



Protection of Archival Documents from Photochemical Effects

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Purpose: The purpose of this paper is to highlight the destructive effects of light on archival documents/paper materials. The research aims to explain the mechanism of photochemical degradation and the damaging effect of light on paper. It also tells us about the measures to be adopted to control the deteriorating effects of light on paper step by step.

Design/Methodology/Approach: The research is descriptive. It methodically divides the whole article into different paragraphs i.e. causes, effects, controlling measures, and precautions, etc with the significance of paper and its conservation from time to time. The approach is very objective in nature.

Findings: The finding of the research indicates that archival papers are very important documents, fragile in nature. They should be properly kept, handled and preserved according to the rules of archival laws. Photochemical effects of light and ultraviolet rays are very dangerous for these documents. Prevention is better than cure. It is our prime duty to safeguard records. Ignorance is dangerous but negligence is unpardonable.

Conclusion: After studying this research, the reader hopefully gains a better understanding about the damaging effects of light on archival material, preservation and conservation and how it affects archival collections. A sound preservation plan which includes environmental and storage conditions and a disaster plan will give any collection a solid base on which to survive. Knowing the details of various conservation treatments should help the archivist make decisions on how best to deal with damaged items in their collections. In either case, knowledge is power and with this power the archivist can help make their collections last for generations to come without the fear of their damage. Both preventive and curative precautions must be taken to protect archival documents from deterioration and to bring them back as close as possible to their original strength, flexibility and legibility. Thus, we reach to the conclusion that we must protect archival documents from any sort of damage at any cost.

Keywords:

light, photochemical degradation, ultraviolet rays, protection, precautions, controlling measures, records, archives

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Digital Preservation Management in National Archives: Strategies, Standards

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Purpose: This research was carried out with the aim of evaluating the status of digital preservation in selected national archives that were members of the International Council on Archives. This was done through identifying the strategies, methods for preservation, digital storages, standards, formats and tools for data storage, and levels of accessibility and security.

Methodology / Approach: Analytic and descriptive survey was used in this research. A questionnaire was employed to evaluate the selected research community in terms of issues relating to digital preservation in two areas i.e. digital archiving and constant accessibility. The questionnaire was sent to the research community, consisting of 11 national archives, through email.

Findings: 90.91 percent of the national archives used online magnetic media and tape library, 81.82 percent used SAN technology, 90.91 percent used the METS standard and the OAIS reference model, 90.91 percent used PDF, Tiff, MP3 and Wave formats; 100 percent used a backing up strategy, 45.45 percent used the policy of providing access to the whole collection for free, or access subject to copyright limitations, or providing access to part of the digital records collection for free; 100 percent used the verification/confirmation mechanism and access control management.

Conclusion: The findings of this research indicate that due to the high quality and long life of online magnetic media and tape library, and also SANs because of better integration and enabling the sharing of backup facilities, these tools are appropriate for long-term storage and preservation of digital records and backups in national archives. The METS standard and the OAIS reference model, EAD and PDF, Tiff, MP3, and Wave formats are suitable standards for digital records in digital archives. Strategies like making backups, transferring data, access to the whole collection for free and with copyright limitation, employing the verification/confirmation mechanism, and access control management are appropriate for long-term digital preservation of digital records in national archives.

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Keywords:

preservation, national archive, accessibility, standards, approaches





The Acceptance of the Digital Audio Archives System by Radio Program Producers in the I.R. Iran Broadcasting Organization: Challenges, Obstacles, and Solutions Based on the "Davis Technology Acceptance Model"

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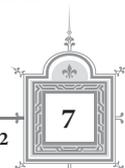
During recent years, the new concept of digital archiving has emerged and in its short life, this concept has led a new approach toward archives and has caused archives to be subject to fundamental changes. Using the Davis Technology Acceptance Model, this paper studies the obstacles to the development of digital audio archives and their acceptance by the producers from the viewpoint of usage in the northwest region of Iran, and has provided some solutions for removing these obstacles. The research community includes 100 radio producers of the I.R. Iran Broadcasting in the northwest region of Iran in Orumieh, Tabriz, Ardabil, Zanjan, Qazvin, Sanandaj and Mahabad cities. Because of the limited community size, a survey method was used and the required information was collected using a questionnaire. The findings of this study show that most of the research population believes that digital audio archives are beneficial and easy to use and that most of the radio program producers have decided to use digital archives. Among the limitations of the existing digital archives, "retrieval speed", "search windows", and "quality of content and sound of archival resources" were most frequently highlighted by the participating program producers. Finally some solutions are provided for improving the acceptance of digital audio archives.

Keywords:

Digital audio archives, radio program producers, I.R. Iran Broadcasting Organization, Davis Technology Acceptance Model

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A Study on the Effect of Conservation Adhesives on the Absorption and Development of Biological Agents in the Archival Records of Iran

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What is important in the conservation of paper records is that the records' initial features (chemical, physical, and biological) should not change through the pass of time. Selecting proper conservation methods and materials can prevent such changes to some extent. It seems that the adhesives used for repairing records may help the absorption and development of biological agents by preparing the proper environmental conditions. The aim of this research is to study the extent to which the adhesives used in repairing Iran's paper records affect the absorption and development of biological agents under standard environment conditions. This includes measuring the amount of development of microorganisms in each of the adhesives and the samples being repaired by them and comparing them with the non-repaired control samples. The most popular adhesives used for repairing paper records in Iran are traditional adhesives (including asphodel glue and starch) and synthetic adhesives (including Carboxymethyl Cellulose and Texicryl). Therefore the research population consists of handmade and machine-made papers and four types of adhesives typically used for repairing paper records. In order to carry out laboratory experiments, similar samples were separated from handmade and machine-made papers and then the paper samples were repaired with the four sample adhesives and with the same method. In the next stage, the effects of the adhesives on the sample papers were studied in terms of the development of biological agents. The research results indicate that almost all adhesive samples may lead to the absorption and development of biological agents.

Keywords:

paper records, repairing, conservation, biological pollution, glue, adhesive, asphodel glue, starch, Carboxymethyl Cellulose, Texicryl





Political Letters and Religious Claims (A Study on the Role of Religion in the Relations of Iran and Transoxiana in the 16th and 17th Centuries)

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In the history of Iran after Islam, the Transoxiana region has a special importance for various reasons, such as its political centrality and the conflicts between Iran and its neighbors. In the early sixteenth century, with the emergence of the powerful Shia Safavid government, relations between Iran and the Transoxiana became completely hostile, and this situation continued for about 120 years. From the middle years of the reign of Shah Abbas I, these relations gradually improved. In different studies, the analysis of this situation has frequently been affected by the religious disputes between the Shia Safavids and the Sunni Uzbeks. This paper aims to explore this issue by studying the religious subjects and symbols in the letters and records of that era. The findings of this research show that despite the existence of religious conflicts, the two sides used religion as a disguise and excuse for their political and military actions. That's why in the later era when the conflicts were settled, there are no more discussions about religious disputes; in this era economic motivations and commercial purposes are the priority. Even in the correspondences of the two sides in this era, there is no sign of religious claims and Shia and Sunni conflicts.

Keywords:

Safavids, Uzbeks, Transoxiana, letters, religious disputes

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The Riot of the Bakhtiari in 1929 (The Riot of Ali Morad Khan Bakhtiari)

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In 1929 widespread rioting occurred within the Bakhtiari tribe and caused serious problems for the newly-formed Pahlavi government. This rioting, which was led by a Bakhtiari khan named Ali Morad Khan, brought many casualties and losses to the newly-established army of Reza Shah and therefore forced him to adopt a new policy toward the Bakhtiari tribe. Arresting the tribe leaders and weakening the political and military power of the Bakhtiaris through disarming them and forcing them to settle were the main features of this policy.

The most important question about this event is: what were its roots, and what results did this rioting have for the Bakhtiari tribe? This leads to another essential question: was this rioting an anti-government movement from its beginning or was it an intra-tribal conflict?

Based on the records and evidence available on the factors triggering this rioting, this research aims to study its effects on the relations between the Bakhtiaris and Reza Shah, and the essence of this rioting from the perspective of the rioters' approach toward the newly-established Pahlavi government.

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Keywords:

Bakhtiari tribe, Reza Shah, 1929 riot, Ali Morad Khan





Rehabilitating a Historical Epigraph from the Constitutional Era in the Big Arch of Taq-e Bostan

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Inscriptions are one of the most important written historical records. They provide much information about past history. Reviewing and decrypting them can be very helpful in learning about the history and civilization of a country. The subject of this paper is one such inscription which had been engraved in the big arch of "Taq-e Bostan" and has since been destroyed. The aim of this research is to provide the text of a historical record that once existed in the big arch of Taq-e-Bostan, but of which only a trace remains. Seeing the empty frame of this historical epigraph raises questions in the mind of each visitor; was there a text in this frame? If there was a text, in what handwriting and in what language was it written? In what historical era was it written and by whose order? In this paper, the text of the epigraph is read and presented and the abovementioned questions are answered for the first time. In order to reach this goal, complementary library and field research methods were used.

Keywords:

epigraph, inscription, Taq-e Bostan, big arch, Qajar, Constitutional era, Salar al-Doleh, Farmanfarma

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