

EL DIARIO DEL HOGAR

PERIODICO DE LAS FAMILIAS



ADMINISTRACION, REDACCION Y DESPACHO, Tipografía Literaria San Andres y Batallitas (Esquina)

SANTORAL RELIGIOSO.

Domingo, 30.—El Patrocinio de Señor San José, San Amador presb. mtr. y Santa Catalina de Siena.—Indulgencia plenaria en la Iglesia de la Santa.
Lunes, 1.º de Mayo.—San Felipe y Santiago Apóstoles.

GRAN SURTIDO DE

Perfumeria Fina

DE LAS MEJORES FABRICAS FRANCESAS E INGLESA

Lubin, Orica, Pinard, Aray, Montpellier, Rigaud, Cornell, Atkinson, Risswell, etc., etc.

Preparaciones Antisepticas

DE LISTER.
El Gran Suceso del Siglo I
(Véase nuestro Catálogo)

DE VENTA EN LA
BOGUERIA DE LA PROFESA
De J. Labadie y E. Pissin
MEXICO.

"LUMEN."

WALS

FOR
Emilio L. Carsi.

Agencia de venta en el gran repertorio de
y Lovien.

Revista de la semana.

de un solio sobre la mujer.—Volubilidad
nuestro público.—Nueva diversion.—
carreras de caballos.—El hipódromo de Pe-
—Los trojes de las damas.—Cómo se
en las carreras.—El caballo
—Viva México!—Kiss de un ran-
la diversion a la moda.—Aproxima-
diversas clases sociales.—Efecto de
en el comercio.—El polvo y el ca-
Primavera.—Estacion de los sueños.
Anuncio sobre el hombre y la mujer.—
Siberia y Africa.—Ano-
Las formas escultóricas de la
—Arrieta y Molière.—Mérito de la
Catalina.—Campanas de Carrion.—
Principal.—Circó Orrin.—Caída de
—Carnival de San-
las modas.—Nuestro grabado.—El
men.

lajo.—¿Qué hay más ligero que la plu-
—Y que el polvo? El viento.—Y
La mujer.—Y que la mujer! Nada
equivocaba. Más ligero todavía que
ento, la pluma y la mujer, es el es-
flico. Es más que ligero, es voluble.
rada hoy no le agradará mañana.
en busca de emociones nuevas, de
las cuales se cansa pronto y pide

lico, que es el más voluble de to-
está ahora animado y contento,
rado una diversion nueva y em-
ocionada, en las carreras de caballos
aron el domingo pasado con tan
Nuestros colegas han escrito tan-
na inaugural, que a nosotros nos
decir. Concurrieron más de diez
de las cuales se cansa lo más grande

las damas más elegantes de México, luciendo tra-
jes de buen gusto y de mucho lujo, pero de un
lujo algo pesado para la ocasion y la temporada.
Se veian muchas toilettes de raso y hasta de ter-
ciopelo; vestidos lijeros serian más cómodos y más
elegantes. Nuestras heramosas compatriotas lle-
vaban el traje riguroso de visita, ulántras en Ea-
ropa, y sobre todo en Paris, se hacen unas toilettes
sumamente caprichosas para asistir a las carreras
de caballos, y se pone el sombrero de preferencia
a la gorra. Recomendamos a nuestras lectoras
vestidos claros hechos de géneros lijeros y
adornados con mucho encaje y lazos; sombreros
tos caprichosos con muchas flores, sombrillas
muy grandes y
guantes Sarah-
Beverhardt para ir
a Peralvillo.

Reinó la más
grandes animacion
en el hipódromo
y la excitacion
llegó a su colmo
en la cuarta car-
rera.

El Halcon Negro, propiedad del
general Berriozábal, hizo un as-
treno brillante y sorprendió muchí-
simo a los aficiona-
dos que habian
cruzado sus espas-
tas sobre los ca-
ballos del minis-
tro de Alemania
y del Sr. Orrin; el
caballito mexica-
no no habia llama-
do la atencion
hasta que pasó
frente a las tribu-
nas, sacando dos
ó tres cuerpos al
caballo inglés del
baron Waecker
Götter.

Se notaba un-
tónce el orgullo
en los rostros de
los mexicanos, y
la sorpresa y cons-
ternacion en los
de los extranje-
ros.

Hablando en
estos dias con un
ranchero que vi-
no a la capital, para asisrir a las carreras, él nos
dijo:

—Lo que tienen nuestros caballos mexicanos
es muchísimo amor propio.

Felicitamos sinceramente al general Berriozábal
por el amor propio de que ha dado prueba el
Halcon Negro el domingo; felicitamos también
al ginete que montó a caballo. Si el caballo
ha sido nuestra opinión, el jinete es el que
está más que nunca confirmada ahora. Viva
México! Viva el «Halcon Negro!» y Viva el gi-
nete Higinio Tápia!

Creemos que hoy el hipódromo estará tan con-
currido como lo estuvo el domingo pasado, pues
por el momento, las carreras del «Jockey-Club»
es la diversion a la moda. Nuestra sociedad se
ha despertado de su letargia, y Peralvillo es el
punto de reunion en donde las familias del cir-
culo aristocrático se encuentran, y en donde los
ménos privilegiados que no tienen el encanto
mágico del adrete Sézamo para penetrar en este
circulo, pueden admirar de cerca los esplendores

social a ninguna de las diversas clases sociales.

El comercio está haciendo su Agosto con las
carreras; Clara Toussaint vendió sombreros el do-
mingo desde las seis de la mañana hasta las tres
de la tarde, sin parar ni un momento. La Sra.
Borschneck, de La Reina de las flores, quedó
también sin ningún sombrero, y los cajones de ro-
pa han vendido y están vendiendo todos los gé-
neros elegantes que tenían, para hacer las toilet-
tes que se han lucido ó se van a lucir en Peralvi-
llo.

En resumen, las carreras de caballos han toni-
do un éxito satisfactorio, de lo cual nos alegra-
mos, pues es una diversion amena y civilizada.

Enviamos nues-
tras felicitaciones
al Sr. Pedro Rin-
con Gallardo que
inició la idea de
establecer un hi-
pódromo en Mé-
xico, y al acertado
ingeniero, Sr. Ri-
cardo de Bergne,
por haber llevado
a cabo la idea.

Los inconvenien-
tes en la inaugu-
racion, han sido
la colocacion de-
masiado baja de
las tribunas, no
dejando dominar
la pista a los es-
pectadores; las
inmensas nubes
de polvo que en-
volvieron a los
concurrentes, par-
ticularmente a la
salida, y el gran
calor que hacía.
Los dos primeros
inconvenientes
son remediables,
pero respecto del
último, no tene-
mos mas esperan-
za que la de que
haga fresco en la
tarde de hoy.

Ya llegaron los
dias de la pereza,
de la languidez;
dias en que uno
no tiene deseos de
ocuparse en nada
y en que quisiera
aprender el vuen-
lo hacía el campo esmaltado de flores, sentarse ba-
jo la sombra de un árbol, admirar los maravillo-
sos esplendores de la naturaleza, y soñar.

Ya llegó la Primavera con su torrente de aro-
mas embriagadores con su sol de rayos ardien-
tes que doran las hojas verdes; estacion de la re-
pública del amor, que el hombre siente su co-
ginito temblando de ternura y pasion y en que la
mujer quiere tener una para resistir; en que las
aves, los árboles, los pájaros, la naturaleza en-
tera nos cantan un himno de amor.

La Primavera es la estacion de los sueños; el
Invierno es la estacion en que se lloran las ilu-
siones perdidas.

Pero, válgame Dios! Estamos volviéndonos
sentimentales con ganas de filosofar, y como no
tenemos el talento necesario para sostener seme-
jante estilo, dejémoslo y volvámos a charlar co-
mo siempre con nuestros lectores.

¡Qué calor hace! Fuimos al teatro Nacional el
domingo a oír, ó más bien a ver La Guerra San-
ta. El teatro estaba lleno y se abrasaba el audi-
torio.

nosotros espectadores, en Africa. Enviamos
la encantadora Sara su traje sumamente lio.
A propósito, esta apasionada y valiente tá-
corre grandes riesgos de tomar una buena
monía, atravesando los montes Urales con
traje sin enaguas, su pecho y sus brazos des-
didos y sus piernas cubiertas con una fina ma-
de seda. Este vestido es una anomalia teatral
la cual no nos quejamos, puesto que nos of-
rece la oportunidad de admirar las formas escul-
ptas de la bella Romualda Moriones.

La Guerra Santa ha sido el atractivo que
ofrecido Moreno en esta semana a sus favo-
dores.

Es una preciosa zarzuela, y está montada
muchísimo lujo y propiedad.

La música, de Arrieta, es bonita y tiene
mucho mérito, a pesar de contener algun
glox.

El distinguido compositor es evidente-
de la misma opinion del gran Molière que
Je prends mon bien ou je le trouve, pues
obra ha tomado son bien, ó sus inspiraciones
varios manantiales, pero ha dado prueba
lento en la composicion, particularment
instrumentacion, en los coros y en el co-
to del segundo acto. El argumento no p-
más interesante; así es que nuestro púb-
lió a oír esta zarzuela con mucho gusto.

La ejecucion ha sido muy buena.
La Moriones lució su hermosura, su
to en el vestír, su gallardía y su talento
del de Sara.

La voz de esta simpática artista no
y es algo desigual, pero canta con gust
mencia y las notas salen de la más bo-
que jamás hemos visto. Dice el ver
manera irreprochable; hay pocas zarzu-
se distinguan tanto en la declamacion,
cionen con tanto desahogado y arte
peñó el papel de la ardiente tártara á
ravillas.

La Cuarenta estuvo bien en el
María.

Labrada se hizo mucho honor rep-
tipo leal y noble de Miguel Strogoff.
creaciones más simpáticas de Julio V-

El Sr. Arcaraz estrenó este papel
tuvo que arreglar la música para su
dola escrito Arrieta para barítono.

Labrada cantó con sentimiento y
talento y energía, luciendo su buen
rogante figura. Le aconsejamos no
la escena final del segundo acto es-
de su madre y en que se vuelve
abrazo supremo con ella; con dos
separen y se abracen, se obtiene el
típico deseado; hacer la misma cosa
voces, como se hizo el domingo, con
gusto artístico; pero esto es un di-
barítono mexicano tiene excele-
artísticas y ha hecho mucho pro-
le oímos la primera vez hace tres

El Sr. Gómez se mostró buen
pel de Agoreff. Su voz está al-
frases con buen método y está b
Iglesias y Perió fueron muy o-
ñando a los dos reporters; el últi-
tamente el acento francés.

Los coros, bien; y la orques-
bajo la direccion del maestro M
es un excelente director.

En esta semana la compañía
presentado también Catalina y
Carrion, pero el desempeño de
sido tan esmerado como el de

En el Teatro Peinical tuvo
treno del drama Los Perros
Bernardo.

Hablaremos sobre su mé-
re.



Versión en INGLÉS

The use of pre-coated Japanese paper to stabilize documents from the Hemeroteca Nacional de México: Incorporating techniques and materials from the International Course on Paper Conservation in Latin America: Meeting East

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Abstract

The Hemeroteca Nacional de México (HNM) documentary collection presents several problems for its preservation due to its large volume of documents, accelerated growth, high demand for consultation, few specialized personnel, the characteristics of the constituent materials, and deterioration of its collection. In order to solve these problems, it was necessary to implement minimal processes to stabilize the documents for their use. In order to carry out these treatments, based on the specific needs of the hemerographic printed material, the pre-coated Japanese paper was used to avoid or minimize the use of water in direct conservation operations. Likewise, as part of the academic activities focused on designing and improving HNM's conservation processes, the knowledge from the International Course on Paper Conservation in Latin America: Meeting East, and its recent 2020 online seminar, was applied to the development of non-aqueous stabilization activities for the collection.

Keywords

Stabilization; pre-coated Japanese paper; hemerography.



Preservation in the Hemeroteca Nacional de México: the problems

The Hemeroteca Nacional de México¹ (HNM) mission is to integrate, organize, guard, preserve,² and make available for consultation the documentary heritage of the country's newspaper production. The institution holds works dating from 1722 to the present. The collection is organized into two funds: the Fondo Reservado, from 1722 to 1916, and the Fondo Contemporáneo, from 1917 to the present. According to recent figures, the HNM has 7649079 copies in 605027 volumes and 36304 titles; in just one decade, more than one million copies have been added (IIB, 2020). Likewise, the custodial entity served, in 2019, almost 34000 users. The above data gives an overview of the volume of documents held by the HNM, their extraordinary speed of increase, and the demand for their use. This is a relevant factor to consider in fulfilling the institutional mission, as it implies the continuous need for resources and appropriate management that adapts to the changing and growing nature of the collection.

In this context, to carry out preservation actions, the institution has a Preservation and Reprography Department (DPR), created in 2017 as part of the institution's preservation professionalization strategy, and in which conservators³ were incorporated, in addition to the specialized and trained staff in reprography that the newspaper library already had. For its management, the DPR has two sections: preservation and reprography; the former is currently made up of a specialized conservator, an engineer, and two assistants who are being trained for the intervention of documents; in addition, the department is headed by a restorer-conservator in order to have a transversal vision of conservation within. However, this is insufficient to care for more than seven million newspaper copies.

In addition to the problems related to the large volume of documents, accelerated growth of collections, the extensive demand for consultation, and the lack of specialized personnel, there are also problems generated by the characteristics of the substance that make up the printed material. Given that most of the hemerography is printed on short-lifespan paper, that quickly shows a large amount of deterioration, fragility and rigidity being some of the most prominent effects that are also of particular interest for its conservation in the institution, since they are directly related to its handling and, therefore, to its use and social exploitation.⁴

Stabilization as a solution strategy to specific problems for the conservation of the HNM

To solve the above-mentioned problems, the DPR head has implemented a strategic preservation plan focused on caring for the documents during their processing, from the time they arrive at the HNM until they are made available to the public in their corresponding repositories, as well as in

¹ National Newspaper and Periodicals Archive (note from the translators).

² This is understood as all "administrative, financial and conservation actions and considerations, including stipulations on policies, human resources, facilities, storage, techniques and methods aimed at ensuring the physical permanence of the documentary collections and the information contained therein. Preservation, understood in this way, constitutes the management of the conservation of these collections" (Secretaría de Economía y Dirección General de Normas, 2019: 3).

³ Specific conservation work used to be done through projects with external service providers in the past. Likewise, they were carried out by the Conservation and Restoration Department of the Biblioteca Nacional de México, only through specific projects and to address concrete problems or needs. In addition, some minor processes were carried out by trained personnel from the Microfilming and Photography Unit, a former area of the HNM, the predecessor of the current DPR, whose main objective was to reformat the collection and, only as a secondary action, they carried out conservation processes in order to prepare the documents for reprographic processing.

⁴ Since its creation, within the editing process, hemerography, almost in its entirety, was not produced to be kept for a long time—as is the case with books—, this is because the information contained expires shortly after its publication; this has been a determinant factor in making decisions about the materials and techniques used for its manufacture.



storage. The plan is integrated by strategies designed based on the specific needs of the collection through actions that can benefit the most significant amount of documents possible. Likewise, the strategies are carried out through programs and projects oriented to the handling and manipulation of printed material, conservation training for operators, storage and safekeeping systems, diagnosis of document units or groups, direct conservation treatments, rebinding of copies for the creation of volumes, and the generation of regulatory and procedural instruments.

The actions applied directly on the documentary materials are carried out through stabilization programs and projects, through the minimum treatments required (Ogden, 2000: 358), which aim to reduce and delay the present deterioration and maintain favorable conditions for the permanence of the collections that make up the archive (Secretaría de Economía y Dirección General de Normas, 2019: 3). The intervention execution from the perspective of stabilization responds to the needs arising from the particular problems of the collection described above, and is established as a comprehensive strategy that accommodates the attention of the most significant number of deteriorated documents in the shortest possible time and based on the resources available to the institution. To this end, it promotes the establishment, review, evaluation, and improvement of processes to reduce execution times and materials used. It is also necessary to implement techniques that allow the design of procedures that promote the efficient use of material and human resources.

The use of pre-coated Japanese paper and the incorporation of the techniques and materials taught in the International Course on Paper Conservation in Latin America: Meeting East, as a strategy to improve the stabilization process.

Given the incredible complexity involved in the collection conservation, the technique of pre-coated paper has been integrated into the stabilization activities since it is suitable both for the characteristics of the constituent materials and for the minimum treatments required. The design of the procedure for the stabilization treatments of the HNM documents was carried out based on training given by the specialist Alejandra Odor Chávez, in 2019, to the HNM conservators and through the consultation of her bachelor's thesis in which she developed the topic of pre-coated Japanese paper for the stabilization of documents.⁵ In addition, in order to improve and complement the process, the knowledge taught in the International Course on Paper Conservation in Latin America: Meeting East, was incorporated through revising the notes from the 2014 edition.

The technique of pre-coated Japanese paper has been addressed in several editions of the international course. The teachings are given by specialists from Japan, Spain, and Latin America, within the Coordinación Nacional de Conservación de Patrimonio Cultural⁶ (CNCPC) of the Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia⁷ (INAH) of Mexico, organized along with ICCROM and the Tokyo National Research Institute for Cultural Properties (TNRICP). Western specialists developed the specific theme of pre-coated Japanese paper or remoistable Japanese tissue to adapt Japanese techniques to European and Latin American cultural heritage. This knowledge was used to complement the techniques for stabilization treatments of HNM documents. Likewise,

⁵ In *Las tintas ferrogálicas: su historia, deterioro y estabilización*, Alejandra Odor Chávez (2013), analyzes and proposes the use of pre-coated papers for the non-aqueous mechanical stabilization of documents with problems caused by iron gall inks. She analyzes the advantages and disadvantages of their use, as well as the description of the treatments and the instruction for the preparation of the materials used.

⁶ National Agency for Cultural Heritage Conservation (note from the translators).

⁷ National Institute of Anthropology and History (note from the translators).



to improve the processes, other topics of the course were considered, such as the relevance of finding out the specifications of preparation and use of products, such as papers and adhesives, in order to achieve the best results; the correct elaboration and application of cellulose ether adhesives; the proper use of eastern tools; as well as the elaboration, adaptation or substitution of the same for local options.

Non-aqueous stabilization with the use of pre-coated Japanese paper in HNM documents

Pre-coated Japanese papers are recommended for conservation treatments of documents that cannot be subjected to procedures with humidity since this poses a risk to their conservation (Odor, 2013: 79). Non-aqueous stabilization treatments are an effective solution for any case in which the application of an aqueous treatment entails great risks for the stability of the work. In hemerographic documents are recommended above all for papers manufactured with wood pulp, glossy or coated papers, and soluble inks. However, the need for non-aqueous treatments is more frequent due to the characteristics and deterioration of the papers used in newspapers and soluble inks to a lesser extent.

Thus, the most significant percentage of HNM papers, especially those manufactured since the 19th century corresponds to the so-called press or newspaper, which come from wood or recycled products derived from wood. They are characterized by short and weak fibers, besides having components that oxidize easily, reducing their permanence; in addition to the above, it is common for these papers to show deterioration effects such as yellowing, fragility, and stiffness. This is why it is necessary to be more careful when it comes to aqueous processes, especially in yellowing papers. Even when with the use of water it is possible to eliminate the degradation products (soluble acids and chromophore groups causing the yellow color); when treatments involve the local application of moisture, such as in inserts and tear repairs, the oxidized paper is susceptible to staining, since the water can drag the degradation products through the sheet, forming water stains, which are observed as a brown, yellow or ocher halos.

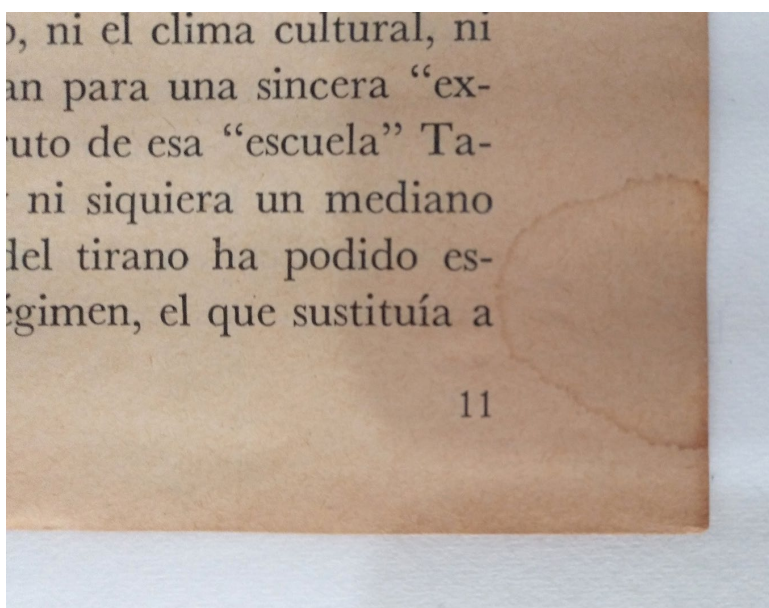


Figure 1. Detail of water stain on oxidized wood paper.
Image: ©Angélica Ángeles Rodríguez, 2021.

Other papers in the hemerographic collection that present problems with the application of humidity are satin or coated papers, which have been widely used to publish magazines, especially since the twentieth century. They are characterized by a compact surface finish, either satin or opaque, suitable for printing illustrations. This type of support presents great complexity in aqueous processing because excess humidity activates the additives, causing them to act as an adhesive so that, when the sheets of a print get wet, they can adhere to each other, which implies high risks of loss of surface and graphics. Consequently, during conservation treatments, the application of moisture should be minimized and, if possible, avoided.

Given the need for treatments with minimal humidity or none, the use of paper previously prepared with an adhesive to reactivate makes possible the reduction or suppression of the water used and facilitates the execution of the treatment with extreme precision and control. Since the amount of solvent necessary for the adhesive reactivation is minimal, it mitigates the risks of causing the migration of any component and the generation of stains or deformations in the paper. Therefore, the use of pre-coated paper has been chosen as a solution for the non-aqueous stabilization of the vast majority of hemerographic documents, especially those whose constituent materials show problems due to the application of humidity.

The process of stabilizing HNM documents with pre-coated Japanese paper

Pre-coating consists of preparing Japanese paper with a layer of adhesive that can be reactivated with a solvent. The stabilization procedure for HNM documents consists of applying several layers of Klucel® G adhesive on one side of the paper, which is then reactivated with some polar solvent (mainly ethanol or mixtures of ethanol with acetone or a minimum amount of water) in order to reduce or prevent the contribution of humidity to the documentary work while it is being restored. It is mainly, but not exclusively, used for tear repairs and partial linings.

The application of tear repairs with remoistable paper aims at recovering mechanical stability in weak, torn, or fractured areas with minimal or no use of moisture. Thus, the stabilization of torn and fractured paper consists of cohesively restoring the affected parts of the document. For this purpose, strips of pre-coated Japanese paper 3 to 4 mm wide are used, cut with a sharp instrument and with the direction of the fiber of the paper in the opposite direction to the tear, to promote a system of forces that provides consistency to the treated area. Depending on the case, the strip is placed on one or both sides of the document. On some occasions, it is necessary to place wider strips, up to 12 mm, which intend to treat several tears simultaneously, especially at the edges of the sheets. When it is necessary to reinforce weakened areas of greater extension, auxiliary supports or local or partial laminates are placed to provide the necessary consistency for the best handling and conservation of the document.

The papers used are of Japanese origin, made of *Kozo* fiber. However, depending on the supplier each season, different grammages and dimensions have been used, both manually and mechanically manufactured. Klucel® G is prepared with a mixture of water and alcohol to reduce drying times and avoid the dust deposit on the adhesive layers while drying. The number of coats depends on the intended use and the thickness of the Japanese paper. The solvent selection for reactivation is established based on the media on the works of art to be treated.



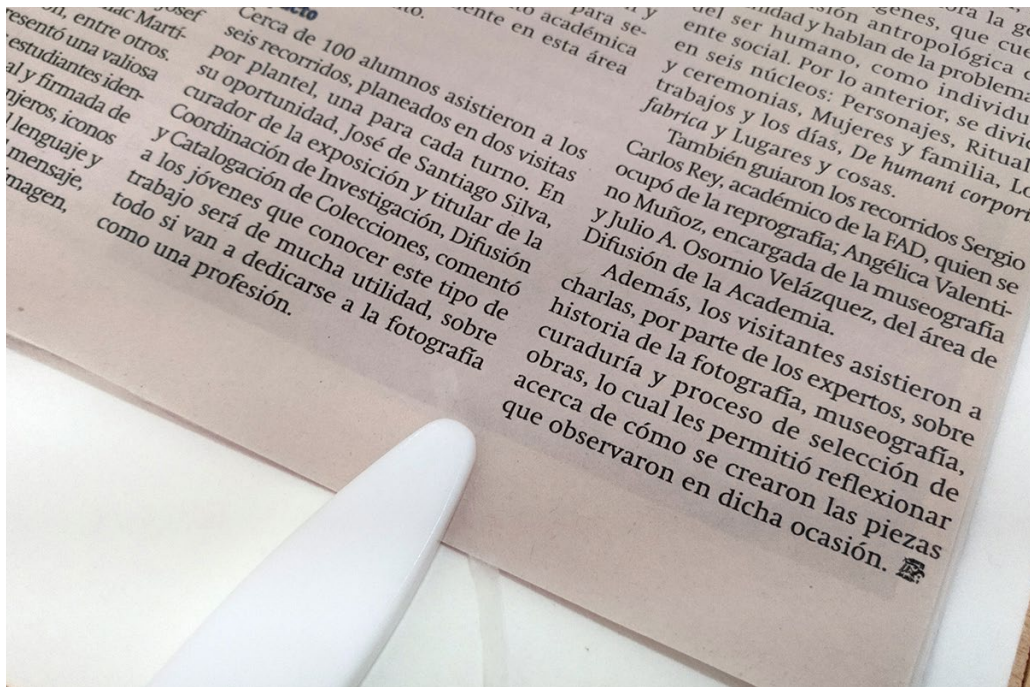


Figure 2. Tear mending application with reactivated paper. Image: ©Angélica Ángeles Rodríguez, 2021.

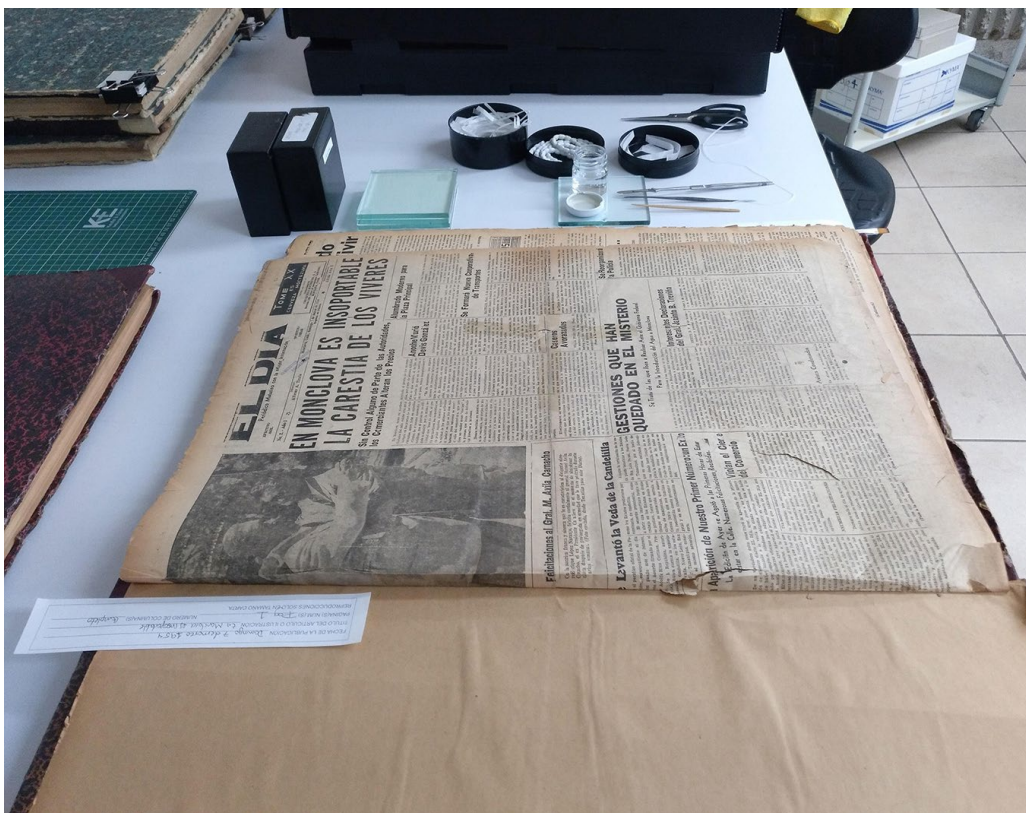


Figure 3. Stabilization of documents in the HNM laboratory. Image: ©Angélica Ángeles Rodríguez, 2019.



Incorporation of information from the webinar: Experiences and reflections of the International Course on Paper Conservation in Latin America: Meeting East 2012-2019, to the process of stabilization of the HNM documents

In December 2020, the online seminar Experiences and Reflections from the International Course on Paper Conservation in Latin America: Meeting East 2012-2019 took place, organized by the CNCPC of INAH, with the support of ICCROM and TNRICP. The seminar's main objective was the collaboration of the participants of the course's different editions by sharing their experiences with the use of Eastern techniques, materials, and tools and their adaptation to Iberoamerican works. The meeting also included a space for updating topics and the resolution of issues dealt with during the course; teachers from Spain, Japan, Mexico, and Argentina imparted the lectures.

One of the topics covered in the brief but substantial training, given in the seminar's update sessions, was the use of pre-coated or remoistable Japanese papers, presented by Luis Crespo Arcá, conservator of the Biblioteca Nacional of Spain, a specialist in Japanese techniques applied to Western works. Of what was learned from this lecture, the HNM will seek to implement the use of pre-coated Japanese paper with *shinnori* (wheat starch) reactivated with water. This has a fourfold purpose: firstly, by replacing Klucel® G as an adhesive and ethanol as an activating solvent with wheat starch and water, the aim will be to economize on the cost of the materials. Secondly, avoiding the addition of alcohol will prevent counterproductive reactions in the substance of the documents, such as the drying out of the paper. As a third purpose, the change to water will avoid adding ethanol vapors to the environment, thus reducing the emission of contamination derived from conservation processes. Finally, as a fourth intention, no less important than the previous ones, it will reduce the prolonged exposure to alcohol vapors of the stabilization operators, reducing adverse symptoms caused by them, such as dry skin, headache, red eyes, fatigue, irritation of the nasal cavities and esophagus.

In order to implement pre-coated Japanese paper with *shinnori* for reactivation in the stabilization of HNM documents, tests will be carried out to analyze its suitability, corresponding to the particular characteristics of the different printed materials in the collection, according to their materials and their deterioration. Different preparations and applications will be experimented with to find effective ways of using the technique concerning the hemerographic works.

Based on the seminar, it was possible to reflect on the revision, rethinking, and expansion of the process of non-aqueous stabilization of the HNM's printed materials, in order to find new applications in the different documentary supports of the collection, as well as the search for improvements in the treatments already implemented.

Final thoughts. Academic experiences for the improvement of HNM conservation processes

The search for academic spaces where topics related to the preservation, conservation, stabilization, and restoration of documents and collections has been an excellent strategy to generate the review, restructuring, and design of processes focused on favoring the physical permanence of documents. Through the exchange of experiences and learning about other acting and different techniques, procedures, methods, materials, theoretical perspectives, and so forth, it has been possible to broaden the vision of the conservators responsible for the HNM collection.



Furthermore, with the participation of the professionals in academic activities, the institution seeks to update and specialize them to incorporate their knowledge to improve the processes of the hemerographic library and contribute to the fulfillment of the institutional mission of preserving the documentary memory of Mexico.

Finally, it should be emphasized that the International Course on Paper Conservation in Latin America: Meeting East, as well as its seminar, have been beneficial for the development of the stabilization processes of the HNM due to the relevance of the topics, masterfully developed by highly specialized teachers. In addition to the above, these academic activities contribute to the professional development of the institution's conservators, since the course has become the most specialized in conservation of paper, given in Spanish language in Latin America, about the perspective of Eastern conservation of paper applied and oriented to the Western cultural heritage.

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