

Abstracts of Foreign Periodicals

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GREAT BRITAIN

Archives, VOL. 5 (1961), NO. 26.

GOULDESBOUGH, P., *The Dalhousie muniments in the Scottish Record Office*. P. 65-74.

Lack of county or regional record offices in Scotland has led to the deposit of many private collections in the Scottish Record Office. Important among these are the Dalhousie muniments, consisting of the private papers of two Scottish families, the Ramsays, earls of Dalhousie, and the Maules, earls of Panmure. Members of the family distinguished themselves as supporters of the Stuarts, as military officers, as governors in America and India, and in Cabinet posts. Included are public papers of Brigadier General Forbes, an adjutant general in America before he was given command of the southern colonies in March 1758, and a letter book for 1746-52 belonging to James Glen, Governor of South Carolina. General correspondence, estate papers, and early charters acquired by Harry Maule in the eighteenth century are noteworthy but the public and personal papers relating to nineteenth-century affairs provide the main interest.

EVANS, DAVID, *Sir Francis Palgrave, 1788-1861, first Deputy Keeper of the Public Records*. P. 75-77.

Sir Francis Palgrave edited important works for the early nineteenth-century record commissions and later became Keeper of the Records at Chapter House, Westminster. When the post of Deputy Keeper was established by the Act of 1838 Palgrave received the appointment and lived to see construction of the new Record Office before his death in 1861.

PUGH, R. B., *Publishing the public records: a replication*. P. 78-83.

An examination of the publication program of the Public Record Office. The author urges that measures be taken to strengthen this activity; he suggests the employment of more assistant keepers who are qualified as editors, and greater autonomy for the P.R.O. in selecting, planning, printing, and marketing its publications. Greater emphasis on printing texts and abstracts rather than lists is recommended.

KING, PETER, *A fifteenth-century inventory of Lincoln Chapter documents*. P. 84-87.

Description of an inventory written in Latin and prepared in 1499 of the Lincoln Chapter Archives. It lists many documents that have long since disappeared.

SITWELL, H. D. W., *Matrix of an ancient seal found in the Chapel of St. Peter ad Vincula, H. M. Tower of London*. P. 88-89.

A knowledge of the Great Seals of the Kings of England and advice from the French Archives Nationales revealed that a matrix of an unidentified oval seal was probably made from a seal of Isabella, wife of King John of England, who returned to France after his death in 1216.

FOX, LEVI, *Shakespeare's Birthplace Library, Stratford-upon-Avon* (Local Archives of Great Britain, XX). P. 90-99.

Public subscription supported the purchase of Shakespeare's last home and the endowment of a public library and museum at Stratford-upon-Avon. Borough records

Materials for abstracting and related communications should be sent to Lester K. Born, European Exchange Section, Library of Congress, Washington 25, D. C.

were later added to the records gathered because of their bearing on Shakespeare and the Stratford of his time. In 1931 the library became an official repository for manorial records. Several family collections have been deposited in recent decades. About 60 volumes of calendars have been prepared and some of the series are indexed. Currently accessions are registered and reported to the National Register of Archives. Future plans provide for a new center to house the library and headquarters; there will soon be more space for record storage and improved facilities for record searchers.

WELCH, C. E., *The Plymouth Archives Department* (Local Archives of Great Britain, XXI). P. 100-105.

Interest and concern for the Plymouth Archives on the part of antiquaries in the nineteenth century was followed by years of neglect. Many records were lost because of air attack during World War II. In 1949 a Plymouth and district committee of the National Register of Archives was formed; in 1952 a branch librarian and archivist was appointed to work under the city librarian; and the archives became an approved manorial repository in 1954. As accessions grew, the Archives Department became responsible for records from points outside the city's boundaries. Catalogs and lists have been made covering about three-fourths of the records; guides to other record offices have been assembled. A few of the borough series go back to the sixteenth century; a good many departmental records are from the nineteenth century; and several fine estate collections go back to the thirteenth century. Notable solicitors', business, charitable, nonconformists', and personal papers have been deposited.

Report and comment. P. 106-107.

Obituary. P. 108-111.

Irene Churchill, Hilda Johnstone, Stephen H. Twining, Richard Holworthy, A. R. Brooke-Caws.

Reviews. P. 112-115.

Publications received. P. 116-121.

Notes on contributors. P. 122.

Archives, VOL. 5 (1962), NO. 27.

BLAKISTON, NOEL, *The archives of Eton College.* P. 123-130.

Educational records at Eton are few and the foundation's documents indicate that religious rather than educational motives led to its establishment. The original endowment of 1441 consisted of alien priory lands confiscated by the Crown. The Charter of 1440 provided for a provost and fellows. Their decisions and orders are covered in registers, and a series of minute books that is still active was begun in 1716. Bursars' accounts, audit rolls, and lease books illustrate the conduct of college affairs. In the eighteenth century the records were cataloged by the antiquary Thomas Martin, notorious for being the "literary wrecker" of important collections. Fortunately, he treated the Eton records with respect. Maxwell Lyte made a brief record of the estate papers in 1883, and in 1908 the work of cataloging the records, a task now being continued by Mr. Blakiston, was begun.

Annual Conference. P. 131-141.

Much of the Conference of the British Records Association was concerned with the subject of the Public Record Office. Historians acknowledged the invaluable services of the P.R.O., but emphasized the need for more publication of the public records and favored the principle that the state should make itself responsible for publishing the records of its past. It was considered that "scholarship has as great a claim on public funds as . . . technology." The problems of the P.R.O. include the relatively inelastic demand for publications of the P.R.O. and the enormous task of coping with

the flood of modern departmental records, which are being taken in at the rate of a mile of records annually. A motion was made to direct the council of the association "to investigate the facilities afforded to the public for using the public records, both by direct examination and through the media of publication and photography, and to report back to the Association." The Records Preservation Section presented a program on the records of councils of social service and rural community councils, many of which are being taken in by county archives offices. Although their bulk imposes a great burden of selection and weeding, these records provide a core of material well worth preserving. A session on the records of ancient endowed schools stressed the neglect of the history of English schools. Many of the pertinent records are dispersed in the hands of headmasters and their descendants or appear incidentally in diocesan and public records. Mr. Blakiston's paper, abstracted above, was part of the program.

TAYLOR, H. A., *Local history: an experiment with slides and tapes*. P. 142-144.

Local history can be enriched by using tape-recorded commentaries and slides. Talks of this kind have been used to great effect by the Liverpool Record Office.

HODSON, J. H., *A university archive repository; the University of Nottingham department of manuscripts*. P. 145-150.

The university's collection of manuscripts began with the receipt of a few deeds in 1931. The librarian encouraged the growth of a collection and an archivist was appointed in 1947; in 1958 a department of manuscripts was created and a keeper of manuscripts was named. Noteworthy are the Portland estate records and the Bentinck family papers (which include nearly three hundred letters from William III) and the papers of Lord William Bentinck (governor of Madras, envoy to the Court of Sicily, and governor general of Bengal and India in the early nineteenth century). The Newcastle collection is rich in estate papers going back to the twelfth century and in political papers; the latter include Colonial Office papers of the fifth duke, papers of George Clinton's governorship of New York, and letters written by Lord Raglan during the Crimean War. Literary papers include a group by and about D. H. Lawrence. Special efforts have been made to gather business and trade union records. The manuscripts have been cataloged separately in part and as groups; reports are made to the National Register of Archives. Summary lists to provide a base for a printed guide are in progress.

SARGEANT, E. H., *The Worcestershire Record Office* (Local Archives of Great Britain, XXII). P. 151-159.

Worcestershire records remained in the private care of the clerks of the peace until 1837; later in the century they were placed under the supervision of a committee. In 1947 an archivist was appointed, and the staff and quarters have gradually been enlarged. With the accession of the diocesan archives a church building, which now houses all of the records except those retained at the Shirehall, became available. About two million documents are in the record office. Diocesan records begin in 1200 and include the marriage bond of William Shakespeare and Ann Hathaway. Because emphasis is placed on the organization of modern records at the point of creation the record office has gradually become involved in the administration of county affairs. Archival *fonds* are preserved and the archives are divided into public, private, and ecclesiastical groups; other papers are kept as artificial collections, copies, and the like. An inventory is made for each deposit of records and the inventories are indexed. A series of calendars with a detailed index made directly from the documents is intended. Local newspapers are scanned and items of historical or other interest are clipped, circulated, and filed. The Worcestershire Photographic Survey is organized from the record office, where over 22,000 photographs have been mounted, labeled, and preserved. Photocopies of primary sources are gathered in an archive teaching unit; talks and demonstrations are among the office's activities.

Report and comment. P. 160-163.

Obituary. P. 164-169.

Includes an obituary of Sir Cyril Flower by Noel Blakiston, a notice about Charles Johnson by H. A. Cronne, and obituaries of William Le Hardy, Tom Gray, and Lawrence Dudley Gurrin.

Reviews. P. 170-178.

Publications received. P. 179-183.

Notes on contributors. P. 184.

Archives, VOL. 5 (1962), NO. 28.

CHANDLER, M. J., *West Indian archives—an opportunity.* P. 185-192.

Early in this century a report of the Secretary of State for the Colonies on the archival problems of the West Indies showed that in British Guiana, Jamaica, and the Windward and Leeward Islands records were missing or endangered by neglect or other hazards. The same general conditions were found when the Carnegie Institution sponsored a survey in 1926.

In 1959 a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation supported a new survey of archives in the British Federation of the West Indies, British Guiana, and British Honduras. Territories that had or were about to have archivists were omitted. Today Jamaica has an archives in a newly built repository with a limited but qualified staff; British Guiana has a permanent archives under an archivist with a limited staff; British Honduras has a recordkeeper, working under the archaeological commissioner. Hurricanes and tidal waves have caused the loss of many important records that could not be accommodated in the fire- and waterproof vault. In Trinidad and Tobago, investigated and reported on by T. V. [sic] Schellenberg and C. V. Black, a government archivist has taken up his duties.

In Barbados and the Windward and Leeward islands little or no provisions had been made for the permanent preservation of archives. There are three possible solutions. First, removal of the records to the United Kingdom, where a few records from Antigua are already in "limbo" storage in the Public Record Office; second, use of the University of the West Indies as an archives center, although the breakup of the Federation greatly weakened this possibility; third, establishment of a record office for the Lesser Antilles in Barbados, which is centrally placed in a favorable cultural and atmospheric climate. The desired system of regular transfer of records for permanent preservation could be accomplished with the cooperation and support of eight governments, each assuming the responsibilities for its own records.

HOLT, P. M., *The Mahdist Archives and related documents.* P. 193-200.

Evolving from a movement of religious protest, the Sudanese Mahdia became a political power under the Mahdi and his successor, the Khalifa, in the last decades of the nineteenth century. The great mass of the Mahdist central government's archives was taken over by Anglo-Egyptian authorities, who in 1913 returned them to Sudan. They are now in Khartoum in the care of the Sudanese Government Archivist. The three main categories are contemporary chronicles and memoirs; letter books and compilations of the Mahdi's writings, proclamations, and decisions; and the state papers of the Khalifa. Summaries of the Mahdi's letters and proclamations and a calendar of the contents of the registers of the letters from the Mahdi and the Khalifa for 1884-90 are currently being prepared. The archives are generally classified according to the officials from whom they emanated. Photocopies of documents may be obtained through the Sudanese government.

HARVEY, JOHN H., *Winchester College muniments; an introduction with a summary index.* P. 201-216.

The archives of Winchester College consist of some 30,000 documents arising from the administration of the college and its estates from 1382 to the present. The Found-

er's statutes provided explicit directions, drawn up by William Wykeham, for the care of the muniments. There are many unbroken and continuous series. Indexes were provided and historical as well as legal interest fostered exploration of the documents in the eighteenth century. Catalogs, separate lists of title deeds, a descriptive list on cards, and a numerical register of the documents have been prepared. A general and topographical index included in this article is good evidence of the broad subject matter to be found in these records. A fuller index is in progress.

COX-JOHNSON, ANN, *Tilbury's—the first storage warehouse*. P. 217-223.

The St. Marylebone Public Library of London recently acquired a group of papers of the Edward Tilbury Co. for the years 1824-46. The documents concern a small but growing family firm that probably originated furniture storage. Receipted bills, orders, and letters show that Tilbury also served as agent in dealing with customs and in buying and selling.

SMITH, BRIAN S., *Blathwayt of Dyrham Park Archives*. P. 224-225.

Most of the official records of William Blathwayt (ca. 1649-1717) are scattered among several depositories, with many of those on colonial affairs in the Library of Congress and the Huntington Library. However, a substantial collection of Brathwayt estate records was recently deposited in the Gloucestershire Record Office. Among these is a receipt for making the silver seal for the province of New Hampshire in 1682 and letters, ca. 1700, relating to Pennsylvania.

COOK, MICHAEL, *Newcastle upon Tyne city archives office* (Local Archives of Great Britain, XXIII). P. 226-233.

Interest of town clerks in the archives long antedated the appointment of the first city archivist in 1948. The archives office is under the town clerk and is concerned with modern as well as historical records. When the new town hall is completed, centralized and improved accommodations will be available. The city's official archives include charters going back to 1342 and papers of the common and town councils and of the city officials; many have been calendared or indexed. A few deposits of non-official records have been accepted and more will be taken in when more space is available. A number of calendars have been completed and some have been reproduced by the National Register of Archives. There is a general subject index on cards. A series of archive teaching units and photographic prints of documents are circulated and made available for use or loan; public exhibits and lectures are also part of the educational work.

Report and comment. P. 234-236.

Obituary. P. 237.

A notice about Edward Heatley by Kenneth Darwin.

Reviews. P. 238-244.

Publications received. P. 245-249.

Notes on contributors. P. 250.

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ITALY

Rassegna degli Archivi di Stato, VOL. 22 (1962), NO. 2.

BISORI, GUIDO, *Anche Pavia ha l'Archivio di Stato* (Pavia, too, has a State Archives). P. 119-120.

The Under Secretary of the Interior hails the new State Archives in Pavia on the occasion of its inauguration.

PERRELLA, RENATO, *L'accertamento degli atti che interessano lo Stato (art. 13-B della legge N. 2006) e la giurisprudenza della Corte di Cassazione sulle carte Petacci e*

Graziani (Determining documents of concern to the State—Art. 13-B of law no. 2006—and the jurisdiction of the Court of Appeals over the Petacci and Graziani papers). P. 121-166.

CARUSO, ANGELA, *Il reato di scarto abusivo e l'art. 32, comma 2°, della legge archivistica 1939* (The offense of unauthorized disposal and article 32, section 2, of the archival law of 1939). P. 167-170.

AROMANDO, ANGELO, *Il censimento degli archivi privati nei rapporti dell'istituto di vigilanza* (The survey of private archives in the reports of the "institute of vigilance"). P. 171-176.

Private archives fall into three categories: family archives, archives of business enterprises, and archives of nonestablished churches and religious institutions. Although prior to 1939, in Italy, no archival legislation covered private archives, family archives of public interest could be and sometimes were declared, on the basis of other legislation, the patrimony of the State. Incidentally, archives are of public interest if they are *monumenta iurium*, that is, serving to elucidate ancient laws, if they are a source for the exact interpretation of the history of the nation, or if they contribute to research in economics. The law of 1939 governing private archives cannot become effective unless the whereabouts of such archives is known, wherefore a survey covering not only existing private archives but also archives in formation is necessary. Only then can the "institute of vigilance"—the institute that endeavors to ascertain that archives in private custody are properly kept—operate successfully.

DA SANGRO DI FONDI, ODERISIO, *Gli archivi del Sovrano Militare Ordine di Malta* (The archives of the Order of the Knights of Malta). P. 177-188.

Little remains from the times when the Knights of Malta were active in the Holy Land or when, for two centuries, they swayed the island of Rhodes. The archives from 1530 to 1798, when the Order abided on Malta, over which it had temporal jurisdiction, remain there, for the most part, under British control. Throughout this period the Order was organized in geographical units designated as archpries, themselves subdivided into priories. The archives of all these have been either destroyed or incorporated into the holdings of the respective State Archives. After its expulsion from Malta the Order betook itself to St. Petersburg and then, in 1834, moved to Rome. There may be found the archives accumulated since that date as well as some documents salvaged from Malta and St. Petersburg. Important documents relating to the Order may also be found in the Vatican Library.

TESCHITEL, P. GIUSEPPE, *L'organizzazione dell'archivio generale della Compagnia di Gesù* (The organization of the general archives of the Society of Jesus). P. 189-196.

The archives of the Society of Jesus are in three groups: archives of the Old Society, dating from the time of St. Ignatius of Loyola to the suppression of the Society in 1773; the *Fondo Gesuitico*, the archives of the office of the Procuratore Generale, expropriated by the State in 1873 but restituted to the Society in 1924; and archives of the Restored Society (*Compagnia ripristinata*), dating from 1814. From the beginnings a registry system was used for incoming and outgoing correspondence; the first full-time archivist of the Society was appointed in 1619; and the elaboration of inventories began in the mid-seventeenth century. While the archives of the first group were in Holland (ca. 1900-39) extensive restoration and descriptive work was undertaken. Photographic reproduction of documents, applied also to *fonds* pertaining to the Society but not in its possession, was initiated in 1899. The archives of the Society are of primary utility for the administration of the Society itself, but scholars have found worthwhile materials for their studies on religious orders, in sciences, geography, explorations, and a variety of other subjects.

CASTIGNOLI, PIERO, *Gli uffici provinciali del Regno Lombardo-Veneto a Cremona, 1815-*

1859 (The regional bureaus of the Lombard-Venetian regime in Cremona). P. 197-210.

Administrative history and inventory.

La chiusura dell'anno accademico 1961-62 della Scuola di Paleografia, Diplomatica e Archivistica dell'Archivio di Stato di Roma (The closure of the academic year 1961-62 at the School of Paleography, Diplomatics, and Archival Science of the State Archives of Rome). P. 211-213.

List of prominent guests and reception speech by the director of the school.

Legislazione (Legislation). P. 214-216.

Personale degli Archivi di Stato (Personnel of State Archives). P. 217-224.

Transfers, promotions, appointments, resignations, retirements, and obituaries.

MARIO FENYO

National Archives

THE NETHERLANDS

Nederlands Archievenblad, VOL. 65 (1961), NO. 2.

VAN 'T HOFF, B., *De kaartenverzameling van het Algemeen Rijksarchief* (The map collection of the Central Federal Archives). P. 51-75. Illus.

A lecture before Dutch librarians visiting the Federal Archives in April 1959 to learn about the archival map collections. The author's moderate views are found in the "Regels voor het beschrijven van kaarten in archieven," which he suggested for inclusion in the *Handbook* now being revised. The three largest map collections in the Netherlands are at the universities of Amsterdam and Leiden and in the Central Federal Archives. The last differs from the others, since its maps are practically all part of archives and unique because they were made by hand. The maps that came to the Federal Archives in 1802 with the many different archival collections were invariably separated from their dossiers and reports and were brought together systematically, mostly according to localities. Notes and references preserving the knowledge of their original function were not made; this has often rendered detailed identification of the time and place of creation impossible.

The lecture concludes with extensive descriptions of many of the more interesting and often artistically superb atlases and maps. Holland, around 1600, was the center of map-making, triangulation having been introduced by Gemma Frisius after 1530.

BEYERMAN, J. J., *Kohieren van plaatselijke belastingen: bewaren of niet?* (Should local tax lists be saved or not?). P. 76-78.

A report on the meager response to an inquiry regarding the feasibility of destroying local tax lists. A ministerial decision based on the Royal Decree of June 14, 1929, allows destruction of all local tax lists except (1) local income tax lists when containing basic data and (2) such lists as have reference to years of service when not yet computed by the provincial Diet.

Boekbespreking (Book reviews). P. 78-83.

Kroniek (News). P. 84-90.

The annual report of the Central Federal Archives discusses response to and acceptance of the archival law draft by the Second Chamber, also the preliminary report on it by the First Chamber. The Permanent Commission on Postal and Archival Matters has devoted its activities to archival documentation, to the proper departmental orientation of the postal and archival functions, and to the principles that should govern the planning of files. Dutch archivists were represented at both the Fifth International Round Table at Lisbon and at the Strassbourg meeting of the

International Committee on Archival Terminology. ¶The federal archivists dealt at length with the problem of archival restoration and its inclusion in the training program for archivists, the durability of film copies and their legal value, and the inevitability of filming perishable materials such as records. ¶Direct lending between the Central Federal Archives and the Prussian State Archives, as arranged for in 1930, has been resumed and is effected through diplomatic channels. A similar arrangement has been proposed for Belgium. The lending to municipal archives in Germany may take place with permission of the Minister of Education. ¶Building plans for the Central Federal Archives as well as for a number of provincial archives have still not made much progress.

Buitenlandse archivistische literatuur (Foreign archival literature). P. 90-93.

Long abstracts of the 1960 issues of the *American Archivist* and of the *British Archives*.

Berichten (Reports). P. 93-98.

Amsterdam has started "phonetic documentation," which is to preserve records of "sound-images" of characteristic institutions, events, personalities, including musical performances, hurdy-gurdy music, carillons, street-songs, etc.; in the *Treaty Series* of the *Maastricht City Council* (1368-1795), "probably the one series of its kind reaching back the farthest among those preserved in the Netherlands," a small portion (that for 1485-1489) has already been transcribed.

Personalia (Biographical notes). P. 98-100.

Varia. P. 100.

Two celebrations were held by archivists in honor of the archivists' patron saint, Saint Laurentius in Damasco, one in Noordbrabant, the other by archivists of Dutch and Belgian Limburg.

Nederlands Archievenblad, VOL. 65 (1961), NO. 3.

Mededelingen van het bestuur (Communications from the Executive Committee). P. 101-104.

Report of the 82d general meeting at Zutphen, June 15, 1961. Main topics were approval of the new "Division of Professional Archivists in Government Service," proposals to the Executive Committee to consider contact with Belgian and Luxemburgian colleagues as it existed in former years, and possibilities for speeding up publication of the *Handbook*. Miss M. M. Doornink Hoogenraad reported about her experiences on a trip to Tananarive in 1960 to attend the congress of the historians and archivists of the Indian Ocean. ¶Report of the meeting held to establish the "Division of Professional Archivists in Government Service," on May 30, 1961, in Utrecht.

Naamlijst der leden van de Vereniging van Archivarissen in Nederland, 1 September 1961 (List of members of the Society of Archivists of the Netherlands). P. 105-113.

JAPIKSE, N. M., *De Loketkas der Staten-Generaal en zijn voortzetting in het familie-archief Fagel* (The strong-box of the Netherlands Parliament and its continuation in the Fagel family archives). P. 114-124.

Primarily records of the Netherlands Parliament, assembled between 1670 and 1794, during which time five successive members of the Fagel family served as clerks of the Staten-Generaal, which were retained by the Fagel family until 1930. These archives, said to contain historical source materials nearly as valuable as those in the Royal House Archives, cover 46 running meters of shelves. The apparent abandonment of the "loketkas" in 1677 is explained as a result of increasing paperwork, which led to specialization into several series; the Archives of the Clerks, *i.e.*, of the Fagels, are systematically constructed dossiers.

Kroniek (News). P. 124-126.

Laboratory tests with a view towards discovery of high-quality paper for archives are being made. The quality of ink used in ball-point pens now surpasses most varieties of writing ink.

Buitenlandse archivistische literatuur (Foreign archival literature). P. 126-128.

Abstracts of *Archivum* (1959) and *Der Archivar* (1960).

Boekbespreking (Book reviews). P. 129.

Berichten (Reports). P. 130-132.

These are from Amsterdam, Delft, Enkhuizen, Gouda, Haarlem, Oosterhout, and Rotterdam. Rotterdam mentions the establishment of a film archive.

Nederlands Archievenblad, VOL. 65 (1961), NO. 4.

Mededelingen van het bestuur (Communications from the Executive Committee). P. 133.

List of officers of the Division of Professional Archivists in Government Service and of new members.

Aanvullingen en verbeteringen op de naamlijst der leden (Additions to and corrections of the list of members). P. 133-134.

RUYS, L. J., *Het "Sonderkommando von Künsberg" en de lotgevallen van het archief van het Ministerie van Buitenlandse Zaken in Nederland van 1940—1945* (The "Special Mission von Künsberg" and the fate of the archives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in the Netherlands, 1940-1945). P. 135-153.

An account of the confiscation and transfer to Berlin of considerable quantities of the recent records (mostly 1939-40) in the Netherlands Foreign Office by a special mission of the German Foreign Office under Eberhard Baron von Künsberg in the early days of World War II. A lengthy report by the German detachment on the execution of the assignment is included. Some of these archives were returned by the Germans in 1942 and later; part of the remainder was destroyed, probably in the bombing of Berlin or in Silesian and Thuringian deposit places; most appear to have been restored to their rightful owners, some by way of the U. S. State Department, which found them in 1949 among the German archives brought to the United States. The report ends with a vivid description of the ingenious way in which the archives for the period 1870-1940 were saved from destruction when the Dutch carted them to a building owned by the Technical University in Delft instead of to the junk heap as ordered by the Germans.

Het ontwerp-archiefwet 1962. Voorlopig verslag (The archives law draft, 1962. Preliminary report). P. 154-165.

The committee to study the draft of the new archival law reports on the reactions of its members to the version of the draft made by the Ministry of Education, Arts, and Sciences and submitted 17 days after rejection of the original draft in the Senate. These range from complete approval to the accusation that the rejection and the speedy submission of the revised version by the Government constitute a violation of the right to amend, which is exclusively reserved by the constitution to the Second Chamber. In a *Memorie van antwoord* (Response), Y. Scholten, representing the Ministry, argues that the Government acted within its constitutional functions, and that, in fact, provisions in the newly submitted draft represented a practical compromise. He expresses the hope that the draft might become law in 1962. The new draft, inclusive of the provisions mentioned in Scholten's memorandum, is printed in its entirety.

Kroniek (News). P. 166.

The 1960 report of the Federal Institute for Documentation of the Second World War. The Institute prepared an extensive report on A. Eichmann, and it succeeded

in recovering a group of Hanseatic records that had been lent to a German university professor during World War II.

Buitenlandse archivistische literatuur (Foreign archival literature). P. 167-170.

Abstracts of the April and October 1960 issues of the *Journal of the Society of Archivists* (British) and of the (East German) *Archivmitteilungen* for 1960.

Boekbespreking (Book reviews). P. 170-173.

Berichten (Reports). P. 173-176.

Notes on the national archives budget for 1962 and on personnel in the national archives are followed by reports on municipal and water district archives. The third meeting of the archivists of Brabant, held September 1-2, 1961, in the Flemish House at Anderlecht, the training center for the Federal Belgian Archives, was attended by 18 delegates from Belgium and 28 from the Netherlands. K. Sloomans, archivist of Bergen-op-Zoom, discussed the importance of the fairs at Bergen-op-Zoom, ca. 1500. Etienne Sabbe, national archivist of Belgium, analyzed the Belgian archival law of 1955 and the results of its application.

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Voprosy Arkhivovedeniia, VOL. 7 (1962), NO. 3.

TEBEKIN, D. A., *Ob osnovnykh problemakh nauchno-spravocnogo apparata gosudarstvennykh arkhivov* (The basic problems of finding aids in the State Archives). P. 3-13.

A review of the Soviet efforts to publish more guides, indexes, and inventories. Future plans include a guide to the sources for Soviet and Russian history in foreign archives and a union catalog of manuscripts in the Soviet Union.

ANIKEEV, V. V., *O nauchnoi rabote mestnykh partiinykh arkhivov v svete reshenii XII s'ezda KPSS* (The scientific work of local party archives within the decisions of the 22d CPSU Congress). P. 14-24.

An account of the publishing activities of the local party archives in various Soviet republics. Great progress is reported, especially in comparison with the past, when publishing activities were "forbidden during the circumstances of the personality cult."

IAKOVLEV, P. J., *Za glubokuiu nauchnuu razrabotku arkhivnykh dokumentov po istorii mezhdunarodnoi proletarskoi solidarnosti trudiashchikhsia* (For a deeper scientific research in archival documents on the history of the international proletarian solidarity of working classes). P. 25-31.

A review of various sources for the study of communist international solidarity, and an appeal for intensive research in a field that until recently did not receive due attention.

BUTYCH, I. L., *Nauchno-publikatorskaia deiatel'nost' istorikov-arkhivistov USSR* (Scientific-publishing activity of the historian-archivists of the Ukraine SSR). P. 32-38.

Since the 20th Congress of the Communist Party the Ukrainian archives have published some 70 volumes of documentary materials, 10 guides to the *fonds* of the Ukrainian State Archives, and some inventories. This is reported to be a direct result of the directions of the party congress and "the liquidation of the results from the cult of I. V. Stalin's personality."

BELOV, G. A., *Dokumental'nye istochniki ob antifashistskom dvizhenii v Germanii i deiatel'nosti organizatsii "Svobodnaia Germaniia" v gody vtoroi mirovoi voyny* (Documentary sources for the antifascist insurrection in Germany and the activity of the organization "Free Germany" during World War II). P. 39-50.

A description of the records on the above topic preserved in the archives of the Main Archives Administration (GAU) in Moscow, which also contain the press commentaries from most of the major Western dailies, including the American.

Soobshcheniia (Communications). P. 51-73.

G. G. Melikov deals with the Turkmenian archives' serving the cause of the Communist Party organization (*Dokumenty arkhivov Turkmenii na sluzhbe kommunisticheskogo stroitel'stva*), p. 51-56, and M. I. Chugunov discusses the problems in completing various party archives (*K voprosu o komplektovanii partarkhivov*), p. 56-59. ¶A. Ia. Fridman briefly describes the holdings of the Scientific-Technical Archives of the All-union V. I. Lenin's Electrotechnical Institute (*Nauchno-tekhnicheskii arkhiv Vsesoiuznogo elektrotekhnicheskogo instituta imeni V. I. Lenina*), p. 59-62, and C. A. Iakovlev reports on the training of archivists at the Kiev University (*Podgotovka arkhivistov v Kievskom universitete*), p. 62-65. During the first years of the Soviet regime archivists were trained by the Archives Administration of the Ukrainian SSR; after 1934 the Moscow State Historical-Archival Institute sent specialists to work in Ukrainian archives, who, however, lacked a knowledge of Ukrainian paleography, language, and administrative history. In 1944 the school of history at the Kiev University established a chair of archival and auxiliary historical sciences; students can now graduate as archivist-historians. The courses are of practical and theoretical nature. After graduation the students may either join the profession of archivists or they may teach history at secondary schools. Between 1944 and 1961 there were 210 graduates. ¶Ia. L. Tiflinskii discusses the evaluation of records in the Zhitomir archives (*Ekspertiza cennosti dokumental'nykh materialov v Zhitomirskom obgosarkhive*), p. 65-69, and V. V. Edzikhauskas describes the Lithuanian historical-ethnographic museum "Aushra" and its ethnographic archives (*Istoriko-Etnograficheskii muzei "Aushra" i ego etnograficheskii arkhiv*), p. 70-73.

Obmen opytom (Exchange of experience). P. 74-80.

Minor contributions from various archives and brief reports on the conferences held by the Ukrainian archivists in 1961 and 1962.

Nashi konsultatsii (Our consultations). P. 87-90.

A special article by the Soviet archival theoretician G. A. Kniazev, senior archivist and chief of the archives of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, on the methods used in organizing a personal archive (*Kak organizovat' lichnyi podsobnyi arkhiv*), p. 87-90. The records are filed chronologically in groups based on the activities of the creator. There is a bibliography.

Diskussii i obsuzhdeniia (Discussions and debates). P. 91-101.

Microfilming techniques; nothing new.

Arkhivi za rubezhom (Archives abroad). P. 102-105.

Zhuzha B. Lerints discusses the ideological importance of the measures of the Bela Kun communist government in Hungary in 1919 in respect to archives (*Arkhivnoe zakonodatel'stvo Vengreiskoi Sovietskoi Respubliki*).

Khronika (Chronicle). P. 129-135.

A brief report on the special session of the Scientific Council of the Main Archives Administration (GAU) on the 250th anniversary of Peter's *ukaze* laying the foundations of the Russian and later Soviet archival organization. Also a brief note on the Round Table on Archives held May 28-31, 1962, in Madrid, which discussed the archival concept and the frontiers of archival science (see *American Archivist*, 26: 273; Apr. 1963).

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