

CCI Newsletter

CANADIAN
CONSERVATION
INSTITUTE



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CANADIEN DE
CONSERVATION

Celebrating 30 years of excellence
in heritage preservation



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Canadian Patrimoine
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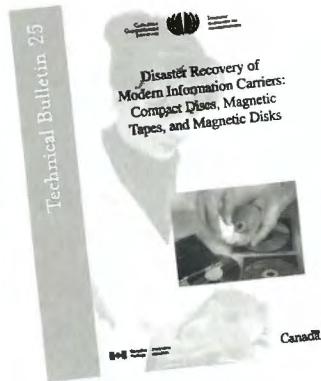


Mount-making for Museum Objects Second Edition

by Robert Barclay, André Bergeron, and Carole Dignard

This second edition provides up-to-date advice, ideas, and technical information on the mounting of museum objects for conservators, display technicians, designers, and other museum workers. Topics covered include reasons for supporting objects with mounts, recommended stable materials, tips on the choice of materials and their working properties, and methods for measuring artifacts. Objects with custom-made mounts are illustrated with photographs and line drawings, accompanied by a full description of each mount, the materials and tools used to make it, and the way it was made. A bibliography is also included. New in this second edition are technical updates on recommended materials, further information on mount design, full descriptions of three additional custom-made mounts, and more pictures of good mounts.

21.5 x 23 cm (8.5 x 9") – paperback – 2002 – In Canada: CAN\$40 – Other countries: US\$40



Technical Bulletin No. 25 Disaster Recovery of Modern Information Carriers: Compact Discs, Magnetic Tapes, and Magnetic Disks

by Joe Iraci

This Bulletin summarizes some procedures for the disaster recovery of modern information carriers such as CDs, magnetic diskettes, and magnetic tapes following immersion in tap water, seawater, and dirty water. Procedures are also given for dealing with media that have hard-to-remove deposits on them or have been exposed to heat, dust/dirt, mould, and shock. These procedures are a compilation of information from the few case histories published, recommendations made by experts in the field, and research performed at the Canadian Conservation Institute. The information in this Bulletin represents one piece of a comprehensive disaster plan; for disasters to be handled effectively, other key elements such as those dealing with disaster preparedness also need to be in place.

21.5 x 28 cm (8.5 x 11") – paperback – 2002 – In Canada: CAN\$10 – Other countries: US\$10

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French Editor: Linda Leclerc
Design: Sophie Georgiev

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Canadian Conservation Institute
1030 Innes Road
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tel.: (613) 998-3721 ext. 250
e-mail: cci-icc_publications@pch.gc.ca
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Message from the Director General

"To have national treasures to display at all, means that we must maintain and restore them. There is an immense and urgent need for the establishment of conservation and restoration laboratories throughout the country. As a whole, the national cultural heritage is in such a state of neglect that if remedial action is not taken quickly, the value of the collections will diminish greatly in the next ten years, particularly in the small- and medium-sized museums. We have prepared an immediate plan of action: the establishment of a Canadian Conservation Institute with a complementary network of satellite laboratories."

The Hon. Gérard Pelletier,
Minister of Communications, 1972

These words marked the birth of the Canadian Conservation Institute (CCI) — an important part of the new era in Canadian heritage preservation created by the *National Museums Act*. [Passed in 1968, this act is also responsible for the creation of our national museums, the National Inventory Program (now the Canadian Heritage Information Network), the Museums Assistance Program, and the Museumobile Program.] Although much has changed in the intervening three decades, the need for conservation has not diminished. In fact, it continues to gain importance. As CCI celebrates its 30th anniversary, I am pleased to have this opportunity to reflect on the past and look ahead to future challenges.

When CCI was established in 1972, the field of conservation was relatively unknown in Canada. With no academic programs for training conservators within the country, CCI was forced to recruit its first employees abroad. Although conservation activities were already



well ensconced in many parts of the world, the Institute was (and still is) unique in bringing together conservators and conservation scientists under one roof. Over the years this has allowed for exciting synergies among disciplines, and the result has been the development of many innovative techniques for treating damaged artifacts.

From the beginning, CCI's mandate required that its services be available to all public heritage institutions, regardless of size. As much of the nation's artistic and historic heritage is held in small museums and historic sites scattered across the country, treatment activities were originally carried out not only in Ottawa but also in three regional conservation laboratories. The closure of these regional centres in 1978 was followed by the creation of a Mobile Laboratory Program in 1980. This fleet of mobile labs, each manned by a conservator and an intern, travelled across Canada every summer to provide on-site services and treatment. By the time funding reductions forced the cancellation of this popular program in 1987, the mobile labs had covered 330 700 km, visited 820 Canadian institutions, treated some 4500 artifacts, and provided valuable learning opportunities for 43 interns.

In its early days in Canada, conservation focussed mainly on restoration and treatment. But this approach has been re-thought in recent years. Society is increasingly diverse, and issues of identity and culture have entered mainstream politics. The interest of indigenous people in the control and care of their cultural heritage has also become an issue of growing importance. In response to these changes, conservation has evolved from a restoration ethic to one that promotes preventive conservation. The objective is not to make objects look new again — it is to preserve the history of an artifact and prevent further damage.

The causes of damage are many, and come from a multitude of sources. Along with natural disasters and the passage of time, mankind itself presents a risk. As we have so sadly seen in recent years, cultural heritage is frequently an early victim of the conflicts of nationalism, ideology, and religion. Then there are vandalism, neglect, and the 'industrialization' or globalization of culture (through the promotion of cultural tourism and recreation) that all endanger cultural heritage. Even the museum environment may be a threat (which is why so much emphasis is now placed on light, temperature, and humidity in heritage institutions, as well as proper handling and storage conditions and strategies to prevent chemical and biological damage to collections). It is obvious that heritage collections must be safeguarded if they are to survive. But they must also remain available to the public. This balance between protection and accessibility is one of the challenges of conservation.

The conservation profession itself is also facing numerous challenges. With many institutions operating

on reduced budgets, scarce funds are often being directed to money-making exhibits or educational outreach activities rather than conservation. In other cases, conservation is seen as a luxury rather than a necessity — as being reactive rather than proactive. Still another issue is the lack of standardized training and accreditation throughout the world for conservators and conservation scientists, a matter that such international bodies as the International Council of Museums (ICOM) and International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM) are tackling.

To counteract these problems, conservators will have to exert more effort to communicate the need for — and importance of — collections care. The image of the field must be boosted with politicians, institutions, and the general public. It is critical that conservation professionals become more actively involved in the decision-making process in cultural institutions. Although by training and inclination conservators tend to be 'hands-on' people rather than managers, their knowledge is vital to the development of appropriate policies for preserving collections. A few years ago, Diane Frankel (Director of the Institute of Museum and Library Services) commented on this situation: "The work of the conservation laboratory cannot remain in the inner sanctum and hidden from view. In order to truly safeguard our cultural heritage, information about and exposure to collections care needs to be broadly disseminated."

The dissemination of information has always been one of CCI's critical functions. The research, analysis, and treatment carried on at the Institute have continually generated new knowledge, and we have been proud to share this with both the domestic and international conservation communities through printed publications, workshops, internships,

and our Web site (www.cci-icc.gc.ca). This year we have extended our outreach to include the general public with the launch of *Preserving my Heritage* (www.preservation.gc.ca), a new Web site that provides a wide variety of information on conservation and practical advice on caring for personal treasures.

An informed public will be instrumental in maintaining our heritage. Public opinion polling shows that the general public supports, overwhelmingly, the need to preserve collections. Young people are particularly strong advocates. They are curious, creative, open to art, and, often, avid collectors. If we can ensure that they become knowledgeable about the value of conservation and preservation now, they will retain this when they grow up and become decision-makers.

But how do we accomplish this? The first requirement is to develop and communicate a reasoned assessment of the state of our heritage and then to lay out the steps needed to address the most critical problems. The conservation profession needs to explain the 'hows and whys' of conservation — including the materials, construction of artifacts, agents of decay and deterioration, monitoring and assessment of collections, cleaning and restoration, packing, handling, and transporting of objects, and the importance of proper environmental conditions. It is easy to assume that the mere acquisition of an object by a museum ensures its preservation. It will be our job to ensure that people understand this is simply not the case.

This need for public outreach was officially recognized at the 20th General Assembly of ICOM held in July 2001 in Barcelona, where a motion was adopted that urged the dissemination of information on 'the fragility of our heritage' by promoting public awareness of conservation activities. ICOM's

Committee for Conservation took this a step further at its 2002 meeting in Rio de Janeiro, adopting a resolution that urges public engagement in the practice of conservation. It is encouraging that there is growing support in the heritage community for such initiatives.

As we look ahead, I believe it will become ever more important to educate the public (and other museum staff) about conservation as well as ensure the training of adequate numbers of professionals in specialized fields. After all, conservation is not aimed solely at posterity. It is vitally important for the present. People should be enjoying their heritage while they contribute to both its definition and enrichment.

To miss the opportunity to spread the word about conservation is truly to risk jeopardizing the future of our cultural heritage. We should heed the words of Northrop Frye who described conservation as "a commitment to the future rather than the past." We all must be involved in securing that future.

Bill Peters
*Director General and
Chief Executive Officer
Canadian Conservation Institute*

1995–present

Former Directors General

Charles Gruchy
1987–1995

Wally Kozar
1982–1986

Chris Lang
1980–1982

Brian Arthur
1976–1980

Nathan Stollow
1972–1975

1972 ——— 1978

1972 • Canadian Conservation Institute established

"To have national treasures to display at all, means that we must maintain and restore them...As a whole, the national cultural heritage is in such a state of neglect that if remedial action is not taken quickly, the value of the collections will diminish greatly in the next ten years...We have prepared an immediate plan of action: the establishment of a Canadian Conservation Institute..."

Gerard Pelletier, Minister of Communications, 1972 (speaking at the Calgary Canadian Club)

1973 • Atlantic Conservation Centre (Moncton) and Pacific Conservation Centre (Vancouver) created

- First painting treated: Paul-Emile Borduas' *Composition en blanc et noir*
- First scanning electron microscope (Hitachi HHS-2R) acquired



First CCI Newsletter - 1973
First Technical Bulletin - 1975



CCI moves to 1030 Innes Road - 1975



CCI Fakers - 1975



Scientific examination of totem poles on Anthony Island in the Queen Charlotte Islands - 1978

1974 • In-house conservator training program begins

- Rock art research begins
- First on-site analysis (X-ray fluorescence spectrometry of church trade silver in Quebec)

1975 • Quebec Conservation Centre opens in Quebec City

1976 • In-house conservator training program ends

1978 • Regional labs close

- Symposium 78: Furniture and Wooden Objects
- Adhesive testing begins

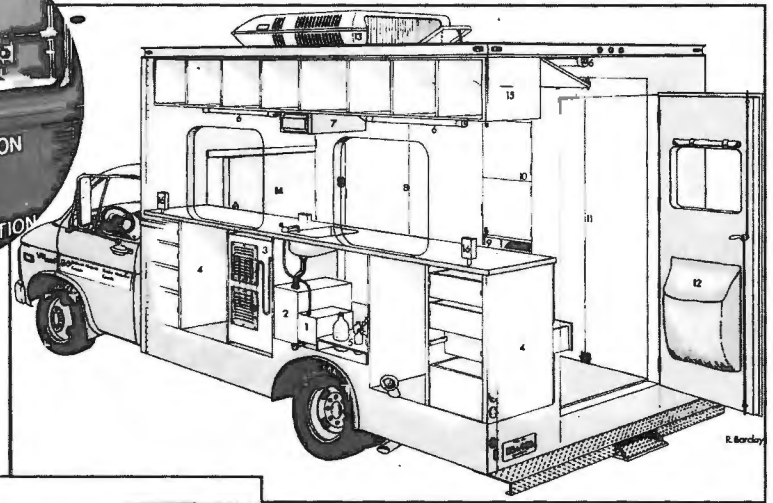
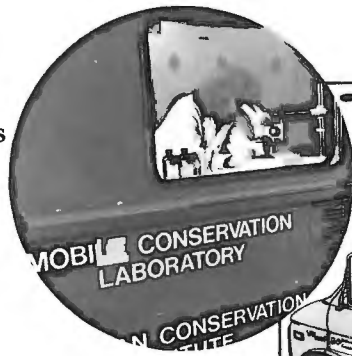


Freeze-drying project on the roof of CCI - 1978

1979 ——— 1986

1979 • Paper symposium at CCI

1980 • Internship program begins



1981 • First CCI Notes are published

1982 • 10th anniversary



Field work at Red Bay, a Basque whaling site - 1980

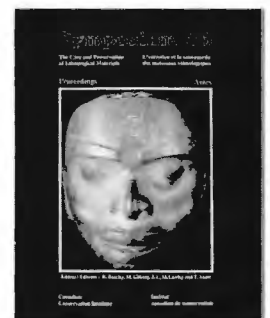
Mobile Lab Program begins - 1980

1985 • Work begins on creation of the Conservation Information Network and other databases (BCIN, MCIN, and ACIN) by CCI, Canadian Heritage Information Network (CHIN), and Getty Conservation Institute

• New scanning electron microscope (Hitachi S-530) is delivered



CCI staff - 1982



1986 • Symposium 86: The Care and Preservation of Ethnological Materials

• Conservation Fellowship Program begins

1987 — 1989



CCI staff - 1987

1987 • 15th anniversary

- Reorganization of National Museums of Canada (CCI falls under Arts and Heritage Branch, Department of Communications)
- Mobile Lab Program ends



Museology collection from National Museums of Canada merges with CCI library - 1988



Minister of Communications Flora MacDonald (right) views log from the fossil forest on Axel Heiberg Island while visiting CCI - 1987



Summer field work at the fossil forest on Axel Heiberg Island - 1987



Minister of Communications Marcel Masse (second from right) views Drapeau de Carillon while visiting CCI - 1989

1988 • Symposium 88:

The Conservation of Historic and Artistic Works on Paper

1989 • Treatment of Drapeau de Carillon begins



Christmas party - 1988



1990 ——— 1992



1990 • First CCI United Way BBQ

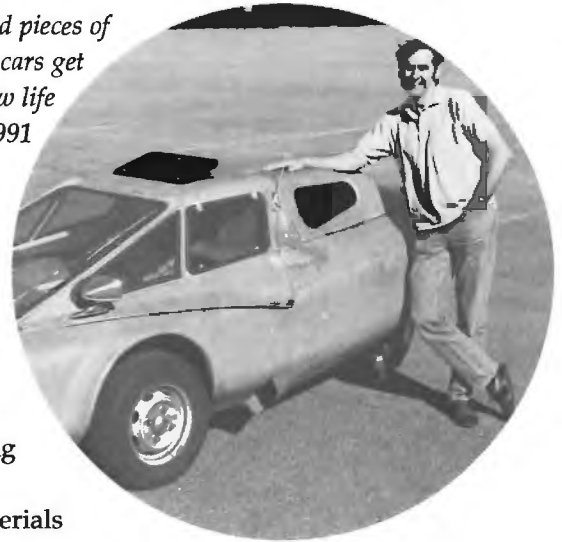
1992 • CCI becomes a Special Operating Agency

- First client survey
- Mass-deacidification project begins



1991 • Symposium 91: Saving the Twentieth Century: The Conservation of Modern Materials

Bits and pieces of old cars get a new life - 1991



Captain Conservation gets a new lease on life - 1992

Acting Deputy Minister of Communications Michael Binder (left) helps cut birthday cake to celebrate CCI's 20th anniversary - 1992



CCI staff - 1992

1993 — 1995

1993 • CCI becomes part of the newly created Department of Canadian Heritage

- First version of PadCAD is released
- National Archives of Canada Conservation Lab joins CCI



Release of Framework for the Preservation of Museum Collections - 1994



CCI hosts the 15th annual conference of the International Institute for Conservation of Historic and Artistic Works - 1994



Halloween at CCI - 1993



1994 • Canadian General Standards Board permanent paper project begins

- CCI gets e-mail!
- Museology database (BMUSE) is launched
- PadCAD 2.0 is released



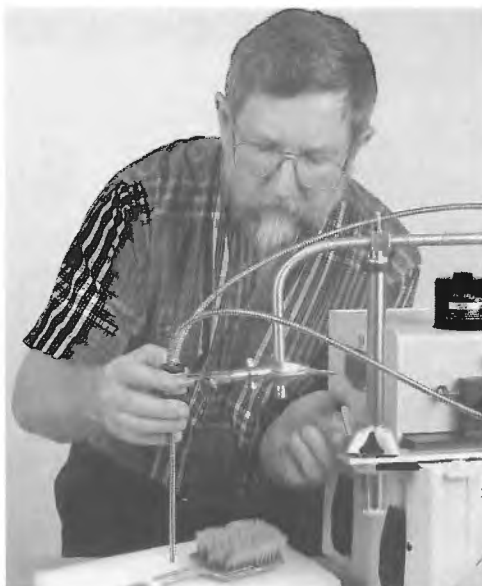
Record set for southernmost sampling - Cueva de las Manos, Patagonia, Argentina - 1995

1995 • Heritage Services Division transfers to CCI

- Conservation Fellowship Program ends



Treatment of printing press - 1995



Acquisition of portable spectrometer - 1995



Colloquium and workshop Varnishes: Authenticity and Permanence - 1995

1996



The water rises on CCI! - 1996

1996 • American Society for Testing and Materials permanent paper project begins

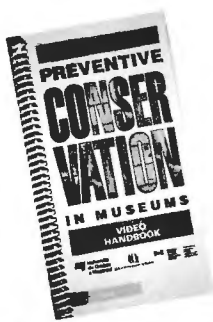
- CCI Web site is launched
- CCI holds evening courses



Study of the impact of zebra and quagga mussels on underwater heritage - 1996



Treatment of 4-volume set of Audubon's Birds of America completed - 1996



Preventive Conservation in Museums video series and handbook - 1997

Russian Minister of Culture Evgeny Sidorov (left) views The Gamekeepers (a painting by Horatio Couderly) on a visit to CCI - 1996



Unusual conservation work: treatment of an ancient frozen horse - 1996



Treatment of the Royal Proclamation Charter of the Hudson's Bay Company completed - 1996



Minister of Culture of the People's Republic of China Liu Zhongde (left) views the Birds of America on a visit to CCI - 1996



1997



Treatment of Basilian Fathers' Icons - 1997

1997 • 25th anniversary

- CCI reorganizes and fees are introduced for some Canadian clients
- Memoranda of Understanding signed with Canadian Museum of Nature, Canadian Museum of Civilization, and National Gallery of Canada



Open House - 1997

- Service agreement with Centre de conservation du Quebec



Analysis of paint in the Members' Dining Room of the Centre Block on Parliament Hill - 1997

- Canadian Forces Museums Survey begins

- ETS, CHIN, and the Canadian Museums Association launch the Centre for Exhibition Exchange



Exhibit Transportation Services (ETS) joins CCI - 1997

- Symposium 97: Textile Conservation: Fabric of an Exhibition



CCI staff - 1997

1998 — 1999

1998 • Research on modern information carriers begins

- *Mount-making for Museum Objects* and *The Care of Historic Musical Instruments* published



Treatment of McCrae medals - 1998

"Very good... excellent end product. We look forward to working with CCI once again."

- Senior Conservation Architect and Project Manager, Heritage Conservation Program, PWGSC



Release of PadCAD 3.0 - 1999

"We were, as you can see, more than satisfied with all aspects of the service you provide."

- Curator, Uplands Cultural and Heritage Centre, Lennoxville, QC

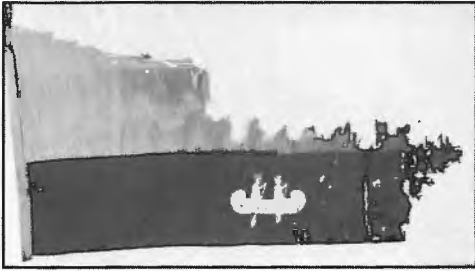


Treatment of WWI geophone from Vimy Ridge - 1998



Complete redesign of CCI Web site - 1999

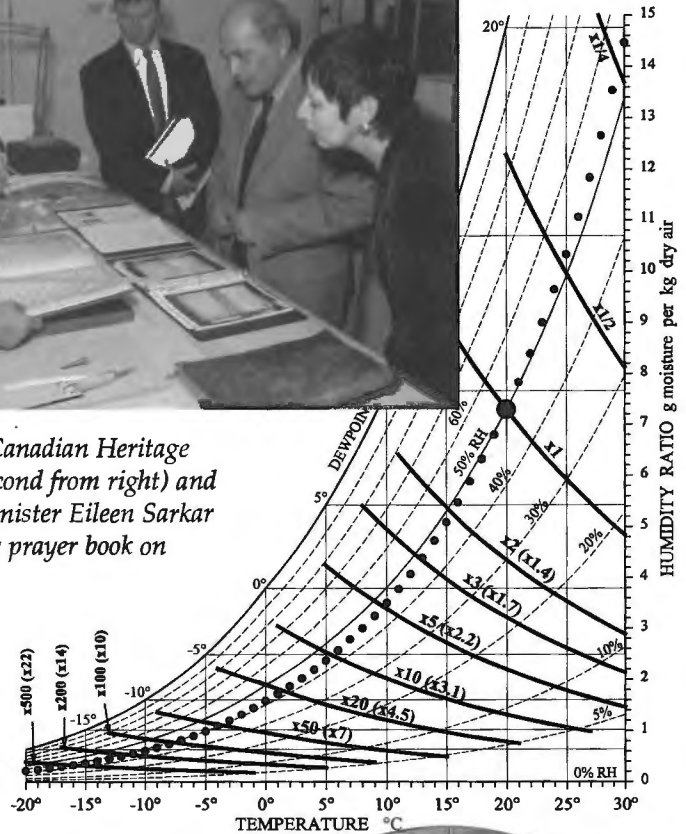
1999 — 2000



Treatment of Kanehsatake Flag - 1999



Deputy Minister of Canadian Heritage Alex Himmelfarb (second from right) and Assistant Deputy Minister Eileen Sarkar (right) view Mi'kmaq prayer book on a visit to CCI - 1999



1999 • Online bookstore is launched

- "Museums, Libraries, and Archives" chapter is published in 1999 ASHRAE Applications Handbook

2000 • Library catalogue is available online

- Conservation Information database is added to Web site
- Fees dropped for most Canadian clients



Acquisition of new Agilent HP 6890 Plus Gas Chromatograph system with an HP 5973 mass selective detector - 2000



Governor General Adrienne Clarkson hosts a reception for delegates to Symposium 2000: The Conservation of Heritage Interiors - 2000



New Canadian Standard for Permanent Paper - 2000

2000 ——— 2001



Treatment of Mi'kmaq prayer book completed - 2000

"Thank you for this excellent support. It is invaluable in understanding the problems we face, otherwise blindly."
 • Conservator, Art Gallery of Ontario, Toronto, ON



Christmas Party - 2000



Retirement party - 2000

"The CCI is an excellent organization."
 • Private art conservation company, Toronto, ON



Analysis of Sanders Portrait of William Shakespeare - 2001



2001 • CCI Notes are available in Spanish (*Notas del ICC*)

Treatment of CCM motorized bicycles - 2001



"CCI provides an incredibly valuable service, as it deals with the "high end" conservation advice, and the service, publications and advice are the best in the world."
 • Conservator, Royal BC Museum, Victoria, BC



Analysis of Archimedes Palimpsest - 2001

2002



2002 • 30th anniversary

• CCI Web site gets a facelift

"Services and advice provided during the project and after were excellent/outstanding. Thank you so much."

• Conservator, Bermuda Archives, Hamilton, Bermuda



Acquisition of new scanning electron microscope (Hitachi S-3500N) - 2002

Launch of Preserving my Heritage Web site - 2002



CCI Fakers - 2002



CCI staff - 2002

Looking Ahead to Future Challenges

*David Grattan, Manager,
Conservation Processes and
Materials Research*

As we attempt to peer into the future, a few general trends are becoming evident.

The repatriation of Aboriginal and other ethnographic collections will require conservation professionals with new and specialized training — not only in the wide variety of materials found in these collections, but also in the unique needs of traditional material culture within Aboriginal communities.

Dealing with 20th-century artifacts (thought to be long-lasting but turning out to be ephemeral) will require new knowledge and new approaches to conservation. And with the growing dependence on electronic media as a repository for our heritage, keeping up with format changes, reliability, and storage capacity will be essential.

Changes in the world situation may increase the demand for emergency conservation services. Climatic changes that increase severe weather such as storms, flash floods, and lightning strikes will result in more damage. An increasingly multicultural world is likely to see more ethnic conflict, and more damage to cultural property. Both situations will require that CCI augment its disaster response capability. On the positive side, an increased capacity to preserve cultural heritage will help to support cultural diversity throughout the world.

To balance these demands, it is likely that conservation science equipment will improve. This will make it possible to conduct more analyses in real time and with more immediate results. It will also allow conservation scientists to conduct more work on-site.

.....
*Michael Harrington, Manager,
Treatment and Development*

The strength of the Treatment and Development (T&D) division lies in the talented people who work here and their worldwide network of professional contacts. Over the years it has been their skills and intelligence that have provided elegant, practical, and (with enough effort) simple solutions to complex treatment challenges. They have developed many new treatment approaches and techniques that have been shared with the conservation community through publications, workshops, and internships. These experts allow T&D to understand and treat a wide range of cultural material — sensitively, appropriately, and practically.

Much of T&D's work is conducted in multidisciplinary teams that include conservators from different specializations. We share the excitement of our pursuit of good solutions with the scientists who are part of our organization. These bonds will strengthen and expand in the future as we forge ahead into new areas to meet client needs.

Demands for conservation services are growing larger than any one organization can satisfy. To meet these demands, conservation professionals in the private and public sector, including T&D, will continue to form more partnerships. Collaborating successfully means rolling up our sleeves and working beside our partners, accepting risk and responsibility.

As the first generation of Canadian conservators approaches retirement, the transference of their knowledge to young conservators is crucial. Only by working with those more experienced can the new generation build on the strength of those who have gone before. T&D will continue

to share our knowledge through internships, and will seek the best in the field to staff new positions.

Although the nature of the demand on our services may change in the future, the fundamental need for the preservation of material past will remain — and increase in importance.

We will meet that need.

.....
*Raymond Lafontaine, Director,
Information Services and Marketing*

Information dissemination has always been a key part of CCI's mandate. The ultimate purpose of the research, treatments, analysis, and other activities conducted at the Institute is to generate new knowledge — which is then shared with others in the heritage community through various information products.

Printed publications have always been an important means of dissemination, and are likely to remain so for some time to come. However, the future will see a growing reliance on electronic means of distribution, with the Internet and World Wide Web leading the way. This e-publishing will allow more information to be shared, and to a much wider audience. But even more exciting is the potential for new and innovative ways to present the information.

Other fields already offer some fascinating examples. For instance, interactive graphical interfaces can be used to facilitate access to complex concepts. Another idea is to set up expert systems that can syphon immense knowledge bases and deliver comprehensive answers to precise questions and issues.

Similar approaches can be applied to conservation. Imagine being 'walked-through' a complex conservation procedure by a leading expert, through a remote Internet connection. Or perhaps receiving a virtual facilities survey by means of a Web cam connected by satellite to experts at CCI. The possibilities are almost endless.

With vision and imagination, CCI will remain a leader in the dissemination of conservation information.

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*Stefan Michalski, Manager,
Preventive Conservation Services*

Preventive conservation emerged as both a philosophical concept and a discrete discipline within the conservation community during the 1980s. The Preventive Conservation Services division (PCS) was formed in 1996 both as a response to this new discipline and also as a recognition of the strength of CCI staff — many of whom are world leaders in their research specialties — in this area.

Preventive conservation initially regarded the museum environment as the core issue of concern, but over time has evolved to encompass a wider view of the threats to museum collections. The work of PCS has paralleled this evolution. We began by focussing on research on relative humidity, temperature, light, and pests, but now place more emphasis on direct advice to clients — and on a much wider range of subjects. This has led to an ongoing investigation into methods of assessing risks in collections, and establishing priorities for safeguarding them.

As we move into the future, our experts will increasingly be called upon to move into new areas. For example, when client requests for advice about electronic media increased, our resident expert in integrated pest management

turned his knowledge of computers into a new primary expertise: preservation of electronic media.

Although 'Preventive Conservation Services' seemed an avant-garde name only a few years ago, we are now feeling somewhat constrained by its implied boundaries. As our horizon expands towards a broader concept of risk management of Canadian heritage, we will increase our linkages with each other, with non-traditional heritage clients, and with many more segments of many more Canadian communities.

.....

*Ian N.M. Wainwright, Manager,
Analytical Research Laboratory*

Conservation science and archaeometry are constantly expanding our knowledge of the materials of artifacts and works of art as researchers worldwide grapple with these often complex studies. The Analytical Research Laboratory (ARL) simply could not function without this collective wealth of shared data. In the future, this now vast collection of information will continue to provide the basis for the kind of problem-solving and investigative research ARL undertakes: history and characterization of artists' materials; the study of the materials used by Canadian Aboriginal cultures; the study of corrosion and deterioration products of alloys, paint, and rocks; authenticity and art fraud investigations; the detection and identification of toxic or corrosive materials or accretions in collections.

As conservators, curators, and law enforcement agencies require increasingly detailed analysis of materials to solve materials science problems, the demands on analytical chemists will grow. This will require more collaboration between laboratories, and more precise, accurate, and

sensitive instruments. The use of digital imaging technology will increase as resolution and colour accuracy capable of meeting the needs of conservation become available. The trend to miniaturization and automatization of analytical and imaging equipment will also continue.

Analytical problems associated with contemporary art and non-traditional materials will become more commonplace, as will the study of the materials and artifacts of the space age. The investigation of art fraud will become even more complicated, especially in the graphic arts, by the arrival of new replication and reproduction technologies. More sophisticated procedures for determining the attribution of museum objects with scientific methods and expert systems will be developed. The Internet and complex database management systems will provide new and better tools for analysing and sharing scientific knowledge and images.

**Are you an avid reader
of CCI publications?
Do you eagerly await
the release of new titles?**

CCI has an electronic notification service for clients just like you. Whenever a new publication becomes available, we will send you the title and a brief description, along with a direct link to our completely secure online Bookstore to make ordering quick and easy. This will allow you to receive new CCI publications as soon as they are released.

To subscribe to this free service, just send your name and e-mail address to:
cci-icc_publications@pch.gc.ca

Upcoming Workshops

CCI's educational initiatives are an essential means of communication. They allow us to share the results of our current research and conservation practices with you, the heritage community, while simultaneously learning about your emerging needs and concerns. We are pleased to provide the following workshops in collaboration with various heritage associations and organizations across Canada during 2002. Additional workshops will be posted on our Web site at www.cci-icc.gc.ca [under Learning Opportunities] as they are confirmed.

Fall 2002

Aboriginal Facilities Development

Host(s): Manitoba Museum of Man
and Nature Museum Advisory
and Training Service
Location: Winnipeg, MB
Date: October 28–30, 2002
Contact(s): Barry Hillman, Coordinator
Tel.: (204) 988-0672
E-mail: bhillman@manitobamuseum.mb.ca
Leader(s): Brian Laurie-Beaumont, Siegfried Rempel

Preservation Management for Seasonal Museums

Host(s): New Brunswick Museum
Location: Saint John, NB
Date: November 1–2, 2002
Contact(s): Bruce Thomson, Program Manager
Tel.: (506) 643-6293
E-mail: gbthom@nb.aibn.com
Leader(s): Deborah Stewart

Mount-making

Host(s): Museum Association of Newfoundland
and Labrador
Location: Lester Garland House, Trinity, NF
Date: November 2–3, 2002
Contact(s): Ute Simon-Okshevsky, Executive
Director
Tel.: (709) 722-9034
E-mail: uokshevsky@nf.aibn.com
Leader(s): Robert Barclay, Tom Stone

Modern Information Carriers

Host(s): Canadian Centre for Architecture
Location: Montreal, QC
Date: November 4–5, 2002
Contact(s): Karen Potje, Head,
Conservation/Preservation
Department
Tel.: (514) 939-7000
E-mail: kpote@cca.gc.ca
Leader(s): Joe Iraci, Tom Strang, Paul Bégin

Historical Furniture

Host(s): Queen's University
Location: Kingston, ON
Date: November 14–15, 2002
Contact(s): Krysia Spirodowicz, Director
Tel.: (613) 533-6000 ext. 74340
E-mail: spirydow@post.queensu.ca
Leader(s): James Hay

Aboriginal Facilities Development

Host(s): Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre
Location: Yellowknife, NT
Date: November 22–24, 2002
Contact(s): Rosalie Scott, Conservator
Tel.: (867) 873-7664
E-mail: Rosalie_Scott@ece.learnnet.nt.ca
Leader(s): Brian Laurie-Beaumont, Siegfried Rempel

Works of Art on Paper

Host(s): Ontario Association of Art Galleries
Location: Agnes Etherington Art Centre, Kingston, ON
Date: December 2–3, 2002
Contact(s): Jeffrey Matt, Program Officer
Tel.: (416) 598-0714
E-mail: programs@oaag.org
Leader(s): Sherry Guild

Winter 2003

Permanence of Artists' Materials - Paintings & Works of Art on Paper

Host(s): MacKenzie Art Gallery
Location: Regina, SK
Date: February 6–7, 2003
Contact(s): Brenda Smith, Conservator
Tel.: (306) 584-4287
E-mail: brenda.smith@regina.ca
Leader(s): Debra Daly Hartin, Sherry Guild

Precious Metals

Host(s): Manitoba Museum of Man and Nature
Museum Advisory and Training Service
Location: Winnipeg, MB
Date: February 13–14, 2003
Contact(s): Barry Hillman, Coordinator
Tel.: (204) 988-0672
E-mail: bhillman@manitobamuseum.mb.ca
Leader(s): Tom Stone, Lyndsie Selwyn

Preservation Management for Seasonal Museums

Host(s): Museums Alberta
Location: Red Deer, AB
Date: March 7-8, 2003
Contact(s): Carrie Herrick, Learning Program Intern
Tel.: (780) 424-2626
E-mail: Learning@museumsalberta.ab.ca
Leader(s): Deborah Stewart

Emergency and Disaster Preparedness for Cultural Institutions

Host(s): Archives Association of Ontario
Location: Waterloo, ON
Date: March 22-23, 2003
Contact(s): Marianne Henskens, Office Coordinator
Tel.: (416) 533-9592
E-mail: marianne.henskens@ao.fis.utoronto.ca
Leader(s): David Tremain, Deborah Stewart

New Initiatives Mark CHIN's 30th Anniversary

As CCI celebrates its 30th anniversary, so does its sister agency, the Canadian Heritage Information Network (CHIN). CHIN began in 1972 as the National Inventory Program, and was created to foster sound management of the knowledge and collections developed by museums. Over the years CHIN has used cutting-edge information technologies to meet this goal.

Earlier this year, CHIN revamped its Web site (www.chin.gc.ca) for heritage professionals and volunteers. With a renewed focus on skills for creating, presenting, and managing digital content, the site now provides free access to a wide variety of professional resources. CHIN also administers the Virtual Museum of Canada (VMC at www.virtualmuseum.ca), which showcases Canadian heritage institutions and their innovative digital content to a worldwide public audience.

To assist smaller heritage institutions (those with up to two full-time staff) in the development of online local history exhibits, the *Community Memories*

program was recently introduced. Museums whose proposals are accepted receive user-friendly software and a standard investment for their projects. The first productions will be released as a new section of the VMC in early 2003.

CHIN also collaborated recently with CCI and a number of other organizations in the launch of www.bcin.ca, a new Web site for the international Conservation Information Network (CIN). CIN's international bibliographic database (BCIN) is now available free of charge on this site. [In a related development, the entire body of AATA abstracts became available on June 8, 2002, via AATA Online (www.aata.getty.edu/NPS), a free service offered by the Getty Conservation Institute in association with the International Institute for Conservation of Historic and Artistic Works.]

For more information about CHIN membership, products, and services, visit www.chin.gc.ca or call 1-800-520-2446 (994-1200 in the National Capital Region).

Internships/Fellowships

Over the last 3 decades, CCI has provided 395 internships and 100 fellowships.

The majority (370) of these interns and fellows were Canadian. The others came from the United States, Europe, the Caribbean, Asia, and the South Pacific.

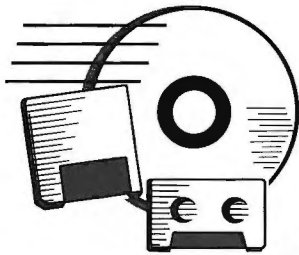


Notas del ICC

The CCI *Notes* have always been a mainstay of CCI publications, and we are pleased to offer them now in Spanish as well as English and French. The translation was done by the Centro Nacional de Conservación y Restauración (CNCR) in Santiago, Chile, under the auspices of a Memorandum of Understanding with CCI and with funding from the Fundación Andes.

Clients in Central and South America and the Caribbean can obtain *Notas del ICC* directly from CNCR. All other clients can order the complete set from CCI.

21.5 x 28 cm (8.5 x 11") - 3-hole punched and inserted into binder
In Canada: CAN\$85 - Other countries: US\$85



Preservation of Electronic Records:
New Knowledge and Decision-making

La préservation des documents électroniques :
Information récente et prise de décisions

Symposium 2003
September 15 to 18 • Du 15 au 18 septembre

Announcement

More information can be found on the
CCI Web site: <http://www.cci-icc.gc.ca>

The Canadian Conservation Institute, the Library and Archives of Canada, and the Canadian Heritage Information Network will be hosting **Symposium 2003 - Preservation of Electronic Records: New Knowledge and Decision-making** in Ottawa, Canada, from September 15 to 18 (Monday to Thursday), 2003.

The main symposium activities will take place at the Library and Archives of Canada, 395 Wellington Street (just a few blocks west of Parliament Hill) in Ottawa.

During the last quarter of the 20th century, heritage collections have included increasing amounts of information stored on videotapes, audiotapes, computer tapes and disks, CDs, and DVDs. Although archives and libraries have the largest amounts of this material, much is also found in museums and galleries. The purpose of the symposium is to increase awareness of the issues surrounding these records by bringing expert and leading-edge opinions to a large audience including small and medium-sized archives, libraries, and museums. The focus will be on making decisions and finding practical solutions that can be implemented immediately. The symposium will appeal to anyone interested in the preservation of electronic records.

The program for the symposium will be based on the chronological decisions that need to be made as electronic records come into the heritage institution. Papers emphasizing new knowledge, case studies, or critical reviews will be presented on value criteria, authenticity criteria, factors to be considered in developing a preservation strategy, preservation strategies for information content, and media knowledge (deterioration, storage, longevity, disaster recovery, etc.). Simultaneous interpretation in English and French will be offered.

In addition to formal papers, there will be a poster session (posters may be presented electronically or in the traditional fashion on boards) and a trade show.

The symposium will kick off on Sunday, September 14, 2003 with "Preservation Quest: How to preserve your home movies, CDs, videos, and more" — a special event for the general public. Designed to raise public awareness about the conservation issues surrounding electronic records, this fun, interactive, and informative afternoon will include presentations, tours, films, and booths where the public can talk to the experts.

Rounding out the Symposium 2003 activities will be two receptions, a banquet, and a variety of optional tours.

Registration Fees

Category	Canadian Residents (includes GST)	All Others
Early bird (before June 20, 2003)	CAN\$374.50	US\$280
Regular (June 20 – September 5, 2003)	CAN\$428.00	US\$320
Late (after September 5 or at the conference)	CAN\$481.50	US\$360
Students (anytime)	CAN\$187.50	US\$140

For more information or to register, please contact:

Christine Bradley
Canadian Conservation Institute
1030 Innes Road, Ottawa ON K1A 0M5 Canada
tel.: (613) 998-3721; fax: (613) 998-4721
e-mail: symposium_2003@pch.gc.ca