

Abstracts of Foreign Periodicals

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Library of Congress

INTERNATIONAL

Archivum, revue internationale des archives publiée avec le concours financier de l'Unesco et sous les auspices du Conseil International des Archives, is published annually by the International Council on Archives with financial support from Unesco. It first appeared in 1951, just one year after the formal organization of the parent body founded in June 1948. The editorial office is at the Archives Nationales in Paris. The editorial board (originally the late Sir Hilary Jenkinson, the late Jonkheer Dr. D. P. M. Graswinckel, and the present abstracter), always international in membership, has been expanded greatly in size and world coverage in recent years and has been complemented by the addition of correspondents. Contributions are printed in the commonly read western languages—English, French, German, Italian, Spanish—as well as in Latin, and they are almost invariably accompanied by very brief abstracts in English, French, and Spanish. Vol. 1 contains the usual introductory matter and the full proceedings of the First International Congress on Archives; Vol. 5 is devoted entirely to the international directory of archives. Most volumes, however, contain major articles, shorter communications, and the annual classified bibliography of archival writings that, quite properly, is highly selective. Vols. 1, 5, 6, and 7 have been reviewed in the *American Archivist*, 15:367 (1952), 21:210 (1958), 22:235-238 (1959), and 22:336 (1959), respectively. Henceforth *Archivum* will be abstracted rather than reviewed.

Archivum, VOL. 8 (1958).

JÄGER-SUNSTENAU, HANNS, *Die pfarr- und standesamtlichen Register in Österreich* (Parish and civil registers in Austria). P. 3-14. Abs. in Eng., Fr., and Span.

In three parts: (1) creation and development of the registers, including a historical-statistical survey, notes on the most important laws and ordinances, and information on the contents of registers; (2) their conservation and use, dealing with preservation by denominations and by nonreligious units, archival care, losses, and use; (3) supplements to the registers. Parish registers go back to the sixteenth century. Although Austria established the civil bureau of vital statistics only in 1938, civil supervision of parish registers began in 1770, and in 1870 a civil register for noncommunicants was begun. There is no central file; most registers are kept in the place of origin or its successor. Tables and an extensive bibliography are included.

ENDRÉNYI, FERENC, *Les registres paroissiaux et d'état civil en Hongrie* (Parish and civil registers in Hungary). P. 15-22. Abs. in Eng. and Span.

Religious groups have kept registers in Hungary since the sixteenth century; by the end of the eighteenth century the state exercised supervision over these; in 1895 the civil register was instituted. Church registers made before 1895 have the status of public records. A law of 1827 required a second copy to be sent to the municipal archives. The destruction of many registers in World War II demonstrated the wisdom of this provision. The cities kept registers for communicants of sects that were not recognized and hence were not allowed to keep records. Decree no. 1 of the Ministry of Culture and Public Instruction, in 1950, issued in connection with the 1950 law on archives, required a report on all documents in the hands of individuals or legal persons. One result is a central list of registers. Instruction no. 1, dated 1956, of the National Archival Center to the State Archives furnished detailed regulations for civil registers. Pertinent laws, decrees, and ordinances are cited in notes. There is a bibliography.

COMĂNESCU, I., and GH. UNGUREANU, *Les registres paroissiaux et d'état civil de la République populaire roumaine* (Parish and civil registers of the People's Republic of Rumania). P. 23-29. Abs. in Eng. and Span.

Transylvania, which was under Hapsburg rule until 1918, first had civil registers in 1895. Church registers there exist from the seventeenth century. Valanchine and Moldavia have had civil registers since 1832. At first church officials kept the registers, in duplicate, for the state; since 1865 civil officials have maintained them. The basic law of 1865, modified by regulations of 1911, was supplemented by a law of 1928, a decree of 1950, and one of 1955. The various sects are discussed separately. All registers antedating 1883 are in the state archives, finding aids are available, and the records may be consulted.

ROSIAK, STEFAN, *Les registres paroissiaux et les registres d'état civil sur les territoires de la Pologne* (Parish and civil registers in Poland). P. 31-36. Abs. in Eng. and Span.

Before the late eighteenth century registers were kept by the clergy of the various sects. The oldest records are still in the parishes. Because the history of Poland bears on the keeping of registers, there is a brief history of the country followed by a statement on registers in United Poland, the Prussian area, the Austrian area, the Russian area, New Poland, and the People's Republic. In the Russian area the registers remained a function of the church. Between wars New Poland kept the practices existing in the three former parts of the country. In 1945 the laws were unified and registry became completely a civil function. Changes in regulations were made in 1955.

JØRGENSEN, HARALD, *Les registres paroissiaux et d'état civil au Danemark* (Parish and civil registers in Denmark). P. 37-41. Abs. in Eng. and Span.

Church registers were first kept in Schleswig in the sixteenth century; in the rest of Denmark, in the seventeenth century. The practice was not uniformly carried out in the former before 1763; in the latter, not before 1812. Under Prussian rule Schleswig began (1874) a civil register, which is still maintained, parallel to the church registers, which were kept again when the province returned to Denmark in 1920 as the only legal register. Under a law of 1889 copies of registers are sent to departmental archives, where card files are prepared. A general list was published in 1933 and a mimeographed supplement was completed in 1957. Registers may be consulted after 30 years.

MICHALSEN, FIN, *Church registers in Norway*. P. 43-53. Abs. in Fr. and Span.

The article is divided into a historical summary, covering legislation and the organization of registration; the archival situation, covering preservation, availability, and references; and special documents. The oldest register dates from 1623; most are after 1700. There was no general regulation before the eighteenth century and no uniformity before 1812. Although more than 95 percent of the population belongs to the Established Church, there are various laws covering registration of other sects. Registers of nonconformists are inspected by civil authorities. Duplicate copies of registers are rare. Registers are sent to the archives 80 years after the last entry. There were no war losses. Older registers are available for research. Registers up to 1830/40 have been microfilmed by the Mormons, and a film copy (not open to use) is in the Riksarkivet at Oslo. There is no general inventory.

OJA, AULIS, *Finnlands Bevolkerungsregister* (Finland's population register). P. 55-59. Abs. in Eng., Fr., and Span.

There were no registers in the Catholic period; the first ones appear at the end of the sixteenth century. Adherents to the Greek Orthodox Church kept registers only after the eighteenth century. The earliest Protestant Church regulation concerning registers dates from 1628. Most registers are in the church archives of the communities, but since 1933 registers more than 120 years old have been housed in the Landesarchiv. A civil register for nonbelievers has been kept only since 1922. Copies of microfilms of registers ante 1860 made by the Mormons are in the State Archives.

VAUCHER, GUSTAVE, *Registres paroissiaux et d'état civil dans la Confédération suisse* (Parish and civil registers in Switzerland). P. 61-77. Abs. in Eng. and Span.

There are almost no registers before the Reformation in Protestant cantons, none before the Council of Trent (1563) in Catholic cantons. Even after the law of December 1874 prescribing uniformity throughout the Federation there was no complete uniformity of method. The situation with respect to legislation, measures for a federal listing, the conservation of older registers, responsibility for keeping and holding registers, and access (which is usually free to registers dated before 1875), is discussed separately for central, eastern, and romansch areas. Since the sixteenth century some cantons have made registry wholly a civil matter. There is no central list and no central repository for older registers. Some cantons have allowed the Mormons to microfilm; others have refused. Bibliographical references are given for each part of the article.

WALNE, PETER, *Parish registers and the registration of the births, marriages and deaths in England and Wales*. P. 79-87. Abs. in Fr. and Span.

Church registers were started in 1538; controls were strengthened in 1598. In 1644 Parliament tried to correct the chaotic conditions resulting from the civil war. In 1812 Parliament instituted a general reform of registration. The only complete census of registers was made in 1833. Losses over the centuries have been very small. Since 1929 the bishops have been allowed to name a civil repository as the archival repository for church registers. Before 1840 nonconformist sects were unaffected by legislation concerning registers; since that date many of their registers have been in civil hands. The civil register was established in 1836. Copies of registers from 500 districts are filed in the General Registry Office. There is no right of general access to registers. Wills are separately registered. The Mormons have done some filming. Bibliographical references occur in the text.

[FELIX, EMILIA], *Les registres paroissiaux et l'état civil au Portugal* (Parish and civil registers in Portugal). P. 89-94. Abs. in Eng. and Span.

The first law concerned with registers was that of 1352; the earliest surviving register is from 1530. Registers are kept by the clergy, but only since midnineteenth century have they been scrupulously maintained. A law of 1911, modified by decrees of 1932 and 1958, established a civil register. Registers more than 100 years old, which were not too well cared for in the past, are housed in departmental archives. Those more recent are in the civil registry offices and are not open to researchers. For the older registers there are various finding aids and a name index.

LODOLINI, ELIO, *Los libros parroquiales y de estado civil en América Latina* (Parish and civil registers in Latin America). P. 95-113. Abs. in Eng., Fr., and Ital.

A general introduction (p. 95-98) is followed by specific information for Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Peru, and Venezuela—the only countries that replied to the questionnaire sent to all. Practices are uniform as to rules everywhere, because the rules are those of the Catholic Church; they are variant in conservation from period to period, from diocese to diocese. Parish registers—which owe their origin to the Council of Trent, and which are covered in other church regulations of 1614, 1741, and 1744, and in the *codex iuris canonici*—list baptisms, confirmations, marriages, deaths, and families. These have legal status up to the introduction of the civil register in the nineteenth century. The basis for this is the parent law in Spain. Bibliographies and citations to numerous laws are given throughout.

KARAMAN, IGOR, *Protection of old parish registers on the Territory of Federative People [sic] Republic [sic] Yugoslavia*. P. 115-116.

The political, cultural, and social development of the parts of present Yugoslavia affect its parish registers. Between world wars, when modern Yugoslavia was created, all registers were church-kept. A law of 1946 established a civil registry but allowed the churches to continue their registers. Older registers were transferred to

the archives; those less than 50 years old were sent to the civil registry offices. Many registers were lost in World War II.

OOSTERBAAN, D. P., *Le dépôt des archives communales de Delft*. P. 117-118.

This new building is of reinforced concrete, faced with red brick, set on sunken columns for foundation, with a roof also of reinforced concrete that is covered with red tiles so that the whole harmonizes with the old building housing the administrative offices and with the environs. There are a basement and three floors, all air-conditioned. Part of the 3,700 meters of shelving is shown in an illustration.

BARROW, W. J., *Cleaning of documents*. P. 119-123. Abs. in Fr. and Span.

It is usually safest to leave all cleaning, except the most elementary mechanical efforts, to professional experts so as to avoid increasing the damage. Professionals must know the chemistry of inks; the solubility of adhesives; the nature of thermoplastic materials, shellacs, and varnishes; and methods of bleaching. Delay in cleaning increases the difficulty. There is a short bibliography.

GROENEVELD, C., *The making and administration of archival accumulations of private businesses, concerns, societies, foundations and similar bodies*. P. 125-132. Abs. in Fr. and Span.

The lack of attention to business records has been deplored at least since 1913. The Dutch have become especially interested since World War II. Private archivists can and should follow the same principles as do public archivists; in addition, they must know the work of the business whose records they hold, and they must understand the registry system. The business archivist also is frequently expected to act as librarian, information officer, keeper of special collections, reproduction specialist, and historian. Jenkinson's manual and that of Muller, Feith, and Fruin are main sources; Schellenberg's book arrived too late to be used. There is a brief bibliography.

BAUTIER, ROBERT-HENRI, and CHARLES KECSKEMÉTI, *Bibliographie analytique internationale des publications relatives à l'archivistique et aux archives . . .* (International analytical bibliography of publications relating to archival practices and to archives . . .). P. 133-197.

This first part of the bibliography for 1957, embracing general items only, is divided into 22 categories: bibliography, terminology and history of archives, training of archivists, auxiliary sciences, types of archives, disposal, classification, inventorying, editing, buildings, preservation and restoration, international cooperation, etc. The 813 items are taken from the literature of some 25 countries, of which about 10 are in the Soviet bloc. Nearly 70 periodicals are cited so frequently that they appear in a list of abbreviations. Usually, but not always, a very brief note in French accompanies the bibliographic entry.

Archivum, VOL. 9 (1959).

SABBE, ETIENNE, *Les registres paroissiaux et leur conservation en Belgique* (Parish registers and their preservation in Belgium). P. 3-14. Abs. in Eng. and Span.

Up to the twentieth century Belgian archivists had no interest in these records. The current laws largely result from the efforts of genealogists. Parish registers, many of which are already lost or severely damaged, were originally kept in compliance with directives of the church hierarchy and date from 1563. The law of 1796 requiring the deposit of parish registers with the civil authorities of each commune met with opposition from the clergy. The law of 1865 requiring preparation of an alphabetical index was not uniformly complied with. The law of June 24, 1955, confirmed the autonomy of the commune but gave the central state archives authority to act. A table shows the situation with respect to parish registers in 1959 and those transferred to the state archives. Copies of nearly 3,000 reels of microfilm made in Belgium by the Mormon Church are deposited in the Archives of the Kingdom.

BORDONAU Y MAS, MIGUEL, *Los libros parroquiales y del registro civil en España* (Parish and civil registers in Spain). P. 15-54. Abs. in Eng. and Fr.

Appendixes (p. 29-53) contain the parish register of San Ginés in Madrid (p. 29-32); texts (in part) of the royal orders of 1801 and 1837, the law of June 1870, the regulation of December 1870, the royal order of 1872, and the instructions of 1889 (p. 32-40); as well as tables listing registers (by parish, year, type) for Madrid and eight other areas (p. 41-53). The register of San Ginés is studied in detail as illustrative of the nature of parish registers. Prior to the law of 1870 registers remained in the parishes, as some do even now; then some were transferred to the diocesan archives. Various lists, compiled by both church and state authorities, were made in the twentieth century, and sometimes, because of the devastation caused by the civil war, only these survive. Church archives lack finding aids but allow research. Civil registration originates historically with the law of 1801, but it was the law of 1870, amended by the law of June 8, 1957, that established the civil registry. A royal decree of 1885 required a registry of wills. This is provided with a general card file but is not open to researchers.

LEVRON, JACQUES, *Les registres paroissiaux et d'état civil en France* (Parish and civil registers in France). P. 55-100. Abs. in Eng. and Span.

Catholic registers (p. 55-68, 71-74, 79) date from the fourteenth century. There was no Protestant registration (p. 74-77), either church or civil, before 1559. Jewish registers (p. 77-78) date only from the eighteenth century. Various laws and decrees dealt with Protestants up to 1787, when a royal edict established a civil registry for them. The law of 1792 made registry a civil matter for both Protestants and Catholics. Jews were provided for by various laws until 1792, when they supposedly were covered by the civil establishment, but the registration of Jews in the civil registry was not fully effective until an edict of 1808 clarified the law. Situations peculiar to provinces made a part of France after the passage of the basic laws and to former French colonies are discussed briefly (p. 71-74). Pages 79-83 are devoted to finding aids. Appendixes contain a bibliography (p. 84-97) and a list of Protestant registers made ante 1685 and now in the Archives Nationales (p. 98-100). There are numerous footnotes.

BLUMENTHAL, MRS. R., MRS. CH. FRAENKEL, J. RABA, and P. A. ALSBERG, *Registration of births, deaths and marriages in European Jewish Communities, in Palestine and in Israel*. P. 101-119. Abs. in Fr. and Span.

This survey was conducted by the Israel State Archives and the Jewish Historical General Archives. Germany was selected as the European country to be studied in detail because of the wealth of material from that country now available in Israel. Surveys of other countries are in progress. In several countries of eastern Europe, in Italy, and in Alsace, however, most registers were destroyed in World War II. The registers of the Jewish communities are usually more complete than those of the civil authorities in the country of domicile. Although details vary slightly in each of the German states, basically the civil registry requirements were the same after establishment of the *Standesämter* (civil registry offices) in 1876. Information is given separately for Baden, Bavaria, Braunschweig, Frankfurt am Main, Hamburg, Hannover, Hesse, Hohenzollern, Holstein, Lübeck, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Oldenburg, Prussia (including Prussian Poland), Saxony-Weimar-Eisenach, Schleswig, Westphalia, and Württemberg. For Palestine and Israel under Turkish and British rule (nineteenth century-1948) the file of registers is incomplete. The Turkish registers for Palestine (1884-1918), 461 in number, are in the state archives. All registers of births and deaths from 1918 to the present are held by the Ministry of the Interior. Records of marriages and divorces from 1918-1948 are in the state archives. Marriage records since 1949 are held by the community councils; divorce records since 1949 are held by the office of the Chief Rabbinate.

BENNETT, ARCHIBALD F., *The microfilming activities of the Genealogical Society of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints*. P. 121-123. Abs. in Fr. and Span.

Priority is given to parish registers and civil vital records. Copying of parish registers in Sweden, Scotland, the Isle of Man, the Netherlands, Denmark, Finland, Norway, Iceland, and part of the Piedmont area of Italy is nearly finished. Copying of parish registers in Great Britain, Mexico, Germany, and Switzerland is partially completed. Work has started in Belgium and France. Vital records of the Netherlands have been copied. Copying has been largely completed in 8 States of the United States, and extensive copying has been carried on in 22 others. U. S. census records, 1800-1880, are very extensively copied. The 187,925 rolls of foreign microfilms and the 54,670 rolls of domestic films available on April 1, 1960, draw some 200 to 400 users daily. An alphabetical card index totals 20 million cards.

BAUTIER, ROBERT-HENRI, and CHARLES KECSKEMÉTI, *Bibliographie analytique internationale des publications relatives à l'archivistique et aux archives . . . : II^e partie, Publications relatives aux dépôts d'archives et aux problèmes nationaux d'archivistique* (International analytical bibliography of publications relating to archival practices and to archives . . . : Second Part, Publications relating to archival repositories and to national problems of archival practices). P. 125-279.

A continuation of the bibliography published in vol. 8. This part of the bibliography contains material from 53 countries, 9 of which are in the Soviet bloc. Data garnered from ca. 70 publications listed in the table of abbreviations, plus many others cited less frequently, are arranged alphabetically (in French) by countries, by administrative subdivisions, and then by theme. The approximately 1,400 items are followed by an *index locorum* and an *index rerum* to the complete bibliography.

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BULGARIA

Published by the Archives Institute of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, the new periodical *Izvestiia* (Reports) is scheduled to appear irregularly (vol. 2 was published in 1959). The first number contains major articles, communications, and reviews.

Izvestiia na Arkhivniiia Institut, VOL. I (1957).

Arkhiven Institut pri BAN, zadachi, postizheniia i prechki (The Archives Institute of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, its purposes, achievements, and faults). P. 3-19. Abs. in Fr. and Russ.

The origins of the archives of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences (BAN) go back to the Bulgarian Literary Society, established in Braila in 1869. This society became in 1911 what is now known as the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences. The academy, completely reorganized in 1947, established a special archives section, which in 1949 was again reorganized into the present Archives Institute. Before the reorganization of the state archives in 1951 the academy could collect any records; since 1951 it has been restricted to its records only or the papers of its members. Working practices in archival theory and management are wholly adopted from the Soviet system. Publishing attempts have brought only modest results. The institute is handicapped by lack of trained archivists, who can be obtained only from the University of Sofia where "archival science is not too respected."

MIATEV, PETUR, *Arkhivnoto delo v Bulgariia ot osvobozhdeniето do suzdavane na durzhaven arkhiven fond prez 1951 g.* (Archival work in Bulgaria from the Liberation until the establishment of the State Archives *Fonds* in 1951). P. 21-43. Abs. in Fr. and Russ.

Interest in records was evidenced immediately after liberation from Turkish domination in 1879. Museums and libraries became the main depositories for all kinds of historically important records. The National Library in Sofia became in 1909 the

central depository for government records, thus assuming the role of a national archives until 1951, when the archival system of Bulgaria became nationalized and centralized.

Suobshteniia (Communications). P. 77-116.

The usual short notices.

Materiali (Documents). P. 117-302.

The main item of interest is abstracted below.

VELEV, D., *Arkhivni fondove i sbirki v Bulgarskata akademiia na na naukite* (Archival funds in the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences). P. 117-176.

A useful guide to the records in the Archives Institute of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences. These are mainly records of the editorial board of the periodical *Bulgarsko obchestvo* (1895-1926), an impressive quantity of papers of Bulgarian notables and former members of the academy, the photo-archives of portraits, and a modest collection of microfilms and photocopies. The archives contain some 150,000 papers collected during the 85-year existence of the academy and its predecessor, the Bulgarian Literary Society.

Kritika i retsenzii (Critiques and reviews). P. 303-318.

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Archivní Časopis, VOL. 8 (1958), NO. 4.

Editorial. P. 217-241.

A reprint of speeches made during the all-state conference of archival workers (*Celostátní konference archivních pracovníků v Praze*) organized in Prague in conjunction with the exhibit of archival records in September 1958. Foreign guests were G. A. Belov from the State Archives Administration in Moscow; L. M. Otlivanova from the Ukrainian State Archives; S. V. Maglakelidze from the Georgian Archives in Tiflis; I. Peikov from the State Archives in Sofia; Tsen-San, Chief Archivist in Peking; Bao-Kan, dean of the historical-archival faculty of the University in Shanghai; Liu De-Min, chief of the archives department in Shanghai; A. Szedo of Budapest; K. Höhnelt from Potsdam; H. Schlechte from Dresden; and I. Paraschiv and G. Popescu from Rumania.

BLECHA, JOSEF, *Účetnictví v zemědělských podnicích u nás do roku 1945* (Bookkeeping in agricultural enterprises up to 1945). P. 242-263.

Various systems of bookkeeping were practiced in different periods of Czechoslovak history. The oldest was the simple system observed in the compilation of many *urbaria* (doomsday books). Later, registers were used until the adoption of the cameralistic bookkeeping system during the second half of the eighteenth century. The article is a thorough investigation of the development of, and various practices within, the cameralistic system of bookkeeping in the former territories of Austria-Hungary now incorporated in the Czechoslovak Republic. To be continued.

Zprávy (Reports). P. 263-269.

The central mining archives for Slovakia are to be transferred from the Central Geological Office in Prague to the Slovak State Archives Administration (*Ústředný banský archiv pro Slovensko v Banskej Štiavnici zaradený do štátneho slovenského ústredného archívu*, p. 263-264). The physical transfer will be accomplished as soon as a new building is completed. Eberhard Schetelich, the editor of *Archivmitteilungen*, visited the editor of the *Archivní Časopis* in late July, and on September 13 an agreement on cooperation between the archivists of East Germany and Czechoslovakia was signed in Prague (p. 264-265). A regional conference of archivists was held, September 22-23, 1958, at Trebona (p. 265), and a working conference of business archivists in October (p. 266-267).

Literatura (Literature). P. 269-276.

Usual reviews of archival periodicals and other publications. No Western works are mentioned.

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FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

Der Archivar, Mitteilungsblatt für deutsches Archivwesen (Information Magazine for German Archival Work), is published in four numbers yearly by the State Archives of Düsseldorf on behalf of the Verein Deutscher Archivare (Association of German Archivists). Devoted to professional archival work in West Germany, each number contains articles, news, book reviews, bibliographical items, personalia, and a miscellany.

Der Archivar, VOL. 13 (1960), NO. 1.

BARKHAUSEN, HANS, *Zur Geschichte des ehemaligen Reichsfilmarchivs* (The history of the former German film archives). Col. 1-14.

The German official film archives, along with many other government archives and collections, collapsed in the general chaos at the end of the war. More than 15,000 films, lists, catalogs, and files were scattered, destroyed, or lost. As of February 1945 the archives had been in existence for ten years and was one of the largest film collections in the world. It was the brain child of the Third Reich, just as the sound-recording and press archives were; it derived from the idea that collections could also be considered archives. Officially opened on February 4, 1935 (in Berlin), it embraced all aspects of film production and distribution. A large number of films dealing with the development and history of the Nazi Party were included in its files. At first the staff was small, but from 1938 on there were sections for silent, sound, and documentary films. After the outbreak of war the archives received many captured films as well. Late in 1944 an attempt was made to send some of the films to south Germany for safer storage, but the attempt failed for lack of transportation. The collections were used mostly by scholars, the film industry, and government officials.

SCHÜTT, HANS FRIEDRICH, *Das Stadtarchiv Flensburg und seine Sammlungen* (The City Archives of Flensburg and its collections). Col. 13-18.

Flensburg, the largest town in Schleswig, has for centuries been the object of strife between Danes and Germans. The documents in the archives, some of which go back to the thirteenth century, reflect this history. The archives is in two sections: the "Old Archives," of records ante 1867, and the "New Archives," of records produced since that date. There are a number of sections, such as those for printed documents, handwritten documents, genealogy, and theater and musical life.

JAEGER, FRIEDRICH, *Der Magazinbau der Deutschen Bibliothek in Frankfurt am Main* (Storage facilities of the German Library in Frankfurt on the Main). Col. 17-26.

The new building of the German Library was officially dedicated on April 24, 1959. Thus the Institute for Germanic Studies, founded in 1946, and for which the Library serves as archives, at last has a home of its own. Much work is being done by the Library in collecting, preserving, and making available items of interest to students of Germanic culture. A description of the building, photographs, and floor plans are included.

MERKER, EGON, *Pressedokumentation in Deutschland seit Hermann Beck* (Documentation of the press in Germany since Hermann Beck). Col. 25-40.

"Press" in this article refers to newspapers and magazines. These publications are essentially important to a free people. Classifying and maintaining them as archives is difficult. A newspaper or magazine is by its nature more ephemeral than other

documents. A number of attempts have been made to develop an archival system for periodicals, but without much success. A method of "archivalizing" items from periodicals is here suggested. Control data should include the full name of the author, the exact location of the item in the publication (including the column), the title of the article, the name of the periodical in which the article appears, and the date and place of publication. A short bibliography, with comments and judgments, is included. (To be continued.)

BLÜHM, ELGER, *Deutsche Presseforschung in Bremen* (Research on the German press in Bremen). Col. 39-42.

The importance of newspaper records is now well established. Research in this field is going forward and many articles on the subject have been published. The outstanding work in the field is Hans Jessen's *Der Gesamtkatalog der deutschen Presse* (Collective catalog of the German press). There is a need for scientific research, particularly in regard to the origin and the early days of newspapers (the seventeenth century). The work of the Deutsche Presseforschung in Bremen is of interest to the archivist because it brings out the historic importance and the influence of newspapers.

Archivberichte und Tagungen (Archival reports and meetings). Col. 43-82.

News, often in considerable detail, from Germany, Denmark, France, Great Britain, Austria, Poland, Switzerland, the U.S.S.R., and Czechoslovakia.

Literaturbericht (Reviews of books and periodicals). Col. 81-98.

Bibliographie zum Archivwesen für die Jahre 1957 und 1958 (Archival bibliography for the years 1957 and 1958). Col. 99-114.

A continuation, dealing solely with East and West Germany, of a bibliography begun in the last number of the previous year.

Personalnachrichten (Personnel notes). Col. 115-118.

Nachrufe (Necrologies). Col. 117-122.

Obituaries of Harry Gerber, Oskar Haase, and Karl-Heinz Kobé.

Leserbrieft (Letters from readers). Col. 121-130.

This contains an article on filming and microfilming archival material, with emphasis on the technical aspects and the cost.

Verschiedenes (Miscellaneous). Col. 131-136.

Der Archivar, VOL. 13 (1960), NO. 2/3.

SANTE, GEORG WILHELM, *Dr. Georg Winter, Direktor des Bundesarchivs: Ansprache zum Ausscheiden aus dem Archivdienst* (Farewell speech on the occasion of the retirement of Georg Winter, Director of the German Federal Archives). Col. 137-140.

The author traces his acquaintance with Winter and their long collaboration, speaks highly of Winter's ability and friendship, and says that Winter leaves archival work with high praise and the best wishes of all.

KAISER, LISA, *Von schwedischen Archiven und Archivaren* (Swedish archives and archivists). Col. 139-166.

Describes the author's trip to Sweden and the numerous archives visited on the occasion of the Fourth International Archives Congress held at Stockholm in 1960. The educational preparation for Swedish archivists is explained. Particular attention is given to the Swedish National Archives in Stockholm, its history and its contents. The effect of the 1958-59 Official Documents Reform on the Swedish archives is summarized. In 1954 a long-awaited reform was made in the government archives of the provinces: this deals with technical details of archival work, makes the archives more orderly, and ties them more closely to the Central Government Archives.

SCHRÖTER, HERMANN, *Das Stadtarchiv Essen* (The Essen City Archives). Col. 165-170.

For the first thousand years the city's general pattern of life did not change. In the second half of the nineteenth century the industrial revolution altered the whole aspect of things. The Essen archives, going back to the beginning of the city government, about 1244, were moved from one building to another until, in 1828, they were sent to Duisburg. In 1836 they were returned to Essen. Since then they have gradually been put in order, and will soon occupy a commodious new building near the city hall.

Archive in Staat und Wirtschaft. Organisation und Technik. (Archives in government and industry. Organization and technique.) Col. 171-355.

A German contribution to work of the Fourth International Archives Congress. The articles in this section are separately abstracted below.

SANTE, GEORG WILHELM, *Deutsche Geschichte, Archive, Probleme* (German history, archives, problems). Col. 171-178.

History and archives are closely related. In Germany since about 900 there has been conflict between a strong central power and the individual principalities and dukedoms. From this stems the dual system of archives: central government archives and state archives. The development of archives in the several German states is sketched, as is the growth of the entire German archival system and, finally, the central Government Archives.

MÜLLER, WOLFGANG, *Das Bundesarchiv—ein Arbeits- und Lagebericht* (The Federal Archives—a report on work and situation). Col. 179-188.

The German Federal Archives is the newest of the large West European governmental archives. Shortly after the establishment of the Federal Republic of Germany it was decided to set up a central archives, but this did not come into being until June 3, 1952. The duties of the new archives are set forth. During the war the former Federal Archives had stored its documents mostly in central German mines. The wartime and postwar misfortunes of German archives and the difficulties of setting up a new archival system in postwar Germany are pointed out, and the new German system is described.

MURAWSKI, ERICH, *Das Bundesarchiv-Militärarchiv.* (The Federal Military Archives). Col. 187-198.

As of 1960 the Federal Military Archives has been in existence five years. Its beginning and development are described, as are prior use and maintenance of military archives in Germany. Problems of repossessing official documents in private hands are discussed.

PHILIPPI, HANS, *Das Politische Archiv des Auswärtigen Amtes* (Political Archives of the Foreign Office). Col. 199-218.

The return of the German political archives to Germany from England, 1957-59, is described. Since then the documents have been gone over, restored, and carefully deposited in the new archives. The importance of the collection is stressed and its division into sections is described. The archives of the German diplomatic establishments in various foreign capitals are listed.

Aufbau und Organisation des staatlichen Archivwesens in den Ländern der Bundesrepublik Deutschland (Structure and organization of state archives in the various states of the Federal Republic of Germany). Col. 219-270.

A series of articles by specialists on the archives of the German states: Baden-Württemberg (Max Miller), Bavaria (Fritz Zimmermann), Berlin (Joachim Lachmann), Bremen (Karl H. Schwebel), Hamburg (Erich von Lehe), Hesse (Otto Renkhoff), Lower Saxony (Rudolf Grieser), North Rhine-Westphalia (Helmut Dahm), Rhineland-Pfalz (Otto Graf v. Looz-Corswarem), the Saar (Alois Becker), and Schleswig-Holstein (Gottfried Ernst Hoffmann). The history and development of

these archives are described, and the vicissitudes that they have undergone are explained. Useful dates are included and the present state of the collections is indicated.

BRILLING, BERNHARD, *Das jüdische Archivwesen in Deutschland* (The status of Jewish archives in Germany). Col. 271-290.

The beginning of the twentieth century saw the rise of scientific archival work on German Jewish matters. The German Jews were the first to develop this aspect of Jewish historical study. Although German Jewish history goes back to the Crusades, the documents themselves date from the sixteenth century. Many documents were destroyed or lost. Towards the end of the nineteenth century a renaissance of Jewish life and culture in Germany resulted in increased interest in Jewish history. Archives then were set up. The first was the Gesamtarchiv der deutschen Juden (Collective Archives of the German Jews), in Berlin, which owes its being largely to E. Zivier. In 1940 a commission was established, under the direction of Joseph Meisl, to save as much as possible of Jewish archives, and the Jewish General Archives was set up in Jerusalem.

EICHENHOFER, H., *Die Archive des Hamburgischen Welt-Wirtschafts-Archivs* (The Hamburg World Economic Archives). Col. 291-300.

A Colonial Institute was established in Hamburg and in 1908 the collected documents relating to it were named the Zentralstelle des Hamburgischen Kolonialinstituts (Central Bureau of the Hamburg Colonial Institute). Everything that might be of use or interest in regard to colonial problems was kept in the archives and, in addition, all material of general world economic interest. The author discusses the organization and functioning of the establishment and the methods of accessioning and cataloging.

BORN, KARL ERICH, *Das Rheinisch-Westfälische Wirtschaftsarchiv in Köln* (The Rhine-Westphalian Economic Archives in Cologne). Col. 301-302.

The Rhine-Westphalian Economic Archives, founded at Cologne in 1906-07 and now part of the Chamber of Commerce of Cologne, has close connections with the University of Cologne. A description of the direction, staff, contents, aims, and general work of the institution.

MERTES, PAUL H., *Das Westfälische Wirtschaftsarchiv in Dortmund* (The Westphalian Economic Archives in Dortmund). Col. 303-306.

This Archives was set up in 1941 but because of the war and its aftermath it did not really begin to function until 1950. It now contains material from a number of sources, going back to the past century, including documents from a number of firms. It is concentrating on biographies of prominent business men and is encouraging all kinds of economic archival work on the part of other groups.

SCHRÖDER, ERNST, *Das Krupparchiv—Geschichte und Gegenwart* (History and present condition of the Krupp Archives). Col. 305-318.

The Krupp Archives, which had its origins at a much earlier date, was founded in 1905. The history of the establishment, various technical archival matters, and personages connected directly or indirectly with the development of the archives are covered.

BUSSE, KURT, *Das Siemens-Archiv in München* (The Siemens Archives in Munich). Col. 317-326.

At the instance of Professor Ehrenberg, who wrote a book on the Siemens Brothers, the Siemens Archives was set up in 1907. A history of the archives and of its relationship with other organizations and personages is given. The establishment now has a regular full-time staff and looks forward to an expansion of its activities.

THEISS, HELMUT, *Organisation und Funktionen des Bankarchivs* (Organization and function of bank archives). Col. 327-332.

Bank archives, a relatively recent phenomenon, originated in connection with the increasing concentration of banking work. Growing as the modern economy grew,

they contain German and foreign professional publications, newspaper clippings, and similar material of interest to bankers.

THEEL, GUSTAV ADOLF, *Das Institut für Schiffahrtforschung in Bremen* (The Institute for Sea Commerce in Bremen). Col. 331-334.

The institute does research on sea trade and travel; collects and makes available documents, studies, books, and other material of use to persons engaged in sea commerce; has a modern photo laboratory; and publishes occasional monographs.

PAPRITZ, JOHANNES, *Protokollführung über Restaurierungsarbeiten. Ein Normvorschlag* (Recordkeeping in regard to restoration work). Col. 333-336.

A suggested method for keeping records of material likely to require restoration or repair, in which past work of that type is indicated. This will make further work easier and will serve to encourage proper maintenance of documents.

ECKHARDT, WILHELM ALFRED, *Über die Verwendbarkeit von PVC-Folien für archivistische Restaurierung* (On the use of polyvinylchloride sheets for archival restoration). Col. 337-340.

A technical discussion of the use of these sheets for restoration of documents. Some authorities warn against their use; others recommend them. The consensus is that they should not be used because they discolor the paper to which they are attached and because they have been tried and usually found wanting as a medium of fastening and preserving documents.

ENGEL, FRANZ, *Die Sicherungsverfilmung loser Akten und Landkartenreproduktion mit archiveigenen Kräften in Hannover* (The filming of discrete documents and reproduction of maps by archival facilities in Hanover for security purposes). Col. 339-356.

A long technical discussion of the facilities employed, machines and personnel, the selection and preparation of material, the actual filming and its problems, and the methods of marking and identifying the films and containers.

Archivberichte und Tagungen (Archival reports and meetings). Col. 355-376.

News from Germany, Denmark, France, Great Britain, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Austria, Poland, and Switzerland.

Literaturbericht (Reviews). Col. 375-386.

Bibliographie zum Archivwesen für die Jahre 1957 und 1958 (Archival bibliography for the years 1957 and 1958). Col. 385-406.

A continuation from the previous number, containing information from Austria, Switzerland, Belgium, the Netherlands, Denmark, and Sweden.

Personalnachrichten (Personnel notes). Col. 405-408.

Verschiedenes (Miscellaneous). Col. 407-408.

Der Archivar, VOL. 13 (1960), NO. 4.

Der 38. Deutsche Archivtag in Essen. Protokolle, Berichte, Referate. (The 38th German archival meeting in Essen: minutes, reports, papers). Col. 409-460.

In his opening address Government Archives Director Georg Wilhelm Sante says that history as such has now to take second place to science and technical matters. Sante reviews, however, the history of the Essen Archives, which goes back many centuries. In the course of the nineteenth century the Ruhr became an important iron and coal center. The government took part very early in the economics of the Ruhr. The relationship between archives and the life and history of the region is evident. As time passed the archives dealt more and more with economic matters. Let us now recognize the fact that the Ruhr area is important chiefly from an economic standpoint, and let us see that future generations have a full account, through archives, of what

is going on. ¶The opening, the program, and the proceedings of the meeting were more than satisfactory. Over 300 persons took part, and many brought their families. About 20 foreigners participated. The papers read covered such subjects as "Fundamental Problems of Labor Archives," "Changes in the Structure of the Ruhr and Their Effects on Archives," "Construction of Buildings in the Early Middle Ages," "Essen, Past and Present," and "Origins and Character of the People of the Ruhr." These papers are printed in this issue. ¶The proceedings of the 1960 convention of the Association of German Archivists, part of the Essen meeting, are also reported. In three meetings three themes were handled: "Organization of Government Archives," "Technical Developments in Archives since 1950," and "Archives in Relation to Economic and Social History." Work was done on terminology and on considering the guide to sources of Latin American history. Much consideration was given to Swedish archival work. It was reported that Georg Winter (Director of the West German Government Archives) and Hermann Meinert (Director of the Frankfurt Archives) have retired. Financial matters were discussed, including the yearly membership fee. Sante was elected chairman for 1961 by a large majority.

DAHLM, HELMUT, *Der IV. Internationale Archivkongress in Stockholm* (The Fourth International Archives Congress in Stockholm). Col. 459-510.

The author emphasizes the importance of international understanding in archival work and praises the work of Unesco; national feeling must yield to international welfare. The program of the Fourth Congress is described in detail and the texts of the principal reports are printed. Etienne Sabbe of Belgium, in a long report on government archives in general, discusses the archives of various countries and gives details of their organization and personnel. The training—particularly the technical training—of archivists in the different countries is described. Much attention is given to reports on "new technical methods, new materials, and new experiments in the realm of archival restoration and conservation, as well as archival phototechnique since 1950." Robert H. Bahmer of the National Archives in Washington gives a detailed account of the housing of archives in the United States and in Latin America (the types of buildings used; protection against fire; preservation of film, paper, and other material; and work on damaged documents). A report from the Soviet Union, by G. A. Belov, Director of the Moscow Central Archives, deals mainly with technicalities such as various kinds of glue, paste, paper, and parchment; methods of cleaning documents; and restoration of damaged documents. A report on various other countries deals with restoration, lamination, cleaning, microphotography, etc. Robert Marquant of the Archives Nationales in Paris reports on the organization of economic and social archives.

Personalmeldungen (Personnel notes). Col. 509-512.

CLEVELAND E. COLLIER

National Archives

Civil War Centennial—Collection of Sources

We shall promote the publication of books and the collection of sources, which will stand as a permanent memorial of this commemoration. We shall do what we can to make the principal events of the war, civil and military, more meaningful to teachers and students in the schools of the Nation.

—Statement of principles adopted Dec. 4, 1961, by the national Civil War Centennial Commission, prepared by its new chairman, Allan Nevins, as reported in *Library of Congress Information Bulletin*, 20:742 (Dec. 11, 1961).