

ials. However, the regulations do address other conditions or situations which may have some implications for some cultural institutions. Persons who do not believe that their institutions are covered by either of the exemption criteria noted above should consult the full text of the regulations in the Federal Register, Vol. 44, No. 130, Thursday, July 5, 1979, pp. 39354-39369.

4. For Further Information. The person to contact regarding the details of the regulations is Henry G. Bartholomew, Office of Buildings and Community Systems, DOE. (202-376-4476). The DOE has also established a regulations hotline at (202-252-4950). Readers are also encouraged to call or write the Energy Information Clearinghouse about this or other energy-related matters of concern to cultural facilities and institutions. The Energy Information Clearinghouse is a Hall of Science program carried out in cooperation with the American Association of Museums, the American Arts Alliance and other cultural service organizations.

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The name of the UNITED KINGDOM GROUP of the International Institute for Conservation has been changed to: United Kingdom Institute for Conservation of Historic and Artistic Works. The Institute for Conservation continues the same functions as UKG-IIC, and remains an independent association affiliated to the International Institute for Conservation.

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THE GUILD OF BOOK WORKERS has moved to a new address at 663 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022 (212-757-6454). The Guild was founded in 1906 "to establish and maintain a feeling of kinship and mutual interest among workers in the several hand book crafts." Its membership, open to all interested persons, is composed of hand binders, restorers, illuminators, calligraphers, and decorated paper makers, as well as librarians and collectors especially interested in these fields. The Guild issues a quarterly Newsletter, a biannual Journal and directories of suppliers and teachers in the field, and sponsors lectures, workshops, and exhibitions.

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The MASSACHUSETTS COMMITTEE FOR THE PRESERVATION OF ARCHITECTURAL RECORDS has received a grant from the NHPRC to conduct a pilot survey of architectural drawings and records in firms and private collections within Greater Boston. The survey will also identify repositories interested in acquiring architectural records to help place endangered material uncovered during the work. Anyone who wishes to contribute to the survey or who knows of private collections which should be included may contact NANCY CARLSON SCHROCK, Project Director. Mass COPAR is a group of librarians, archivists, architects, and historians seeking to locate, survey, and preserve the records of individual architects and firms, both past and present. One of its immediate goals is a master file identifying all significant architectural records in the state. Write: Mass COPAR, P.O. Box 129, Cambridge, MA 02142.

DR. ROBERT L. FELLER, Director of the CENTER ON THE MATERIALS OF THE ARTIST AND CONSERVATOR, Carnegie-Mellon Institute of Research, Pittsburgh, reports current studies on deterioration at the Center as falling into three broad categories. The first comprises investigations into the basic processes involved in the deterioration of organic substances. Two recent projects have been the development of sensitive chemical methods for the detection of organic peroxides and hydroperoxides in resins and solvents, and the investigation of the effect of oxygen in increasingly inert atmospheres on both thermally and photochemically induced degradation. Some of the initial results of these investigations, being conducted by DR. JONATHAN ARNEY, will be published shortly in the paper journal, TAPPI. A second area of research involves the measurement of color and fading in artists' pigments, and the preparation of monographs on the history of tradition pigments and methods for their characterization. As part of investigations on photochemical damage to paints as well as paper and textiles, the usefulness of the International Standards Organization's Blue-Wool Scale is being evaluated as a convenient standard for reporting exposures to light without the need of elaborate instrumental methods. Dr. S. B. Lee is investigating problems in the third major area of interest to the Center: the effects of lignin, hemicelluloses, oxidizing agents, heat and light bleaching on the stability of paper.

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FLAMMABILITY STANDARDS - UPDATE. Fabric and furniture trade groups have proposed a voluntary flammability program for upholstered furniture for review and testing by the Consumer Products Safety Commission. AIC members will be affected by these deliberations because the mandatory standard recommended earlier by the CPSC threatens to eliminate many of the fine cotton and linen textiles used in lining paintings and re-constructing historic house interiors. The proposed voluntary program, developed by the Upholstered Furniture Action Council, has been widely implemented by the furniture industry; a substantial portion of the upholstered furniture slated for the fall market will be constructed according to its guidelines. The UFAC program divides fabrics into two categories according to their flammability. Class I covers fabrics containing 50% or more thermoplastic fibers, which are generally resistant to ignition by smoldering cigarettes, and any others that perform equally well on char tests. Class II contains all other fabrics, principally those made from rayon and cotton, as well as any textile the manufacturer chooses not to test. The "mock-up" testing requirement, which manufacturers consider the most costly aspect of the CPSC proposals, would be eliminated. Instead of performing char tests on dummies of each fabric/ construction combination, manufacturers would improve their overall construction methods by using smolder resistant welt cords and batting, among other features. Because the burden of mandatory testing of textiles and furniture prototypes would be removed, the manufacture of fine textiles could continue unabated. For more information contact: Mr. Lavine, 21 Dupont Circle, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036. (202-862-7000)