

Abstracts of Foreign Periodicals

LESTER K. BORN, *Editor*

Library of Congress

SPECIAL NOTICE

There are undoubtedly more members of the Society who could participate in our abstracting work than have made themselves known to us. Our need for additional abstracters is very acute, and we feel that members having linguistic abilities owe it to their profession to give us a hand. The abstracts editor (see address below) will be grateful to hear from volunteers; they should use the form printed on the last page and should mail it to the address indicated. So as to cover more periodical literature and to become as current as possible, effective with this issue we are changing our typographical style and are omitting items relatively unimportant for American readers.

AUSTRALIA

Archives and Manuscripts: The Journal of the Archives Section of the Library Association of Australia first appeared in November 1955 in processed form. The issue abstracted below is the first to be printed. The editor says (p. 1): "We hope that we shall be enabled to continue to issue our publication in this form. We believe that there is a demand for a publication devoted to our archives administration, and related subjects such as records management, in Australia."

Archives and Manuscripts, VOL. 2 (1963), NO. 5.

FISCHER, G. L., *Pricing ourselves out of history*. P. 2-5. Spiraling prices of research materials result from competitive bidding, prestige purchases, and the compulsive acquisitiveness of private (wealthy) collectors. The sale of segregated "gems" not only brings high prices but destroys the integrity of the collections from which the items are removed. Pooling of interests by research institutions, divisions of areas of interest, early buying before the marketplace is aware of the offering, and encouragement of gifts are suggested remedies.

MEDCALF, MARGARET, *Archivist or records keeper?* P. 6-8. Observations based upon visits to the Indian National Archives, the Bundesarchiv in the German Federal Republic, and the London County Council. In the first, organization and preservation of older records are the main objective; in the second, because the older records are largely in East Germany, modern record control is the prime concern; in the last, both old and new records are handled. Conclusion: the traditional training of the scholarly archivist must be balanced by training in handling modern records.

MARCHANT, LESLIE R., *French manuscript sources for Australian-New Zealand studies*. P. 14-19. A résumé of earlier listing and copying programs, followed by practical suggestions: intensive preparation in advance of arrival in France, compilation of the list and of instructions to the photographer in a manner both simple and complete, copying under frequent observation by the compiler of the list.

Materials for abstracting and related communications should be sent to Lester K. Born, European Exchange Section, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20540.

CLELAND, J. L., *The Library of Congress Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections*. P. 20-24. Detailed and laudatory summary of planning and work that went into the first volume (1959-61), detailed description of method of cataloging and indexing employed, and brief list of printed statements on the preparation of the catalog.

HONNIBALL, J. H. M., *A school's archives*. P. 25-27. Brief summary of the founding of Guildford Grammar School in 1896, transfer of control to Church of England, and incorporation in 1951. The recently appointed first archivist has many records, printed reports, and memorabilia from all periods, and he is seeking still more material. Much organization remains to be done.

L. K. B.

DENMARK

Nordisk Arkivnyt, VOL. 8 (1963), NO. 4.

JÄGERSKIÖLD, OLOF, *Riksarkivets nybyggnad i Stockholm* (The new building of the National Archives in Stockholm). P. 57-58. From January 1960 to September 1961 the space intended for the new Swedish National Archives was blasted out of the rock formations in the area of Marieberg in Stockholm. The six subterranean stories and the four floors above ground will be finished by 1966.

Papirudvalget har afsluttet sit arbejde (The Committee on Paper has finished its job). P. 59-60. The committee presented the outline of a plan to be published eventually as a Government circular. The essential points are: special paper for archival purposes, standardization of sizes of paper, and supervision over supplies of paper and printed forms by a person specially designated.

Byggeriet på Jagtvejen påbegyndes (Construction has begun on Jagtvej). P. 61-62. In November 1963 clearing of the grounds beside the Sjaelland National Archives was begun to make room for the new building. The idea of raising the complete structure in two periods was rejected, in view of the certainty of higher costs and continued payment of rent on the storage building in Sydhaven.

MÅRTENSON, STURE, *Arkivbränder och brandsäkerhet; några aktuella svenska erfarenheter* (Archives fires and fire protection; some actual observations in Sweden). P. 63-64. A passionate plea for effective protection of archives against fire and water, with a number of vivid accounts of destruction in church and state archives in southern Sweden.

Postarkiven i Sverige (Postal archives in Sweden). P. 65-66. A rational and efficient system of archival organization including provisions for destruction, periodic reduction, and final preservation, has been worked out cooperatively by the National Archives and the Postmaster General of Sweden. Most postal records can be eliminated in time. The new system is effective January 1, 1964.

University of Illinois

ICKO IBEN

Nordisk Arkivnyt, VOL. 9 (1964), NO. 1.

1889-30. marts-1964. P. 1-2. The Danish National Archives could look back on 75 years of existence on March 30, 1964. The law providing for the reorganization of the establishment as it existed before 1889 introduced one entirely new branch, charged with assembling, processing, and administering the federal archives in the provinces. The erection of the three provincial archives buildings in Viborg in 1891 and in Copenhagen and Odense in 1893 is reported in some detail.

OMANG, REIDAR, *Riksarkivværembetet og de arkivskapende institusjoner* (The National Archivist and the archives-producing institutions). P. 3-4. Norway too has taken a decisive step towards rationalizing and streamlining its national archives organization. A royal decree of December 6, 1963, charged the National Archivist with

THE AMERICAN ARCHIVIST

regulating systematic inspection, retirement, arrangement, and preservation of federal archives. "The cooperation between the offices creating archives, the efficiency experts, and the National Archives must of necessity become more intimate."

NILSSON, NILS, *Domstolarnas arkivvård i Sverige* (Care of court archives in Sweden). P. 5-6. An account of efforts to bring the administration and archivalization of court records into line with modern practice.

Nyordning af politiarkiverne (Reorganization of Danish police archives). P. 6-7. New regulations concerning the records of police offices, effective January 1, 1964, distinguish between permanent (*stamafdelingen*) and temporary (*midlertidige*) records.

RASCH, AA., *Danica-fotografering i England* (The photocopying of Danica in England). P. 7. Rasch studied the archives in the British Public Record Office for the period after 1660 to learn which of them might be filmed with profit to students of Danish history. Much material was found and the search continues. The change reported here of the practices of the P.R.O. in the matter of pricing should be of interest generally (for instance, the selling of positive film copies only in the case of large sets and series).

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GERMAN FEDERAL REPUBLIC

Der Archivar, VOL. 15 (1962), NO. 1/2.

SCHÜTZ, WERNER, *Archive und Landesgeschichte* (Archives and state history). Col. 1-4. The Kultusminister of Land Nordrhein-Westfalen explains that the State Archive at Düsseldorf is designated "Main State Archive" as *primus inter pares*, because it contains and will contain not only the records of the top administrative offices but also pertinent printed documentation, such as that emanating from the political parties. It therefore will become a principal source for the writing of objective local history, which should be considered as a part of general history.

Der 39. deutsche Archivtag 1961: Protokolle, Berichte, Referate (The 39th German Archival Meeting, 1961: minutes, reports, papers). Col. 5-40. Helmut Dahm reports (col. 5-16) on the general aspects of the meeting, which was held in conjunction with that of the Union of German Associations for History and Antiquities and attended by some 450 persons, mentions the social programs, and points up the problems (usually financial) of attendance at these annual meetings, which provide an excellent safeguard against isolation and provincialism in professional thought. ¶Baron Götz von Pölnitz discusses (col. 17-20) the various types of noble archives, the great diversity of materials found therein, and the importance of many of these archives for the understanding of social, economic, political, ecclesiastic, military, cultural, international, and personal affairs. ¶Max Piendl describes (col. 19-24) the various parts of the extensive archives of the Princes of Thurn und Taxis, which are especially important for the history of postal service, and the library of some 161,000 volumes, including 350 manuscripts, 1,300 incunabula, and 2,700 music manuscripts. ¶The minutes of the business meeting, the text of the new constitution of the Association of German Archivists, and reports from the several sections (such as church archives, business archives, press-radio-film archives) conclude the summary.

Die Tagung "Stadtarchive und Stadtgeschichtsforschung" in Linz a.D. (The meeting on city archives and city history research held in Linz a.D.). Col. 39-76. Helmut Dahm reports (col. 39-44) on the general activities of the meeting, attended by nearly 400 persons, which was divided between discussions of archival techniques and research in city history. ¶Günter von Roden discusses (col. 43-68) the place of the communal archive in administration, not by giving a historical sketch but by means of observations based upon his own position: the city archivist must be pro-

VOLUME 28, NUMBER 1, JANUARY 1965

professionally trained; be supported by competent assistants; be in close liaison and good repute with the "administrators" of the city government, without whose understanding and appreciation neither the archivist nor the archives will get acceptance; be insistent upon, as well as capable of, research despite the pressures of contemporary work; and be forthright in his demands for adequate building and equipment. The position of the archives is what the archivist makes it. ¶Harry Kühnel comments (col. 67-72) on the municipal archivist and his duties from the Austrian point of view, detailing the administrative situation of a number of archives that vary in their places in municipal organization. ¶Franz Herberhold, in his paper on the Landesamt für Archivpflege (State Office for Protection of Archives), discusses (col. 71-76) the problems of caring for nonstate archives in Westphalia where, as elsewhere, archives originating from secularized bishoprics, monasteries, and other private sources have largely been preserved through the efforts of private organizations or even individuals, but where since 1927 there has been a governmental office devoted to safeguarding them.

SCHRÖTER, HERMANN, *Das Essener Stadtarchiv zum Umzug in das neue Archivgebäude Steeler Strasse 29* (The Essen City Archives—the move to the new archival building at 29 Steeler Street). Col. 77-86. The story of the City Archives from the 13th century, with special emphasis on the vicissitudes of the archives during the last war. After the end of the war the city administration acquired a former synagogue, which it converted to archival purposes by reinforcing the floors with concrete and installing lifts and shelving.

KITTEL, ERICH, *Die Stellung der Archive in der Verwaltungsorganisation* (The position of archives in the administrative organization). Col. 85-90. The double-headed function of archives, as the servant of the administration and as the handmaiden of research, and the two most typical academic preparations of archivists, legal and historical, illustrate the dilemma facing government administrators, who locate the archives sometimes under the Ministry of Culture and sometimes under the Ministry of State.

KOHE, WOLFGANG, *Die Sicherungsverfilmung von Schriftgut als archivarisches Aufgabe* (The security filming of papers as the archivist's responsibility). Col. 89-98. In 1961 most states of the German Federal Republic started security filming, an action that brought new emphasis to the age-old and most particularized duty of the archivist—to preserve the value of the papers handed on to and by him. The usual discussion of apparatus, quality of film, lighting, format, reproduction, preservation, etc. follows.

Bibliographie zum Archivwesen für die Jahre 1959 und 1960 (Bibliography on archival science for the years 1959 and 1960). Col. 149-182. Continuation from no. 4 of the previous year, covering the German Federal Republic, Berlin, East Germany, and former German Territory in East Europe.

L. K. B.

Der Archivar, VOL. 15 (1962), NO. 3.

JACOB, GUSTAF, *Aus der Geschichte Mannheims und seiner Archive* (From the history of Mannheim and its archives). Col. 193-198. A résumé of the 350-year history of the city and the vicissitudes of its archives.

MÜLLER, WOLFGANG, *Ein Diskussionsbeitrag zum Thema "Archivinspektoren und Diplomarchivare"* (A discussion on the theme "archive inspectors and graduate archivists"). Col. 197-204. Further remarks on the theme discussed in vol. 14, no. 4, by Erich Kittel. The author agrees with Kittel's views but emphasizes the need to give "status" recognition to those professional archivists below the highest civil service rating, so that they will regard their work as more than a mere source of daily bread. For their training he suggests one year of "internship" at an archive, one year of archival school, and one year of full-scale practical work as a staff member.

THE AMERICAN ARCHIVIST

COHAUSZ, ALFRED, *Der Heilige Stuhl und die kirchliche Archivpflege in der Neuzeit* (The Holy See and church archival protection in the present day). Col. 203-208. Brief remarks on the establishment of the Associazione Archivistica Ecclesiastica, the publication of its periodical *Archiva Ecclesiae*, followed by the statute of the Papal Commission for Church Archives in Italy, dated February 29, 1960, and the directions to the heads of Italian religious orders for administration of archives, dated December 5, 1960.

BARLEBEN, ILSE, *Das Werksarchiv Henkel* (The Henkel factory archive). Col. 209-214. A statement on the origin of the firm, which dates from the late 19th century, the first archival arrangements, the present archival groups, and the methods of arrangement and of handling special materials such as photographs, films, and sound tracks. Despite the progress of recent years, much remains to be done.

SCHUMANN, KURT, *Parlamentsarchive* (Parliamentary archives). Col. 215-220. After enumerating the types of materials found in such an archive and the tasks facing the archivist who receives them, the author names the committee minutes and the plenary session reports as the items that demand the closest attention of the archivist.

TAINSH, KARIN BESKOW, *Lautarchive* (Sound archives). Col. 219-244. This article, translated from the Swedish of the author, who is archivist of the Swedish Radio, presents a wealth of data on a complex subject. There is information on national sound archives and radio archives in many parts of the world, detailed notes on methods of cataloging in many of these archives, with discussion of types of materials (records, tapes, manuscripts, etc.), accessibility, lending, and preservation.

BOBERACH, HEINZ, and BRÜN MEYER, *Verwendung neuartiger Hilfsmittel zum Transport von Archivalien: Bericht über den Umzug des Bundesarchivs* (Application of new aids in the transport of archivalia: report on the move of the Federal Archives). Col. 243-250. A description of the planning and logistical problems of uniting in the new building record groups stored in three different locations, a task involving the orderly movement of 47,000 bundles and 22 map and poster cabinets.

HÖRDLDT, DIETRICH, *Das Aktenschweissen: Bericht über ein neues Abheftverfahren* (Document welding: a report on a new binding process). Col. 251-256. Instead of keeping papers in folders or binders, a commercial firm has developed a machine for fastening papers together without metal fasteners of any kind. The author discusses the pros and cons of the system, which prevents losses or deliberate removals from files but which also prevents legitimate insertions. He suggests that archivists and registry officials investigate.

Bibliographie zum Archivwesen für die Jahre 1959 und 1960 (Bibliography on archival science for the years 1959 and 1960). Col. 279-304. Part 3, which covers Austria, Switzerland, Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, Denmark, Sweden, and Poland.

Leserbrief (Letter from a reader). Col. 311-312. Jurgen Sydow takes to task several recent authors for translating "obviously" Casanova's definition of archives instead of attempting to bring out the meaning with greater precision.

L. K. B.

Der Archivar, VOL. 15 (1962), NO. 4.

SANTE, GEORG WILHELM, *Table Ronde des Archives 1954-1962* (The Archives Round Table, 1954-1962). Col. 313-318. A warm appreciation of the good that comes from frank discussions by authoritative delegates to small gatherings—better personal relations, better understanding of mutual problems and of life and letters in other countries, a continuity of endeavor between congresses—that do not make binding agreements and decisions.

VOLUME 28, NUMBER 1, JANUARY 1965

SANTIFALLER, LEO, *Albert Brackmann: zum Gedächtnis an den zehnjährigen Todestag 17. März 1952* (Albert Brackmann: in memoriam on the tenth anniversary of his death, March 17, 1952). Col. 317-328.

KOWNATZKI, HERMANN, *Entwurf für ein Landesarchivgesetz* (Draft of a state archival law). Col. 327-336. A retired city archivist, who had often expressed his views on the need for an archival law, here presents a draft for such a law on the state level. Included are provisions for the purpose of public archives; the location of archives in the administrative hierarchy; the relation of the director to other archives, to courts, and to research workers; and control, accessibility, safety, etc. of archives.

RUNGE, NICOLAUS, *Eine Stellungnahme zum Thema "Archivinspektoren und Diplomarchivare"* (A point of view on the theme "archive inspectors and graduate archivists"). Col. 335-338. The *Arkiwinspektor* should be an archivist and not a member of the administrative staff, with at least 3½ years' training followed by 10 years' practical experience before promotion to the top grades of this "upper service" as distinct from the "top service."

ENGEL, FRANZ, *Ein Jahr Sicherungsverfilmung in Niedersachsen* (A year of security filming in Niedersachsen). Col. 337-344. The newly constructed archive at Bückeburg was made responsible for a centralized program of filming for eight repositories. The author describes the photographic laboratory, equipment, organization of the work, transportation between repositories, percentage of error (1 in 2,000 exposures), rate of production (ca. 5,665 exposures daily), overall costs (5.64 pfennig per exposure), acquisition of a second camera. Teamwork and interest contributed to the success of the program.

L. K. B.

ITALY

Rassegna degli Archivi di Stato, VOL. 23 (1963), NO. 2.

CASAMASSIMA, EMANUELE, *Note sul metodo della descrizione dei codici* (Notes on the method of describing codices). P. 181-205. The text of two special lectures given in 1962-63 at the Scuola di Paleografia, Diplomatica e Archivistica dell'Archivio di Stato di Roma, extensively documented with the classic European and American works on the subject. After a brief summary of the history of codicology—a new name for an old art—which concerns the librarian-curator more than the archivist, the author turns to specifics: description of the external aspect of the codex; codicological-paleographic examination of the codex and its history; the internal description of the codex—author, title, incipit, explicit, collation, etc.—and bibliographic work relative to the codex and to the text.

DUCHEIN, MICHEL, *Le Nouveau bâtiment des Archives départementales du nord à Lille* (The new building of the Departmental Archives at Lille). P. 262-270. Illus. After a historical summary of the area and its archives, the author presents a detailed but most readable account of this building, which was started in the spring of 1957, completed in the fall of 1960, and dedicated on April 14, 1961. It is in two parts, the stack area and the administrative area, separated by a space of 8 meters and joined on the ground and first floors by connecting passageways that lead to the preparation area and the reading rooms, respectively. The stack building, for reasons of economy purely functional in construction, is 63 meters × 12 meters and 23 meters high, provides 6,800 square meters of floor space on 9 decks, contains 33,500 linear meters of shelving, is unheated, is lighted by expanses of windows of green-tinted translucent glass, and has firewalls dividing the stack areas and surrounding the stairways and freight elevator. The basement, heated and provided with electric light and automatic emergency lighting, contains the vault. The administrative building, 25 meters × 24 meters and 12 meters high, has on the ground floor the entrance lobby with a hanging staircase furnished with black marble treads, the exhibition and conference rooms, and

THE AMERICAN ARCHIVIST

the preparation area, which has a truck entrance. On the second floor of the administrative building are the apartment and office of the director with its private entrances; the main reading room, which has large windows, ceiling lights, and desk lamps; several smaller searchrooms, where typewriters may be used; and an area for microfilm-reading machines. The work area, which may be entered directly by an employees' entrance, contains among other things the bindery and machinery for cleaning, repairing, and pulping; and its basement contains 100 square meters for a photographic laboratory.

CASERTA, ALDO, *Il IV convegno degli archivisti ecclesiastici* (The fourth meeting of Church archivists). P. 291-298. This meeting, held in Rome in September 1962, consisted of working sessions and visits to such places of professional interest as the archives of several Sacred Congregations, the Central Archives of the State, the Greek Abbey of Grottaferrata, and the Institute for Scientific Restoration of Books. ¶ The keynote address, by Monsignor Martino Giusti, Prefect of the Secret Vatican Archives, was on the theme "The Archivist Face to Face With New Problems." Because archives are now consulted by researchers working in many fields other than narrowly defined history, and because many forms of documentation (maps, photographs, films, phonodiscs, magnetic tapes, television kinescopes) are currently entering archival repositories, the old-fashioned training of archivists as paleographers, diplomatists, and medieval historians is no longer fully adequate. "The archivist busies himself with things old and new and his motto could well be: *vetera novis augere et perficere*" (augment and perfect the old with the new). ¶ Don Ambrogio Palestra spoke on "Criteria for the Compilation of Inventories," emphasizing the importance of inventories as "the first fundamental task of the archivist" and the need to have them made by those who have arranged the archives or by someone who has perfect acquaintance with them. Discussion brought out the need for a clear, precise historical introduction to orient the researcher. ¶ Giulio Battelli dealt with the topic "Archives, Libraries, and Museums: Common Tasks and Areas of Conflict." While libraries and museums serve primarily a cultural purpose, archives serve also a purpose essentially juridical, political, and social. "The basic criterion for recognizing archival material is its provenance and its intended purpose; that is, all that which, during the development of the activity of a body and in the very instant in which its living archive is being constituted, was destined to be preserved in it." It is the borderline cases (diaries, journals, plans, photographs, documentary films, stamps, medals, etc.) that cause trouble. Exchanges among libraries, archives, and museums are not easy to arrange. ¶ Two resolutions were passed at the concluding session: it would be desirable to have a set of precise rules for the arrangement of ecclesiastical archives; and it would be desirable to have criteria defining materials to be kept in archives, libraries, and museums.

L. K. B.

NORWAY

Arkivraad. Organ for Norsk Arkivraad.

This new journal, edited by Ole J. Jenssen, is intended for members of the Norsk Arkivraad (Norse Archives Council), an organization for archives heads and personnel in commercial, industrial, bank, insurance, state, and municipal establishments of Norway. The council, founded October 25, 1961, will work for the improvement of archives and of archives personnel through meetings, lectures, publications, and innovations in the archival field. The council is cooperating with sister organizations in the other Nordic countries.

Arkivraad, VOL. I (1962), NO. 1.

Vi presenterer oss (We present ourselves). P. 3-6. A detailed account of the preliminary events leading to the founding of the Norsk Arkivraad and of the proceed-

VOLUME 28, NUMBER 1, JANUARY 1965

ings of the founders' meeting in Oslo on October 25, 1961. There were 30 men and women at that meeting, representing 26 firms and institutions. The paragraph on aims contains the assertion that the N.A. is established "to work for the effective organization of archives and archival work and for the training of archives personnel." It was agreed that where the concerns and institutions could not yet be persuaded to have their representatives join the N.A., the individual archivists might be interested in membership for their own sake, and, in the case of large archival divisions, the employers might be interested in sending additional members besides the head of the archives division.

Vaar svenske broder-organisasjon (Our Swedish brother-organization). P. 7, 15. A short account of the beginnings and functions of the Swedish Naeringslivets Arkivraad (Industrial Archives Council).

Formannen har ordet: Arkivpersonalet—opplaering? (The chairman has the word: Archives personnel—training?). P. 9. An urgent plea by Chairman Arne Stroem for regular training for archives personnel. He shows the inconsistency in the recent legislation regarding apprentice training, which calls for all kinds of instruction for clerical apprentices but fails to recognize archival work as a distinct function.

Norsk Arkivraad. Vedtekter ... (Norse Archives Council. Constitution). P. 10-11.

JENSSSEN, O. J., *Rasjonell arkivering i industrien* (Rational archivalization of industry). P. 13. Jenssen praises the advantages of the systematic organization of industrial archives. "The expenses incurred will be repaid with interest in the form of a better order, a better utilization of labor, greater satisfaction, and less ragged nerves."

Ca. 10 mill. avisklipp i Aftenpostens arkiver (About 10 million newspaper clippings in the archives of *Aftenposten*). P. 15. The archivist of the newspaper *Aftenposten* told a group of colleagues visiting his premises that his collections include at present nearly 10 million clippings, 700,000 pictures, and about 70,000 portrait-clichés. But there is already a plan in the making for replacement of the clipping system by filming the paper as a whole.

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UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

No. 2 (1960) of *S.A. Argiefblad* was abstracted in our issue of April 1962 (25: 263) and no. 4 (1962) in our issue of January 1964 (27: 135). There follow, to fill the gap, abstracts of no. 3.

S.A. Argiefblad/S.A. Archives Journal, NO. 3 (1961).

Heraldiese beskrywing van die wapen van die Vereniging (Heraldic description of the coat of arms of the society). P. 5. Illus.

DAVIES, J. H., *The government archives of South Africa and record management*. P. 7-17. The Principal Archivist in charge of the Record Management Section of the Office of the Chief Archivist of the Union of South Africa traces the early recognition of the value of archives as well as of departmental records as the most important source for continuous addition to the permanent files. The three most significant names in this development are those of W. Flint, who gave a lucid exposition of the matter as early as 1910; of the first Chief Archivist, C. Graham Botha; and of the former Assistant Chief Archivist, P. J. Venter, who devoted himself to the problems relating to the control of modern departmental records. A great deal had been accomplished up to the Second World War, when the Archives, assisted by the Archives Commission, had succeeded in clearing offices of nearly all accumulations up to 1910, but the reduction of the staff by about one-third through war services greatly retarded further work.

SMIT, A. P., *Die privaat-argief van wyle prof. J. du Plessis, 1868-1935* (The private archives of the late Prof. J. du Plessis). P. 18-21. By far the most extensive and

THE AMERICAN ARCHIVIST

valuable collection so far acquired in the section of personal and private archives from outstanding figures in the religious life of South Africa is that of J. du Plessis. Particularly valuable are the diaries (1888-1916), his correspondence of nearly 1,000 letters, his original manuscripts, many of his sermons and speeches, and a number of valuable scrapbooks.

CILLIERS, J. H., *The scrutinising of government records in South Africa*. P. 22-35. Transl. by J. J. Davies from the Afrikaans. A detailed description of the processes in records management most often referred to as scheduling and the functions dependent on such scheduling.

JOOSTE, J. P., *Die Kerkargief* (Church archives). P. 36-42. Abs. in English. An attempt to define the nature, purpose, and some of the problems connected with church archives, by the Honorary Archivist of the Dutch Reformed Church in South Africa. Lack of funds and personnel and continued adherence to decentralized storing are responsible for the rather sluggish development of archives administration.

PRELLER, J. F., *Archival development in South Africa, 1876-1922*. P. 43-47. South Africa's Assistant Chief Archivist provides the main facts in the story of archival evolution in the four areas combining to form the Union of South Africa in 1910.

BÖESEKEN, A. J., *Die staat en bronnepublikasie in Nederland* (The state and the publication of original sources in the Netherlands). P. 48-54. The chief editor of publications of the South African National Archives relates the facts about the publication program in the Netherlands, which was initiated in 1902. Publications have appeared in three series and much has been done, but a check against the outline of 1902 (republished unchanged in 1950) reveals untouched areas.

LEVERTON, B. J. T., *Archival museum techniques*. P. 55-57. A discussion of the need for the most effective methods of interpreting the contents of archives, with illustrative examples.

ESTERHUYSE, J. H., *Die Argiefkommissie (1909-1913)* (The Archives Commission, 1909-1913). P. 58-62. The Archives Commission appointed after H. C. V. Leibbrandt had been retired for economy reasons, in 1908, held that the most important task to be initiated immediately was the preparation of inventories. Over 6,000 volumes of documents and a number of smaller collections, including maps, were inventoried 2 years later. The commission thereafter went into departmental offices, took first steps to gather records of private persons and organizations, and sent two committee members to Holland to ferret out and copy archives relating to South Africa. The commission met for the last time in February 1913.

DAVEY, A. M., *Inventory to the archives of the Political Secretary, 1900-1901*. P. 63-78. This inventory shows the volume-by-volume description that characterizes inventories in use in the Government Archives. The editorial note on p. 77 and the style of the inventory itself illustrate the procedures followed.

University of Illinois

ICKO IBEN

UNITED KINGDOM

Journal of the Society of Archivists, VOL. 2 (1964), NO. 9.

RYDER, MICHAEL L., *Parchment—its history, manufacture and composition*. P. 391-399. The author, a scientist, is primarily interested in dating the parchments and in tracing livestock history from the remains of hair left in the documents.

REID, WILLIAM, *Balkes, Balls and Bandaliers: a Stores Ledger in the Tower of London*. P. 403-410. Illus. The ledger, dated 1675-79, is the only major document that remained at the Tower when all other papers were removed to the Public Record

VOLUME 28, NUMBER 1, JANUARY 1965

Office. The author gives us the physical description, a discussion of the recordkeeping, notes on the clerk who kept the record, and a summary of the contents.

WELCH, EDWIN, *Nonconformist registers*. P. 411-417. The earliest surviving non-conformist register in England (1567) is that of a Walloon congregation. The paper discusses the legislation effecting the keeping and depositing of registers, the practices of various denominations, the general lack of use of these records by scholars. "The history . . . is complicated and confused. . . . Archive groups were broken up and volumes torn asunder for the convenience of administrators, and to please the non-conformist lobby." Since about 1960 these records have been housed at the Public Record Office.

OWEN, A. E. B., *Land drainage authorities and their records*. P. 417-423. This is a brief survey of a subject on which literature is scanty: bibliographical notes, the nature of the drainage administration, the types of records, and the historical background of the materials, which date from 1531.

DARLINGTON, IDA, *King Edward's Hospital Fund for London and its records*. P. 423-430. The author traces the origin of this fund, which dates from the late 19th century and provides financial aid to voluntary hospitals, and its history up to the present time; and she discusses the types of records, the preservation of most of them, and their generally good condition.

L. K. B.

YUGOSLAVIA

Glasnik Arhiva i Društva Arhivista Bosne i Hercegovine

The *Glasnik* is published by the Society of Archivists of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The editor in chief is Hamdija Kapidžić and the managing editor is Kasim Isović. The publication can be ordered from the Society, c/o State Archives, Sarajevo. The numbering is rather confusing, since volume 1 is called also book 1 and volume 2, book 2. This might suggest the possibility of there being some extra issues during the year. The contents are divided into three main parts: Archival Science and Work (*Arhivistika i arhivska služba*), Articles and Contributions (*Članci i prilozi*), and Materials (*Gradja*). Parts four and five consist of reviews (*Prikazi i ocjene*) and the society's news (*Društvene vijesti*). The table of contents is given also in German.

Glasnik Arhiva, VOL. 1, BOOK 1 (1961).

BABIĆ, ANTO, *Arhivska služba i perspektive naše istoriografije* (Archival service and the prospects of our historiography). P. 9-16. A short review of the historical development of archival materials in Bosnia and Herzegovina since the Middle Ages, with special emphasis on achievements since the end of World War II. A great wealth of historical material is still available for archival treatment and historical research. The author stresses the relationship between archival work and historical research and calls for increased efforts in making the original sources of history available for research and study.

ĐJORBJEVIĆ, MIROSLAV, *O evidenciji i klasifikaciji gradje za istoriju radničkog pokreta* (The arrangement and classification of materials for the history of the workers' movement). P. 17-27. A discussion of the political and historical importance of research in the workers' movement, of preliminary arrangement and classification of materials, and of the ultimate finding aid—the dictionary catalog. The author distinguishes between registered records within the archives and registered records not yet accessioned. Both groups are incorporated in the dictionary catalog.

HAUPTMANN, FERDO, *Jugoslavensko-madžarski arhivski pregovori i njihovi rezultati* (Yugoslav-Hungarian archival negotiations and their results). P. 29-159. Abs. in

THE AMERICAN ARCHIVIST

German. The history of the events that resulted in the transfer of considerable quantities of archival material from Croatia to the State Archives in Budapest; and the history of negotiations during the last hundred years that culminated in the restitution of records in 1956, 1958, and 1960. The descriptions of the returned *fonds* are examples of clarity, exactness, brevity, and completeness of information.

HADŽIBEGIĆ, HAMID, *Arhivski materijal u Orijentalnom institutu u Sarajevu* (Archival materials in the Oriental Institute in Sarajevo). P. 205-209. The institute, established in 1950, collects, preserves, arranges, and publishes Turkish and other historical records of Oriental origin related to the history of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Most of the records belong to the 15th, 16th, and 17th centuries.

HAJDAREVIĆ, RAŠID, *Osvrt na pregled registratura na terenu srezova Sarajeva i Goražde* (A review of the registries of the territories of Sarajevo and Gorazde). P. 210-213.

ŠUNJIĆ, MARKO, *Bilješka o državnom arhivu u Veneciji* (Note on the State Archives in Venice). P. 214-216. The author stresses the need for more historical research in the State Archives of Venice, "the mine of priceless historical gold dust."

The World Bank

BOGOMIR CHOKEL

Glasnik Arhiva, VOL. 2, BOOK 2 (1962).

BESAROVIĆ, RISTO, *Neke karakteristike zakona o arhivima* (Some characteristics of the Law on Archives). P. 7-11. A brief description of the main features of the new Law on Archives enacted by the National Assembly of Bosnia and Herzegovina on March 23, 1962. No new principles are introduced.

HAUPTMANN, FERDO, *Austrijski konzulat u Travniku* (The Austrian Consulate in Travnik). P. 71-87. Abs. in German. The purpose of the article is to reconstruct the inner administrative structure and operations of this consular post. The records are divided between Vienna and Sarajevo, and both groups have been subject to neglect. With the help of his excellent knowledge of Austrian archival and administrative practices, however, the author presents an accurate picture of the archival structure of the post, a good example of "administrative reconstruction" achieved on the basis of scattered records.

DIZDAR, HAMID, *Arhiv grada Sarajeva* (The City Archives of Sarajevo). P. 89-100. The Archives was established in December 1947. The article briefly reviews the progress achieved and lists the main *fonds*.

HAJDAROVIĆ, RAŠID, *Orijentalna zbirka arhiva grada Sarajeva* (The Oriental collection in the City Archives of Sarajevo). P. 101-112. A description of the holdings in the City Archives of Sarajevo, not to be confused with those in the Oriental Institute, also in Sarajevo.

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