pesant sur le patrimoine culturel, développer un partenariat avec les industries, renforcer la cohésion interprofessionnelle au niveau de la formation et participer à l'insertion professionnelle pour les métiers nouveaux.

De plus, la ville de Draguignan dispose d'une salle virtuelle pour la formation à distance.

# Conservaplan

## A Plan for Preservation Literature in Spanish

In Caracas, the PAC team has worked hard to develop its methodology for starting a translation programme useful to many other professionals the world over. We think that it is of interest to know how they have proceeded, the errors they have made, and the hurdles they have overcome. We hope that their experience will help and encourage other initiatives.

The need for accessing, in our own language, updated information on preservation is obvious: knowledge in this field is very wide, increases incredibly fast, and requires continuous revision and discussion, in order to guarantee the adequacy of the programmes implemented by our libraries and archives to preserve the cultural heritage they hold. Without access to this information, custodians of collections and conservators are isolated in time, firmly fixed by inertia, and lacking in support and references to evaluate their own competence.

### Lack of staff with both scientific and linguistic background

We cannot assert that preservation knowledge is exclusive to the European, North American or Australian libraries or to the technological and research centres that chiefly produce it. In the last 20 years, the interest and efforts implemented by Latin American institutions to preserve collections, in close collaboration with international organisations, researchers and conservators, have produced concrete results. That is, the development of centres and services for preservation and conservation that rely on technical and scientific bases.

These centres develop their own experiences at the time they assess and adapt foreign technologies and, perhaps most importantly, devise training programmes that will ensure the future availability of highly skilled independent conservators and staff. There is close relationship and co-operation among our countries through international organisations like ABINIA (Ibero-American Association of National Libraries) and the IFLA-PAC Regional Centre for Latin America and the Caribbean, whose direction has been under the responsibility of the National Library of Venezuela since 1986. Both institutions have proven to be effective in obtaining the funding for projects that benefit our region, and for the compilation and distribution of specialised information.

Despite the individual and joint efforts of several countries in translating and disseminating preservation information in Spanish and Portuguese, these efforts hardly cover the ever-expanding universe of the

## Proyecto de literatura sobre preservación en español

En Caracas, el equipo PAC ha trabajado arduamente para desarrollar su metodología para iniciar un programa de traducción útil para muchos otros profesionales del mundo entero. Consideramos de interés conocer cómo trabajaron ellos, los errores que cometieron y los obstáculos que lograron superar. Esperamos que su experiencia ayude y fomente otras iniciativas de este tipo.

Es obvia la necesidad de disponer de información actualizada sobre preservación en nuestro propio idioma: este conocimiento tan vasto, que crece con increíble rapidez, requiere de revisión y discusión constante para asegurar la pertinencia de los programas de preservación que nuestras bibliotecas y archivos implementan para conservar esa fracción de herencia cultural que poseen. Sin acceso a esta información los responsables o custodios de colecciones y los conservadores quedan aislados en el tiempo, anclados a fondo por la inercia, carentes de respaldo y referencias que les permitan evaluar su propia competencia.

### Carecen de personal que pueda con propiedad discernir sobre la fiabilidad de la formación

Lo cierto es que no podemos afirmar que el conocimiento en preservación esté encerrado en las Bibliotecas de los países europeos, norteamericanos o australianos o en los centros tecnológicos y de investigación que los generan en buena medida. En los últimos 20 años el interés y los esfuerzos adelantados en América Latina por preservar sus colecciones, en estrecha colaboración con organismos, instituciones, investigadores y conservadores internacionales, han cristalizado en resultados concretos.

Se han desarrollado centros y servicios de preservación y conservación que disponen de apoyo técnico y científico, que desarrollan experiencias propias al tiempo que evalúan y adaptan las tecnologías foráneas y, quizás lo más importante, han desarrollado programas de enseñanza que le permiten disponer de conservadores altamente capacitados y la formación del personal futuro. Además se han estrechado las relaciones y la cooperación entre nuestros países a través de instancias internacionales como ABINIA, la Asociación de Bibliotecas Nacionales de Iberoamérica, y del Centro Regional IFLA-PAC para América Latina y el Caribe, cuya dirección recae en el Centro Nacional de Conservación de Papel de la Biblioteca Nacional de Venezuela desde 1986, que han probado ser organismos eficientes para lograr el apoyo a proyectos que benefician a la región, y para la recopilación y distribución de información especializada.

Aún con los esfuerzos individuales y conjuntos que varios de nuestros países hemos realizado por diseminar información en nuestro idioma –bien en español o portugués–, por capacitar personal y brindarnos mutua asistencia, tenemos que afirmar que la necesidad de información debidamente traducida sigue vigente y es cada

information available mainly in English, through professional and technical journals as well as through the Internet. There also exists the problem of having good translations. Furthermore, the majority of our institution lack the necessary equipment to search for information on the Web. In addition, they lack staff with language skills sufficient to effectively access and understand the information available, staff who could properly ascertain the reliability of the information and its source.

Furthermore, we must recognise that in many of the libraries loosely scattered across our countries, those with less resources and staff, there is not a clear awareness of the concept and practice of preservation. In these small institutions methods and criteria already rejected and replaced are being applied, achieving good-willed yet negative results, or even encouraging practices that are no longer recommended for long-term preservation. An example of such a practice is the total or partial destruction which can be caused to structures of important and valuable historical documents through digitisation, as a means of «preservation».

### The Experience of the National Library of Venezuela

Since 1977, the National Library of Venezuela has enjoyed an administrative autonomy that has permitted the development and maintaining of basic programmes, such as online bibliographic control and a stable conservation service.

In 1981, the National Library created its Conservation Centre in order to develop the services required to cope with the specific problems of preserving different carriers, with an emphasis on paper-based documents. At that time, it promoted the training of its staff, both at the national and the international level.

On this basis, and with a well-equipped workshop, the Conservation Centre established a pilot training programme consisting of theoretical lectures and workshop practices that were reinforced by special seminars given by conservators from other countries.

This rich teaching experience demonstrated from its very beginning the need for having essential literature on preservation and conservation available in Spanish.

**There was an urgent need to make new information available that would challenge the restoration over preservation view that prevailed in the Spanish-speaking conservation world.**

At that moment, we copied translations which we had done for in-house purposes and distributed them among the students. Thus, we became aware of the need to look for funding for a permanent translation project.

The National Library doubled its efforts and dedicated considerable funds and energy to create a collection of books on preservation, in order to build a new information resource for the region. Purchase was not restricted to material related to library and archival collections. Rather, it also included textile, graphic works and art restoration. Between 1986 and 1993, these efforts developed into the publication and distribution of five documents, four of them as fascicles of *Conservaplan* - a serial by the National Paper Conservation Centre of the National Library of Venezuela - as the dissemination in Spanish of technical papers was deemed essential. Two additional titles

were more necessary. Now that the digitalization and the technology that underlies the so-called information society facilitates access to products of knowledge, it is easy to locate texts that review advances and experiences valuable in matters of preservation and conservation in the network. But in the field of Internet, too, the English language predominates and 99% of our population is Spanish or Lusophone.

On the other hand, most of our institutions lack in general the equipment that would permit this search or the personnel that could with propriety discern about the reliability of the information and its source, and above all, of accessing efficiently to the foreign language in which it is presented.

And, even more so, we must recognize that in most of the institutions, smaller and with fewer resources and personnel dispersed in our own geography, the notions and practices of preservation are not well disseminated, in some ways they are strangled and covered by ivy. In these, old methods and criteria are abandoned that translate into errors committed with the best practices, or also, a boom in alarmingly practices still not recommended for preservation in the long term. In this sense, we can cite as an example, that we mention the network, the total or partial destruction that has affected the structures of important and valuable historical documents in the process of their digitalization for "preserving" in a more stable and easy and attractive diffusion, or the selection of digitalization instead of microfilm when economic resources appear.

### La experiencia de la Biblioteca Nacional de Venezuela

La Biblioteca Nacional de Venezuela ha disfrutado, desde 1977, de autonomía administrativa, lo cual le ha permitido crear y mantener programas fundamentales como el control bibliográfico automatizado y un servicio de conservación estable.

En 1981, creó su Centro de Conservación con el propósito de desarrollar los servicios necesarios para enfrentar los problemas específicos de preservación de los diferentes soportes, con énfasis en el papel, que incluían sus variadas colecciones. En ese momento promovió la formación de su gente, tanto a escala nacional como internacional.

Con esta base, y un taller bien dotado en infraestructura y equipo, estableció un programa piloto de formación desarrollado en clases teóricas y prácticas de taller que eran reforzadas por seminarios especializados dictados por conservadores internacionales.

Esta rica experiencia docente demostró desde su inicio la necesidad de contar con literatura esencial sobre preservación y conservación en español. Sin referencias impresas el proceso de capacitación y actualización se merma de forma considerable y, a menudo, se ve casi impedido.

**Hacia falta con urgencia contar con material impreso en español, material que reemplazara la información en circulación, la cual hacía hincapié en la restauración y prácticamente obviaba la preservación.**

En ese momento, se acudió a la base de datos para extraer copias, para los alumnos del curso y demás participantes en conferencias de diseminación, de las traducciones de los documentos clásicos, más citados, actualizados y pertinentes, que el Centro había realizado de una selección de la documentación reunida. Y comenzó la cruzada en busca de apoyo internacional.

Redobló los esfuerzos y dedicó considerables fondos y energía para propiciar el ingreso y control bibliográfico de títulos producidos en países anglosajones con la finalidad de



were translated but were not published due to lack of funds, and only circulated as photocopies.

These issues were distributed free, together with *International Preservation News* and were very welcomed over the whole continent. These efforts contributed also to the establishment of a continuous training programme for technicians in preservation and conservation, starting in 1991. The *Basic Course on Conservation of Graphic Works* has been attended by members of the staff from 16 countries.

In July 1996, the National Library of Venezuela submitted to the consideration of the Commission on Preservation and Access a project that involved the translation of nine important documents to be published as issues of *Conservaplan*. These documents would be distributed at no cost to libraries, archives and related institutions in Latin America.

In January 1997, with the participation of the Commission on Preservation and Access and the financial support of the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, the activities concerning the project were initiated, under a co-sharing agreement. The total estimated cost was US\$ 53,875, 60% of which (US\$ 33,663) would be covered by the Commission and the remaining 40% (US\$ 20,212) by the National Library.

### Initial miscalculations

Activities started in January 1997. Even though several phases were completed by November 1997, the date scheduled for the completion of the project, none of the translated titles were ready to be delivered to the printer.

At the time, the final assessment made revealed some omissions in the schedule set for the development of the activities of the project, which ultimately hindered their completion in the term initially foreseen with the available funds: inaccurate estimation of the time required for the translation, electronic layout, printing and distribution of the documents. It was also difficult to locate translators with a good understanding and mastering of conservation terminology.

**We lacked a glossary of terms that was comprehensive enough to standardise consistently the terminology employed by translators.**

As a consequence, it was necessary to submit the translations to technical and stylistic revisions that were not originally included in the estimation of costs.

An administrative co-ordinator was appointed, in order to continue carrying out the different activities included in the project, and to guarantee their completion in the required time. An editing committee and a co-ordinating committee assisted the co-ordinator.

### Results

#### 1. Publications.

Translation into Spanish of eight titles, equivalent to 1,560 pages. These documents include basic manuals like those of the Northeast Document Conservation Centre (NDCC) and the American Institute of Conservation (AIC), and encompass various topics from digitising to preservation of documents in different supports, such as paper, cinema films, magnetic tapes and the supports commonly used for sound recordings.

#### 2. Continuity in the edition of *Conservaplan*.

These documents were edited in 18 fascicles (10,800 copies) of *Conservaplan*.

edificar un recurso de información sobre preservación para la región. Y, cabe destacar, que no se ha limitado a la compra de materiales referidos a colecciones de bibliotecas y archivos, sino que ha incorporado otras áreas de especialización.

Estos planteamientos y esfuerzos se materializaron, entre 1986 y 1993, en la publicación y distribución de cinco títulos, cuatro de ellos como fascículos *Conservaplan*, la publicación seriada del Centro Nacional de Conservación de Papel de la Biblioteca Nacional de Venezuela, para la diseminación en español de documentos considerados fundamentales en el campo de la preservación. Dos títulos adicionales se tradujeron pero no llegaron a publicarse por falta de recursos, sólo circularon en fotocopias.

Estos números fueron distribuidos, conjuntamente con la revista *International Preservation News* de forma totalmente gratuita y tuvieron una gran acogida continentalmente. Esfuerzos que favorecieron también el establecimiento de un programa de formación continuo de técnicos en preservación y conservación, implementado desde 1991, con el nombre de *Curso básico de conservación de obras gráficas*, en el cual ha participado personal de 16 países de nuestra región.

En julio de 1996, la Biblioteca Nacional de Venezuela sometió a la consideración de la Comisión de Preservación y Acceso, un proyecto que contemplaba la traducción de nueve importantes documentos para ser incorporados a la serie *Conservaplan*, que serían luego distribuidos gratuitamente entre bibliotecas, archivos e instituciones afines de América Latina.

Con la coparticipación de la Comisión de Preservación y Acceso, y el apoyo financiero de la Fundación Andrew W. Mellon, se iniciaron en enero de 1997, las actividades inherentes al proyecto, que se desarrollaría bajo la modalidad de gastos compartidos: del monto total estimado en US \$ 53.875 un 60% (es decir, US \$ 33.663) sería cubierto por la Comisión de Preservación y Acceso; y el 40% restante (US \$ 20.212) por la Biblioteca Nacional de Venezuela.

### Etapa inicial: empezamos con fallas

Se iniciaron las actividades en enero de 1997. Para noviembre de 1997, fecha estimada para la conclusión del proyecto, aunque varias de las fases habían sido concluidas, no existía uno sólo de los títulos ya traducidos listo para ser entregado a la imprenta.

La evaluación efectuada al momento demostró ciertas omisiones en el cronograma establecido para desarrollar las actividades inherentes al proyecto, que dificultaban la realización de éstas en el lapso inicialmente previsto con los fondos disponibles, tales como una estimación inadecuada de los tiempos de ejecución de las traducciones, de la diagramación, de la impresión y de la distribución de los documentos impresos. La localización de traductores: fue difícil conseguir traductores con buen conocimiento y dominio de los términos propios del área, al tiempo que

**no disponíamos de un glosario suficientemente amplio que permitiera definir y homogeneizar la terminología usada por traductores.**

En consecuencia, fue necesario someter las traducciones a revisiones técnicas y estilísticas que no habían sido presupuestadas.

Para hacer efectivo el seguimiento a la ejecución de las diferentes actividades contempladas para el desarrollo del proyecto, y verificar el cumplimiento en el tiempo estipulado para su culminación, se designó un coordinador administrativo que sería apoyado por un comité editor y un comité coordinador.



### 3. Distribution of printed copies.

A total of 10,584 copies were freely distributed to 588 conservators, libraries, archives, museums and related institutions from 21 countries in Latin America and the Caribbean (and 4 additional in Spain, Holland, Switzerland and the United States). This will allow the technical updating of the staff in these centres.

### 4. Online dissemination.

Information has been electronically disseminated. The Northeast Document Conservation Centre requested permission to include the translation into Spanish of their manual on their Web site <[www.nedcc.org](http://www.nedcc.org)>. In November, 2000, the rest of the documents of *Conservaplan* has also be posted on the National Library's Web site <[www.bnv.bib.ve](http://www.bnv.bib.ve)>

The documents will be also available on the INFOLAC Web site of (UNESCO's regional programme for strengthening cooperation among networks and national information systems for the development of Latin America and the Caribbean) <<http://infolac.ucoi.mx>>

### 5. Database of 588 institutions receiving information on preservation

The purpose is to build an effective tool for the dissemination of information in the region, that allows us to ascertain the nature of the collections of every institution, the services they render in terms of preservation and conservation and their information requirements.

### 6. Glossary of preservation terms

Another by-product of the project will be a glossary of terms used in paper preservation (now under revision) aimed at improving consistency and at standardising the use of the terminology in this field.

### Investment and evaluation

The total investment for carrying out the project was US\$ 63,079.00. So far 86% of the total funds allocated to the project have been spent.

Activities/Item	US \$	%
Coordination and consulting	8,016	13
Translation	8,814	14
Revisions and corrections	5,255	8
Layout	4,707	8
Printing	12,022	19
Distribution	9,721	15
Bibliographic material	1,745	3
Hardware and software	8,050	13
Office supplies	1,557	2
Communications	2,128	3
Taxes, revenue stamps	1,064	2

It is worth mentioning that due to the interest in and quality of the publication, demand for it grew by 27%, our original mailing list having increased by 157 recipients. These documents have been also used as support material in preservation training courses in Chile, Cuba and Venezuela.

### Strategies for co-operation. Proposals

#### Creation of a committee for the selection of documents to be translated

- Among national libraries, conservation/preservation centres and research centres, the purchase, recording and periodic revision of books, periodicals and

### 1. Publicaciones.

Ocho títulos fueron traducidos al español, un total de 1.560 páginas. Estos escritos, que incluyen manuales fundamentales como los del Northeast Document Conservation Center (NDCC) y del American Institute of Conservation (AIC), abarcan diversos temas referidos a digitalización y a la preservación de documentos en diferentes medios, tales como papel, películas cinematográficas, cintas magnéticas y los comúnmente usados para el registro de grabaciones sonoras.

### 2. Continuidad en la edición de *Conservaplan*.

Se editaron estos documentos en 18 fascículos (10.800 ejemplares) de *Conservaplan*.

### 3. Distribución de ejemplares impresos en la región.

Se distribuyeron un total de 10.584 ejemplares gratuitamente a 588 conservadores, bibliotecas, archivos, museos o instituciones afines de 21 países de la región (y 4 adicionales: España, Holanda, Suiza y USA), lo cual permite la actualización técnica de personal y la divulgación institucional de los temas tratados a los usuarios de estos centros.

### 4. Disseminación en línea.

Se ha disseminado la información electrónicamente. El Northeast Document Conservation Center solicitó permiso para incluir la traducción de su manual en su página Web. <[www.nedcc.org](http://www.nedcc.org)>.

Por otra parte, en la página Web de la Biblioteca Nacional de Venezuela se encuentran, también a texto completo, estos mismos 6 fascículos del manual del NDCC y próximamente se incluirán todos los textos traducidos y publicados en la serie *Conservaplan* <[www.bnv.bib.ve](http://www.bnv.bib.ve)>.

Estarán también disponibles en la página Web de INFOLAC (Programa regional de la UNESCO para el fortalecimiento de la cooperación entre redes y sistemas nacionales de información para el desarrollo de América Latina y el Caribe) <<http://infolac.ucoi.mx>>.

### 5. Base de datos de 588 instituciones receptoras de información sobre preservación.

El objetivo es constituir una herramienta efectiva para disseminar información a la región, que a su vez permita conocer la naturaleza de las colecciones de cada institución, los servicios que éstas ofrecen en materia de preservación y conservación y sus necesidades de información.

### 6. Glosario de términos usados en preservación.

Otro de los subproductos es un glosario de términos usados en preservación (en proceso de revisión) con el cual se puede contribuir a crear coherencia y normalización en el uso de la nomenclatura del área.

### Inversión y evaluación

La inversión total para la ejecución del proyecto fue de US \$ 63.079. Se ha ejecutado el 86% de los recursos aportados hasta ahora al proyecto.

Actividades/Concepto	US \$	%
Coordinación y asesoría	8.016	13
Traducción	8.814	14
Revisiones e incorporación de correcciones	5.255	8
Diagramación	4.707	8
Impresión	12.022	19
Distribución	9.721	15
Materiales bibliográficos	1.745	3
Equipos y software	8.050	13
Material de oficina	1.557	2
Comunicaciones	2.128	3
Impuestos, timbres fiscales	1.064	2

Internet publications as a resource for bibliographic support for the conservation field.

- The identification, through standardised assessment, of the nature of collections held by different institutions, their state of conservation and the priorities of those institutions, in terms of training and information required.

#### Consolidation of experiences

- Glossary of terms. Sharing glossaries, and if possible integrating them into a single publication in order to standardise terminology.
- Mailing list databases for distribution of publications. Consolidate in a database the information required for the effective dissemination of publications at the regional level.

#### Incorporation of book publishing to the translation programme

- Promote the edition of classic texts on general topics in the field of conservation, as well as specialised technical books related to the methodology and specific treatment processes. Through ABINIA and the participation of the conservation centres existing in Latin America, a large part of the copies could be pre-printed, to make the funding and distribution of future editions more effective.

#### Consolidation of resources

- Consolidate resources so as to keep a stable programme to produce publications for Spanish and Portuguese-speaking professionals.

#### Promotion

- Broadly publicise, throughout the whole geographic extension of each one of our countries, the products of our efforts, and the translation programme itself, by supplying specific references about where to find this information in different centres (libraries, archives, conservation centres, etc.) and its availability by e-mail and full-text access on Internet.

Paper submitted at the Seminar on Library and Archive Conservation, in the framework of the 10th Congress of ABRACOR, Sao Paulo, Brazil. November 6-10, 2000.

Translated into English by Solange Hernández G.

*Pía Rodríguez*

**Director**

**National Paper Conservation Centre  
National Library of Venezuela**



Es de resaltar que debido al interés, y la calidad de la publicación, la demanda creció en un 27% al incrementarse en 157 el número de destinatarios que aparecían en nuestra lista de envío original. Estos documentos se han constituido también en material de apoyo para la realización de cursos de preservación, por ahora, en Chile, Cuba y Venezuela.

Estrategia para la cooperación.

Proposiciones

#### Creación de un comité de selección de documentos para traducción

- Entre las bibliotecas nacionales, y los centros de conservación y preservación e investigación, la adquisición, ingreso y revisión periódica de libros y publicaciones seriadas e Internet como un recurso de apoyo bibliográfico para el campo de la conservación.
- La identificación mediante diagnóstico de la naturaleza de las colecciones existentes en las diferentes instituciones que albergan colecciones, su estado de conservación y las prioridades en materia de capacitación e información requeridas en consecuencia.

#### Consolidar experiencias

- Glosario de términos. Compartir los glosarios de términos, de ser posible integrarlos en una única publicación con el fin de homogeneizar y precisar la terminología.
- Bases de datos de destinatarios de las publicaciones. Consolidar en una base de datos la información que permita diseminar efectivamente las publicaciones a nivel regional. Incorporar la edición de libros al programa de traducciones. Promover la edición de textos clásicos de temas generales en el campo de la conservación y libros especializados de carácter técnico relacionados con metodología y procesos específicos de tratamiento. A través de ABINIA, y con el concurso de los centros de conservación existentes en América Latina, pudiera comprometerse parte del tiraje de forma tal que se favoreciera y se hiciera efectiva su distribución y el financiamiento de futuras ediciones.

#### Consolidación de recursos

Consolidar recursos para mantener un programa estable que genere publicaciones para hispano y luso parlantes.

#### Promoción

Diseminar ampliamente en toda la extensión geográfica de cada uno de nuestros países los productos de este esfuerzo, y del programa mismo de traducciones, suministrando referencias específicas sobre la ubicación de esta información en diferentes Centros (Bibliotecas, archivos, centros de conservación, etc.) y medios (disponibilidad de envío por correo electrónico y/o acceso a texto completo por Internet).

Ponencia presentada en el Seminario sobre conservación de Bibliotecas y archivos, en el marco del X Congreso de ABRACOR, en Sao Paulo, Brasil - 6 al 10 de noviembre de 2000.

*Pía Rodríguez*

**Directora**

**Centro Nacional de Conservación de Papel  
Biblioteca Nacional de Venezuela**

# Capacitación en preservación

## Chile sigue los pasos de Brasil

En el Cono Sur diversos países han desarrollado planes nacionales de preservación. De ellos, Brasil ha sido el líder al desarrollar diversos modelos, uno de los cuales constituye la base de un proyecto que se está llevando a cabo en Chile.

La necesidad de contar con literatura en el campo de la preservación en idioma portugués, motivó a Brasil para desarrollar un proyecto conjunto con la Commission on Preservation and Access para la traducción de las más recientes publicaciones y la capacitación del personal a cargo de las colecciones.

Se constituyó un comité consultivo con representantes de las instituciones brasileñas más importantes - los Archivos Nacionales, la Fundación Biblioteca Nacional, la Fundación Nacional de Artes (FUNARTE) y la Fundación Getulio Vargas - a fin de identificar las prioridades y seleccionar los materiales que serían traducidos y distribuidos. En una encuesta preliminar a los principales archivos y bibliotecas se constató que existían diferentes niveles de organización y que desde 1995 no se habían impartido cursos regulares de conservación y preservación, a excepción de las ciudades más importantes.

Este proyecto brasileño logró poner fin a estos problemas al asegurar un mejor acceso a la información, diseñando programas de preservación y haciendo énfasis en la sensibilización de las autoridades y de la opinión pública en general. Mediante este proyecto se editaron 52 manuales en portugués. Una vez distribuidos a las instituciones encuestadas, estos manuales sirvieron de base para seminarios que fueron organizados posteriormente.

### Creación de una red de profesionales en el país

En Chile, el Centro Nacional de Conservación y Restauración (CNCR) presentó una propuesta a la Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, logrando su aprobación. El proyecto se inició en noviembre de 1998 y reunió a un grupo de conservadores del Archivo Nacional, la Biblioteca Nacional y el Archivo Histórico del Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores con la cooperación de la Sub-Dirección de Bibliotecas Públicas y sus coordinadores regionales. Este esfuerzo recibió además el respaldo de un Comité Consultivo conformado por profesionales de diversas instituciones chilenas y de otros países así como del Council on Library and Information Resources (CLIR).

El primer paso fue compilar un registro de las bibliotecas y archivos existentes en Chile para crear una base de datos, con la finalidad de conocer su estructura, estatus legal y existencias, y preparar el terreno para crear una red. El segundo paso consistió en una serie de cuatro

- Cursos de Conservación Preventiva año 2000
- ◆ Cursos Administración de Archivos 1994-2000
- Cursos Conservación de Fotografías Año 1999

# Preservation Training

## Chile is now in Brazil's footsteps

In the Southern part of Latin America various countries have developed national plans for preservation. Brazil has been a leader by developing various models, one of which is serving as the basis for a project in Chile.

The need for preservation literature in Portuguese incited Brazil to develop a co-operative project with the Commission on Preservation and Access for translating the latest publications and training staff in charge of collections.

A consultative committee was formed from the largest Brazilian institutions - the National Archives, the National Library Foundation, the National Arts Foundation (FUNARTE) and the Getulio Vargas Foundation - in order to identify priorities and select materials to be translated and distributed. A preliminary questionnaire completed by the major archives and libraries showed that there were different levels of organisations and that since 1995 no regular conservation/preservation courses had been given, except in the most important cities.

The Brazilian project overcame these problems by ensuring better access to information, by establishing preservation programmes and by placing emphasis on raising awareness among both authorities and the general public. Fifty-two manuals were edited in Portuguese. Once distributed to the surveyed institutions, they served as the basis for seminars that were organised later.

### Networking professionals around the country

In Chile, the National Centre for Conservation and Restoration (NCCR) presented a proposal to the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation that was accepted. Work began in November 1998 and gathered conservators from the National Archives, the National Library and the Historical Archive of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs with the co-operation of the Sub Directorate of Public Libraries and their regional co-ordinators.

These efforts were further supported by a Consultative Committee made up of professionals from various institutions in Chile and other countries as well as from the Council on Library and Information Resources (CLIR).

The first step was to compile a register of libraries and archives in Chile into a database in order to ascertain each institution's structure, legal status and holdings, as well as to set the ground for a library network. The second step was a series of four seminars that were set up throughout Chile and gathered 80 professionals.



seminarios que fueron realizados en todo el país y reunieron a 80 profesionales.

En total, el proyecto tuvo una duración de 27 meses. Se seleccionaron seis textos técnicos y cuatro videos y algunos de ellos fueron traducidos. Durante el año 2000, se realizaron cuatro seminarios, en el Norte (Copiapó), el Centro (Valparaíso y Santiago) y el Sur (Temuco). Se recolectaron datos de 415 personas, los cuales demostraron ser una valiosa ayuda para la organización y selección de los participantes.

### Colecciones fotográficas patrimoniales

El Centro Nacional del Patrimonio Fotográfico presentó a la Andrew W. Mellon Foundation otro proyecto para la "Preservación de las Colecciones Fotográficas Patrimoniales", siendo igualmente aprobado. Un grupo de profesionales del campo de la conservación, quienes visitaron 84 instituciones, compiló un registro de colecciones de fotografías patrimoniales en Chile en una base de datos, agrupando de este modo 94 colecciones.

En el segundo semestre del año 1999, se dictó en Santiago el taller "Manejo de Colecciones Fotográficas Patrimoniales". El principal objetivo era capacitar al personal responsable de esas colecciones, procesarlas y desarrollar iniciativas y aplicar normas técnicas de acceso, manejo y conservación. Posteriormente, se realizó un segundo taller denominado "Taller Avanzado en Criterios y Técnicas de Intervención para Material Fotográfico".

En Chile se han desarrollado otras iniciativas de conservación desde 1998, a través de los esfuerzos conjuntos del CNCR, ICCROM y el apoyo de la Fundación Andes. Estas iniciativas se han orientado a capacitar al personal de los museos chilenos. Hasta el momento, se ha dado entrenamiento a 10 profesionales, quienes a su vez han dictado 21 cursos.

Actividades similares se están realizando en Paraguay donde la Organización Paraguaya para la Cooperación Municipal (OPACI) ha estado impartiendo cursos sobre la organización y conservación de los archivos municipales desde 1997.

*Maria Antonieta Palma*  
Jefa Conservación  
Biblioteca Nacional, Chile



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Práctica de prevención de catástrofes / Disaster preparedness exercise

All in all, the project lasted for 27 months. Four seminars on preservation took place in 2000, in the North (Copiapó) the Centre (Valparaíso and Santiago) and the South (Temuco). The data collected from the 415 Chilean libraries proved to be an invaluable help in organising and selecting participants.

### Heritage photographic collections

Another Chilean project called "Preservation of Heritage Photographic Collections" was also presented to the Mellon Foundation by the National Centre for Photographic Heritage and was also approved. A register of collections of heritage photographs in Chile was compiled into a database by conservation professionals who visited 84 institutions, thus putting together 94 collections.

The workshop "Handling Heritage Photographic Collections" was held in the second semester of 1999, in Santiago. The main objective was to train the staff responsible for those collections, to process them, and to develop initiatives and apply technical standards on access, handling and conservation. A second workshop called "Advanced Workshop in Criteria and Intervention Techniques for Photographic Material" took place later.

Other conservation initiatives have been instituted in Chile since 1998, through combined efforts by CNCR, ICCROM and supported by the Andes Foundation. These initiatives have been aimed at training staff in Chilean museums. So far, ten professionals have been trained and have in turn given 21 courses.

Efforts are also taking place in Paraguay where the Paraguayan Organisation for Inter-Municipal Cooperation (OPACI) has been giving courses on the process and conservation of municipal archives since 1997.

*Maria Antonieta Palma*  
Preservation Head  
National Library of Chile

### ANEXO / APPENDIX

Libros publicados en español por el Proyecto Cooperativo de Conservación Preventiva para Bibliotecas y Archivos de Chile. (1000 ejemplares de cada título).

Books published in Spanish by the Cooperative Project for Preservation in Libraries and Archives in Chile. (1000 copies of each book were published).

- *IFLA. Principios para el cuidado y manejo de material de biblioteca.* Compilado y editado por Edward P. Adcock con la asistencia de Marie-Thérèse Varlamoff y Virginie Kremp, IFLA-PAC, 1999. 100 p.
- *El manual de preservación de bibliotecas y archivos del Northeast Document Conservation Center.* Editado por Sheryllyn Ogden, Andover, Mass, 1999. 372 p.
- *Protección y puesta en valor del patrimonio de las bibliotecas. Recomendaciones técnicas.* Coordinado por J. M. Arnoult y Sylvie Le Ray, Ministère de la Culture et de la Communication. Direction du livre et de la lecture, Paris, 1998. 206 p.
- *Conservación de fotografía patrimonial.* Ilonka Csillag, Biblioteca Nacional de Chile- Dibam, Centro Nacional del Patrimonio Fotográfico, Santiago, 2000. 128 p.
- *La preservación en el mundo digital.* Paul Conway, Comisión on Preservation & Access, 1996. 36 p.
- *Como seleccionar colecciones de investigación para la digitalización.* Dan Hazen, J. Horrel, J. Merrill-Oldham, Comisión on Preservation and Access, 1998. 32 p.



**NEW PAC DIRECTOR AT THE NATIONAL DIET LIBRARY**

Mr. Masashi Murakami has been appointed PAC Director in replacement of Ruyji Yonemura. It was a real pleasure to work with Ruyji Yonemura who did a lot to promote preservation in Asia. We wish him good luck in his future assignment as the Director of Statutes and Parliamentary Documents Research Service. Welcome Mr. Murakami.

**CONSERVATION AND ART MATERIALS DICTIONARY**

The Conservation and Art Materials Dictionary is now available online for use and review at <[www.mfa.org/conservation](http://www.mfa.org/conservation)>. This dictionary is an electronic database that provides technical information about historic and contemporary materials used in all aspects of the conservation, preservation and production of artistic, architectural and archaeological materials. Its purpose is to consolidate, record and disseminate information on the broad variety of natural materials and commercial products encountered in art and conservation. Currently the database has nearly 10,000 entries. It is continually growing : all corrections, additions and new material submissions are welcome. Access is free for all users.

**LEGAL DEPOSIT OF ELECTRONIC PUBLICATIONS**

Electronic publications are subject to legal deposit in Norway. Consideration is being given to the creation of a system to preserve data and make it accessible. A working group is being established between the National Library of Norway and the newspapers Publishers' Association to seek possible fields of cooperation. Publishers are founding a company to handle the clearance of newspaper material for digitisation. More at <<http://www.tiden.kb.se>>

**PERMANENT PAPER PROJECT IN PONDICHERRY**

The handmade paper Unit of the Archives and Research Library of Sri Aurobindo Ashram in Pondicherry is planning to produce permanent paper for housing the manuscripts of Sri Aurobindo and the Mother (both highly religious personalities born at the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century) and its photographic collection. So far the mill has produced acidic paper. Since last year steps have been taken to produce samples of alkaline-sized, acid-free buffered papers. The aim is to incorporate advanced technology of pulp preparation, pulp screening, pulp consistency regulation, removal of magnetic contraries, basis weight and caliper control so as to meet international standards for the production of papers, archival papers, paperboards, and boards covering a range of neutral, alkaline and buffered alkaline grades. The Unit intends to provide other institutions in India with an "indigenous" alternative to costly imported materials. More from Nina Jethwa [conservation@sriurobindoashram.org](mailto:conservation@sriurobindoashram.org). Archives and Research Library, Sri Aurobindo Ashram, Pondicherry 605002, South India.

Delegates  
Elias Kizari  
(Rwanda),  
Alain Godonou  
(Benin),  
Rosa Cruz e Silva  
(Angola),  
Maria José Ramos  
(Angola)  
and teacher  
Alexio Motsi



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**NEDLIB**

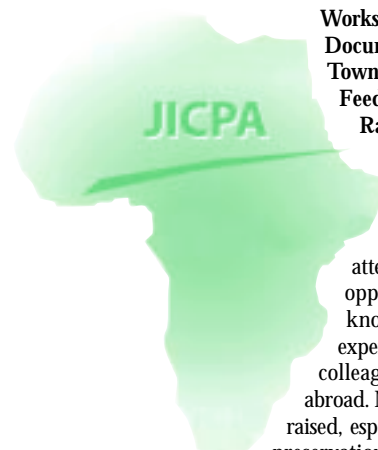
NEDLIB, which stands for Networked European Deposit LIBrary, addresses major technical issues confronting national deposit libraries that are in the process of extending their deposit, whether by legal or voluntary means, to digital works and have to ensure that current electronic publications can be accessed now and in the future. The project aims to develop a common architectural framework and basic tools for building the Deposit Systems for Electronic Publications (DSEP). Launched in January 1998 with the funding from the European Commission's Telematics Application Programme, the project ended on 31<sup>st</sup> of January 2001. Seven reports, produced under the framework of NEDLIB, are now available online as well as an interactive flash animation presenting the DSEP <<http://www.kb.nl/nedlib>>.

**Le projet européen «NEDLIB (Network European Deposit LIBrary)» traite les principales questions techniques auxquelles sont confrontées les bibliothèques nationales qui veulent étendre leur dépôt aux documents électroniques et qui doivent rendre ces mêmes documents accessibles non seulement aux lecteurs d'aujourd'hui mais aussi aux générations futures. Ce projet a pour objectif le développement d'une architecture commune et d'outils de base pour la construction d'un Système de dépôt des documents électroniques (Deposit Systems for Electronic Publications ou DSEP).**

**Lancé en janvier 1998 et subventionné par la Commission Européenne dans le cadre du programme «Télématique pour les bibliothèques», ce projet s'est terminé le 31 janvier 2001.**

**Les sept rapports rédigés dans le cadre de NEDLIB ainsi qu'une animation interactive du Système de dépôt des documents électroniques sont accessibles en ligne <<http://www.kb.nl/nedlib>>.**

**JICPA**



Workshop «Safeguarding African Documentary Heritage» Cape Town, February 2001.

Feedback from Maria José Ramos, Director of the National Library of Angola

I was very happy to attend the workshop. It was an opportunity to acquire new knowledge and to share experiences with both African colleagues and experts from abroad. Many important points were raised, especially the need to integrate preservation in all stages of library activities, in order to improve overall management and services to readers.

I also learned that, irrespective of the type of library or archive, we share the same problems as far as staff training in the caring for and handling of documents is concerned. Preservation rules and principles are to be respected at all times.

However, in Africa we lack professionals to meet these needs. How can local people be trained in their own countries, so as to spare travel and accommodation expenses, giving us a chance to be trained according to our local environment?

The workshop was certainly a starting point for further training in Africa. I would like to stress the high level of the information provided and thank our colleagues from the National Library of South Africa for welcoming us so well.



# Publications

# events

## Library of Congress' Preservation Directorate launched Brochure Series

The Preservation Directorate is pleased to announce the publication of a series of informational pamphlets. The titles available in this series are:

Preserving and Protecting America's Library: an illustrated description of the mission of the Library's Preservation Directorate and the scope of activities of its five divisions and two special programmes.

The Deterioration and Preservation of Paper. Some Essential Facts: a discussion of the nature of paper, causes of its deterioration, and options for ensuring its longevity.

Saving the Written Word: Mass Deacidification at the Library of Congress: a description of the benefits of mass deacidification, selection criteria for treatment, and the status of the Library's special 30 Year Plan to rescue acidic materials by means of this process.

The United States Newspaper Program: a description of the scope of this national NEH/LC program to preserve access to American newspapers.

Caring for Your Family Treasures: a guide for the layperson on caring for collections of papers, books and photographs.

Copies of the pamphlets are available free of charge by contacting the Preservation Directorate, Library of Congress

Washington, DC 20540

Phone +1 (202) 707-5213

<preserve@loc.gov>

## Changing Trains at Wigans: Digital Preservation and the Future of Scholarship

Dr Seamus Ross, HATII, University of Glasgow. NPO Preservation Guidance, November 2000. ISBN 0 7123 47178

This 44-page leaflet, published by the British National Preservation Office, examines the impact of the emerging digital landscape on long-term access to material.

NPO at the British Library

96 Euston Road

London NW1 2DB

Fax: 0 20 74 12 77 96

<npo@bluk>

## Rate of Paper Deterioration : The Predictive Value of Artificial Aging Tests.

Henk J. Porck. 2000. 40 pages. ISBN 90-6984-306-4

Artificial or accelerated aging tests were often used to determine the permanence of paper, its rate of deterioration and to predict the long-term effect of conservation treatments. This study shows how and why their reliability is questionable and gives recommendations on alternative approaches.

ECPA - P.O. Box 19121

1000 GC Amsterdam The Netherlands

Fax: + 31 20 62 04 941

ECPA@BUREAU.KNAW.NL

## Heritage at Risk / Patrimoine en Péril / Patrimonio en Peligro

ICOMOS World Report 2000 on Monuments and Sites in Danger. 239 pages.

ISBN 3-598-24240-9. Published by K. G. Saur.

Reports from more than 60 countries illustrate the whole range of dangers to cultural heritage: from the criminality of illegal excavations, and the looting of churches for the international art trade, to the impacts of mass global tourism.

ICOMOS

49-51 rue de la Fédération, 75015 France

Fax: + 33 (0) 1 45 66 06 22

<secretariat@icomos.org>

## Library Buildings in a Changing Environment

Proceedings of the Eleventh Seminar of the IFLA Section on Library Buildings and Equipment, Shanghai, China 14-18 August 1999.

Edited by Marie-Françoise Bisbrouck

ISBN 3-598-21819-2. ISSN 0344-6891.

IFLA publications 94.

München: K.G. Saur, 2001.

Printed on acid-free paper.

## Manuel de traitement des archives d'architecture XIX<sup>e</sup>-XX<sup>e</sup> siècles

ICA, Paris, 2000.

Publié par la Section des archives d'architecture, ce manuel sous forme de fiches techniques non reliées est divisé en 7 chapitres dont un est consacré à la conservation et traite des causes de détérioration, entreposage, conservation préventive, reproduction, postes de travail, transport et emballage, prêt, assurances. Il est doté d'une bibliographie sélective et d'un glossaire.

ICA - 60, rue des Francs Bourgeois

75003 Paris, France

<http://www.ica.org>

16-25 August 2001 – Boston

67<sup>th</sup> IFLA Council and General Conference

**Libraries and Librarians: Making a Difference in the Knowledge Age**

### Programme for preservation:

- The Preservation and Conservation Section Standing Committee will meet twice, on Saturday 18 and Friday 24 August.
- Annual meeting of PAC Directors: Friday 17 August

### Poster sessions:

- MINERVA: the Web preservation project of the Library of Congress
- Collections conservation decision making is the key. Presented by Jeanne Drewes (Michigan State University libraries, East Lansing, USA).
- Regional Alliance for Preservation (RAP): A Model Co-operative Network. Presented by Vigilia Rawnsley (Conservation Center for Art and Historic Artifacts, Philadelphia, USA).

### Wednesday 22:

Managing Digital Collections as Research Collections, by Daniel Greenstein (Director of the Digital Library Federation, USA), Stephen G. Nichols (Johns Hopkins University, USA), Catherine Lupovici (Bibliothèque nationale de France), Titia Van Der Werf (Koninklijke Bibliotheek, Netherlands).

### Thursday 23:

Workshop: Preservation and digitisation: natural partners?  
The workshop will feature a structured conversation on basic and practical aspects of digitisation. Participants will be asked to respond to a series of questions ahead of time and to supply copies of forms, checklists, tracking sheets or other aids. These will be gathered and codified as a workshop handbook. Practitioners will be asked to share information and to answer questions from the floor.

### Friday 24:

Guest lecture: Preservation in the USA; a case study in co-operation.

Conference Secretariat:

Congrex Holland BV - P.O. Box 302

1000 AH Amsterdam - The Netherlands -

Tel: + 31 20 50 40 206 -

Fax: + 31 20 50 40 225 -

ifla2001@congrex.nl - <www.congrex.com>

# events

✚ In summer (date unknown) – Washington

## National Preservation Policy Planning Conference

The Library of Congress has announced its intention to convene a National Preservation Policy Planning Conference this summer. This conference will draw on ideas developed during the Library of Congress bicentennial symposium, «To Preserve and Protect» held at the Library of Congress last October, as well as on recommendations anticipated in the report of the Council on Library and Information Resources' «Task Force on the Artefact in Library Collections.» The focus of the conference will be on preservation of printed materials in original format. More from Angela Kinney,

tel : +1 (202) 707 5572 - [pao@loc.gov](mailto:pao@loc.gov)

✚ 3-7 September - Amsterdam

## Workshop on Management of Photographic Collections

Targeted to those responsible for photographic collections in archives, museums, and libraries. No specific expertise of photographic techniques or digital imaging is required. A good knowledge of English is necessary.

Topics and features : the nature of photography; preservation; digital imaging; collection management; case study.

Organised by the ECPA as part of the SEPIA (Safeguarding European Photographic Images for Access) project  
P.O. Box 19121, 1000GC Amsterdam - The Netherlands.

Tel +31 20 5510839 – Fax: +31 20 6204941

[ecpa@bureau.knaw.nl](mailto:ecpa@bureau.knaw.nl)

✚ September - Bregenz

## Workshop on the Protection of Cultural Property during International Military Operations

This international workshop is organised by the Austrian Armed Forces in collaboration with UNESCO, and the Austria Society for the Protection of Cultural Property, in Bregenz (Constance Lake). This is the third NATO/ Partnership for Peace – Protection of Cultural Property.

More information from Major Johannes Sedkaczek

BMLV/ Abt Milstrat. Tel: + 43 1 52 00 25 452

Fax: + 43 1 52 00 17 022 - [milstr01@bmlv.gv.at](mailto:milstr01@bmlv.gv.at)

✚ 22-26 October – Tokyo

## International Conference on Dublin Core and Metadata Applications in 2001

The conference aims at providing a forum to discuss further development of the Dublin Core and related metadata standards; to provide a forum to exchange new ideas about metadata and applications, not limited to Dublin Core, to provide tutorials on the creation, management, and use of metadata applications.

This is the first event of the kind in Asia.

Venue: National Institute of Informatics.

Contact Gauri Salokhe: [gauri@GMD.DE](mailto:gauri@GMD.DE)

# events

✚ 8-9 November - Copenhagen

## 4th Meeting of the Indoor Air Pollution Working Group

Professionals working with museum climate, such as conservators, curators, and conservation/university scientists, are invited to participate. The two-day programme will include presentations of invited speakers, other presentations, and discussions.

Issues will include the impacts of indoor air quality on museum objects, gallery and display case atmospheres, the use and interpretation of air pollution measurements, the usefulness or not of museum air quality standards.

Deadline for registration is August 31st.

Please contact: Morten Ryhl-Svendsen

National Museum of Denmark - Conservation Dept.

The Laboratory: P.O. Box 260, Brede - DK-2800 Kgs.

Lyngby - Denmark

Tel: + (45) 33 47 35 35 - Fax: + (45) 33 47 33 27

[morten.ryhl-svendsen@natmus.dk](mailto:morten.ryhl-svendsen@natmus.dk)

✚ 9-14 December – Loughborough (UK)

## The Electronic Library: Strategic, Policy and Management Issues

The objectives of the seminar is to highlight the issues to be addressed before developing a strategy for electronic library services, whether in academic, the public sector, the voluntary sector or the private sector. Issues will be relevant to all types of library. Targeted to senior policy makers and managers working in libraries or information units and involved in service provision and development strategies.

International Networking Events - The British Council - 1 Beaumont Place - Oxford OX1 2PJ – UK

Tel: + 44 (0) 1865 316636 - Fax: + 33 (0) 1865 557368

[network.events@britishcouncil.org](mailto:network.events@britishcouncil.org)

✚ 27-30 May 2002 - Paris

## Preservation in the Digital Age The Fourth ARSAG International Symposium

Two major topics will be discussed: Policy implementation and economics of the digitisation of collections, and the Preservation, conservation (scientific research, new techniques) and digitisation of collections.

Papers will be delivered in English and in French. Proceedings will be available to all participants at the beginning of the Symposium. (Contact ARSAG, see below).

✚ 27-30 mai 2002 - Paris

## La conservation à l'ère du numérique Quatrième journées internationales d'études de l'ARSAG

Deux grands sujets sont au programme : Politique, mise en œuvre et économie de la numérisation des collections et Conservation, restauration (recherche scientifique, nouvelles techniques) et numérisation des collections.

Communications en anglais et en français avec traduction simultanée. Les actes seront distribués lors de la séance d'ouverture.

Françoise Flieder - Sibylle Monod

ARSAG: 36, rue Geoffroy-Saint-Hilaire - 75005 Paris - France

Tel: + 33 (0) 1 44 08 69 69 – Fax: + 33 (0) 1 47 07 62 95 -

[monod@mnhn.fr](mailto:monod@mnhn.fr)

# PAC CORE PROGRAMME

## USA and CANADA

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS  
Preservation Directorate  
Washington, D.C. 20540 USA

Director: Mark ROOSA  
☎ (1) 202.707.7423  
Fax: (1) 202.707.3434  
E-mail: mroo@loc.gov

## WESTERN EUROPE, AFRICA, MIDDLE EAST

INTERNATIONAL FOCAL POINT  
BIBLIOTHÈQUE NATIONALE DE  
FRANCE Quai François Mauriac  
75706 Paris Cedex 13 FRANCE

Director: Marie-Thérèse VARLAMOFF  
☎ (33) (0)1 53.79.59.70  
Fax: (33) (0)1 53.79.59.80  
E-mail:  
marie-therese.varlamoff@bnf.fr

## EASTERN EUROPE and THE CIS

LIBRARY FOR FOREIGN LITERATURE

Nikolo-Jamskaya Street 1  
109 189 Moscow RUSSIA

Director: Galina KISLOVSKAYA  
☎ (7) 095.915.3621  
Fax: (7) 095.915.3637  
E-mail: gkislov@libfl.msk.su



## LATIN AMERICA and THE CARIBBEAN

BIBLIOTECA NACIONAL DE VENEZUELA  
Centro Nacional  
de Conservación Documental  
Edificio Rogi, Piso 1, Calle Soledad  
Zona Industrial la Trinidad  
Caracas, VENEZUELA

Director: Aurelio ALVAREZ  
☎ (58) 2.941.4070  
Fax: (58) 2.941.4070  
E-mail: dservtec@bnv.bib.ve

## ASIA

NATIONAL DIET LIBRARY  
Preservation Planning Office  
10-1 Nagatacho 1-chome  
Chiyoda ku, Tokyo  
JAPAN

Director: Masashi MURAKAMI  
☎ (81) 3.3581.2331  
Fax: (81) 3.3592.0783  
E-mail: pacasia@ndl.go.jp

## OCEANIA and SOUTH EAST ASIA

NATIONAL LIBRARY  
OF AUSTRALIA  
Section of the Preservation  
Services Branch  
Canberra Act 2600  
AUSTRALIA

Director: Colin WEBB  
☎ (61) 26.262.1662  
Fax: (61) 26.273.4535  
E-mail: cwebb@nla.gov.au