

Abstracts of Foreign Periodicals

LESTER K. BORN, *Editor*

Library of Congress

FRANCE

La Gazette des Archives, n. s. NO. 38 (1962).

BABELON, JEAN-PIERRE, *Expositions et musées d'archives* (Expositions and archival museums). P. 99-119.

Summaries of the reports on discussions held by nine regional groups are condensed by the director of the Museum of the History of France and organizer of numerous archival exhibits. The ten years' experience of the museum is evaluated to determine whether the cultural gains derived from permanent exhibits have been worth the possible damage to documents that long-continued exhibition may have caused. Archival museums are the exception and should remain so. Only the Musée de l'Histoire de France at Paris and the Musée d'Histoire du Bourbonnais at Moulins-Yzeure are true museums; in them adequate precautions are taken to protect the exhibits from damage due to excessive sunlight, dirt, humidity, dryness, or theft. The response to the exhibition of archival materials at expositions has been unanimously favorable. It is advisable for archival establishments to pool their resources when participating in expositions.

BUREL, THÉRÈSE, *Utilisation des centres de documentation et formule d'activité éducative* (Use of documentary centers in the formulation of educational activity). P. 120-126.

The Director of the Archives of Loir-et-Cher describes the cultural benefits accruing to Blois from the close collaboration between the Archives and various public and private cultural organizations.

VALETTE, JEAN, *Les archives de Madagascar* (Archives of Madagascar). P. 127-133.

The chief of the Archival Service of the Malagasy Republic describes the evolution of the service; conditions in the central, provincial, and local archives; the complexity of the problems confronting the archivists; and the need for professionally trained archivists. He presents a proposed staffing pattern and plan of organization.

Chroniques (News). P. 134-137.

Circulars; personnel changes; honors bestowed on archivists from April 1 through June 30, 1962.

La Gazette des Archives, n. s. NO. 39 (1962).

DUBOSCOQ, GUY, *Les archives de l'Église catholique en France depuis la Révolution française. I. Archives diocésaines et paroissiales* (The Archives of the Catholic Church in France since the French Revolution. I. Diocesan and parish archives). P. 141-150.

MAHIEU, BERNARD, *Les archives de l'Église catholique en France depuis la Révolution française. II. Archives des communautés* (The archives of the Catholic Church in France since the French Revolution. II. Archives of communities). P. 151-162.

SABLOU, JEAN, *Les archives des Églises protestantes en France depuis la Révolution française* (Archives of the Protestant Church in France since the French Revolution). P. 163-176.

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

CAHEN, GILBERT, *Les archives des institutions juives en France depuis la Révolution française* (Archives of Jewish institutions in France since the French Revolution). P. 177-182.

After an exposition of the historical evolution of the various series that comprise the archives of church organizations the authors appraise the methods and procedures (or lack thereof) used by those in charge to preserve and render accessible their archives. In each case the authors found among church archivists a growing consciousness of the need for improved methods of records management and, where church policy permits, for improving the accessibility of these archives for historical research. Ecclesiastical archivists are encouraged to seek the advice and help of French professional archivists. The latter are pledged to give heed to such requests and to collaborate to whatever degree they can to promote the interests of history and archival administration, even to the extent of accepting on deposit in departmental archives the private archives of religious or cultural groups and of permitting the consultation of church archives in departmental searchrooms whenever the buildings in which church archives are stored are not suited to the conduct of research.

Chroniques (News). P. 183-186.

Principal circulars and notes and movement of personnel; nominations, promotions, resignations, and honors bestowed on archivists from July 1 through September 30, 1962.

Congrès: Dixième Congrès Annuel des Archivistes Français, Nîmes 5-7 juin 1962 (10th Annual Congress of French Archivists, Nîmes, June 5-7, 1962). P. 187-190.

The opening address by the Director General reviewed the activities of the Archives of France during the year. Papers published in this issue and those to be published in the next issue were presented.

Comptes rendus (Book reviews). P. 191-195.

Publications reçues (Publications received). P. 196-198.

Includes a short review of Yves Perotin, *Le "Records Management" et l'administration américaine des archives: Rapport de mission adressé à M. le Préfet de la Seine* (Paris, 1962).

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National Archives

THE NETHERLANDS

Nederlands Archievenblad, VOL. 66 (1962), NO. 1.

Dr. W. Moll. Obituary notice with portrait. P. 1.

Mededelingen van het bestuur (Communications from the Executive Committee). P. 2.
List of officers, board members, and new members of the Society.

Verslag der drie en tachtigste algemene vergadering, gehouden te Utrecht in Esplanade op 8 februari 1962 (Report of the 83d general meeting at Utrecht). P. 3-10.

Increase of annual membership dues; election of vice president; election to membership. The annual discourse of the presiding officer, W. J. Formsma, brought out, among other matters, that the Record Officers Association (S.O.D.) had grave misgivings about the control over records, not yet archives, that is implied in the proposed archival legislation. The speaker hoped that his personal good relations with the S.O.D. might help to avert another interruption in the legislative progress of the proposed law. ¶The revision of the *Handbook* has been delayed indefinitely. ¶The Committee on Archival Terminology has finished its task and published a booklet of 42 pages as No. 2 of *Archivistica*, the journal published by the Archives School. ¶The archives law draft (1962) was passed by the Second Chamber on

May 15, 1962; an amendment providing for mandatory return of displaced government archives was rejected.

BERNSEN, H. J., *Het ontstaan en de organisatie van de streekarchivariaten in Noord-Brabant* (The origin and organization of the regional archival establishments in Noord-Brabant). P. 11-16.

The establishment of regional archival organizations under the 1949 Law on Cooperatives began with the parish archives of Oosterhout in Brabant. The organization provides for a governing committee of burgomasters of the communities forming a district; the management of the archives offices maintained in the co-operating communal centers is in the hands of local councils. Operating costs are prorated according to the man-hours of archival work performed in each place or according to a combination of prorated man-hours and relative population figures. Of Noord-Brabant's 141 communities, 40 percent have permanent archival management. The largest district archives administration covers ten communities, the smallest three. Eight communities have individual archivists. The movement has gradually spread to other provinces; since 1959 two regional archives have been founded in Gelderland and one each in Utrecht and Friesland.

VAN MOSSEVELD, J. H., *De praktijk van een streekarchivariaat* (The operation of a regional archives organization). P. 17-29.

The author has been archivist of the District of Oosterhout since 1954. He discusses the inception of the present regional archival administration of Oosterhout, which comprises Geertruidenberg (Province Holland), two South Holland villages, and seven communities in the former barony and near the town of Breda. A discussion of working relationships, practical interpretations of the work procedures, and special functions of the regional archivist is included. The public relations activities are many times greater than those of the average municipal archivist.

FOX, J., *Hugo de Groot en de Gravin van Hohenlohe-Langenburg. Het probleem van de bestemming van een brief en de vraagstukken, die ermee samenhangen* (Hugo Grotius and the Countess van Hohenlohe-Langenburg. The problem of the identification of a letter and the problems connected with this). P. 30-42.

The endorsement on a letter written by Anna Maria Countess of Hohenlohe-Langenburg, on April 23, 1629, to a hitherto unknown recipient in Paris was identified, when the letter was acquired by the National Archives in The Hague, as having been written by the unknown historian or archivist whose endorsements are found on numerous letters in the Hugo Grotius archives in the National Archives, thus corroborating the assumption that the recipient was the great jurist, who was a family friend of the princely Hohenlohes.

PANHUYSSEN, G., *De 'Table ronde des archives' te Warschau* (The Archives Round Table at Warsaw). P. 43-47.

A report on the major results of the Sixth Archives Round Table, held May 16-19, 1961, in Warsaw.

Kroniek (News). P. 48-49.

Abstracts of *Archivalische Zeitschrift* (1961) and of *Archives, Bibliothèques et Musées de Belgique* (1960).

Boekbespreking (Book reviews). P. 50-55.

Berichten (Reports). P. 55-62.

Abstracts of reports for 1960 of various archives administrations.

Nederlands Archievenblad, VOL. 66 (1962), NO. 2.

BERNSEN, H. J., *Vereniging van Wetenschappelijke Archiefambtenaren in overheids-*

dienst. Verslag van de algemene ledenvergadering, gehouden te Utrecht op 8 mei 1962 (Report of the general meeting at Utrecht, May 8, 1962, of the Association of Professional Government Archivists). P. 63-65.

The main topics were salary matters, job appraisal, and adequate compensation for professional archivists, including municipal archivists. The final topic dealt with the problems of archival reduction and control. Much is expected from the provisions of the coming archives law concerning the central inspection of all government records, which should lead to more radical destruction of records no longer needed.

DE VEY MESTDACH, J. H., *Archiefselectie in de loop der tijden* (Archival selection in historical perspective). P. 66-82.

Archival selection, disposal, supervision, central independent storage, probably public access, certainly possibility of copying, and accessibility through indexes were already in vogue in Mesopotamia by at least 3000 B. C. The current definition of archival documents is found in the new draft law: "Archival documents are those records received or produced by government agencies and destined to be kept by them." The definition implies the principle of provenance, which endows archives in unbroken custody with a character of indisputable legal and historical proof. The knowledge of the systems according to which archives are organized is a prerequisite for their selection for preservation as well as for their efficient use in research. The chronological series is the most common and historically most frequently found unit of organization. The only regular exceptions have been legal records arranged in dossiers. Though arrangement in natural series is the most objective and fruitful, subject arrangement has its occasional value.

In France not until 1921 were modern methods, including systematic reduction, introduced into archival management. In general, only documents whose essential contents were printed or were of consequence only during their use by the office of origin were destined for disposal. Destruction occurred ordinarily only after delivery to the archives center. After World War II a new phase in departmental archives administration began. Archives officers are now assigned to departments and make preliminary inventories of archives to be moved and also lists of records for destruction. These lists are scrutinized and eventually approved by the Commission Supérieure des Archives. The modern German concepts of archival management have at their base the conviction that sensible reduction gives archives their true character and enhances their order, content, and usefulness. Selection is today looked upon as a function of records organization, preceding archivalization proper. A set of 11 general and specific principles for evaluation of archives that have influenced German archival management decisively was developed by the chief of the Prussian State Archives, H. O. Meiner, in 1901.

In England the essential procedures in determining the value of archives were materially refined only a few years ago. The first selection should occur not later than five years after a piece or a dossier is no longer in practical use. A second selection should occur after 25 years. Every department must, by virtue of the archives act of 1956 and in cooperation with and under supervision of the head of the archival service, prepare lists of records considered for destruction. These lists must be approved by Parliament. The records marked for permanent storage have to be transferred to the central archives depot after 30 years. After 50 years they become public. The categories listed have to be published in book form at regular intervals. Samples must be kept in all categories destroyed, as is also done in the Netherlands. In the United States of America the critical and pivotal position of the archivist in the processes of selection and preservation is properly stressed, especially his great responsibility in determining the potential value of records outside of the department creating them and for research in general. Likewise underlined are the orderly system of record disposal plans for administrative units, congressional approval of the disposal lists, and the great care taken in determining the materials to be preserved permanently.

Since the passing of the archives law in 1918 Dutch archivists have been intimately involved in the problems of retention and destruction of archival documents. Subsequent legislative and practical performance have led to certain attitudes, convictions, and preferred procedures: There is a tendency to replace historical criteria as the primary basis for determining the lasting value of archival documents by organic-functional ones; in each case the pertinent documentation should be viewed as a whole as well as in its relationship to all other documentation; the criteria for selection are, in general, the same everywhere with respect to all categories of archives; selection should take place at as early a stage as is feasible; disposal lists are universally prepared; and selection requires close and harmonious cooperation of the administrative and archival services.

MARIS, A. JOHANNA, *In memoriam Jonkheer Dr. B. M. de Jonge van Ellemeet*. P. 83-85.

Detailed account of the extremely productive archival career of Bonifacius Marinus de Jonge van Ellemeet (1881-1962), who held important positions in various provinces. Many of his inventories, finding lists, and pertinent publications are among the lasting record.

De Archiefwet 1962 in de Tweede Kamer (The archives law of 1962 in the Second Chamber). P. 86-103.

Minutes of the sessions of the special committee on the proposed archives law. Practically all articles of the proposed law were accepted and approved by acclamation; articles 4 and 39, however, were the object of particularly thorough treatment. As adopted they read as follows:

Article 4. Everyone having archival documents under his care is obliged to yield these, after proper notification through registered letter, to the administrative office under which they fall according to the provisions of this law, at the risk and expense of that office; this is to enable the office in question to have photographic reproductions made of these records. The administrative unit returns the archival documents to those having yielded them, even if the office should be entitled to lay claims to the documents for other reasons.

Article 39. He who fails to meet his obligation as outlined in the first sentence of article four will be fined not more than two thousand guilders; noncompliance is unlawful; noncompliance by or on behalf of a legal entity results in a verdict against the person who ordered noncompliance or who actually functioned as agent in the situation.

Kroniek (News). P. 104-109.

Review of foreign archival literature: *Rassegna degli Archivi di Stato* (1960); *Archeion* (1960); *Der Archivar* (1961); and *Suid Afrikaans Argiefblad* (1960), by way of the *American Archivist* (1962).

Boekbespreking (Book reviews). P. 109-114.

Berichten (Reports). P. 114-120.

The First Chamber passed the archives law by acclamation on July 17, 1962. ¶ The first unit of the new archives building in Amsterdam, to have ten kilometers of shelving, has been approved by the city council. ¶ News from West Germany, France, Australia, Nigeria, and Ghana.

Nederlands Archievenblad, VOL. 66 (1962), NO. 3.

Mededelingen van het bestuur (Communications from the Executive Committee). P. 123-124.

Report on the 84th general meeting held in Delft on July 20, 1962. The *Handbook* probably will have to be completed by the remaining members of the committee,

since Fockema Andreae has ceased to function on the committee. Mortgage records were discussed at length.

BEYERMAN, J. J., *Grammofoonplaten en bandopnamen als (pseudo-) archiefstukken* (Disk and tape recordings as [pseudo-] archives). P. 125-127.

A discussion of the possibility of adding disks and tape recordings to archival collections and several related questions: are either durable enough for indefinite use; if not, can a sufficiently reliable system of transfer to new carriers be developed; and will it be possible to adjust to new and more refined machinery, ad infinitum, without impairment of sound?

POLAK-DE BOOY, E. P., *Dorsale notities op brieven aan Hugo de Groot* (Notations on letters of Hugo Grotius). P. 127-129.

Polak-de Booy proves that the notes found on letters addressed to Hugo Grotius, which form a part of the correspondence between Grotius and the Countess of Hohenlohe-Langenburg discussed by J. Fox in *N.A.B.*, 1962, no. 2, were made by Frans Jacob van Overschie.

Kroniek (News). P. 130-144.

In the reports for the year 1960 are the following items: The Minister for Public Housing approved the construction of new archival depots in Arnhem, Haarlem, 's-Hertogenbosch, Middelburg, Leeuwarden, and Zwolle; a new central depot at The Hague is still in the planning stage, as are archives buildings in Gelderland, Den Bosch, Noord-Holland, Utrecht, and Friesland. ¶ Abstracts of the *American Archivist* (1961), the *Journal of the Society of Archivists* (Apr. and Oct. 1961), *Archives* (no. 25, 1961), *Archivmitteilungen* (1961), and *Archeion* (1961).

Boekbespreking (Book reviews). P. 145-155.

Berichten (Reports). P. 155-166.

Detailed reports about municipal, water district, and regional archives. ¶ The Economic-Historical Archives reports that a request from the Union of South Africa for transfer of the archives of the South African Railway Society was rejected, on the ground that the archives of a society located in the Netherlands could not be thought of as belonging to South Africa.

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Dirección General de Archivos y Bibliotecas: Boletín, VOL. 10 (1962), NO. 64.

Editorial: Momento actual de los Archivos Históricos españoles (Editorial: The present state of the Spanish Historical Archives). P. 2-4.

The high degree of activity of archives in Spain is explained by the solicitude of the present Government in Spain and by the importance of the archival holdings themselves. The four most important archives in Spain—the Archives of the Crown of Aragon, the Archives of Simancas, the Archives of the Indies, and the National Historical Archives in Madrid—illustrate a healthy and sustained archival tradition. A list of buildings recently constructed or now in construction is given. There is room for further progress.

FINÓ, J. F., *Actividades de la Unesco en el campo de los archivos* (The activities of Unesco in the field of archives). P. 5-7.

Microfilming for purposes of preservation in the archives of South America is one activity sponsored by Unesco. A mobile microfilming unit performs work for whatever archives requests it; the director of the unit also gives instruction in archival technology. The same unit is scheduled to assist archives in North Africa

in 1962. Furthermore, Unesco has provided financial assistance for the International Council on Archives, the Round Table, and the periodical *Archivum*. A special subsidy has been granted for the preparation of the guide to the sources of Latin American history. A manual of archival science in the tropics (*Manual de archivística tropical*) is in preparation under the auspices of the I.C.A. A series of documentary publications for the history of "American independence" is planned and has been partially completed. Other programs are scholarships, microfilm exchanges between countries, the various periodicals in related fields published by Unesco itself, and the sponsorship of an international treaty concerning the safeguarding of cultural treasures in case of armed conflict.

BRAIBANT, CHARLES, *Le Conseil International des Archives* (The International Council on Archives). P. 8-10.

On the initiative of Solon J. Buck and with the collaboration of Unesco and some French archivists a committee met in Paris in 1948 to organize an international body of archivists. As a result of these efforts the first meeting of the International Council on Archives took place in Paris in 1950. This first congress defined the present form of the I.C.A. The second met at The Hague in 1953, the third in Florence in 1956, and the fourth in Stockholm in 1960. Between meetings the activities of the I.C.A. are carried on by various committees and by the periodical *Archivum*. The international archival training center in Paris and the Round Table, both organized by the author, are mentioned. It is suggested that an international committee, whose task it would be to provide assistance to underdeveloped countries, be organized within the framework of the I.C.A.

MARTÍNEZ FERRANDO, J. E., *España en el "Conseil International des Archives"* (The participation of Spain in the International Council on Archives). P. 11-12.

Spain took no active part in the meetings of the I.C.A. until 1956. The author, elected a member of the executive committee, resigned "because of his age" and has been replaced by another Spanish archivist, Miguel Bordonau. José María Peña, director of the Archives of the Indies, gave indispensable assistance in the compilation of the guide to the sources of Latin American history.

CRESPO, CARMEN, *El "Conseil International des Archives"* (The International Council on Archives). P. 13-14.

National, regional, and international archival associations, as well as individual archivists, may become members of the International Council on Archives. The main body of the I.C.A. is the constituent assembly. Between the congresses of the I.C.A. an executive committee composed of the president, two vice presidents, and six members is in charge. There are other committees as well; for instance, the Program Committee, which prepares for the next congress of the I.C.A. An enumeration of the four meetings held to date and the topics discussed at each is included.

BORDONAU MAS, MIGUEL, *La Table Ronde des Archives: breve historia de su creación, funcionamiento y actuación* (The Archives Round Table: a short history of its creation, of its *modus operandi*, of its accomplishments). P. 15-45.

In the course of a conversation the author suggested to Charles Braibant, then Director General of the French Archives, that an annual meeting of top archivists from various countries, without "official solemnities," would have beneficial results. Braibant took up the idea, gave the Archives Round Table its name, and organized the first meeting in Paris in 1954. The number of countries participating has been steadily increasing.

Consejo Internacional de Archivos (International Council on Archives). P. 46.

Bulletin concerning the meetings of the executive committee of the I.C.A. and the committee on terminology to take place simultaneously in Madrid (June 1 and 2, 1962). A list of archival terms or concepts to be discussed is included.

Noticia de los Archivos Históricos españoles (Notes on Spanish Historical Archives). P. 47-146g.

Each of the provincial, or "historical," archives is described in a signed article giving information concerning the building, the holdings, the history of the institution, the facilities, major publications, and other matters. Each description is accompanied by a photograph.

Legislación vigente de archivos (Laws governing archives). P. 147-188.

The texts of laws, decrees, and orders bearing on archives in Spain since 1931, with an index.

Escalafón del Cuerpo Facultativo de Archiveros, Bibliotecarios y Arqueólogos, escalilla del Cuerpo Auxiliar de Archivos, Bibliotecas y Museos y centros dependientes de la Dirección General de Archivos y Bibliotecas—1961 (Lists and pay-scales of the Professional Corps of Archivists, Librarians, and Curators; of the Auxiliary Corps of the Archives, Libraries, and Museums; and of other centers administered by the General Administration of Archives and Libraries—1961). P. i-lix.

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National Archives

YUGOSLAVIA

Archivist, VOL. 10 (1961), NO. 2.

[Beginning with this issue, the periodicity of *Archivist* has been changed from a quarterly to a semiannual. The issues are larger but the annual subscription rates have remained the same. The editorial and administrative offices are in Belgrade; the editor in chief is Edib Hasanagić. Articles are printed in the Latin alphabet and in the Serbo-Croat language only, even when contributed from Slovenia or Macedonia. The articles of greatest importance are abstracted in French.]

KRSTIĆ, MILOŠ, *Izvori za proučavanje narodnooslobodilačkog rata i narodne revolucije u Jugoslaviji* (Sources for the study of the war of national liberation and of popular revolution in Yugoslavia). P. 7-35. Abs. in French.

MIRČIĆ, RADMILA, *Fondovi socijalističke Jugoslavije* (The *fonds* of socialist Yugoslavia). P. 37-57. Abs. in French.

The *fonds* of prewar and postwar Yugoslavia are sharply separated, on the theory that Socialist Yugoslavia is "a new historical creation." The author discusses various problems encountered in handling the records—namely, the very complicated matter of chronology, pertinence to agencies, relationship between the *fonds* and their creators, disposal of records, and, finally, their servicing for official and private reference use.

BAČIĆ, STJEPAN, *Fondovi u registraturama ustanova i organizacija republičkog značaja* (*Fonds* in the registries of institutions and organizations on the state level). P. 58-81. Abs. in French.

The formation and development of the administrations of various Yugoslav republics viewed in their three stages: the first, the period from the revolution to the adoption of the constitutions of the constituent republics (Croatia, Montenegro, Macedonia, Serbia, Bosnia and Hercegovina, and Slovenia) in 1946-47; the second, the short period up to 1953, when the constitutional law was adopted; and the third, from then on. A view of the accessions in various state archives reveals a confusing situation, caused either by lack of appropriate storage space (Slovenia) or by direct mutilation of *fonds* because of misunderstanding of the rules of disposal or of laws on obligatory consignment of "wastepaper" (Montenegro). The author proposes various urgent measures as remedies for past ills.

ŽONTAR, JOŽE, *Arhivska gradja u komuni i srezu* (Archival materials in the communes and counties). P. 82-102. Abs. in French.

This article, based on a survey conducted in July of 1961, discusses the various characteristics of the *fonds*, the development of the arrangement systems in relation to official instructions on paper management, the general conditions of the records, the extent of their preservation, and their use for research and reference purposes.

VOJNOVIĆ, EMIL, *Privredni arhivi u Jugoslaviji* (Economic archives in Yugoslavia). P. 103-114. Abs. in French.

The author agrees with Etienne Sabbe's statement that future historians will study our present era on the basis of economic archives. The article is therefore an attempt to survey the characteristics and historical values of such records in Yugoslav archives and to present the main problems, such as storage, disposal, arrangement, and preservation.

Šesta međunarodna konferencija "Okruglog stola arhiva" (The Sixth International Round Table on Archives). P. 115-192.

A complete translation of Robert-Henri Bautier's report on archives in international life and a brief report on the conference by F. B., one of the Yugoslav participants.

ČELAP, LAZAR, *Kartografski materijal u arhivskom fondu Slavonsko-sremske komande* (Cartographic records in the *fonds* of the Slavonia-Srem General Command [1707-47]). P. 195-197.

Hronika (Chronicle). P. 199-210.

Replies (which vary widely) to an inquiry by *Arhivist* in respect to the general appearance and contents of the magazine. ¶ Milan Spasojević discusses archival materials in relation to the new law on the protection of cultural monuments (*Arhivska gradja i novi zakon o zaštiti spomenika kulture*), p. 201-202; Stane Kranjc reports on the seminar on a new system of office management (*Seminar o novom sistemu kancelarijskog poslovanja*), p. 203; and Olga Jačimović reports the conference of Serbian archivists in connection with the draft of the new law on archives (*Savetovanje arhivista Srbije povodom novog zakona o arhivima*), p. 203-206. ¶ Ivanka Janča reports on the conference of the Institute for Public Administration in Belgrade (*Sa savetovanja republičkog zavoda za javnu upravu*), p. 206-207; and Ratko Mamuzić discusses the much regretted forthcoming liquidation of the Co-operative Archives of Voivodina in Novi Sad (*Povodom ukidanja zadružnog arhiva Vojvodine*), p. 208-209.

Izložbe (Exhibits). P. 211-220.

Reports on various exhibits of archival material held throughout Yugoslavia.

Savez društava arhivista Jugoslavije (League of Archivists' Societies of Yugoslavia). P. 221-244.

A brief report on the fourth general assembly of the league, held at Lake Bled in Slovenia in September 1961 (*Četvrta skupština Saveza društava arhivista Jugoslavije*), p. 221-222; a report of the administrative committee on the activities of the league (*Izveštaj upravnog odbora Saveza društava arhivista FNRI o delatnosti Saveza od treće do četvrte skupštine i o časopisu "Arhivist"*) and on the *Arhivist*, p. 223-237; and reports on the activities of archivists in the various Yugoslav republics (*Delatnost republičkih društava arhivista u 1961. godini*), p. 238-240, and the proceedings of the session of the administrative committee of the league (*Sa sednice upravnog odbora Saveza*) held in February 1962 in Zagreb, p. 241-244.

Pregled knjiga i časopisa (Review of books and periodicals). P. 254-270.

Various reviews, including one of the *American Archivist*, 1961, nos. 1 and 3.

Iz stranih arhiva i organizacija (From foreign archives and organizations). P. 271-285.

Reports on activities in the Institute Yad Washem in Jerusalem, the archives of Rumania, and the international seminar on archives held annually in Paris.

BOGOMIR CHOKEL

The World Bank

Survival

. . . the present work . . . when it is written, I shall treat . . . with a preservative fluid, seal it in a lead casket and bury it deep in the ground somewhere for posterity to dig up and read. . . . Perhaps on second thoughts, I shall not take the trouble to seal it up in a casket: I shall merely leave it lying about. For my experience as a historian is that more documents survive by chance than by intention.

—EMPEROR TIBERIUS CLAUDIUS, speaking through ROBERT GRAVES, in *I, Claudius*, p. 8 (New York, Random House; copyright 1934 and renewal 1961 by Robert Graves). Quoted by permission of Random House, Inc.