

Abstracts of Foreign Periodicals

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DENMARK

Nordisk Arkivnyt (Nordic Archives News) has been published quarterly since 1956 by the Rigsarkiv (State Archives) in Copenhagen. Concerned specifically with local archival news in Denmark, Norway, Sweden, and Finland, each issue contains sections devoted to personalities, the Rigsarkiv, regional archives in Denmark, and foreign news. There are also sections for news from Norway, Sweden, and Finland. Usually there are feature articles on important archival matters and biographical sketches of noted archivists. News items concerning such matters as recent accessions, visits or trips by archivists, production reports, guides to records, and lists of local and foreign articles are included. There is an annual index of names and subjects.

Nordisk Arkivnyt, VOL. 5 (1960), NO. 1.

HOLMBERG, INGVAR, *Riksarkivet nybygge i Stockholm* (The new State Archives Building in Stockholm). P. 1-3.

Brief description of the new archives building (with a 6-tier stack area below street level) that is being erected for the Swedish State Archives in Stockholm, the problems connected with planning and construction, layout, forced air circulation, and the central fire sprinkler and fire-door controls. Designed by Aake Ahlström, the building is expected to be completed late in 1962.

Arkivvæsenet in Den tyske demokratiske Republik (The archival agencies in the German Democratic Republic). P. 10-11.

The problems met in organizing and staffing the various German archives from the end of World War II to 1959. Includes a diagram showing the relationship of the central offices in the Ministry of the Interior to the regional and local archival establishments.

Nordisk Arkivnyt, VOL. 5 (1960), NO. 2.

Sognerådsarkiver (Parish council archives). P. 13-15.

In Denmark much cultural history at the local level has been preserved in the archives of the parish councils, which were the supervising agencies for welfare and public education in the villages. The article traces the problems, history, and losses connected with record transfers and rural storage, and it reports recent progress to attain better record control and storage facilities.

Byhistoriske arkiver i Danmark 1960 (Village historical archives in Denmark in 1960). P. 28.

A listing of 23 village archives with addresses and names of directors.

Nordisk Arkivnyt, VOL. 5 (1960), NO. 3.

Stockholm byder velkommen—Den IV internationale arkivkongres (Stockholm welcomes the Fourth International Archives Congress). P. 29-34.

A summary of events and of the reports given by the delegates during the August 1960 meeting.

HVIDTFELDT, JOHAN, *Tyske militærarkiver* (German military archives). P. 42-44.

A brief account of the location, completeness, and arrangement of the military and ministerial records found and taken over by the Allied armies at the end of World War II and subsequently transferred to England and the United States. The author visited the National Archives and the British Admiralty from April to July 1960, in order to select for reproduction records of interest to Denmark.

Nordisk Arkivnyt, VOL. 5 (1960), NO. 4.

H., C. R., *Danske konsulatsarkiver* (Danish consular archives). P. 45-47.

In 1955 the Rigsarkiv began a program to accession available records of Danish consulates throughout the world. This program has doubled the number of consulates represented in the holdings. The article mentions the typical record types received and names the cities from which records were accessioned as well as those where the greatest losses occurred.

H. DONN HOOKER

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UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

Istoricheskii Arkhiv is a bimonthly periodical published by the Historical Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R. in collaboration with the Institute for Marxism-Leninism of the Central Committee of the Communist Party and the Main Archives Administration, all in Moscow. It includes sections on documents (*dokumenty*) and diaries and memoirs (*dnevnik i vospominaniia*) as well as general articles (*stat'y*). There are supplementary sections of reports (*soobshcheniia*), archivist's notes (*zametki arkhivista*), critiques and bibliography (*kritika i bibliografiia*), and news (*khronika*). Only articles relating to archives are abstracted.

Istoricheskii Arkhiv, 1957, NO. 1.

BELOV, G. A., *Tretii mezhdunarodnyi kongress arkhivistov* (The Third International Congress of Archivists). P. 219-227.

The author, chief of the Main Archives Administration of the Ministry of Interior (GAU-MVD, Glavnoe arkhivnoe upravlenie Ministerstva vnutreshnykh del), was head of the Soviet delegation to the archival congress held in Florence in September 1956. The report briefly describes the proceedings; the acceptance of the Soviet Union, Bellorussia, and Ukraine into the International Council on Archives (Mezhdunarodnyi Sovet Arkhivistov); and the Soviet motion to invite Chinese archivists into the Council. In recognition of the hospitality of the Italian archivists the Soviet archivists gave their Italian colleagues an album of photostated documents from the Soviet archives related to Italy. Belov reports on meetings with archivists from the "socialist countries" and also with the members of the Italy-U.S.S.R. Society. The Russians also had a friendly meeting with the editor of *Archivum*, discussing various matters in relation to the

KRAISKAIA, Z. V. *Tekhnicheskaiia obrabotka i khranienie stolbtsov Pomestnogo prikaza* (Technical handling and preservation of the rolls of the Landed Gentry Office). P. 245-247.

The Central State Archives of Ancient Records (TsGADA-Tsentral'nyi gosudarstvennyi arkhiv drevnikh aktov) preserves various rolls of records. These (about 11 inches wide) were glued together into rolls reaching sometimes to the fantastic length of 100 meters. This kind of recordkeeping was most widely used during the seventeenth century. Most such rolls were later taken apart, but the records of the Landed Gentry Office remained in their original rolls until recent times. The problem of their separation was discussed in 1834 by I. Kh. Gamel. The Patrimonial Department, at that time in charge of the records, rejected Gamel's proposal to separate the records and to bind them in ledger or book form. The Department argued that the separation would make the reading of authentications and decisions impossible; the plot numbers or letters could be damaged by the separating process. These objections prevailed and the records were not taken apart but rather were glued together as necessary. More than a hundred years later, in 1950, the Archives began again to consider separation. Two methods were proposed, humidifying and ungluing, or cutting. In the case of the first the objections of the former Patrimonial Department again prevailed: it was feared that the use of solvents would damage the ink. The cutting method, which was adopted, was determined to be fully satisfactory and adequate. The cut records were arranged in folders or similar containers.

Nauchnaia zhizn arkhivov (Archives activities). P. 269-270.

From June 6 to 12, 1956, the Archives Administration of the R.S.F.S.R. conducted in Leningrad the first conference between archivists and representatives of scientific institutions of higher learning. There were 170 participants. The topics discussed dealt mainly with the use and dissemination of archival sources, the role of archives in the development of historical science, working methods, and publishing activities. The meeting resulted from the recommendations of the Twentieth Party Congress of 1956 for closer collaboration between archives and educational, economic, and planning organizations. A meeting of the same nature was held also in November 1956 in Rostov na Donu; this was attended by 119 archivists and others interested. On November 3, 1956, the Scientific Council of the Central State Archives of Military History in Moscow held a session. V. V. Maskakov reported on the congress at Florence, and other participants reported on various aspects of archival work, emphasizing the urgent need for technical improvements and microfilming services in the Soviet archives.

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YUGOSLAVIA

Arhivist, VOL. 8 (1959), NO. 1/2.

ŽIVKOVIĆ, DUŠAN, *Dokumenti za istoriju SKJ u jugoslovenskim arhivima* (Documents on the history of the Yugoslav Communist League in the Yugoslav archives). P. 8-18.

A review of various *fonds* containing references to Communist activities in Yugoslavia since the end of World War I. These references are of an occasional nature and do not represent complete record groups or *fonds*.

VIDMAR, J., *Informacija o gradji za historiju SKJ i radničkog pokreta u Državnom arhivu u Zagrebu* (Information for the history of the Yugoslav Communist League and the labor movement in the State Archives of Zagreb). P. 19-20.

The State Archives of Zagreb (Croatia) prepared for the 40th anniversary of the Yugoslav Communist Party a guide to the records related to Communist activities and

deposited in various judiciary and administrative *fonds* from 1919 to 1945. The guide on 158 typed pages surveys 19 *fonds*.

BEUC, IVAN, *Arhivska gradja pravosudnih arhivskih fondova Hrvatske o razvoju i djelovanju KPJ* (Archival material in judiciary *fonds* of Croatia on the development and activities of the Yugoslav Communist Party). P. 21-23.

A review of holdings of interest in the archives of Zagreb, Mitrovica, and some other minor depositories in Croatia. An amusing note states that "some inexperienced young Communists were sometimes careless and caught redhanded in illegal activities, as . . . Josip Broz [Tito]."

JACIMOVIĆ, OLGA, *Zvanična korespondencija u Srbiji posle drugog ustanka* (Official correspondence in Serbia after the Second Revolt). P. 24-31, abs. in French.

Basically, three types of correspondence resulted from the provisions of the Law on Official Correspondence of 1835: the so-called *predpisanije* (decrees, written by upper to lower officials), *otnošenije* (correspondence between officials of the same rank), and *raport* (reports to superiors). Each had a prescribed form of address, use of official titles, signature, and composition. The language used in these records is not the colloquial Serbian but the classic church-Slavic, slightly adapted for secular use.

KARAMAN, IGOR, *Arhivi hrvatsko-slavonskih županija u XVIII. vijeku* (The archives of the Croat-Slavonian županies in the eighteenth century). P. 33-45, abs. in French.

An interesting study of tribal administrative units and a contribution to the history of archival management in Croatia and its province of Slavonia, revealing a good archival tradition in arrangement, classification, and retention of records.

MUČALICA, OLGA, *Zaostavština Mitropolita Mihaila u Državnom arhivu NR Srbije u Beogradu* (The papers of Metropolitan Michail in the State Archives of Serbia in Belgrade). P. 47-59, abs. in French.

A short historical sketch of the origins of the papers with an arrangement scheme of six series or classes.

BLAZNIK, PAVLE, *O zbirki mikrofilmov v škofjeloškem muzeju* (The microfilm collection in the museum of Škofja Loka). P. 61-65.

The Slovenian national territory was never politically or administratively united. After both World Wars many records remained in administrative centers outside of Slovenia. Many other records are scattered in religious centers, which, although not in Slovenia, had jurisdiction over parts of Slovenian territory. Such is the case of the diocese of Freising (Bavaria), which possessed the domain of Škofja Loka for almost a thousand years (973-1803). Research in the Bavarian archives enriched the museum of Škofja Loka by almost 3,000 microframes of valuable historical records. These are being converted into photoprints.

Izveštaji i vesti (Reports and News)

F. B. reports on the work of the Main Archives Council (*Rad glavnog arhivskog saveta*, p. 66-67), which met between May and October 1958 at three regular sessions. The main topics discussed were the preparation of new rules on record retention and discard, plans for the enlargement of the archival network, and the draft of a new law on archives. ¶ F. B. also reports on the third meeting of the executive committee of the League of Yugoslav Archivists (*Treći sastanak Izvršnog odbora Saveza društava arhivskih radnika FNRJ*, p. 67-68), held in October 1958 in Belgrade. ¶ Franjo Biljan reports on the work of the Commission of the Secretariat for Education and Culture of the Federal Executive Council, charged with the preparation of the new rules on record retention and discarding (*Komisija Sekretarijata za prosvetu i kulturu Saveznog izvrš-*

