

LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT

Dear Members,

The Society has grown through another successful year that has kept many of its members active advancing the goals of collections care. Through the Symposium in Madrid, SPNHC gained a significant degree of world recognition that we hope will be translated into increased membership. In Lincoln, the organizing committee worked very hard to plan a very successful meeting. They responded to last minute requests and met the ongoing problems that inevitably occur so that all who attended had a wonderful time. All those who worked so hard to make both these events the great successes that they were are to be commended. We are now looking forward to Victoria and anyone who may have a paper to present should contact the local committee.

The Society has a strong base from which to operate with over 600 members and is recognized as an important voice promoting collections care. Future initiatives will include increased domestic and foreign membership and an elevation of the Society's profile. Although the Society's strength lies in the dedication of collections care professionals, to be successful we require the support of museum directors and we should endeavor to include more curators in our numbers.

We also have been active in supporting NIC's project on Conservation and Preservation of Natural Sciences Collections. Cathy Hawks is the project coordinator and many members have participated in meetings to develop the report. Many museum directors who recognize the role that SPNHC has to play in promoting appropriate collections care have participated in this project and the active involvement of professional societies has led to a broader understanding for the need for improved collection care. This is a project whose time has come and it is hoped that it will lead to increased funding.

The Executive Council will be reviewing the dues structure to ensure the ongoing financial health of the Society. Currently we are financially solvent but a review has shown that the cost per member exceeds the price of membership. As well, in order to be able to maintain service to our members and not put unrealistic demands on elected members, we have identified a need for paid professional assistance to process memberships. We are currently reviewing the options available.

Within the Society there have been some changes to the committees to reflect ongoing needs. The Awards and Recognition Committee has been changed from a sessional to a standing committee. The Publicity and Liaison Committee has been changed to a subcommittee of the Membership Committee. Three new sessional committees have been established. Two will deal with new Society business: Sessional

Committee for Liaison with World Council on Collections Resources, chaired by Cesar Romero-Sierra; and a Sessional Committee for Liaison with the UK Group chaired by Steve Williams. The third, Sessional Committee on Documentation chaired by Susan Woodward will look into the broad issues of collections documentation.

The challenges for the next two years will be great and there will be much work to do but I feel that the Society is on a threshold and that significant advances can be made.

. . . Jerry Fitzgerald, SPNHC President (#1)

ELECTION OF OFFICERS FOR 1993

This year's elections will select two new Members-at-Large to begin their terms in June 1993. Council has recommended changes to the schedule for elections this year. As a result, the call for nominations was opened at the Annual Business Meeting in Lincoln, NE. Please note that this is the **final call** for nominations; the closing date is **September 30, 1992**.

A Member-at-Large assists Council in committee work and other assignments through the three year term. Please take this opportunity to suggest candidates for these positions; do not assume that others know whom you think should be nominated. Write or send a facsimile to a member of the Nominations Subcommittee, Greg Brown (#4), Sheila Byers (#5) or to me. We will verify membership in good standing and then contact the person to ask if he/she is willing to stand for office. The President of SPNHC approves the final slate of candidates, but you should neither expect nor wish Council to provide that list.

Help our members choose those who will serve us best!

. . . Judith Price, Canadian Museum of Nature (#6)

CALL FOR SPNHC AWARD NOMINATIONS

Nominations are being accepted for two of the Society's awards: the President's Award and the SPNHC Award. The criteria for each award are listed below.

Awards serve an important function in a professional society. They provide recognition to individuals who promote or advance the aims of the society. They are a means of encouraging individuals to fulfill the expressed purpose of the society. Awards promote stability within the society and awareness of its purpose outside of the society.

Nominations for all awards must be made by members in good standing of SPNHC. Nominations for awards will be kept confidential. Only award winners will be announced. Awards will be decided in advance of

the annual SPNHC meeting and announced at the annual SPNHC Business Meeting. Multiple nominations for the same individual are encouraged. A nomination for an award must include:

- a. Name of nominee
- b. Name of award for which nominee is proposed
- c. Description of the contribution(s) of the nominee and why it is appropriate to the award category

In addition to the general information required, each nomination for the SPNHC Award should include at least two letters of recommendation. Recommendations may be obtained from non-members of SPNHC.

Deadline for nominations: November 15, 1992

All nominations should be sent to: Carol Bossert (#7)

President's Award

PURPOSE: Recognition of a SPNHC member for distinguished service to the development and continued success of SPNHC.

CRITERIA: Significant service to the Society, outside of presidential positions. Normally this would involve exceptional service to appointed offices, committees, and/or ongoing activities of SPNHC. Nominee must be a current or previous SPNHC member.

SPNHC Award

PURPOSE: Recognition of individual for significant contribution to the objectives of the Society. Normally a nominee's lifetime achievements will be considered.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS

RETROSPECTIVE MADRID. . . An International Symposium and First World Congress on the Preservation and Conservation of Natural History Collections was held in Madrid, Spain, from 10-15 May 1992, with more than 400 participants from over 70 countries in attendance. The International Scientific Program Committee was made up of 33 organizations, including SPNHC.

The meeting began on 10 May, with the Madrid City Hall reception at the Jardines de Cecilio Rodriguez and afternoon workshops at the Real Jardín Botánico. This was followed by an evening welcoming reception at the Museo Nacional de Ciencias Naturales.

The morning sessions from 11-14 May, featured invited speakers and were held at the Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas. The invited speakers addressed three broad themes: What are the challenges facing the preservation of natural history collections? What are museum responses to changing social and economic climates? What are current and future initiatives and programs for the preservation of natural history collections?

Afternoon and evening sessions and activities took place at the Instituto de Conservación y Restauración

de Bienes Culturales and the Facultad de Bellas Artes. These included a Resource Center, commercial exhibits, poster sessions, technical training sessions, and a short discussion period focusing on the morning program. Approximately 175 posters were exhibited during the four days. The training session topics included preventive conservation, pest control, safety, disaster preparedness, assessment of wet collections, environmental monitoring, documentation, collections management, and the use and identification of materials.

Many SPNHC members and others in attendance took advantage of opportunities to travel outside of Madrid before or after the meeting. Favorite destinations included the beautiful and fascinating cities of Sevilla, Toledo, Barcelona, and Malaga.

The speakers invited to give presentations at the general sessions spoke of the "biotic impoverishment" of the world; that not enough biologists take the extinction problem seriously; and suggested that natural history museums take the lead in conducting biological diversity inventories. Several speakers addressed the theme of making more collections as part of biological diversity initiatives, and of new ways to utilize collections in research. The size and condition of collections worldwide was assessed; we were reminded of the responsibility of everyone to care for collections; and of the importance of collections care positions.

Many speakers presented challenging viewpoints: that museums are too inward-looking; that museums are too ready to take a service role relative to the rest of science; that international cooperation is needed to seek funding for conservation training for the natural sciences; that conservation research in the natural sciences is crisis-driven; that in developing countries, "para-taxonomists" could be trained to sort specimens collected for biodiversity initiatives instead of training systematists to study the collections. It was proposed that future meetings be held in a developing country to give people with fewer financial resources the opportunity to attend; and pointed out that we cannot continue to acquire collections as we have in the past unless we change the ways we preserve and manage them. One speaker called the present state of specimens in museums "the second biodiversity crisis."

Friday morning, 15 May, was the World Congress on the Preservation and Conservation of Natural History Collections. Following working committee reports and awards, the focus of the Congress was the passage of a set of resolutions prepared in advance by a special committee. In part, the resolutions state that "knowledge and understanding of biodiversity is essential for the conservation, management, and sustained use of ecosystems. Thus, natural history collections are important for the study of biodiversity." The text of the Resolutions is included with the Newsletter.

As part of the first resolution, the Congress also called for the formation of a World Council on

Collections Resources to promote the preservation of collections worldwide. This Council will be formed by the Organizing Committee of the World Congress, and will consist of representatives from organizations worldwide that are concerned about the preservation and conservation of natural history collections.

The week in Madrid was very busy, but it was also a unique opportunity to exchange ideas and thoughts, to stimulate new initiatives, and to make new acquaintances and contacts.

In the spirit of making the next meeting more successful, I offer the following observations: (1) More opportunity for input from participants is needed. Scheduling did not permit adequate time for a proper forum for discussion of the morning papers. (2) More time and better organization for special interest groups to meet is also needed. (3) Making new collections and making greater use of collections as we confront the biodiversity crisis (as numerous speakers called for) is certainly important, but we must also call for the means, funding, and personnel to properly care for both the collections we already have as well as those made in the future. (4) Madrid was a splendid meeting site, but it was expensive. Only a few participants from developing countries could afford to attend. Because one of the most important aspects of this meeting was the chance to meet colleagues from other countries, a more affordable location should be sought for future meetings.

This meeting in Madrid was the largest gathering of people concerned about natural history collections that has ever been assembled. Its long-term impact will be felt if the natural history museum community finds a common voice to make both the scientific establishment and the public at large aware of the value of collections and the need to properly care for collections.

... John E. Simmons, Museum of Natural History,
University of Kansas

SPNHC COMPUTER SURVEY

The publication of the Computer and Computer Use Resources Survey in the last issue of the Newsletter generated some renewed interest in this project. I have received new records from a number of contributors. One contributor raised the point that the information pertaining to her computer system was no longer accurate. I have since added a field to the database indicating the year in which the information was received. If you wish to append or modify data in your record, you may send me the updated information. Please consult the survey form enclosed with the February 1991 Newsletter for the complete information requested for the database or contact me to receive a blank survey. The database contains information that was not included in the published survey. I repeat the offer to send a copy of the complete database to anyone who supplies me with a diskette and mailer.

... Susan Woodward, Royal Ontario Museum (#8)

IN PROGRESS

Storage of Natural History Collections: Ideas and Practical Solutions includes over 100 articles on the practical applications of storage systems for a variety of natural history materials - from vertebrate teeth to ethnographic objects to large fossils. The articles were written and reviewed by professionals in the fields of conservation and collections management. Edited by Carolyn Rose and Amapro R. de Torres, the book is being published by the Society for the Preservation of Natural History Collections with funding from an Institute of Museum Services grant.

Each article details step-by-step instructions for the construction of support and storage systems for specimens and objects. The articles are grouped into subsections such as supports, containers, shelving, and organizational systems. The book also includes a glossary of terms, lists of materials, and names and addresses of manufacturers and suppliers.

This book is available now by pre-paid order only. The price is \$30.00 US plus \$4.00 for domestic postage or \$9.00 for international surface mailing. Checks or money orders should be made payable to "Society for the Preservation of Natural History Collections" and mailed to SPNHC Treasurer (#2). Mastercard and Visa orders will also be accepted. Please be sure to include your name as it is listed on the card, credit card number, expiration date, and your signature. Telephone inquiries should be directed to me.

... Sue McLaren (#2)

I distributed a **Discipline/Documentation Bibliography** at the SPNHC '92 meeting in Lincoln. If anyone has any additions and/or corrections to it, please forward them to me; I'd be most appreciative. If you did not get a copy and would like one, please contact me and I will send you one.

... Ann Pinzi (#9)

For a presentation at the 1993 SPNHC meeting, I am conducting a **Survey of Pest Management Policies and Procedures**. I am interested in knowing: 1) if you have any written pest management policies or procedures for your museum, herbarium or other organization, and 2) what procedures you are using with departments in your building to control infestations. I would appreciate receiving copies of any such documents you may have, even if you consider them incomplete or in draft stage. You may send me the information directly or if you wish, you may send me the name, address and phone number of the individual responsible for pest management in your organization and I will contact them.

... Jessie Meltzer (#10)

ANNOUNCEMENTS

**DISASTER PREVENTION, RESPONSE
AND RECOVERY****Cambridge, MA, October 24-25**

Technology & Conservation Magazine and The MIT Museum will sponsor an international conference on the principles and procedures for protecting and preserving historic/cultural properties and collections to be held at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Registration is \$290 (US). For further information, contact: Susan E. Schur, Conference Co-Organizer, Technology & Conservation, One Emerson Place, 16M, Boston, MA 02114 USA, tel: (617) 227-8581.

**ENTOMOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS NETWORK
Beltsville, MD, December 5-6**

The 1992 Annual Meeting will be held at the USDA Beltsville Agricultural Research Center. Planned sessions include: materials conservation in entomological collections; biodiversity sampling methods; data security and ownership; and demonstrations of collections- and systematics-related software. Detailed program and registration information is available from: Margaret K. Thayer, Field Museum of Natural History, Roosevelt Road at Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, IL 60605, tel: (312) 922-9410 (ext. 404); FAX: (312) 922-2572; Email: thayer@fmnh785.fmnh.org

**ICOM COMMITTEE FOR CONSERVATION
CALL FOR PAPERS**

The ICOM Committee for Conservation will hold its 10th Triennial Meeting in Washington, D.C., 22-27 August 1993. Authors wishing to submit papers to be considered for presentation at the Meeting and for publication in the Washington Preprints may obtain Instructions to Authors from: Preprints Editor, c/o Conservation Analytical Laboratory, Museum Support Center, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. 20560 USA; telephone (301) 238-3700, FAX (301) 238-3709. The deadline for papers is 1 December 1992. Papers for the Natural History Working Group should be submitted to: C.V. Horie, The Manchester Museum, The University, Manchester, M13 9PL, UK.

NEW JOURNALS

International Journal of Cultural Property is a biannual periodical of the International Cultural Property Society which aims to draw together all the different disciplines which bear on questions of cultural property and to offer a focus for a modern interdisciplinary study. The first issue, January 1992, contains an article "Dry bones or living ancestors? Conflicting perspectives of life, death and the Universe"; and sections devoted to: case notes, treaties and EC matters, conference reports, documents with entries such as "Guidelines for the Professional Practice of Art History" and "Preliminary

Draft Unidroit Convention on Stolen or Illegally Exported Cultural Objects", and book reviews. Subscriptions: DM 220,00 (\$138) per volume. Subscriptions (and sample copies) available from: Walter de Gruyter, Inc., 200 Saw Mill River Road, Hawthorne, NY 10532 USA (for USA, Mexico and Canada); Walter de Gruyter & Co., P.O.B. 110240, W-1000 Berlin 11, Germany.

Museum Abstracts International is a quarterly publication, in its third volume. It is part of the *Heritage: Care-Preservation-Management* program of Routledge publishers and is edited at the Information Centre of the Scottish Museums Council. Abstracts are compiled from more than 200 international publications. Abstracts are grouped under eleven headings: administration and finance; collecting and collections management; conservation and restoration; educational activities; exhibition design and display; legislation and policy; marketing and visitor services; planning and development; theory and methodology; training and professional development; and recent publications. Subscriptions are: UK/EEC £100; USA/Canada \$150; rest of world £110 (individual ICOM members are given a 15% discount) from Routledge (#12).

GRANTS

CAP, the Conservation Assessment Program, funded by the Institute of Museum Services, is a non-competitive grant for eligible museums to conduct general conservation assessments of their sites and collections. CAP supports a two-day visit by a conservation professional who conducts the survey and writes the report. CAP applications are mailed in early October and completed applications must be postmarked no later than the first Friday in December. CAP grants are awarded on a first-come, first-served basis and interested institutions are advised to return completed applications promptly. For additional information on CAP and to request an application, write to: National Institute for the Conservation of Cultural Property, 3299 K Street, NW, Suite 403, Washington, D.C. 20007.

The upcoming **Museum Assessment Program (MAP I)** grant deadline for Institutional Assessment is October 30, 1992. For information on applications and increased funding, contact: Susan Graziano, Director MAP, AAM, 1225 Eye Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20005, tel: (202) 289-1818; FAX: (202) 289-6578.

JOBS

ASSISTANT CURATOR, PALEONTOLOGY to assist in implementing plans for construction of the Hall of Paleontology in 1993. After completion of this Hall, the focus will shift to other curatorial priorities. Minimum requirement of Bachelor's in Geology, major in Paleontology, M.S. preferred, or comparable experience.

Primary education or experience should be in the field of invertebrate paleontology but with additional strength in vertebrate paleontology or paleobotany, and in Texas fossils and localities. Applicant should have strong oral and written communications skills, computer skills, enthusiasm, and a strong desire to promote interest in and knowledge of fossils to the public. Museum experience preferred. This is a full-time position which reports to the Curator of Paleontology. Please send inquiries or resume and salary requirements to Irene Offeman, Curator of Paleontology, Houston Museum of Natural Science, One Hermann Circle Drive, Houston, TX 77030. Deadline, November 1, 1992.

SUPPLIES AND MATERIALS

[Information about products is included as a service and does not imply endorsement by SPNHC.]

All-Packaging Company offers archival quality shoulder boxes, specimen boxes and trays made in sizes and wrapped to institutional specifications. All-Packaging Company, Inc., 1515 West Ninth Street, Kansas City, MO 64101 USA, tel: (816) 842-3711, FAX: (816) 842-8312.

Exeter Environmental Systems has designed the Hanwell Monitor for museum and gallery use. The device logs temperature, humidity, lux, UV power, cumulative lux, and cumulative UV. PC based software controls the instrument and is used to interpret the data. Exeter Environmental Systems, Oriel House, 135 Topsham Road, Exeter, Devon, EX2 4RE, UK, tel: 0647-24509, FAX: 0392-410333.

Commercial Plastics & Supply Corporation distributes two types of "Rhodorsil" Silicone RTV (manufactured by Rhone-Poulenc) for moldmaking. Both are temperature resistant, chemically inert, physiologically inert, and polymerized at room temperature. Technical information is available from: Commercial Plastics & Supply Corporation, 1620 Woodhaven Drive, Bensalem, PA 19020; tel: (800) 452-6036.

Herbarium Supply Company has a new owner, Cap Offutt, and a new address: 3483 Edison Way, Menlo Park, CA 94025 USA, tel: (415) 366-8868; (800) 348-2338; FAX: (415) 366-5492. The new catalogue, May 1992, is available upon request.

MEMBER NEWS

Betsy Webb has moved to Alaska to accept the position of Curator of Collections at Pratt Museum in Homer. . **Carolyn Leckie** is the new Conservator at the Denver Museum of Natural History. . . **Greg McDonald** has a new address: Hagerman Fossil Beds National Monument, P.O. Box 570, Hagerman, ID 83332. . . **Stephen Bailey** is the new Director of the Pacific Grove Museum of Natural History, Pacific Grove, California.

CONTACTS

- 1) Gerald Fitzgerald, Canadian Museum of Nature, P.O. Box 3443 Station D, Ottawa, ON K1P 6P4, Canada; FAX: (416) 954-6439
- 2) Suzanne McLaren, Section of Mammals, Carnegie Museum of Natural History, Annex, 5800 Baum Blvd, Pittsburgh, PA 15206 USA; tel: (412) 665-2615
- 3) Beth Merritt, Collections Manager, Cincinnati Museum of Natural History, 1720 Gilbert Ave., Cincinnati, OH 45202 USA, tel: (513) 345-8508; FAX: (513) 345-8501
- 4) Gregory W. Brown, University of Nebraska State Museum, W-436 Nebraska Hall, Lincoln, NE 68588-0514 USA, FAX: (402) 472-8949
- 5) Sheila C. Byers, Royal Ontario Museum, Invertebrate Zoology, 100 Queen's Park, Toronto, ON M5S 2C6, Canada, FAX: (416) 586-5863
- 6) Judith C. Price, Canadian Museum of Nature, P.O. Box 3443, Station D, Ottawa, ON K1P 6P4, Canada, FAX: (613) 954-6439
- 7) Carol Bossert, Chair, SPNHC Award Committee, 49 Washington St., P.O. Box 540, Newark, NJ 07101 USA; FAX: (201) 642-0459
- 8) Susan Woodward, Royal Ontario Museum, Mammals, 100 Queen's Park, Toronto, ON Canada M5S 2C6
- 9) Ann Pinzl, Nevada State Museum, Capitol Complex, Carson City, NV 89710
- 10) Jessie Meltzer, Pest Manager, Museum Support Center, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. 20560 USA, tel: (301) 238-3044; FAX (301) 238 3513
- 11) Routledge, 11 New Fetter Lane, London EC4P 4EE UK, tel: 071 583 9855; FAX: 071 583 4519 or Routledge, Chapman & Hall, 29 West 35th St., New York, NY 10001, tel: (212) 244-3336
- 12) Sound View Press, 170 Boston Post Rd., Madison, CT 06443 USA
- 13) Harry N. Abrams, Inc., 100 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10011 USA, tel: (212) 206-7715; FAX: (212) 645-84437
- 14) UK Institute for Conservation, 37 Upper Addison Gardens, London W14 8AJ UK
- 15) AAM Bookstore, P.O. Box 40., Washington, D.C. 20042-0040, tel: (202) 289-9127
- 16) Museum Documentation Association, Lincoln House, 347 Cherry Hinton Road, Cambridge CB1 4DH UK, tel: (0223) 242848; FAX: (0223) 213575
- 17) Butterworth/Heinemann, 80 Montvale Avenue, Stoneham, MA 02180 USA
- 18) Wiley/Liss, 605 Third Avenue, New York, NY 10158 USA, tel: (212) 850-6000
- 19) Archetype Books, 12-14 Hall Sq., Denbigh, Gwynedd LL16 3NU UK, tel: 0745-815006; FAX: 0745-815484
- 20) World Wildlife Fund Publications, P.O. Box 4866, Hampden Post Office, Baltimore, MD 21211 USA, tel: (301) 338-6951

BACK ISSUES

Back issues of SPNHC publications are available from the Treasurer, Sue McLaren. (#2)

Collection Forum

- 1986-1988 each number \$5.00
 - 1986 vol 2(2)
 - 1987 vol 3(1&2)
 - 1988 vol 4(2)
- 1989-1991 each number \$10.00
 - 1989 vol 5(1) and vol 5(2)
 - 1990 vol 6(1) and vol 6(2)
 - 1991 vol 7(1) and vol 7(2)

Newsletter (each issue \$1.50)

- 1988 vol 2(2)
- 1989 vol 3(2)
- 1990 vol 4(2)
- 1991 vol 5(1) and vol 5(2)

PUBLICATIONS OF INTEREST

Guide to environmental protection of collections. Appelbaum, B., 1991. Sound View Press, 272 p. \$34.50 AAM members, \$39 non-members. A compilation of how to protect all types of collections. (#12, 15)

Caring for your collections: Preserving and protecting your art and other collectibles. National Committee to Save America's Cultural Collections, 1992. Harry N. Abrams, Inc. 208 p. \$33, AAM members, \$37.50 non-members. Chapters deal with specific materials, preventive maintenance, routine care, environmental guidelines, security, insurance, appraisals, etc. (#13, 15)

Life and death: The practical conservation of natural history collections. Entwistle, R., G. Kemp, J. Marsden and V. Todd (eds.), 1992. UK Institute for Conservation, 36 p., £6 (\$12) members, £8 (\$16) non-members, add postage 10% in Europe and UK, 20% worldwide. (#14) Papers given at 1992 conference of same title; topics include examples of environmental control, pest management, biological and geological specimen conservation.

Museums and the shaping of knowledge. Hooper-Greenhill, E., 1992. Routledge, 244 p., Hb: £40, Pb: £15.99. (#11)

Museums 2000: politics, people, professionals and profit. Boylan, P. (ed.), 1992. Routledge and The Museums Association, 216p., Hb: £35, Pb: £11.99. (#11)

The Science for Conservators Series: Vol. 1, An introduction to materials, 116 p.; Vol. 2, Cleaning, 132 p.; Vol. 3, Adhesives and coatings, 140 p. The Conservation Unit, Museums and Galleries Commission, London, 1992. Routledge, each volume Hb: £25, Pb: £10.99. (#11)

Sharing the information resources of museums. The Museum Documentation Association, 1992. £19.95 (+£3 overseas shipping). Proceedings from the third international conference, 1989. (#16)

The manual of curatorship. Thompson, J.M.A. (ed.), 1992. Butterworth/Heinemann, 720 p., \$125. New edition, covers both theory and practice in the management of museums. (#17)

Storage: Preprints of the UKIC Conference, Restoration, '91. Norman, M. and V. Todd, 1992. UK Institute for Conservation, \$12 UKIC members, \$16 non-members (includes postage). Six papers on; storage of museum collections; collections condition surveys; storage standards; the Victoria and Albert storage project; implementation of environmental standards; and Suffolk's archives. (#14)

Conservation of plastics: An introduction. Morgan, J., 1992. Conservation Unit of the Museum and Galleries Commission and the Plastics Historical Society, £7 (\$14) plus £1 (\$2) UK or surface mail or £2.50 (\$5) airmail. History, manufacture, deterioration, identification, and care of plastics. (#19)

Care and conservation of geological materials: Minerals, rocks, meteorites, and lunar finds. Howie, F.M. (ed.), 1992. Butterworth/Heinemann, 280 p., \$74.95. Topics include preservation, conservation, collecting, preparation, sensitive and toxic minerals, hazards. (#17)

The archaeology handbook: A complete field manual and resource guide. McMillon, B., 1991. Wiley-Liss, New York, 288 p., \$14.95. Comprehensive reference on the tools and techniques of modern archaeology. (#18)

Identification guide for ivory and ivory substitutes. Espinoza, E.O. and M.-J. Mann, 1992. World Wildlife Fund and Conservation Foundation, 35p., \$7 plus \$2 shipping. Explains the use of Schreger angles to differentiate elephant and mammoth ivories. (#20)

Silica gel: An ideal material for field preservation of leaf samples for DNA studies. Chase, M.W. and H.H. Hills, 1991. Taxon 40:215-220. A way to dry torn leaf pieces in less than 12 hrs. to avoid degradation.

A "stop-press" announcement. Damage caused by a widely used herbarium mounting technique. Egenberg, I.M. and D. Moe, 1991. Taxon 40:601-604. Examines storage conditions and specimen quality in 4 Scandinavian herbaria; damage to specimens can occur if exposed to changing temperatures and RH especially during travel; less damage to specimens mounted with paper strips; glued specimens should not be frozen.

The condition of the Leningrad Herbarium. Jeffrey, C., 1991. Taxon 40:459-460. The richness of the Herbarium (in specimen numbers and value) and its library is contrasted with the dilapidated state of the building; some specifics of the building's condition are given.

HERBRECS - the Queensland Herbarium records system - its development and use. Johnson, R.W., 1991. Taxon 40:285-300. Database project initiated in 1971 contains 500,000 specimen records.

Microfossil processing: a damage report. Hodgkinson, R.L., 1991. Micropaleontology 37(3):320-326. A summary of published work on damage caused to calcareous, phosphatic and siliceous material under headings: mechanical, chemical and miscellaneous items.

Amino acids from fossils, facies and fingers. Walton, D. and G.B. Curry, 1991. Palaeontology 34(4):851-858. Statistical methods help distinguish amino acids in fossils and sediments from finger-tip and latex glove contamination.

Preservation and coloring of seaweeds. Young, E., R. R. Lowry, and L. Skjelstad, 1992. Curator 35(2):137-143. An efficient and inexpensive way of enhancing marine exhibits.

A new skull for *Prestosuchus*. Goldfinger, E. and M. Parrish, 1992. Curator 35(2):144-151. Researching and modeling the skull of a 220 million year old archosaur.

WORKSHOPS, TRAINING AND CONFERENCES**SEPTEMBER**

- 19-26. Canadian Museum Association, Annual Meeting, Quebec City
 19-26. ICOM '92, Quebec City; tel: (418) 694-1992; FAX: (418) 694-1450
 30-3 October. Midwest Museums Conference, Milwaukee Public Museum, Milwaukee; Claudia Oakes, (414) 278-2787

OCTOBER

- 13-17. Western Museums Conference, Riverside, CA; Kate Sibley, (213) 857-6301
 14-17. Mountain Plains Museums Conference, Lincoln, NE; Pat Florence, (719) 593-8840
 21-25. Southeastern Museums Conference, Columbia, SC; Pamela Meister, (504) 343-4341
 28-31. Museum Computer Network, Pittsburgh, PA; Lynn Cox, (412) 681-1818

NOVEMBER

- 8-11. Mid-Atlantic Association of Museums and New England Museum Association, joint meeting, Albany, NY; Rebecca Wilson, (302) 731-1424 or Laura Roberts, (617) 720-1573
 13-18. 2nd Workshop on Computerization of Natural History Collections, East Lansing, MI; (applications due Sept. 4; Jim Beach, FAX: (617) 495-9484)
 16-25. Curatorial Care of Artifacts, Victoria, BC; Univ. Victoria, (604) 721-8462 or FAX: (604) 721-8774

1993**JANUARY**

- 20-22. SITEM, International Trade Fair on Museum Techniques, Dijon, France; (1) 43 46 86 44, FAX: (1) 43 41 67 19

JUNE

- 7-12. SPNHC '93, Victoria, BC; Grant Hughes, (604) 387 5706

AUGUST

- 22-27. ICOM, Committee for Conservation, Washington, D.C.; (301) 238-3700

SEPTEMBER

- 20-24. Museums and Interactive Multimedia, ICHIM '93 and 6th MDA, Cambridge, UK; Archives & Museum Informatics, (412) 683-9775 or MDA (#16)

**DOES THIS CALENDAR LOOK A LITTLE SHORT?
IT IS!**

Do you care? We want to know. Do you read it? Do you use it? Does it tell you anything you don't already know from other sources? If you want the calendar to continue, write or call Beth Merritt (#3) and say so. If we don't hear from anybody, we will interpret that as a NO vote, and the calendar will be discontinued.

THANK YOU!

Well, I can't say I never win anything! Thank you, Tomahawk Live Trap Company for donating the hotly sought-after and highly prized grab-bag present at the Integrated Pest Management Workshop in Lincoln. And thanks to Jann Thompson and Tom Labeledz for mailing it to me. . . . Julie Golden, Univ. Iowa

SPNHC '93
ROYAL BRITISH COLUMBIA MUSEUM
7 - 12 JUNE 1993

SPNHC 1994
ANNUAL MEETING

During the summer negotiations were initiated to have a joint meeting between SPNHC and the Association of Systematic Collections (ASC) in 1994. The mutual interests of the two organizations and the recent collaboration with the International Symposium and World Congress in Madrid, makes such a meeting timely and desirable. Details for the proposed meeting will be provided in future SPNHC Newsletters.

ENDORSEMENTS

In addition to the endorsement by SPNHC of the **Resolutions** from the International Symposium and World Congress in Madrid (see copy enclosed), the American Institute for Conservation (AIC) and the American Society of Mammalogists (ASM) have also endorsed the Resolutions at their recent meetings.

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SPNHC Newsletter
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FIRST CLASS MAIL



RESOLUTIONS FROM THE INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM AND WORLD CONGRESS ON THE PRESERVATION AND CONSERVATION OF NATURAL HISTORY COLLECTIONS

Madrid 15 May 1992

PREAMBLE

"We cannot even estimate the number of species of organisms on earth to an order of magnitude, an appalling situation in terms of knowledge and our ability to affect the human prospect positively. There are clearly few areas of science about which so little is known, and none of such direct relevance to human beings." Peter Raven, 1992

The following issues and recommended actions are made understanding full well that burgeoning world population growth and the associated exponential increase of industrial exploitation of natural resources and energy use is causing an ever-increasing destruction of the world's biodiversity. Knowledge and understanding of biodiversity is essential for the conservation, management, and sustained use of ecosystems. Recent research demonstrates that our catalogues of biodiversity are seriously inadequate (as much as 90% of species diversity is unknown to science) and urgently need to be improved, so that science can place proper value on our natural resources and provide models to predict the consequences of lowered biodiversity. Thus, natural history collections are important for the study of biodiversity.

ISSUE 1. THE CENTRAL PURPOSES OF COLLECTIONS: RECOMMENDATIONS TO AID AND MONITOR WORLD-WIDE COLLECTIONS CONCERNS

The central purposes of natural history collections are to record through specimens and related data the existence of species on the earth along with their supporting geological structures, to carry out research on the interrelationships of plants, animals, and minerals, and to communicate this knowledge to serve the needs of society.

The preservation and conservation of natural history collections transcend local or national concerns. Natural history specimens and associated data, housed in museums, document the existence of species in time and space. Museums, then, are libraries of life and supporting geological structures. These resources are essential for expanding knowledge through research and education. Each biological species is an encyclopedia of genetic information; specimens in museums represent volumes of each different encyclopedia. Reference and type specimens within these collections are essential for precise identification of species and strains. Voucher specimens serve to validate biological research by insuring that it can be replicated or compared with future research. Museum holdings cannot be replaced, they are priceless archives.

Contributions emanating from natural history collections contribute significantly to diverse fields such as conservation, agriculture, medicine, toxicology, epidemiology, biochemistry, archeology, ethnology, economics, commerce, food and mineral resources, and law enforcement. Modern biotechnology is dependent on biological collections.

ACTION:

1-1 - The Congress, first and foremost, recognizes that the biological species of each country should be considered and respected as cultural resources of inestimable value for the entire world.

1-2 - As this first World Congress on the Conservation and Preservation of Natural History Collections, convened in Madrid, Spain in 1992, clearly demonstrated the need for international coordination on numerous issues, a World Council on Collections Resources (WCCR) should be formed by the Organizing Committee of the 1992 Congress. The WCCR should consist of representatives from those world-wide organizations that are concerned about the preservation and conservation of natural history collections. The WCCR would be established for the following purposes:

- (1) to monitor the activities and results of initiatives arising from this conference;
- (2) to promote exchange of information and technology relating to the preservation and conservation of natural history collections;
- (3) to work internationally to establish treaties so that in times of conflict, collections of natural history specimens are accorded equal protection with cultural artifacts. They must not be taken for trophy or ransom; and
- (4) to collect documentation on the uses and benefits derived from natural history collections, and to update this documentation on a regular basis.

1-3 - The WCCR is to promote international standards established by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature (ICZN), International Commission on Botanical Nomenclature (ICBN), Association of Systematics Collections (ASC), Society for the Preservation of Natural History Collections (SPNHC), American Society for Microbiology (ASM), etc., and similar organizations to ensure placement and long-term preservation of type and other voucher natural history specimens in appropriate institutions.

1-4 - The WCCR will work with international organizations such as the International Council of Museums (ICOM) to promote high professional standards and establish educational programs for collection managers and conservators. This process will be aided by:

- (1) providing museums and similar institutions with qualified consultants;
- (2) helping with development of proposals for programs and funding;
- (3) arbitrating conflicting opinions; and
- (4) providing recommendations.

1-5 - The WCCR, working with established organizations such as ASC and the Biology Curators' Group of the United Kingdom, will establish a network to monitor, assess, and assist collections at risk.

1-6 - The WCCR will work with national organizations to help society understand the mission and value of natural history collections and the needs for professional care of collections, large and small, in perpetuity.

1-7 - The WCCR will organize a meeting every four years for the purpose of:

- (1) reviewing progression of the WCCR toward implementing the mandates of its mission;
- (2) reviewing international progress toward preservation and conservation of natural history collections;

- (3) providing a forum for presenting and discussing new conservation and storage techniques, and common problems, and making strategies to solve international problems; and
- (4) giving a prestigious award, a medal, under the patronage of the Fundacion Cultural Banesto, to recognize outstanding contributions of individuals or organizations to the preservation and conservation of natural history collections and related issues.

ISSUE 2. FACILITY AND RESOURCE NEEDS FOR CONSERVING COLLECTIONS

As only approximately 10% of biological diversity is known to science of the 10 plus million species estimated to live on earth, and as efforts intensify to inventory earth's biological diversity due to the rapidly increasing species extinctions caused by man, collections are growing, and will continue to grow in size at a considerable rate. The tasks of conserving these collections in perpetuity likewise will increase. Currently there are insufficient collection spaces or facilities with appropriate environmental controls.

ACTION:

2-1 - The Congress calls for rapid and focused surveys and inventories of the earth's biota realizing that the rate of man-related extinctions significantly decreases the diversity each year, and knowledge of the biota is the first step in understanding the function of biodiversity in ecosystems and its value to the human species.

2-2 - This congress and the WCCR encourage institutional and societal policies that promote selective collecting of organisms, recognizing legitimate research needs and both the problems of the impact of collecting on species survival, and the problems of appropriate space for storage of specimens in perpetuity. The WCCR working with organizations such as the Sociedad para el Desarrollo de la Historia Natural will encourage the development of mechanisms to facilitate interactions between natural history collectors and those striving for the conservation of nature. The WCCR advocates salvaging of carcasses as a source of collection materials, selecting specimens where they are abundant, and establishing breeding stations (*in situ* or *ex situ*) as examples.

2-3 - The WCCR will contact and interact with appropriate international bodies (ICOM, the United Nations (UN), the World Bank, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), the European Community (EC), multinational corporations) to gain support to build, enlarge, and recondition natural history museums, and to provide appropriate facilities and resources based on a professional assessment of needs and long-range plans. Help is especially needed in developing countries.

2-4 - The Congress recommends that a pan-tropical conference be convened to define a strategic plan for small tropical museums and equivalent institutions, recognizing that such museums face extremely difficult physical and financial conditions as well as a growing need and responsibility to care for the rapidly increasing tropical natural history collections.

2-5 - As national museums of natural history provide leadership for each country's efforts to understand its biological diversity and the sustainable use of its natural resources for their cultural and economic value, this Congress encourages countries without such institutions to form them. Furthermore, the Congress resolves that the WCCR will assist in providing models of organization and mission statements for new national museums.

2-6 - The WCCR will aid regional and national collections care organizations to make national governmental agencies, NGOs, foundations, and the public aware of the need for new and/or enlarge/upgraded buildings, facilities, and resources for maintaining and preserving natural history collections in perpetuity.

ISSUE 3. MUSEUMS AND EDUCATIONAL NEEDS IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

The largest and longest established museums with collections housing millions of biological specimens from throughout the world are situated in northern industrialized countries. The greatest proportion of biological diversity is found in developing countries with tropical rain forests. Also, there are other great centers of biological diversity and rich historic-cultural materials in developing countries. There are special needs to develop and maintain museums in developing countries. Scientists, scholars, and collection managers in developing countries require access to the large established collections.

Considerable international cooperation is needed with regard to collections access, training, data exchange, and technology transfer.

ACTION:

3-1 - The WCCR will promote efforts to establish regional training centers in one or more developing countries, particularly in tropical regions, to train natural history museum collection managers and conservators to properly maintain collections in tropical regions. Support for such programs should be solicited from international organizations such as the UN, the World Bank, NGOs, and multinational corporations.

3-2 - Aid is needed to provide scholarships and fellowships for students of developing countries to gain education in systematics, collection management and conservation in advanced centers in developed countries. Courses must be taught with recognition of the tools and technology that will be available to students when they return.

3-3 - Industrialized and developing countries should be encouraged to form partnerships to build programs in collection management, and research on materials and methods for preservation. All countries should share information and improve access to scientific and world-wide cultural and natural resources.

3-4 - International support should be sought to fund research on problems particular to specimen deterioration in tropical humid regions and to develop appropriate control measures.

3-5 - In establishing partnerships between institutions of industrialized and developing countries, this Congress calls for bilateral cooperative programs that include technical, *in-situ* training. Managerial aspects should be carried out with great sensitivity and understanding of local conditions and constraints in the developing countries.

3-6 - As most nations have little knowledge of their own flora and fauna, and as conservation managers and users of natural products require more complete inventories, we urge national governments to establish National Centers for Biodiversity that will set priorities, survey, study, document, and provide the public and policy makers with information about their national heritage. These centers should integrate existing efforts and support existing museums.

3-7 - The Congress calls for greatly increased coordination among museum and other collection centers to provide a united thrust on the biodiversity crisis, including data and technology exchanges.

ISSUE 4. THE NEED TO ESCALATE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT OF PRESERVATION AND CONSERVATION TECHNIQUES, AND RESEARCH IN COLLECTIONS CURATION ISSUES

Increasingly, numerous types of organisms, minerals and cultural materials may not ever be sampled again due to habitat destruction, restrictions on collecting endangered species or species from certain habitats, and cultural change. Furthermore, collections already

contain records and specimens of species and populations that no longer exist. Accordingly, there is a need to escalate research and development in management and preservation techniques, as well as to provide a considerable increase in collection management education.

ACTION:

4-1 - The Congress calls for an increase in educational courses and training programs at the undergraduate, graduate, and postgraduate levels for the following: collection management, specimen preparation and conservation, research in applied material science toward preservation and conservation of specimens, and toward industrial development of materials and containers for the treatment and long-term storage of specimens. In education and training programs, existing methodologies must be adapted to local conditions in developing countries based on an understanding of the limitations and constraints in such countries.

4-2 - The WCCR will work with national collections care organizations, agencies, and private funding organizations to provide competitive program support for the education programs given above.

4-3 - The Congress urges the WCCR to develop international cooperation, and to coordinate national and international initiatives aimed at specimen conservation with special reference to: preparation techniques, long-term storage techniques, repair and treatment techniques, disposal and destruction protocols, and conditions for loans and exchanges.

4-4 - The Congress calls for increased application of technology that allows for extraction of data from specimens for research yet minimizes destruction of specimens.

4-5 - The new molecular techniques are now of immense importance in systematics studies, thus the Congress calls on all curators, preparators, and collections managers to prevent the use of treatments that would irreversibly alter or destroy DNA content. Guidelines must be established to preserve useful DNA (and other genetic and biochemical materials) in new collections.

4-6 - The Congress calls for increased research on collections to provide accurate identifications and to systematically update the collections, undertaking the steps necessary to provide accurate data to the user community.

ISSUE 5. THE NEED FOR TRAINED SYSTEMATISTS, COLLECTIONS MANAGERS AND CONSERVATION SPECIALISTS

As approximately 90% of biological species diversity is unknown to science, and as collection management for systematic research requires individuals who are authoritative concerning the systematics, taxonomy and nomenclature of genetically allied groups of species and genera, and as today there are too few experts for many groups, especially in taxon-rich developing countries, it is clear that there is an immediate need for the education and training of systematists with emphasis on studying the most poorly known group of organisms with the greatest economic and cultural value.

ACTION:

5-1 - The Congress calls on universities to upgrade or establish programs in systematics and to form cooperative programs with free-standing museums and other collections centers in order to create strong programs for systematic research and for the training of systematists, collections managers and conservators, as well as administrators.

5-2 - The WCCR is encouraged to work internationally to inform and educate pertinent national agencies and

organizations about this pressing need and to work with them to form strategies for problem solving.

ISSUE 6. THE NEED FOR DATABASES

There are pressing demands for collection-based data. Collection management today requires computerized data management. Increasingly, collection-based data includes information on how the specimens were prepared, the conservation status of the specimens, and actions taken to correct deterioration and damage problems. Effort is needed now to establish data standards and efficient exchange of data through networks within the between institutions.

ACTION:

6-1 - The WCCR will help facilitate exchange of information that builds on existing and successful data management systems, realizing that there have already been two decades of experience in computerization of museum collections.

6-2 - The Congress calls for all natural history museums to work within existing programs to attain uniformity in data standards, to enhance data standards, to rapidly increase computerization of specimen-based data, and to establish protocols and safeguards for data exchange. It is necessary to establish linkages with other systems such as Global Information Systems, GenBank, the Conservation Information Network (CIN), and other networks.

6-3 - The Congress calls for immediate action to rapidly create databases of all known species, including range and ecological data. To facilitate the process, the catalogue of the known biota of the world is to begin with minimal data (and thus will be necessarily crude). The estimated manpower for this task is 1.5 thousand person years at a cost of some 60 million pounds sterling. This provides for what now is known of species diversity and numbers.

ISSUE 7. EDUCATION AND PUBLIC AWARENESS

Museums and other collection centers must become highly visible in the public eye if the energy of the people is to impel governments to act promptly to save the world's biota. Museums are ideally suited to establish strategies to create public and private awareness about the biodiversity crisis and the linkage between collections and our knowledge and understanding, use, and preservation of nature.

ACTION:

7-1 - The Congress calls upon museums to change to an active outward-looking mode, and to build a solid contract with the public through relevant public education programs and exhibits using cultural values appropriate to the audience.

7-2 - The Congress calls on museums to engage our systematics expertise and collection resources to address the crises of our day that endanger all the world's species. Relevant issues include the quality of environment, public health, useful genes/gene products, global databases on species and habitat diversity, training specialists from developing countries, and providing a reference base for the inventory of flora and fauna of protected areas.

ISSUE 8. POSTAL SYSTEMS: RULES AND REGULATIONS

Museums today are faced with an ever-increasing burden of national and international rules and regulations that hinder the efficient and rapid flow of specimens and data for research and educational purposes. Frequently such rules and regulations cause considerable delays in delivery of specimens causing deterioration or destruction of the specimens.

ACTION:

8-1 - The Congress calls for the WCCR to take the initiative to work and network internationally to derive agreements, conventions, and treaties that will enhance the speed and efficiency of specimen and data flow, and enhance handling procedures for specimen care.

ISSUE 9. ENDORSEMENTS: UNESCO, UNCED-RIO

As these issues are of great importance to the good of the human species, and as there is a biodiversity crisis and a crisis in managing rapidly growing collection resources, the Congress requests that these issues and resolutions be carried to UNESCO to receive its endorsement. In so doing the Congress recognizes UNESCO's multiple mandate in the fields of education, science, culture and communications, and its long-standing experience in providing solutions to problems in environment and development, as well as its contribution to the protection and preservation of biological diversity. These resolutions are also to be carried to the United Nations Conference on the Environment and Development (UNCED) to be held in Rio de Janeiro in June 1992 to inform the Conference of these issues and actions deemed necessary, and to attain the endorsement of the Conference. This document is also to be carried to the World Conservation Union (IUCN) to obtain its endorsement.

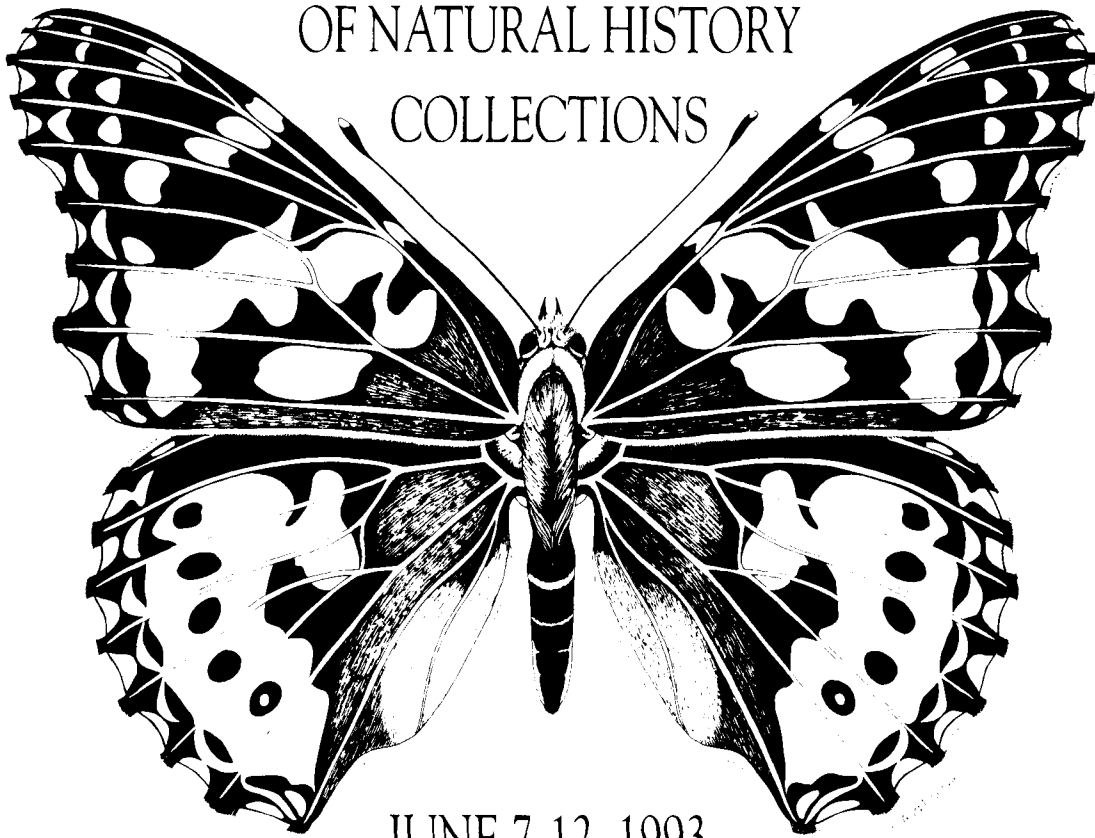
"...collections have been assembled over several centuries, in many parts of the world, where they often document regionally characteristic organisms. Collections can document invasive species that increase in abundance or range over time. Likewise, collections can document the decline in so many species, and may even come to be the only places where extinct species exist." Peter H. Raven, Australian Biologist 5(1), 1992.

The members of the Society for the Preservation of Natural History Collections attending the 1992 General Business Meeting at Lincoln, Nebraska, on 03 June, unanimously passed the following motion:

The Society for the Preservation of Natural History Collections endorses the resolutions resulting from the First World Congress for the Preservation and Conservation of Natural History Collections, held in Madrid, Spain, on 15 May 1992. With this endorsement the Society emphasizes the need to provide the necessary funding, personnel and other resources to ensure proper care for both existing and future collections.

S · P · N · H · C

THE SOCIETY
FOR THE PRESERVATION
OF NATURAL HISTORY
COLLECTIONS



JUNE 7-12, 1993

Victoria '93

ROYAL BRITISH COLUMBIA MUSEUM

BRITISH COLUMBIA'S NATURAL & HUMAN HISTORY MUSEUM

*In co-operation with the Cultural Resource Management Program,
University of Victoria*



S · P · N · H · C *Victoria '93*

- What:** SPNHC '93 in Victoria, British Columbia, Canada will cover the following topics:
- ◆ Preservation of natural history collections
 - ◆ Archival concerns of natural history museums
 - ◆ Collections management
 - ◆ Information exchange and institutional tours
- Who:**
- ◆ SPNHC members and your families
 - ◆ Scientists involved with taxonomy, teaching collections, wildlife management, environmental impact studies and biodiversity
- When:** Monday, June 7 - Saturday, June 12, 1993
- Call for Papers:** Will be sent out in January, 1993
- Where:** *Victoria, British Columbia, Canada.*
Victoria is located on the west coast of Canada, on Vancouver Island. Victoria is an historic, gracious city that is full of character. From its architectural personality, stemming from its colonial days to the breathtaking scattered islands that surround its coastline, Victoria truly is a charming city.
- Victoria provides the visitor with numerous opportunities for natural history excursions. As a part of the SPNHC '93 Conference, you'll have the chance to explore the islands off Victoria's coastline, travel to a renowned intertidal area (Botanical Beach) or, you can participate in a whale watching expedition, to name a few.
- It doesn't stop here though. You also have the opportunity to visit the world famous Butchart Gardens or the Native Heritage Centre, let alone the host facility, the Royal British Columbia Museum.

How to get to Victoria:

By Airplane:

To Victoria International Airport:

Air Canada, AirBC, Burrard Air, Canadian Airlines/Time Air and Harbour Air. AirBC and Horizon Air/Alaska Airlines fly from Seattle's SeaTac Airport to Victoria International Airport.

To Victoria's Inner Harbour:

AirBC and Helijet Airways fly harbour to harbour between Vancouver and Victoria: Helijet Airways also flies from downtown Victoria to Vancouver International Airport. Lake Union Air and Kenmore Air (charter) fly from downtown Seattle to downtown Victoria.

By Ferry:

- ◆ Vancouver, B.C. (Tsawwassen) to Victoria (Swartz Bay): B.C. Ferries
- ◆ Vancouver B.C. (downtown) to Victoria (downtown): Royal Sealink
- ◆ Anacortes, Washington to Sidney (just north of Victoria): Washington State Ferries
- ◆ Port Angeles, Washington to Victoria: Black Ball Transport and the Victoria Rapid Transit
- ◆ Seattle, Washington to Victoria: Victoria Clipper

By Coachline:

Pacific Coach Lines have bus services between Vancouver and Victoria, while Grey Line of Seattle connects from Washington.

Accommodation: Victoria offers an excellent range of affordable accommodation, including economic hotels, the YMCA and the University of Victoria.

Information: Complete details will be provided in the "Call for Papers" (January, 1993), which will be mailed out to each SPNHC member. For further details on any of the above, please contact Grant Hughes, Local Conference Committee at (604) 387-5706.

ROYAL BRITISH COLUMBIA MUSEUM

In co-operation with the Cultural Resource Management Program, University of Victoria