

Abstracts of Foreign Periodicals

LESTER K. BORN, *Editor*

Library of Congress

DENMARK

Nordisk Arkivnyt, VOL. 6 (1961), NO. 4.

Arkiv uden arkivarer (Archives without archivists). P. 57-58.

During the annual meeting of the Italian archivists in Ascoli Piceno the latest of numerous provincial archives buildings was dedicated. Like most of these, it had as yet no professional archivists among its personnel; these must be appointed and paid by the Federal Government.

POLVINEN, TUOMO, *Om arkivväsendet i Sovjetunionen* (On the archival situation in the Soviet Union). P. 59-61.

A good account of an extensive system, well organized according to accepted archival practice and employing about 12,000 persons, including archivists trained in a 5-year course at a special institution.

Nordiske byggeplaner (Nordic building plans). P. 61-62.

A committee has studied plans and buildings in Stockholm, Wolfenbüttel, Koblenz, Strassburg, Colmar, and Basel, in preparation for an extension of the national archives building in Helsinki. In Oslo plans for a separate building near Stensparken have been rejected by the National Directorate for Building and Property.

Ministeriet for kulturelle Anliggender (The Ministry for Cultural Affairs). P. 62.

Archives, libraries, and museums are among a score or more enterprises and functions to be directed by this new ministry.

Officiel historieskrivning (Official historical writing). P. 62.

Two questions are raised: To what extent may the series on World War II, appearing in England, be reliable; and should independent researchers be given unrestricted access to the complete record?

DALGÅRD, SUNE, *Internationalt møde om dokumentreproduktion* (International meeting on documentary reproduction [in Paris]). P. 63.

Deals primarily with storage, standardization, copying, and reading equipment for microfilm.

Finsk dokumentärfilmkommitté tillsatt (Finnish documentary film committee appointed). P. 63.

Personalet (Personnel). P. 64.

Rigsarkivet (National Archives). P. 64-65.

The Social Democrats of the Danish Rigsdag deposited their proceedings for 1920-25 and 1928-34 with the Archives and Library of the Folketing, where they may be consulted upon permission from the party leaders. ¶ Upon approval of the National Archivist, recognized Danish scholars may have access to the protocols of the Council of State during Christian IX's reign (*i.e.*, to 1906). ¶ An exhibit of 57 plaster casts of clerical seals from medieval Roskilde Stift was shown in the Historical Museum of

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the National Archives. The rich collection was also made available to students of medieval history at the University of Copenhagen and to the members of the Heraldisk Selskab.

Landsarkiverne m.m. (Provincial archives). P. 66.

Danish church records may soon be microfilmed. Preliminary studies have been completed; Arne Truelsen of the National Archives is to prepare an outline of procedure for final approval. ¶ The Eastern Federal Court upheld the judgment of a lower court decreeing that photocopies of supporting documents cannot take the place of typewritten copies to serve as a court record. Final settlement of this matter awaits the outcome of investigations being made in the National Testing Institute. ¶ The new archives building in Viborg will have compact as well as standard shelving. ¶ The Historical Society of South Jutland, college students from Randers and Hjørring, and the Genealogical Society of Aarhus were introduced to the National Archives branches in Aabenraa and Aarhus.

Norden (The North). P. 66-71.

Finland: Helsinki city archivist Ragner Rosén has retired; Veikko Mattila has taken his place. ¶ At the fall meeting of the Archivists' Society the archival treatment of maps and drawings and the quality of ballpoint pen ink were discussed, the latter unfavorably. ¶ The Industrial Archives Association is off to a good start; plans for the first industrial archives session in 1962 were made. *Norway*: The Genealogical Society of Utah resumed filming of Norwegian archives, had turned over 1,884 reels of exposed film to the Norwegian National Archives by August, and was expected to finish filming in the Riksarkiv by December 1. Another 800 reels or more were obtained from several sources in Copenhagen. *Sweden*: Obituary by Olof Jägerskiöld of Birger Linden, first archivist of the National Archives since 1954. ¶ Report by Hasse Petrini on inventorying of private archives in Norrland. ¶ Report by Aake Kromnow on Swedish industrial archives meeting in Sundsvall.

Udlandet (Foreign news). P. 71-73.

From the Netherlands and West Germany.

Tidsskriftoversigt (Foreign periodical contents). P. 74.

From *American Archivist* (1961) and *Archeion* (1961).

Register (Index) for vol. 6, 1961. P. 75-76.

Nordisk Arkivnyt, VOL. 7 (1962), NO. 1.

SWEDLUND, ROBERT, *De nya svenska arkivförfattningarna* (The new Swedish archives law). P. 1-2.

The new law, first proposed in 1955, became effective January 1, 1962. It replaces six different archives laws passed since 1903 and is generally applicable to federal, state, and municipal archives. The reduction and formation of archives have received special attention, a definition of archives is included, and the principle of provenance is specifically introduced in the law as well as in the accompanying instructions.

OMANG, REIDAR, *Kassasjon i den norske statsforvaltnings arkiver* (Disposal in the Norwegian state administrative archives). P. 3-4.

Instructions concerning the definition and disposal of archives became effective by Royal decision of November 4, 1961. A special council of experts has been named to supervise the transition from the old system during a 5-year period. The instructions provide for retention of relevant materials only; all institutions are to inspect their archival materials within 5 years after they have been retired from active use, at which time whole series, if not of administrative or historical value, may be destroyed; after a third inspection at the end of 25 years disposals are decided upon jointly by the institution concerned and the National Archives. Two archives inspectors, with the

rank of division heads, have been added to the staff of the National Archives to implement the new program.

Journaliseringen i centraladministrationen i støbeskeen (Inventorying in the central administration). P. 4-5.

The Danish Archives Committee of 1933 on November 29, 1961, approved the report of the subcommittee on the state of the archives in the federal offices, which suggested that more uniformity be introduced and that a simple decimal system be used for organizing the materials. Although the system cannot affect the internal organization of the records, it will greatly facilitate searching by clerical personnel.

Fabrikken, hvor Kompaktus-reolerne bliver til (The source of the Kompaktus shelves). P. 6.

More about compact shelving made in Sweden. Photograph.

Tørring af fugt- og skimmelsskadede arkiver (Drying of archives impaired by moisture and mold). P. 7.

A hair-drier was used in the provincial archives at Aabenraa to dry very wet records.

Vejledning vedr. opbevaring og ordning af dommerembedernes arkiver (Guide for the preservation and organization of court archives). P. 7.

Provincial Archivist Johan Hvidtfeldt was commissioned to compile a handbook for the preservation and organization of court records. This was later distributed among all provincial archivists.

Aaret 1961 i tal (1961 in figures, Denmark). P. 8-9.

Foreign lending and borrowing is on the increase. ¶ Nearly one-third of the records transferred from agencies was destroyed.

Personalet (Personnel). P. 9-11.

Personnel changes in the Danish State Archives; obituary by Svend Aakjaer of Gunnar Olsen (1910-62), Archivist of Sjaelland.

Rigsarkivet (National Archives). P. 11-14.

Reports on the overhauling and complete refurnishing of the reading room in the Danish National Archives; transfer of records from a dozen or more administrative units; purchase of a number of collections of letters and three guest books of Prince Valdemar; receipt of valuable private archival collections and of a number of collections for the occupation period; inventorying and disposals; and purchase of 6,588 meters of shelving for the temporary storage quarters in Sydhaven, with provisions for later use of it in permanent compact shelving. ¶ Since the continuation of the printed archives guides (*Vejledende Arkivregistraturer*) must await completion of organization and inventorying, the need for more up-to-date information is to be met through publication in stenciled form of preliminary archives guides (*Foreløbige Arkivregistraturer*) to cover the period after 1848. Of the edition of 200 copies, 30 copies will have English and 20 German introductions. ¶ The important eighteenth-century commercial archives of Wahrendorff have been microfilmed.

Landsarkiverne m.m. (Provincial archives). P. 14.

Various accessions, changes in personnel and premises, exhibitions, and other matters, for eight different locations.

Norden (The North). P. 15-17.

Finland: The microfilm collection at the National Archives is steadily increasing; it has passed the first million exposures. *Iceland*: The National Archives plans to film 77 bundles of Icelandic correspondence and protocols in the Danish National Archives covering the period 1849-1903. *Norway*: Invitation by the national associations of cities

and counties to aid in the steamlining of their archives has been welcomed and implemented in part by the National Archives, but it has raised the practical issue of small means versus overwhelming demands. *Sweden*: Swedish archivists met at Stockholm on February 8-9, 1962, to discuss implications of the new archives law.

Udlandet (Foreign countries). P. 17-19.

Reports on West Germany, France, the U.S.A., and Israel. The official Jewish Historical Archives in Jerusalem, containing records dating back to the thirteenth century, were hidden in the walls of the Cathedral at Worms during the Hitler era.

Tidsskriftsoversigt (Foreign periodical contents). P. 19-20.

From *American Archivist* (1962), *Archeion* (1961), *Archives* (1961), and *Archiv-mitteilungen* (1961).

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ITALY

Rassegna degli Archivi di Stato, VOL. 22 (1962), NO. 3.

ABBONDANZA, ROBERTO, *Una lettera autografa del Boccaccio nell'Archivio di Stato di Perugia* (An autograph letter of Boccaccio in the State Archives of Perugia). P. 227-232.

Comments on a letter in the handwriting of Boccaccio, the only known example written in the vernacular. Photographic facsimiles.

La nuova legislazione archivistica approvata dal Parlamento (The new law on archives passed by Parliament). P. 233-248.

The new law passed in 1960 grants the Government power to issue a decree regulating archival matters. In his presentation, the Minister of Interior justified the proposed bill on the ground that reforms were urgently needed but would be too technical for debate. He also explained the nature of some of the matters that required attention. The geographical areas under the control of many of the archival superintendencies are too large for effective supervision; a mobile microfilming unit and a mobile fumigation unit are needed; the Consiglio Superiore degli Archivi (Supreme Council on Archives) should be reorganized so as to include among its members archivists elected by vote and historians, as well as high officials of the archives administration; "public records" should be defined more strictly; instead of a fixed date beyond which records may not be consulted by the public, a time period should be agreed upon, possibly 40 years; there should be closer cooperation between the State Archives and administrative archives, perhaps to be brought about by the formation of an "inspecting officers' committee" on the British model; the terms of the law of 1939 with respect to business and family archives should be clarified; fees should be charged individuals conducting research from which they alone derive benefits; and the incongruities of laws governing salaries and allowances for archives employees should be remedied, if only to prevent an exodus of competent archivists. An account of the brief procedures in the Chamber of Deputies and in the Senate is included.

L'attività degli Archivi di Stato nel 1960 (The activities of the State Archives in the year 1960). P. 249-280.

The following activities or accomplishments are emphasized: increased international contacts; special archival committees; publications of the Ufficio Centrale degli Archivi di Stato; work of the Consiglio Superiore degli Archivi; progress of the fight against termites; expenses for construction work; total volume of records in the custody of State Archives; and microfilming and restoration programs. Includes a list of the State Archives, data on the activities of the inspectors, and statistics pertaining to the work performed. The review mentions the adverse effect on the quality of the personnel in Italian archives of losses owing to the slow system of promotions.

DEL PIAZZO, MARCELLO, *La mostra permanente dell'Archivio di Stato di Roma* (The permanent exhibit of the State Archives of Rome). P. 281-310.

Catalog of the exhibit.

BASCAPÈ, GIACOMO, *Note sui sigilli dei Carmelitani* (Notes on the seals of the Carmelite Order). P. 311-322.

A study accompanied by photographs.

CAPOGRASSI, ANTONIO, *Le pergamene del Monastero di S. Spirito del Morrone negli archivi dell'Annunziata e della Cattedrale di Sulmona* (The parchments of the monastery of San Spirito del Morrone in the archives of the Annunziata church and of the cathedral of Sulmona). P. 323-330.

Historical introduction and inventory.

BISORI, GUIDO, *La scomparsa del Prefetto Abbate* (The demise of Prefect Abbate). P. 331-333.

Eulogy pronounced by the Under Secretary of Interior on the occasion of the death of Biagio Abbate, Prefect of Pisa, head of the Central Office of the State Archives from 1947 to 1954. Photograph.

LODOLINI, ARMANDO, *Biagio Abbate*. P. 334-341.

A study of the career of Dr. Abbate and his contributions to the progress of archival institutions in Italy. The organization of archival administration, the greater emphasis on archival technology, and the creation of a national archives—the Central Archives of the State, in Rome—are among his accomplishments cited.

CECCHINI, GIOVANNI, *Giuliana Cantucci Giannelli*. P. 342-343.

The career of Dr. Cantucci, a prominent Italian archivist, is retraced here after her untimely death in 1962.

Versamenti, depositi, doni e acquisti: Anno 1961. (Accessions, deposits, gifts, and acquisitions pertaining to the State Archives in 1961). P. 344-376.

Legislazione: Nuova ripartizione dei servizi dell'Ufficio Centrale degli Archivi di Stato (Legislation: Reorganization of the Central Office of the State Archives). P. 370-380.

The Central Office of the State Archives was reorganized by a decree of the Ministry of Interior, issued on November 25, 1962.

Notiziario: La sessione 1962 del Comitato tecnico internazionale della "Guida delle fonti per la storia dell'America Latina" (Bulletin: The 1962 meeting of the international technical committee on the "Guide to the sources of the history of Latin America"). P. 381-406.

Summary minutes of the meetings of the Committee held in Brussels, September 3-5, 1962. The upper chronological limit for material to be included in the *Guide* was set, generally, at 1914. The geographical area would include, aside from the Latin American countries, French and former British territories in the Caribbean; territories in the Caribbean area governed by non-Latin countries; former Spanish, French, and Mexican areas of the United States up to the time of their becoming a part of the Federal Union; and Puerto Rico and the Philippine Islands until 1898. The institutions covered by the *Guide* would include archives of the European countries, the United States, and Australia. The organization of the *Guide* and of its individual volumes was also agreed upon; other matters included the description of maps, the bibliographies, and standardized orthography of place names. Two inventories, one from the Archivo Histórico Nacional in Madrid (in Spanish) and one of a *fonds* of the Archives Nationales (in French), are given as examples.

Personale degli Archivi di Stato (Personnel of State Archives). P. 407-408.

The results of a competitive examination for positions of *vice aiutante in prova* are given.

Indice dell'annata 1962 (Index for the year 1962). P. 409-410.

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THE NETHERLANDS

Nederlands Archievenblad, VOL. 66 (1962), NO. 4.

VAN DER KLOOSTER, L. J., and A. J. H. ROZEMOND, *Studiedagen voor archiefambtenaren 1962* (Training session for archivists 1962). P. 167-169.

More than 100 archivists, including 10 from Belgium, gathered on October 23-24, 1962, to discuss church archives. Etienne Sabbe, the Chief Archivist of Belgium, spoke about the Belgian archives law of 1955 and its application to inactive church records: federal archival depots already have received about 400 parochial archives; Belgium's experience seems to have justified centralized administration; extension of the system is being considered through the establishment of a number of regional archival depots. Three other papers read at the session are abstracted below.

BAKHUIZEN VAN DEN BRINK, J. N., *De archieven van de Nederlandse Hervormde Kerk* (The archives of the Dutch Reformed Church). P. 169-183.

General lack of appreciation, long-delayed understanding of the secular value of church archives, occasional political interference, and continued unwillingness on the part of the responsible hierarchy to give adequate attention have caused the value of the archives of the Dutch Reformed Church (N.H.K.) for the study of the religious and social life in the Low Countries to be recognized only recently. The first section of this paper gives an account of the major efforts made in coping with the records of the Church. The second section discusses the chief changes in the management of the archives, based mainly on the provisions of article XXIII of the Church Order of 1951. The changes have not altered the basic structure of the archival system of the Church prevailing from its beginning in the nineteenth century; the major change consists in the transfer of all professional archival work at the local level from the superintendencies to the archivist; a second change is the specification of records that must be preserved; and a third important improvement consists in making the archivist responsible for the creation of and additions to archives—not only with their preservation, maintenance, and use as heretofore. The third section deals with the complications in the organization of the archives resulting from the hierarchy established by the formative synods from 1565 to 1619 and more recent trends toward centralization. The final section treats the important problem of publishing records of the N.H.K. and concludes with brief mention of the archives of the Walloon branch of the N.H.K. at Leiden and of English and Scottish branches, a reference to the still unsatisfactory situation of the ancient synodal archives, and a reiteration of the basic convictions of the Church that there can be no state control of its archives.

VAN HOMMERICH, L., *Beheer van diocesane archieven der Rooms Katholieke Kerk* (Administration of diocesan archives of the Roman Catholic Church). P. 183-198.

The archives of the Roman Catholic Church in the Netherlands have been subjected to thoroughly professional treatment only very recently; van Hommerich, municipal archivist of Heerlen, was commissioned to inventory the records of the diocese of Roermond under the committee on art objects and archives appointed in 1946. In his report to the bishop he produces a set of regulations concerning the archives in the bishopric of Roermond (p. 191-193) and regulations concerning the public nature, access, use, and loan of church archives (p. 196-197).

VAN DE VEN, A. J., *De archieven van de Oud-Katholieke Kerk* (The archives of the Old-Catholic Church). P. 198-210.

These are the records of the Catholic hierarchies in the area of the former archbishopric of Utrecht, including the two chief seats of Haarlem and Utrecht as well as priories such as Arnhem, Emmerich, Deventer, and Oldenzaal. The Reformation

brought Catholicism in that region practically to a standstill by 1580. The remnant of the Church was reduced to missionary activities and there was considerable disagreement between Rome and the two strongest Roman footholds (Haarlem and Utrecht) in the Northern Low Countries. Only in 1853 was the breach healed.

S. Muller, then national archivist at Utrecht, acquired the two most important collections forming the archives of the Old-Catholic Church. One, known as the Cheltenham collection, was recovered for the Dutch State in 1888 and brought to the national archives branch in Utrecht. The other was the property of the Metropolitan Chapter at Utrecht, which Muller persuaded to transfer the medieval records to the national archives *in usufruct*. In 1928 the chapter ceded to the Dutch State its property rights to the medieval archives.

There are a number of smaller archives of the Church in Haarlem, Deventer, and Leiden. It is planned to provide fire-proof storage space in the new seminary at Amersfoort, where all archives of the Church, including the old parochial records, will be concentrated. Besides further refinement of the inventories, there is much work to be done with the archives of the Jansenists, Carthusians, and Cistercians, who fled from France in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries to settle in the northern Netherlands.

FORMSMA, W. J., *In memoriam Dr. H. P. Coster*. P. 211-213.

Harry Pierre Coster (May 1886-May 1962) began his career as an archivist in 1910, when he was commissioned to reorganize and inventory the ancient archives of the city of Groningen. From 1918 until his retirement in 1951 he was the municipal archivist. Coster's most extensive job was the disentanglement of the city archives from the provincial and national archives, all three categories having been housed jointly for centuries and intermingled almost hopelessly.

De Archiefwet 1962 in de Eerste Kamer (The archives law 1962 in the First Chamber). P. 214-219.

The discussion revealed general and emphatic approval of the mandatory return of alienated archives. The 1962 draft law was approved by acclamation.

Kroniek (News). P. 220-227.

The annual report of the Permanent Committee on Postal and Archival Matters in the National Administration (1961). ¶ The report of the National Institute for Documentation of the War (1961) reveals that the life of this organization has been extended, probably until 1966/67; L. Brummel is now chairman of the advisory committee; additional materials and publications have been acquired. ¶ The report on the International Archives Meeting in Stockholm, as published in *Archivum* (1960), is discussed.

Boekbespreking (Book reviews). P. 228-233.

Includes a review of the Dutch handbook on archival terminology, *Nederlandse Archiefterminologie* (1962).

Berichten (Reports). P. 233-242.

The reports on municipal and water district archives are extensive and indicate the increase of activities in this area.

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S. A. Argiefblad/S. A. Archives Journal, NO. 4 (1962).

GANN, L. H., *Organizational development of the National Archives of Rhodesia and Nyasaland*. P. 7-15.

The Southern Rhodesian Archives in Salisbury, established in 1935, served as the core from which the "national" Central African Archives as well as the branch

archives for Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, and Bechuanaland was organized. The archival services are all-inclusive. The staff consists of 23 European and 23 African members. Records management (based in part on U. S. practice) is responsible for handling noncurrent and semicurrent records. The permanent archives are selected by a records committee and must be "more than thirty years old" and "of enduring or historical value." They are cataloged in detail and entered in a subject card index. The Historical Manuscript Collection contains records of business establishments, churches, and other private organizations and the papers of politicians and statesmen, explorers, missionaries, hunters, traders, and others.

The library is dedicated to the building of a national depository in the tradition of the great national libraries of Europe and America. It receives depository copies of all works published in the Federation, including full sets of every newspaper and all government publications. The publication program has already produced nine volumes in the *Oppenheimer Series*, in addition to the *Southern Rhodesian Public Records Guide* and a number of printed catalogs. A series prepared in cooperation with the Centro de Estudos Historicos Ultramarinos of Lisbon and dealing with the Portuguese penetration into Southeast and Central Africa "will probably be comparable in importance to some of Theal's great pioneering work on the history of South Africa."

SNYMAN, J. H., *Rekordbeheer in Suid-Afrika, 1950-1962* (Records management in South Africa, 1950-1962). P. 16-24.

A continuation of the article by Miss J. H. Davies, which appeared in the *S. A. Argiefblad* for 1961. Though records management in the sense of Schellenberg's description of it in *Modern Archives* was not attempted in South Africa before the 1950's, systematic disposal of ephemeral records was authorized in all legislation on archives since 1922. The process of selection and reduction has been explained by J. H. Cilliers in his article, "The Scrutinising of Government Records . . .," in *S. A. Argiefblad*, no. 3, 1961. The lack of archives personnel soon led to an ever-growing backlog of records awaiting inspection, to forced disposal without inspection, and to strained relations between government offices and the Archives. Not until 1957 was this situation remedied by establishment of a liaison office for departments in the office of the Director. The new office has put the work on a current basis; the more ambitious objective of developing a systematic schedule of departmental visits is still to be reached. The office is also responsible for surveys and advice with respect to filing systems.

Enormous masses of records still await the attention of the archivists: an estimated 300 running miles for the period 1910-60 as against about 20 miles now in custody for the period 1651-1910.

CILLIERS, J. H., *The new Archives Act*. P. 25-28.

This compressed commentary on the Archives Law of 1962 supplements Snyman's article, abstracted above. Cilliers emphasizes the following points: Section 1 (I) introduces the official use of the term "accessions" as covering records that "do not form part of the archives . . . but which are acquired for preservation"; Section 1 (II) provides a detailed explanation of what are considered archives in South Africa; Section 5 (c) provides for intermediate inexpensive depots for noncurrent records; Section 6 clarifies and makes universal the 30-year rule; Section 9 (6) subjects the records not yet transferred to the archives services to the archival regulations regarding public use; and Section 12 (1) (a) forbids categorically the unauthorized destruction of any document.

DU TOIT, F. G. M., *Organisasie van kerklike argiewe* (Organization of church archives). P. 29-36. Abs. in Eng.

The lack of central control is traceable to the facultative nature of synodal "urgings" that church bodies should cooperate with church archivists in securing the transfer of records to archives depots. Not only are synodal laws and regulations lacking, but not even a common policy has been formulated. The Council of Church Archivists has drawn up a tentative set of regulations, which might be utilized as a basis for an

official code, while the Archives Act of 1962 of the Republic of South Africa might be consulted with profit for further ideas.

IMMELMAN, R. F. M., *Some groups of manuscripts in the University of Cape Town Libraries*. P. 37-48.

The librarian of the University of Cape Town presents an analytical account of some of the smaller miscellaneous collections of political papers covering roughly the period 1880-1920, donated to the library under his direction. The largest group are the papers of Sir Jacob Dirk Barry, 1832-1905, who was judge president of the Eastern District Court in Grahamstown.

ESTERHUYSE, H. J., *Die opleiding van assistent-argivarisse in die Republiek van Suid-Afrika* (The training of assistant archivists in the Republic of South Africa). P. 49-51.

In 1945 the South African Archives Service had 8 professional staff members; it had 83 in 1962. The training of aspirants to professional archivist positions in South Africa has been, if anything, more phenomenal than the growth of the job facing the archivists. In 1946 requirements for initial appointment to the service demanded no professional preparation and only a matriculation certificate; the only requirement was that assistant archivists should study the handbook of Muller, Feith, and Fruin. In April 1947 the State Service Commission initiated the steps leading to an excellent training system; candidates must have a B. A. degree, with history as a major, and they may advance to the rank of archivist only by passing departmental examinations. The initial curriculum was revised in 1960. In the practical portion of the examination an archival collection must be arranged and 30 texts from documents of the seventeenth and later centuries must be read. The theoretical portion of the examination consists of four written tests of three hours each. The first two are concerned, among other things, with archival history and theory; practical arrangement of archives, maps, and photographs; finding aids; repair and binding; and selection and microfilming of documents. The third deals with archival laws and regulations in South Africa as well as comparative studies of archival legislation in the Netherlands, West Germany, and the U. S. A. The fourth deals with the chief archives in the South African depositories, governmental publications before and after unification (1910), newspapers and periodical collections in archival establishments, private collections in public libraries, and church archives. Candidates must pass 50 percent of both parts of the examination and must have been 3 years or more in archival service before they may be admitted to the examinations.

MIENIE, J. H., *Die Suid-Afrikaanse Vereniging van Argivarisse* (The South African Society of Archivists). P. 53-55.

The secretary briefly recounts the founding of the society and its vigorous development. The *Journal* preceded the establishment of the society and was itself an additional reason for formal organization. The formal beginning of the society in June 1962 was fostered in the National Archives: members were solicited, organizational meetings were held, officers were chosen, membership dues were fixed. The present membership is about 80.

Archives Act of the Republic of South Africa (Act no. 6 of 1962). P. 56-62.

Book Review. P. 63-64.

A review by J. H. Snyman of *Archival Facilities in Sub-Saharan Africa* (1959), a report prepared by T. W. Baxter.

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