

With this first Issue of our newsletter. the member of the IFLA Round Table on Newspapers hope to introduce the wide range of interests and activities which have comprised our work since our inception. first. as the Working Group on Newspapers and. since 1989 as a Round Table under the Section on Serial Publications.

To historians. genealogists. general researchers. prid to scholars in a broad range of disciplines. newspapers present a rich mine of primary source information. Providing and preserving access to newspaper resources. however. present a tremendous challenge to librarians. Because of their frequency of publication:

their size, the poor quality of paper on which they are printed: their variant editions: their tendency to change title or to merge with other newspapers or to be absorbed into other newspapers only to split again into two or three new titles. and their long history of being treated as ephemera by research librarians: libraries generally have done what was barely necessary to provide minimal access to their newspaper collections. The objective of the IFLA Round Table on Newspapers is to take on projects which will improve and preserve access to newspapers not only in individual collections but also internationally. with the hope that. by doing so . we can all come to better



Address from Robert Harriman. Chairperson IFLA

understanding the "local" setting in which events. great and small. occur. We trust this newsletter will serve as both a source of information and inspiration. and we

welcome your comments and contributions.

Robert Harriman

Chairperson
IFLA Round Table on Newspapers.

Report From the

59th

IFLA Conference, Barcelona

The Round Table's part in the week's proceedings included business meetings for the Executive Committee: Officer's reports to the Open Forum of the Division of Collection and Services. to the Standing Committee of our parent - the Section on Serial Publications. and to the divisional Coordinating Board: a joint Open Meeting with the Section on interlending and Document Delivery on "Access to Newspapers" as well as the Round Table's own Open Meeting: a one hour slot at IFLA Booth in the Conference Exhibition. The latter was an innovation at Barcelona. intended to provide sections and Round Tables with opportunities to publicise themselves and seek new

members. At its business meetings. the Executive Committee took decisions about the scope of its International Survey of Library Collection Policies. which should be carried out in 1994. One outcome of the survey should be comparative review of newspaper collection policies. indicating how they have been implemented and with what results. The survey's aim is to provide information that can help the planning of cooperative programmes for preservation and collection development. Among other matters discussed were: the feasibility of a cooperative programme among major European national libraries to achieve preservation

microfilming of Third World newspapers in the main West European languages: a statement on considerations affecting a decision on retention of newspapers after microfilming: arrangements for organising Round Table Open Meetings at future conferences.

As the Round Table's contribution to the joint meeting with the Section on Interlending. Geoffrey Hamilton presented a paper on "Satisfying researchers' needs for access to newspapers". This suggested some model for an interlending service covering microfilmed newspapers and looked at new forms of document supply services that could be developed by using technologies such as

digitisation. A paper by Helmuth Bergman completed the programme for this meeting. For the Round Table. the Barcelona Conference was a successful one. The interest shown in its activities was encouraging. and there were several enquires about membership. Papers at the Open Meeting were of high standard. and produced interesting discussion. Some promising suggestions were made for the Round Table's programme at the 1994 Conference in Havana. You will be able to read about that in these columns. but better still be part of the action as it happens.

Geoffrey Hamilton
Secretary

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July, 1993**

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**NEWSPAPER
COLLECTIONS**

To start a series of brief descriptions of important newspaper collections, some Round Table members have provided the following notes. Similar contributions will be welcomed from all sources for future publications.

The newspaper collection of the Institut für Zeitungsforschung der Stadt Dortmund

As the collection of newspapers in Germany is not centralised, we have several important collections in State libraries of the German Länder. The national library now named die Deutsche Bibliothek with branches in Leipzig (Deutsche Bucherei founded 1912) and Frankfurt/Main (Deutsche Bibliothek, founded 1946) have special policies concerning newspapers. In Leipzig newspapers are not intergrated in the catalogue duties (Legal Deposit), but several nationwide newspapers are collected: Frankfurt has the duty to collect newspapers in microform only. The number of titles depends on the money available for filming. Approximately one third of all German newspapers have been microfilmed.

The task of the Institut für Zeitungsforschung (Institute for Press Research) and of the Mikrofilmarchiv der deutschsprachigen Presse (Microfilm archives of the German language press) Dortmund, is to co-ordinate and stimulate library activities in collecting and microfilming (preserving) newspapers. The collection in Dortmund contains more than 25,000 volumes of newspapers, more than 30,000 volumes of journals and more than 66,000 reels of microfilm (35mm) from the beginning of the printed press up to today. The collections of the

press In the revolution of March 1848, of the German Kaiserreich (1870/71- 1918), the Weimar Republic (1918-1933) and the period of National Socialism (1933-1945) are of special importance. Other special collections are important for the history of the press: early press prints and broadsheets of the sixteenth century, posters since the end of the nineteenth century, unpublished works of journalists and newspaper researchers and book collection of over 50.000 volumes concerning the press and press history.

Hans Bohrmann
Professor

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Newspaper collection of the National and University Library in Zagreb, Croatia

The National and University Library in Zagreb has primarily a Legal Deposit collection of Croatian newspapers. As from 1918 to 1990 it received titles from the whole territory of the former Yugoslavia, its collection includes today, almost as many titles from the South Slavic countries.

The oldest Croatian title the library possesses was published in Zagreb. Other important places of publication are Split, Dubrovnik, Osijek, Rijeka and Karlovac.

In addition to the old and new legal deposit titles, the Library possesses about 630 foreign titles. They are either in foreign languages mostly of the former Austro- Hungarian Empire and other European countries or in the Croatian language, published by the Croatian emigrant communities in the Americas, Australia, New Zealand etc.

Dora Sečić

**The Newspaper
Collection of the
Bibliothèque
Nationale, Paris**

It is part of the Periodicals Department which was set up in 1945. Here, the Bibliothèque Nationale receives (by legal deposit) and keeps the total output of the French Press. 174 dailies from about 40 countries are acquired by subscription, gifts or exchange.

Holdings are kept in Paris (principal dailies and weeklies since 1800 (1500 titles) in original paper format or on microfilm), or in the Versailles Annex where local and regional newspapers and greater part of the foreign press are stored.

The BN's preservation centre in Provins was set up in 1980 for restoration of newspapers where they are heat laminated after manual deacidification (around 600,000 sheets have been treated since 1980). 35 min silverhalid microfilms are made by 7 microfilm suppliers outside the library. Over 46,000 reels are available (some 2,500 titles).

In general when a newspaper is available on microfilm users will no longer have access to the paper format. Original holdings are stacked in the Centre in Provins after microfilming.

Else Delaunay Curator
Curator

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**The British Library
Newspaper Library**

BLNL houses the United Kingdom's national archive collection of newspapers and a wide range of newspapers and periodicals in all western and East European languages. It originated as the newspaper collections of the British Museum Library, parts of which were moved to storage at Colindale. North

West London in 1905. From 1932, the Newspaper Library has offered full reading room services as well as storing the collections. There is a bindery and conservation workshop, a large microfilming unit (27 cameras) and other reprographic services. The reading rooms (112 seats) receive about 35,000 reader visits each year.

BLNL plays a leading role in Newsplan, a co-operative preservation microfilming programme for local newspapers which is now active throughout the United Kingdom and in the Republic of Ireland. News of developments, and contributed articles, are published in a twice yearly Newspaper Library Newsletter, available free on request.

Geoffrey Hamilton
Head

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**The Newspaper
collection of the
National Library of
Wales, Aberystwych**

The NLW has collected newspapers from its foundation in 1907, and has claimed legal deposit copies of all newspapers published in Wales from 1912. In 1937 it produced a detailed list of its holdings at the time. An all-out effort to collect and preserve all newspapers relating to Wales - national, local, weekly, daily - was initiated from the beginning of the 1970's. At that time BL1YL at Colindale toyed with the idea of decentralizing its local archives, in which case the NLW would have been the natural home of the Welsh Collection. Accordingly the purchase of microfilm from the BLNL to fill gaps in our collection was delayed. The efforts of the last twenty years to build up a comprehensive collection by filming all extant titles is 80% complete. NLW claim legal deposit of only a few major British

newspaper publication outside Wales. Up to and including 1986, it was the NLW's custom to bind all UK national newspapers that were then current, but most are now purchased on microfilm. Welsh material was bound until 1990 but is now microfilmed in-house before being stored in acid-free containers.

Beti Jones

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**The Newspaper
section of the Royal
Library, Sweden,
Stockholm**

The Newspaper Section of the Royal Library, formerly apart of the Swedish Section, was formed in 1979 when the Royal Library took on the responsibility for microfilming all Swedish newspapers. A royal decree of 1661 established the Royal Library as the first legal deposit library in Sweden. Today, the Swedish printing office deliver three copies of each newspaper by way of legal deposit. Two copies are sent to the Royal Library, one for preserving and one for microfilming. The third copy is kept by the University Library in Lund.

The Royal Library has an almost complete collection of Swedish newspapers dating from 1645. In the newspaper catalogue there are some 2500 titles, and today there are about 180 newspapers on the market plus about 90 editions. Approximately 60 per cent are on microfilm.

A complete collection of the microfilms is kept at the Newspaper Section together with the Swedish papers up to 1850. Newspapers after this date are kept at Statens biblioteksdep (The National Deposit Library) in Blsta, about 50 kilometers north-west of Stockholm. These are brought to the Newspaper Section on request and are available a day or two later.

The microfilm and the original newspaper may be read either at the Newspaper Section or at the Royal Library in Humlegården, where there is a second copy of some of the most used microfilms. The original newspaper is only used when it has not yet been microfilmed.

Kirstin Wiman

**SOME FACTS ABOUT
CONTRIBUTORS TO
THE CONFERENCE**

The open meeting, heard a paper describing the work of ARMELL, a regional microfilming programme in the Loire Valley of France, presented by **Agnès Marcetteau - Paul** who is curator of the Municipal Library, Nantes. She along with **Philippe Vallas**, curator at the Bibliothèque Nationale, Sablé-sur-Sarthe were both involved in producing a regional experiment in preservation of periodicals. **Professor Manuel Parés i Maica** of the Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona is Professor of Political Communication and of Public Opinion. He has published a number of books and has organised a number of International Conferences in the field of Mass Communication.

Professor Parés i Maica cooperates with the Centre d'Investigació de la Comunicació, Generalitat de Catalunya. Institut de Cències and is a member of the International Council of the International Association for Mass Communication Research.

Professor Parés i Maica discussed how various external factors (for instance historical, social linguistic) have led to the present state of the daily press in Barcelona and Catalonia. A complementary view was provided by **Carles Geli**, a journalist, of *EI Periòdic de Catalunya* the region's second highest circulation daily. **Clement Riot** is the head of the library of the National

School of Music in Perpignan. From 1983-90. **M. Riot** was responsible for the Preservation Microfilming Programme of old local newspapers set up at the Municipal Library in Perpignan. He is a specialist of the press from the district of the Pyrénées Orientales and is publishing a bibliography in three volumes entitled *The Press in the Rousillon area = the Press of North Catalonia* from its very beginning up to 1944. The first volume was published in 1978. It includes newspapers published before 1881. Two more volumes are to be published covering the periods from 1881 to 1914 and from 1914 to 1944.

A brief paper was distributed at the meeting see below

A Survey of the press in North Catalonia (Rousillon) by Clement Riot

Clement Riot's article on the press in North Catalonia (Rousillon), was too extensive to include in our News, but below are short summaries of his paper.

Clement Riot has taken as an example all periodicals published in the French Catalan areas between 1870 and 1944 and intends to find a trace of Catalan identity. To that end he uses two different approaches - titles of the periodicals and the use of the Catalan language in these periodicals.

At the end of his investigation, the author wonders if there is still a Catalan press and, in any case, how could it be defined.

C. Riot sequeix, prenent de mostra la totalitat de las publicacions peridiques publicadas a las terres catalanes de Frana etre 1870 i 1944. les petjades que poden donar fe de la identitat catalana. per aix empra dos

enfocaments analatics: els noms escullits per les capaleres dels peridics i el grau de utilitzacio de la llengua catalana.

Al final de l'itinerari proposat per l'autor es planteja una pregunta bvia: existeix una premsa catalana? i.en tot cas. com caldria definir-la?

C.Riot intenta, tomando como muestra la totalidad de las publicaciones periodicas publicadas rn las tierras catalanas de Francia entre 1870 y 1944. seguir las huellas de la identidad catalana bajo el prisma dos enfoques an liticos: las denominaciones escogidas para las cabeceras de los periodicos v el nivel de utilizcin del catalan.

Al Final del itinerario propuesto por el autor se planteau una pregunta obvia: existe una premsa catalana? y.en todo caso. cmo habria que definirla?

DID YOU KNOW?

The first daily newspaper to be published in Catalan appeared in 1879 and lasted two years only.

Up to 1939, 25 dailies were published (all in Catalan) and all published in Barcelona.

During the Second Republic (1933-36) when Catalonia enjoyed a certain autonomy, 7 Catalan an 12 Spanish language papers were published, the Spanish language newspapers taking 75% of the daily sales.

After Franco's victory in the Civil War, publishing in the Catalan language was banned.

Today, 7 dailies are published (2 for the whole of Catalonia and 5 regional papers, namely:

- Auvi (1975)
- Diari de Barcelona (1986)*
- *****
- Punt Diari (1979)
- Rego 7 (1978)
- Diari de Lleida (1989)*
- Diari de Girona (1990)*
- Nou Diari (1990)
- * changed from the Spanish to Catalan language.

NEW MEMBERS

Majken Bremen-Laamanen is the head of department in the Centre for Microfilming and Conservation. The Centre is a part of the Helsinki University Library, which is the National Library of Finland. The Centre was founded in August 1990 when the microfilming of newspapers was transferred from Helsinki to Mikkeli. Today they are filming 160 titles of daily newspapers and working on a retrospective filming project.

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Henry Snyder is Director of the Center for Bibliographical Studies and Research, University of California, Riverside and of the US Newspaper Program's California Project.

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Elena Garcia-Puente is Head of the Technical Services of the Hemeroteca Nacional, Madrid - Spain's National Newspaper Library.

We warmly welcome those new members of the Executive Committee of the Round Table.

GOOD NEWS!!!

The Round Table has received funds from IFLA Headquarters to enable progress with two projects. One of these will result in the public-

cation of Guidelines on Newspaper Preservation Microfilming, a draft text which will be discussed by the Round Table's Executive Committee at Barcelona.

The other project is a survey of newspaper collection policies, which will also include questions about interlending of newspapers on microfilm. A draft questionnaire will be discussed at Barcelona.

FUTURE IFLA CONFERENCES

- 1994 Havana
- 1995 Istanbul
- 1996 Beijing

BROCHURE

A brochure detailing the various activities of the Round Table will be published to coincide with the IFLA Conference - make sure of your copy.

NEXT ISSUE

We would appreciate any information regarding catalogues and publications on newspapers in any library or other institutions that would assist us to eventually publish an Union Catalogue of Newspapers.