

# Abstracts of Foreign Periodicals

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## THE NETHERLANDS

### *Nederlands Archievenblad*, VOL. 68 (1964), NO. 3.

V. D. HO, J. H., *Verslagen omtrent 's Rijks oude archieven 1962* (Reports on the ancient archives of the State). P. 129-133. Two projects of the Benelux Commission, a *Palaeographic Atlas* and a *Corpus Vaticano-Burgundicum*, the latter containing papal documents regarding the political activities of the Burgundian dukes. Both are scheduled for early publication.

*De archieven van de P.T.T.* (The archives of the Telephone and Telegraph Service of the Netherlands Post Office). P. 140-142. A report on drastic reorganization of the records of the Telephone and Telegraph Division of the Dutch Postal Service, the procedures used, and the detailed steps taken.

### *Nederlands Archievenblad*, VOL. 68 (1964), NO. 4.

VAN DER GOUW, *Concentratie van polderarchieven in Zuid-Holland* (Concentration of polder archives in South-Holland). P. 149-152. The preservation of the records of polders—more than 500 of these in the Province of South-Holland alone—is still not sufficiently assured. Concentration in national archival depositories or in municipal archives has not been a satisfactory solution. During the twenties unions of drainage districts began to assume responsibility. The flood of 1953 led to the organization of committees, which established water district offices with archival storerooms; the central district offices assumed supervisory functions. The provincial government provided aid in the management of polder records. A model contract was provided for cooperative action involving water districts and organized polders.

*Verslag van de forumavond van de studiegroep departementsarchieven op 14 mei 1964* (Report on the forum evening of the departmental study group, May 14, 1964). P. 153-160. Six experts discussed the following ten archival themes: 1. What is documentation in the broad and in the narrow sense? 2. Would it pay to streamline printed forms? 3. What is the essential difference between a light print and a photocopy? 4. Are UDC and DC relatively the same? 5. Is it possible to inventory decimally arranged office collections according to professional archival methods? 6. Should local problems no longer be settled by local authorities but through central decrees? 7. What is the difference between horizontal and vertical organization, between direct and hidden costs? 8. Is more central control of public printing desirable or feasible? 9. Are the reasons known why some offices afford direct access to their archives and others indirect access? 10. What is the difference between archival practice and archival law?

V.D. HO, J. H., *Verslagen van het Rijksinstituut voor Oorlogsdocumentatie over 1962 en 1963* (The Report of the National Institute for War Documentation, 1962-1963). P. 162-163. The collection of pertinent materials "may in general be said to have been finished." About 6,000 running meters of archives have been assembled and organized in about 300 groups. The guides and inventories prepared total well over

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13,000 pages. The work of arrangement and description is making good progress. The most important accession during the year was the Archive of the Committee for Jewish Refugees, 1933-39.

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### POLAND

#### *Archeion*, VOL. 36 (1962).

ALTMAN, HENRYK, *Archiwa w życiu międzynarodowym* (Archives in international life). P. 5-12. International cooperation, international law in respect to archives, and the importance of the archives of the United Nations and its specialised agencies.

*Problemy archiwistyki* (Archival problems). P. 13-48. K. Konarski (p. 13-36) describes experiences in preparing name, geographic, and subject indexes. An index is defined as "the simplest form of finding aid" as compared to the intermediate repertorium and the summary, the last defined as "the highest and most complete finding aid." Włodzimierz Budka (p. 37-48) describes the work with the extracts from the records of the City of Krakow and the inventory of the same.

*Archiwoznawstwo* (Archival science). P. 49-136. Tadeusz Mencil (p. 49-86) analyzes the recently discovered treatise on the arrangement of archival records by Maciej Dziedzicki, an archivist in the Polish National Archives in Warsaw, written in 1817. The treatise is reprinted in full, p. 61-86. Andrzej Kunisz (p. 103-120) reports on 10 years' experience with work in the district archives of Krakow Province, established in 1950 within the framework of the post-war archival reorganization in Poland.

#### *Archeion*, VOL. 37 (1962).

*Piąta Archiwalna Konferencja Metodyczna* (The Fifth Archival Conference on Methodology). P. 7-152. Keynote address by H. Altman on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the State Archives Act (March 29, 1951), p. 7-18; papers by Kazimierz Arłamowski on research requirements in archival work and on the organization of research (p. 27-46), Halina Chrościcka on the problems of incomplete *fonds* (p. 69-94), and a followup paper by Adam Stebelski on the same topic (p. 117-120).

*Archiwoznawstwo* (Archival science). P. 153-234. Józef Stojanowski reports on the fate of the Treasury Archives of the Polish Archives and their separation in 1796 during the third partition of Poland (p. 173-190).

#### *Archeion*, VOL. 38 (1962).

*Problemy archiwistyki* (Archival problems). P. 7-28. H. Altman (p. 7-12) discusses archives, documentation centers, libraries, and museums in relationship to the topics of the Seventh International Round Table on Archives, held in Madrid in 1962.

*Ustrój władz i organizacja kancelarii* (Government and chancery organization). P. 219-269. K. Arłamowski gives a detailed description of changes in administrative archival practices for the records of the urban offices of Polish territories annexed to Austria since the first partition of Poland in 1722.

#### *Archeion*, VOL. 40 (1964).

*Problemy archiwistyki* (Archival problems). P. 81-104. Czesław Biernat (p. 81-94) discusses new methods in the supervision and care of records in offices, enterprises, and institutions and proposes that only records designated for permanent retention should be cared for by the state archives.

*Wydawnictwa Naczelnej Dyrekcji Archiwów Państwowych* (Publications of the Central Administration of the State Archives). Unpaginated supplement following

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page 374. A complete list of publications since 1948, including such Polish manuals on archival science as *Brakowanie Akt* (Records Disposal, 1948), *Polski Słownik Archiwalny* (Polish Archival Dictionary, 1951), *Konserwacja Materiałów Archiwalnych* (Preservation of Archival Materials, 1952), and *Zbiór Przepisów Archiwalnych* (Collection of Archival Regulations, 1952).

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*Archeion*, VOL. 41 (1964).

BRAŃSKA, EUGENIA, *Sieć organizacyjna archiwów państwowych w Polsce Ludowej* (Organization of the network of state archives in People's Poland). P. 9-30. This article presents a complete picture of the organization and functions of Polish state archives since World War II. During the war, much of the archival material, even when it had escaped outright destruction, had been dispersed by removal to Germany or the Soviet Union, as Polish territory was annexed by these two powers. Only a portion of Polish archives remained in the territory of the General Government, under German occupation, including such cities as Warsaw, Cracow, and Lublin. Polish archival staffs worked under the supervision of German authorities who exploited the material for their own research purposes. Polish archivists made efforts to obstruct German depredations and kept careful note of instances where archival material was removed. Work of rehabilitation was undertaken even before the formal end of the war. The pre-war Archival Commission, which owed its existence to legislation going back to 1919, was reinstituted and directed the most urgent measures of reconstituting provincial and local collections, obtaining physical facilities, rebuilding and training staffs, and pushing the work of recovery, processing, and classification. Not until 1951, by Government decree, was the archival service reorganized along modern lines.

Headquarters in Warsaw consists of a Central Administration of State Archives, which reports direct to the cabinet. There are four main functional divisions: research and publication (including the publication of *Archeion*); finance; personnel; and administrative and legal work. Attached to the central headquarters are two advisory commissions, one concerned with repatriation of missing archives, the other dealing with archival methods and systems. On the operating level, three central archives are maintained at headquarters. The Office of Old Archives is divided into sections handling the archives of the Kingdom of Poland prior to 1764, those of the period of the Stanislaw reforms and the Kosciuszko uprising and of the period of the short-lived Duchy of Warsaw established by Napoleon I, provincial archives before and after the country's partitions in the 18th century, and genealogical and manorial records. The Office of New Archives deals with records of the first Polish Republic (1919-39), the period of German occupation, and the present People's Republic of Poland, with particular emphasis on social and economic records. The Office of Technical Services handles microfilming, copying, and similar technical matters. The field organization of the archival service consists of 17 provincial headquarters located in as many voyvodships, working through a total of 89 regional and district offices in all the principal localities.

DUBROWOLSKI, HENRYK, *Pomieszczenia archiwalne i wyposażenie Archiwów Państwowych* (Construction of archive buildings and equipment of Polish State Archives). P. 45-53. Even before the outbreak of World War II, Polish archives suffered from a lack of adequate physical facilities and space. A pamphlet written by two archivists in 1939, entitled *Polish Archives Threatened*, described the general condition of makeshift buildings and insufficient physical space. After the inception of World War II, these conditions became infinitely more aggravated, owing to the widespread destruction of archival buildings. At the end of the war, only one archival center remained in working order, at Szczecin, in the territory taken over from Germany. The next

years witnessed an enormous effort at reconstruction with the investment of large sums to rebuild archival premises. In addition, a large amount of modern technical equipment was acquired for reproduction, recording, and conservation. The author concludes that the achievements of the postwar People's Republic of Poland in improving the physical plant of Polish archives compare favorably with what was done during the peacetime years between the two World Wars.

BIERNAT, CZESŁAW, *Narastający Zasób archiwalny w dwudziestolecu Polski Ludowej* (Growth in volume of archival material during 20 years of the Polish People's Republic). P. 93-114. The article presents a statistical report on the volume of archival work generated by institutions and economic enterprises. In recent years the number of enterprises under archival control dropped sharply as did the number of archival inspections. There has been a substantial increase in the screening of documents, while inspection of disposal centers has declined. These trends evolved with the application of new and improved working methods, permitting the processing of a constantly heavier documentary workload of institutional records. Over a period of 20 years the archival administration has managed to introduce modern methods of institutional records management and develop systematic disposal processes, thereby contributing to improved archival practice in the future.

HUSARSKA, MARYNA, *Konserwacja materiałów archiwalnych w Polsce Ludowej* (Preservation of archival material in the Polish People's Republic). P. 115-126. Spurred by the damage suffered by Polish archives during the last war, because of evacuation to inadequate temporary storage repositories, the Archival Administration early centered attention on modern preservation techniques, on the model of the Conservation Laboratory of the Leningrad Academy of Sciences and the Biblio-Pathological Institute in Rome. Cooperation in studying microbiological effects on archival material began in 1948 with the chemical industry, and in the years immediately following an Archival Conservation Laboratory was organized under the Central Old Records Administration. The functions of this laboratory include research in physical conservation, training of technical personnel, technical liaison with industry and with foreign institutions, assembly of reference material, promoting conservation units in the field and coordinating their work programs, participating in establishing standards for archive repositories, and publishing and publicizing conservation practices.

PASZKOWSKI, GABRIEL, *Nagrania dźwiękowe w archiwach* (Sound recordings in archives). P. 209-222. A survey of modern methods of recording sound material and the technical problems incident to the storage and preservation of such records. Within the Polish archives organization this activity is a responsibility of the Central Documentary Technical Services.

JANOWSKI, ANDRZEJ, *Archiwa Polskiej Zjednoczonej Partii robotniczej* (Archives of the Polish United Workers Party). P. 275-286. This article deals with the origin of these archives, discusses their resources, and outlines the problems connected with making an inventory of them. It illustrates in greater detail the problem of sorting and discarding records in the archives subordinated to the Central Party Archives in Warsaw.

*Department of State*

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#### UNITED KINGDOM

*Journal of the Society of Archivists*, VOL. 3 (1966), NO. 3.

COCKS, PAMELA S., *The development of the National Archives of New Zealand*. P. 121-126. Although concern for archives, at least in some quarters, had been manifested since the founding of the colony and continued in the early days of the

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Dominion, a Controller of Dominion Archives was first appointed in 1926. Problems of space, buildings, transfer, and protection continued. In 1957 an Archives Act was passed, providing for regular transfer, disposal, records management practices. The National Archives consists of three sections: a reference section; a records management section; and a section to deal with disposal, arrangement, description, and oversight of records centers. Finding aids include the series list, preliminary inventories, indexes, and a catalog. Like many other countries with roots elsewhere, New Zealand has microfilmed extensively abroad.

COLE, ANTONY A., *Industrial records in emergent Africa*. P. 126-132. The RST group of companies (Roan Selection Trust, Ltd., as of 1964), operating in Zambia (Northern Rhodesia ante 1964) was formed to develop the Copperbelt, 70 miles long and 30 miles wide, in a sparsely occupied and completely undeveloped area. Therefore, the company was obliged to perform "Government" functions, and its records embrace government-type archives, security documents (official company papers), technical records, and housekeeping records. Since 1962 there has been a full-time archivist who is responsible not only for arranging the transfer of archives to a central repository but for establishing intermediate records centers throughout the properties, for developing disposal schedules, for giving aid and advice in a number of scattered locations, and, at all times, for keeping intact the records of each separate company which may not always remain a member of the group.

L. K. B.

#### YUGOSLAVIA

##### *Arhivist*, VOL. 12 (1962), NO. 2.

BILJAN, FRANJO, *O kadru u našim arhivima* (On the staff in our archives). P. 47-99. The report is based on extensive statistical tables that show surprising differences among various archives in respect to their staff, workloads, budget, and administrative problems. The data are conveniently arranged by republics and individual archival establishments.

HASANAGIĆ, EDIB, *Novi pravni propisi o arhivskoj službi* (New legislation on archival service). P. 109-114. Various drafts for a new federal law on archives have already been presented. The latest draft was intended for a law that would be basic, *i.e.*, the same for the whole country. The opinion prevailed, however, that such a law ought to be a general law only, a law embodying only general principles, which "for the sake of unity should be regulated by the federal authorities" but regulated in details by the legislation of the constituent republics. This view led to the immediate enactment of new archival legislation in Croatia, and in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Federation of Yugoslav Archivists' Societies nevertheless feels that a federal law is still needed. The article is supplemented by the statements expressed by other archivists during the discussion of this paper at the December 1962 meeting of the Federation.

NEMETH, KREŠIMIR, *Katalog arhiva Jugoslavije* (A catalog of Yugoslav archives). P. 122-125. An outline of the proposed catalog and the main guidelines for its preparation: it should be "a guide to the archives and not to the archival materials."

URBAS-SAVINOVIĆ, ANTONIJA, *O nekim problemima mikroteke u našim arhivskim ustanovama i u oblasti arhivske službe* (On some problems with microfilm holdings in our archival institutions and archival service). P. 129-138. Stresses the lack of coordination and the need for better control of and information on existing holdings and current microfilming projects.

VOLUME 30, NUMBER 1, JANUARY 1967

*Udžbenik is arhivistike* (Handbook on archival science). P. 139-144. A comprehensive outline for almost every aspect of archival work. Two chapters will deal with archival development in Yugoslavia before and after 1945 and with archival legislation in Yugoslavia.

*Novi pravni predpisi* (New legislation). P. 331-353. The full text of the laws on archives enacted in 1962 by the legislatures of the Republics of Croatia, and of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

*Arhivist*, VOL. 13 (1963), NOS. 1-2.

BOŽIĆ, IVAN, *Osnivanje grupe za arhivistiku na filozofskom fakultetu u Beogradu* (Establishment of the group on archives in the Faculty of Philosophy at Belgrade University). P. 147-149. The department of history began in the school year 1963-64 a special course in archival science on the graduate level. The two basic courses are Archival Science and Governmental and Administrative Organization of Yugoslav Republics; other subjects include Latin and Cyrillic paleography, preservation and restoration of documents, photography, and microfilming.

NIKOLIĆ, JAGOS, *Montažne arhivske zgrade* (Prefabricated archival buildings). P. 154-155. The cost of such buildings is almost 50 percent less than that of the classical type. The author gives a description of the main features of the plans and recommends their use for local archives and disposal centers.

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