

Abstracts of Foreign Periodicals

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Library of Congress

BELGIUM

Archives et Bibliothèques de Belgique/Archief- en Bibliotheekwezen in België,
VOL. 38 (1967), NOS. 1/2.

NEVEN, E. T., *Mechanisatie in archief en bibliotheek* (Mechanization in archives and libraries). P. 32-42. A general discussion of computers, of the IBM 1440 purchased by the University of Louvain, and of the application to university library work is followed by a brief discussion of "mechanization in archival and scholarly work." A machine cannot do the basic task of describing and analyzing archives, but it can carry on from there if, for example, the analytics are put on punch cards from which all possible combinations of data can be sifted.

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Archivní Časopis, 1966, NO. 3.

FISCHER, KAREL, *Exaktní měření optických vlastností archiválií a jiných památek* (Exact measurement of the optical characteristics of archival materials and other historical objects). P. 149-153. A technical discussion of the means for measuring various shades of documents, paintings, etc. before and after the work of restoration. The author constructed an albedo-reflectometer, an instrument that measures two optical characteristics of the object's surface: albedo, or whiteness of the object flooded by light, and reflexivity, or dispersion of light, which is directly proportionate to the intensity of shade of the measured object and also somewhat inversely proportionate to the roughness (or smoothness) of the surface. Simultaneous measurements of both characteristics indicate the change on the surface of the object.

KLEPÁČ, JAROSLAV, *Využívání archivu národního podniku SVIT v Gottwaldově* (The use of archives of SVIT National Enterprise in Gottwaldov). P. 159-163. Particular emphasis is given to the exhibits for the employees' benefit and to the use by scholars of these archives of the former Bata Company, one of the largest industrial concerns in the country.

Archivní Časopis, 1966, NO. 4.

SVOBODA, JAROSLAV, *Nová organizace státních archivů v krajích* (New organization of state archives in the regions). P. 193-204. The reorganization of archives in the ten regions of Czechoslovakia is outlined. Though he claims that "no revolutionary changes or realization of basic defects of the original framework led to the present reorganization," and that "it was a result of a healthy and sensible evolution," the author expresses his criticism of the old organization established in 1954 according to the pattern in the Soviet Union. The trend in all sectors of the economy in Czechoslovakia (and this includes administrative offices) is towards decentralization, improved management, greater responsibility for the educated and trained personnel, and better efficiency in the service to the public. Trained archivists with proper educational backgrounds will be in charge of the state regional archives. A few archivists in each state regional archives will act as advising directors in establishing archival programs for various county offices and business enterprises of the region.

Archivní Časopis, 1967, NO. 1.

WURMOVÁ, MILADA, *Pojem "archív" v české archivní terminologii* (Meaning of "archives" in Czech archival terminology). P. 13-20. The development of the Czech understanding of the term "archives" is traced back to 1860, when "archives" was first defined in Rieger's encyclopedia. The author then states and interprets various views held by Czech archivists to the present and notes the foreign influences in the development of the term. The archivist's

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handbook published in Czechoslovakia in 1965 includes three possible meanings of the term: 1) archives as an institution responsible for the deposit of archival materials accumulated within the region, for protection, storage, and arrangement in order to facilitate scholarly research and to serve administrative needs; 2) archives as defined by the Dutch archivists in 1893 with some modifications; 3) archives as a building or an area where archival materials are located.

Archivní Časopis, 1967, NO. 2.

ŠAMBERGER, ZDENĚK, *Microfilm ve spisovnách a archivech* (Microfilm in register offices and archives). P. 83-92. The author, who visited several countries including the United States, discusses in general terms the uses of microfilm in register offices and archives. Various purposes (security, space saving, reference, publication, etc.) of microfilming are listed and explained and advantages and shortcomings are outlined. The economic, technical, and legal aspects should be remembered before embarking upon a microfilming project. In Czechoslovakia the number of microfilm units and readers is relatively small, and reader-printers, now extremely popular among scholars in the United States, are virtually unknown. From the legal viewpoint, in Czechoslovakia microfilm has by common agreement the validity of an unauthenticated duplicate, legally binding in a case of conflict, if both parties agree to its authenticity. The author stresses the continuing importance of original documents not only because they are the only means for verification of microfilm reproductions but also because mankind desires to retain the original memory of its cultural values in order to cope better with the alienating influence of modern technology.

Case Institute of Technology

JOSEPH SVOBODA

FRANCE

La Gazette des Archives, n.s., NO. 56 (1967).

BROT, ISABELLE, *Les archives de l'Agence Havas* (The archives of Havas Agency). P. 11-24. The National Archives of France has acquired the archives of the Publicity and News Agency Havas, founded in 1835. The history of the agency and its important role in world affairs is followed by the description of the four series contained in the Havas archives: outgoing correspondence, 1875-1940, organized by cities in alphabetical order; incoming correspondence organized in the same way; correspondence of the branches and offices before they were organized as such (it is called the series of the correspondents, provincials, and foreign newspapers); and the contract series. The material concerning the relationship of the Havas Agency with the ministries and the broadcasting posts has been grouped under Miscellaneous Records. The National Archives also has the archives of the New York office and that of the Central Office of the allied agencies. The history of these two agencies and the content of their archives are described.

REYNAUD, FELIX, AND G. VINAY, *Les archives des Chambres de Commerce* (Chambers of Commerce Archives). P. 27-42. The authors explain the role of the Chambers of Commerce in France, relate the results of a survey made by the Chamber of Commerce of Marseille to ascertain in what cities, and in what condition, the Chambers of Commerce kept their Archives, give the history, resources, organization, and the use of this type of archives in cities such as Paris, Marseille, Lyon, and Toulouse, and point out that many of the Chambers of Commerce have not organized their papers as archives but as an annex to the secretary's files. In some cases papers cannot be distinguished from the library documents. There is a need to unify the organization, a project in which the archivists of the most important Chambers of Commerce should be involved. Three appendixes: list of the Chambers of Commerce and Industry of France; the classification plan of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Marseille; and the classification plan of the Contemporary Archives of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Strasbourg.

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GERMAN FEDERAL REPUBLIC

Archivalische Zeitschrift, VOL. 63 (1967).

SOMERVILLE, SIR ROBERT. *Das britische Archivwesen* (British archival practice). P. 155-165. This is a brief discussion under six headings (records of the central government including the courts; counties and boroughs; public but nonstate entities such as railways and universities; businesses; churches; and private persons) of archival control and practice, the Public Records Act of 1958, and historical origins. With a bibliography.

THE AMERICAN ARCHIVIST

BRILLING, BERNHARD, *Jüdisches Archivwesen nach dem 2. Weltkrieg in Deutschland, Frankreich und Holland* (Jewish archives since the Second World War in Germany, France, and Holland). P. 166-175. A brief statement on Jewish archives now in Israel—especially those of the world Zionist organization removed from Berlin to Jerusalem in 1933, scattered but important items now collected in the Jewish National and University Library's manuscript collection, and the surviving German Jewish archives now called The Jewish Historical General Archives—precedes a short account of the newly established, decentralized postwar archives of German Jewish communities. This is followed by the story in France, where the first special commission for Jewish archives was established in 1962. Before the war there was in Holland little Jewish interest in Jewish records. Because these records were stored in state and municipal archives, most of them survived the war and are here discussed. References and footnotes abound.

RICHTER, GREGOR. *Archive und Dokumentation: ein Diskussionsbeitrag* (Archives and documentation: a discussion). P. 176-183. A detailed analysis of ideas and definitions advanced by a number of persons, especially F. Zimmermann (see *AZ* vol. 62, 1966, abstracted earlier). Basically, archives are *organic*, documentation is *organized*. Archives, willy-nilly, are included in the overall contemporary understanding of documentation materials, which include items properly belonging in archives, libraries, museums, press morgues, etc. Many footnotes.

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ITALY

Rassegna degli Archivi di Stato, VOL. 25 (1965), NO. 1.

KOHE, WOLFGANG, *Le tradizioni non scritte negli archivi pubblici* (The nonwritten traditions in public archives). P. 7-36. The author regards the custody of nonwritten records as a *sui-generis* archival job, gives a general history of it, furnishes the background of the various nonwritten (audiovisual) materials, maps, technical and architectural projects, drawings, posters, photographs, records, tapes, videotapes, films, and slides, and analyzes the types of records with the problems of preservation and organization they present to the archivist. He is especially concerned with material that has appeared in archives during the 19th and 20th centuries such as microfilm, tapes, and slides. Should they be kept with the special or general collections with which they come, or should they stand by themselves as film archives, photographic archives, etc.?

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Rassegna degli Archivi di Stato, VOL. 26 (1966), NOS. 1/2.

D'ANGIOLINI, PIERO, *L'esportazione dei documenti privati* (Export of private documents). P. 43-62. Under two main headings—inadequacy of existing laws and regulations on export of documents; offense of illegal export: fraud, attempts, confiscation—the author finds the existing laws and regulations wanting, proposes that all intended exportations be required to have prior authorization from the archival authorities, and discusses frauds, attempts, and confiscations.

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POLAND

Archiwista: Biuletyn Stowarzyszenia Archiwistów Polskich

Three further issues have been received: No. 6 of the continuous series (vol. II, no. 3, 1966, 32 p.); no. 7 of the continuous series (vol. II, no. 4, 1966, 32 p.); and no. 8 of the continuous series (vol. III, no. 1, 1967, 42 p.). Each issue contains two articles of technical interest in connection with operation or personnel of Polish archives. The last issue (No. 1, 1967) contains a brief survey of Italian archives, following a study tour.

RUMANIA

Revista Arhivelor, VOL. 9 (1966), NO. 2.

BOGDAN, DAMIAN P., *Despre codicologie* (On codicology). P. 49-65. This second and final part of the article deals with the historical development of the science, mainly at the hands of German and French specialists, followed by English and Italian scholars, research institutions devoted primarily to the subject, the numerous publications devoted in whole or in part to codicology, 20th-century advancements, and peripheral materials. Extensive notes.

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