

Abstracts of Foreign Periodicals

LESTER K. BORN, *Editor*

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Sborník Archivních Prací, VOL. 11 (1961), NO. 2.

PROŠEK, FRANTIŠEK, *Formy a metody využívání archivního materiálu pro politické a kulturně osvětové účely* (Ways and methods in the use of archival materials for political and cultural purposes). P. 67–85. A discussion of various archival exhibits in Czechoslovakia and the selection principles for the documents to be exhibited. *Non multa, sed multum* should be the main guiding rule.

ŽÁČEK, VÁCLAV, *Polské archivnictví v letech 1955–1959* (The Polish archives in the years 1955–59). P. 131–151. The article reviews the archival legislation during the period, shows the organizational changes, and gives a brief description of the most important archival depositories in Poland.

HOLL, IVO, *et al.*, *Výsledky zpřístupňování archivního materiálu v československých státních archivech na léta 1958–1960* (Results of the efforts toward accessibility of archival materials in Czechoslovak State Archives in the years 1958–60). P. 189–298. The article, a special supplement to the issue, lists a large number of guides, indexes, and inventories.

Sborník Archivních Prací, VOL. 13 (1963), NO. 1.

CULKOVÁ, DAGMAR, *Základní pravidla pro práci státních archivů SSSR* (Basic rules of procedure in the state archives of the USSR). P. 285–304. A description of the new rules issued in 1962 by the Main Archives Administration in Moscow.

Sborník Archivních Prací, VOL. 13 (1963), NO. 2.

ŠISLER, STANISLAV, *Příspěvek k vývoji a organizaci okupační správy v českých zemích v letech 1939–1945* (On the development of the occupation administration in the Czech lands, 1939–45). P. 46–95. Details of the German administrative and judicial structure in Bohemia and Moravia during the German occupation.

Sborník Archivních Prací, VOL. 14 (1964), NO. 1.

ŠAMBERGER, ZDENĚK, *K mezinárodní archivní terminologii* (International archival terminology). P. 256–270. A review of the proceedings at the Stockholm 1960 Congress and the Czech version of 100 terms and definitions, with equivalent terms in various other languages, that had been presented by the Committee on Terminology of the International Council on Archives.

Sborník Archivních Prací, VOL. 15 (1965), NO. 1.

GÖRNER, JOSEF, *Německá terminologie z doby nacistické okupace* (German terminology during the Nazi occupation). P. 173–228. A comprehensive and useful tool for archivists dealing with World War II German records in Czechoslovakia. Includes a German-Czech dictionary of German administrative and military terms and acronyms.

MACEK, JAROSLAV, and JAN BRZOBHATÝ, *Spisová manipulace nacistické okupační správy—základy a vývoj* (Records management of the Nazi occupation administration—

Materials for abstracting and related communications should be sent to Lester K. Born, 3210 Wisconsin Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20016.

principles and development). P. 229-276. The authors deal extensively with the development of office practices and their organization in the military and in the civilian occupation offices. They discuss the various classification systems (decimal, cypher, or a combination of both) and, since "the German office procedure was based mainly on the registry principle," various registers and books. Other parts deal separately with the administrative, fiscal, and judicial offices, and their classification schemes.

The World Bank

BOGOMIR CHOKEL

DENMARK

Nordisk Arkivnyt, VOL. 10 (1965), NO. 1.

Nyordning af amtsraadsarkiverne (Reorganization of county archives). P. 1. In Denmark a new permissive system of inventorying and archival management has been worked out by a committee appointed by the Ministry of Internal Affairs for the county councils and the municipal authorities. Reorganization of the records and the archives is to follow a detailed decimal system. A disposal scheme has been set up, including a time schedule providing for action after 10 or after 30 years. The Association of County Councils hopes for voluntary adoption of this scheme. Individual authorities are empowered to apply the scheme to older records going back as far as 1870.

LEXT, GÖSTA, *Landsarkivet i Göteborg* (The Provincial Archives in Göteborg). P. 2-7. Sweden began to provide for all federal records towards the end of the 19th century within districts comprising a number of *länar*. The records deposited must be of defunct offices or at least 100 years old. The oldest go back to 1630. The bulk of the provincial archives originated in the offices of county officials and in various courts. School records are not subject to mandatory archivalization; the most important of the few deposited are those of the University of Göteborg. The Provincial Archives may also receive the records of independent local jurisdictions—those of the city of Göteborg are the largest group—and also private archives; the greater part of the last are from commercial and industrial corporations and organizations such as the Chamber of Commerce.

BERG, LARS O., *Inventering av enskilda arkiv i Sverige* (Inventorying of private archives in Sweden). P. 8-9. Summary of the latest work and of the projects of the Swedish Committee for a National Inventory of Private Archives. Now in progress is a general index to the archives of individuals, farms, enterprises, societies, and associations.

Hvad udlånes der til laesesalen på et landsarkiv? (What is being lent to the readers in a provincial archives?). P. 12. The known fact that church records were the most asked for was corroborated. But the records in the second group most used were wills, sales and pawn records, appraisals of fire damage, insurance records, and the like—useful to genealogists as are church records but to a considerable extent searched by other persons.

University of Illinois

ICKO IBEN

THE NETHERLANDS

Nederlands Archievenblad, VOL. 68 (1964), NO. 2.

VAN DEN HOEK OSTENDE, J. H., *De invoering en ontwikkeling van het indicateurstelsel te Amsterdam* (Introduction and development of the Napoleonic "indicateur" system in Amsterdam). P. 57-63. A study of this involved system, combining characteristics of index and inventory, and its various changes during the first 20 years of its existence. "The *indicateur* has survived the system, with which it is unjustly confused, splendidly. This is due to the good cooperation between administration and archivists."

RIBBERINK, A. E. M., *Verbaal van het verhandelde* (Report on the proceedings).

THE AMERICAN ARCHIVIST

P. 64-70. The discussions held by the study group of government archivists and the 's Gravenshage Division of the Dutch Association of Commercial and Industrial Archivists in March 1964, which dealt with a number of systems of arrangement, including the *verbaalstelsel* and the *indicateurstelsel*, and with variations as practiced in the Ministries of Foreign and Domestic Affairs and in other federal offices in the course of about two hundred years.

University of Illinois

ICKO IBEN

NORWAY

Arkivråd, VOL. 2 (1964), NO. 1.

Vi må få en bedre arkivutdannelse (We must have better archival training). P. 2-3. Norway's *Arkivråd* has set up a committee to plan and coordinate all existing training measures designed to upgrade archival training.

Hadelandkurset ga oss mange impulser (The course in Hadeland gave us many stimuli). P. 6-7. Photos. Group sessions arranged during a 4-day training meeting at Hadeland gave the participants opportunities for thorough discussions of theories and definitions. The development of a scheme for arrangement of the archives of the *Arkivråd* proved stimulating and affected the lecture sessions favorably.

OMANG, REIDAR, *Riksarkivet skal bygge på Grorud* (The National Archives shall be built in Grorud). P. 9. Near the projected end-station of the Grorud Railroad, the new building will provide 5,000 square meters of floor space, half of this for office purposes, the other for stacks, which will be protected by 50 meters of rock under which they will be housed. No obstacles are expected to arise against this proposal.

STRØM, ARNE, *Fast arkivrutine nødvendig* (Definite archival routine is necessary). P. 10-11, 13. Photos. Critical discussion of the various steps an archive must go through on its way to the final storage place.

EKHOLDT, ODVAR, *Nederland—en arkivpioner* (The Netherlands—a pioneer in archives). P. 16-17, 19, 27. A compact recapitulation of the evolution of archival theory, training, and management in the Netherlands since 1823.

Konservering et tidkrevende arbeide (Conservation, a time-consuming task). P. 12-13, 15. Photo. A warning to archivists to call in experts when they have a problem of repairing their archives, and a note on the values of original documents that can not be transferred to film.

BERG, J., *Riksarkivet—et ledd i kulturvernet* (The National Archives—one link in the chain of cultural institutions). P. 16-19. Photos. The origin, growth, chief contents, and use of the Norwegian National Archives. Medieval letters, treaties, and land records, first preserved at St. Mary's in Oslo and from 1300 in Akershus, form the basis of the modern institution, housed since 1897 in a bank building. It now possesses more than 18,000 running meters of archival documents in two locations and is administered by a staff of 20.

MADSEN, RAGNAR, *Felles system for Hydros tegnearkiver* (Hydro's joint archives system of drawings). P. 20-21, 23, 25, 27. Photos. A detailed description of the system of organizing in one scheme the whole of the drawings, likely to be useful in the future, of the central office and the five saltpetre factories and power plants constituting the Norsk/Hydro Company.

University of Illinois

ICKO IBEN

POLAND

Archiwista, NO. 3 (1965).

SKOPOWSKI, CZESŁAW, *Szkolenie archiwistów* (Training of archivists). P. 1-3. Archivist training at present is available on a post-graduate level at the University of Torun for holders of degrees in history, economics, or law. However, there is a lack of training available at intermediate or junior levels to prepare support staffs. What

VOLUME 30, NUMBER 2, APRIL 1967

is needed is a 2-year junior archival college (*technicum*). Universities might also consider instituting a master's degree in archival science, similar to that for administrative and library sciences. The article invites all those interested in participating in a discussion on archival training to write to the organization's headquarters in Warsaw.

CHROŚCICKA, HALINA, *Szkolenie pracowników archiwów zakładowych w Archiwum Akt Nowych* (Training of archival workers in depositories of new archives). P. 4-12. This archival division has conducted training courses and conferences for a number of years. About 50 percent of principal positions are now filled by persons of prior training.

Archiwista, NO. 4 (VOL. 2, NO. 1, 1966).

The principal item in this issue is the report of a discussion meeting on the status and function of archives of institutions of higher learning in the city and province of Cracow, with formal contributions on the subject from Henryk Dobrowolski (p. 8-11) and Anna Zeleńska-Chełkowska (p. 12-17). Also published in this issue is the full text of the new constitution of the Organization of Polish Archivists, adopted in 1965 (P. 18-25).

Archiwista, NO. 5 (VOL. 2, NO. 2, 1966).

DOBIJANKA, MARTA, *Współpraca archiwów ze szkołami w zakresie nauczania historii* (Cooperation of archives with schools in the field of historical studies). P. 7-11. The article reports the progress made on this subject in France under the leadership of the Archives Nationales in Paris and proposes similar activities in Poland.

Department of State

C. CHARLICK

American Archivist July 1967

A Special-Contents Issue

ARCHIVES OF THE ARTS

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