

# Abstracts of Foreign Periodicals

FRANK B. EVANS, *Editor*

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## AUSTRALIA

*Archives and Manuscripts*, VOL. 4 (1970), NO. 2.

DATO' ALWI JANTAN, *The National Archives of Malaysia and the Emergent National Library*. P. 1-7. This article by the Director, National Archives of Malaysia, traces the recent establishment of a National Archives to the original impetus provided by the post-World War II British Colonial Government. Current archival activities and major archival problems are briefly related. The founding of the National Library is similarly presented, with strong emphasis on an enumeration of its specific functions and the role played by the National Archives in its establishment.

KING, BARRIE E., *Film Archives: Their Purpose and Problems*. P. 8-16. This article is a discussion of the history and value of motion picture film as a recording medium and archival source. Problems considered include accessibility, preservation, and storage. Particularly emphasized are efforts made by the author and others to establish a film archives for Western Australia.

*Archives and Manuscripts*, VOL. 4 (1970), NO. 3.

LITTLEJOHN, M., *Archives and Australian Universities*. P. 1-4. This is a brief survey of the current status in Australia of university archives, which are defined as "all records created by all university staff in the performance of their university duties." Particularly emphasized are the need for greater attention to the preservation and accession of current records and the importance of establishing the university archives as an independent department with "independent access to the record creating agencies of the university."

BASKIN, J. A., *The Guide to Manuscripts in the United Kingdom Relating to Australia and the South West Pacific; an Outline of Its Scope and Working Methods*. P. 5-13. The author, an assistant editor of the *Guide*, relates its purpose and relation to other projects currently in progress. Also discussed are techniques employed in compilation, types

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Materials for abstracting and related communications should be sent to  
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of depositories consulted, problems encountered, and the kind of information to be made available to users of the *Guide*.

WOODHOUSE, A. J., *The Queensland State Archives Fumigation Unit; Ethylene Oxide/Vacuum Fumigation as an Aid for the Preservation of Archives and Manuscripts*. P. 14-20.

*National Archives*

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#### CZECHOSLOVAKIA

*Sborník Archivních Prací*, VOL. 20 (1970) NO. 1.

ŠAMBERGER, ZDENĚK, *Archivně teoretické názory u nás po r. 1918: Stav a vývoj* (Views on archival theory in our country after 1918: The state of affairs and its evolution). P. 3-56. This detailed study consists of three parts: archival theory, nature of archives, and purpose of archives. In the first part the author discusses the influence of two basic archival principles (*respect des fonds* and *provenance*) on the thinking of leading archivists in Czechoslovakia and the impact this new archival theory, summed up finally in the Dutch manual, had on the organization of various archival establishments. The archivists were aware of the need to emphasize modern principles in order to determine the relationship between archives and libraries or museums. These principles also necessitated a new understanding of the archivist's work; henceforth, his primary duty was to organize archival material and to publish guides and other finding aids so that officials and researchers could use them.

The term *archives* originally meant the place where various documents and records relating to families, churches, and public and private institutions were deposited and cared for. Although some changes in the meaning of the term occurred in the late 19th century, it was the impact of the manual by Fruin, Feith, and Muller that radically influenced the thinking of Czechoslovak archivists. They began defining archives as organic units of records of various offices or institutions. Some archivists, however (particularly J. Prokeš), were critical of this narrow meaning of *archives*. They believed the definition left out materials accumulated by collecting activity. By 1938 Prokeš's definition of archives as "collections of documents arranged according to principle of provenance or according to any other scholarly method" was widely accepted in the Czechoslovak archival community. Prokeš was aware of the limitation of his definition, but he claimed that his motive for it was not based on any doctrine but on a desire to save the documents.

The purpose of archives is closely related to the definition. Originally, the purpose lay in the use of materials for historiography. Since the turn of the century, this romantic notion of archives as objects to be exploited has been progressively replaced by an understanding of the role of archives as a subject which, through its own methodology, has potentiality as a base for historiographic work. In general, the first aim

of archives is to serve legal and other needs of the originating department, office, or agency, and the second is to constitute a source for studying the past. As early as 1907 it was pointed out that, while processing and arranging records, the archivist was not justified in keeping in mind those primarily research uses for records. This ambivalence of archival function became a controversial issue during the 20 years of the first Republic. Though some archivists emphasized the administrative function, others, particularly those interested in the use of documents for publications purposes, stressed the research function. V. Vojtíšek, one of the leading theoreticians, insisted that orderly acquisition of records from offices should be the guiding principle in creation of archival units; normally, collecting activity should not be a function of public archives. He was opposed to transfers of public records to private institutions, museums, and libraries, because in these institutions records would be organized in haphazard fashion. Consequently Vojtíšek did not approve of subject-oriented archival institutions, such as the then-established Archives for the History of Industry, Business, and Technical Management. Although he did not think that the public archives should accept personal papers of scholars, literary personalities, artists, politicians, and other public figures, he held that the public archives should include records of literary, scientific, and artistic organizations, publishing houses, unions, and political parties. The author concludes that the most important element in the evolution of archival theory in Czechoslovakia after 1918 was the organizational emancipation of Czech archival institutions from Austrian centralism. As a result, archival methodology could advance at a faster rate and progressively catch up with the other European countries.

*Sborník Archivních Prací*, VOL. 20 (1970), NO. 2.

FEJLEK, VOJTĚCH, *K problematice vývoje čs. vojenského archivnictví* (The issues in the evolution of Czechoslovak military archives). P. 458–483. The author traces the beginning of the Czechoslovak military archives to the liberation struggle of the Czechoslovak legionnaires on the side of the Allies during World War I. After the establishment of the Czechoslovak Republic, immediate attention was focused on the preservation of records of the legions as an important heritage of the new state. The records were at that time maintained as Archives of National Liberation and were attached administratively to the Land Archives in Prague. At the same time, provision was made to preserve military records of the old monarchy which were, according to the St. Germain Peace Treaty, to be surrendered to the succeeding states. These records were to be maintained by the newly established Archives of the Department of National Defense. The main purpose of the departmental archives, however, was the processing of administrative and legal records of Czechoslovak army offices. These records established the foundation of the Archives, which were reorganized in 1924 as Czechoslovak Military Archives and placed under the chief of staff of the Depart-

ment of Defense. In addition to serving as a depository for some pre-1918 Austrian documents and Czechoslovak army records, the archives performed reference service for military branches of the Government and maintained close relations with other military historical institutions, such as the Military Museum and the Memorial of Insurgence.

In 1929 a significant change took place with the creation of a Memorial Hall of Liberation responsible for retaining and professionally arranging all sources relating to the struggle for national liberation so as to educate the nation effectively "in the spirit of idealistic and moral heritage of the liberation movement." Administratively attached to the Department of National Defense, the Memorial Hall of Liberation was governed by a board consisting of appointed representatives from the Department of National Defense, the Department of Foreign Affairs, the Director of Memorial Hall, and six members appointed by the President of the Republic. Two of the four branches of the new institution concerned themselves directly with archives. The political archives branch, to which was assigned the former Archives of National Liberation, included political and diplomatic archives relating to liberation movements in foreign countries as well as at home, an editorial section, and a library that included literature on the Czechoslovak liberation movement and World War I. The military archives branch came into existence as a result of the merger of the archives of the Memorial of Insurgence with the Czechoslovak Military Archives. It included archives of Czechoslovak foreign legions, some Austrian prewar and war archives, archives of Czechoslovak military offices and units, and an editorial section.

During World War II the Germans closed the Memorial. Some records relating to the Czechoslovak armed forces became part of the Nazi Heeresarchiv Zweigstelle Prag, subordinated to the Director of German Military Archives. In June 1945 the Military Historical Institute was established. It consisted of three autonomous units: the Memorial Hall of Liberation, the Military Museum, and the Central Military Archives. The first unit ceased to exist in the 1950's; its archives, particularly those relating to liberation movements during the two world wars, were inaccessible for scholarly research and were eventually absorbed by the Central Military Archives, which began to assume the characteristics of a departmental archives depository. Its goals were to concentrate and preserve all archival materials for the military history of Czechoslovakia, to serve the military organs, and to provide research materials for historians. Lack of professionally trained archivists caused a decline in the Central Military Archives, and the need for better service led finally to another reorganization in 1959. The Military Historical Archives (formerly Central Military Archives) became the core of a new system of military archives coordinating all activities and determining the policies of subordinate archival centers. Although organizationally still within the Military Historical Institute, the Military Historical Archives also functions as a depository for Department of National Defense records.

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## GERMAN FEDERAL REPUBLIC

*Der Archivar*, VOL. 23 (1970), NO. 1.

BOBERACH, HEINZ, *Die neue Benutzungsordnung für das Bundesarchiv* (New regulations governing access to the Federal Archives). Col. 63-72. The great amount and variety of material acquired by the Federal Archives within the past 15 years, as well as its expansion into other buildings and locations, made it necessary to issue new regulations regarding access and use of its collections. These new regulations are quite liberal inasmuch as they grant access to all serious and responsible persons, regardless of nationality (although they do require reciprocity of access from visitors from Communist countries) or purpose of inquiry, within the limits of copyright and personal property restrictions. Archival material used for official purposes can be withdrawn from public use only for a limited time, and users' rights to it are expressly recognized. A schedule of fees is established not only for reproduction and mailing charges but also for information and research services performed by competent archivists and officials.

*Der Archivar*, VOL. 23 (1970), NO. 2/3.

DEETERS, WALTER, *Allgemeine Grundsätze des archivischen Ausstellungswesens* (General principles of archival exhibitions). Col. 159-164.

KLOOS, RUDOLF M., *Rechtsfragen im archivischen Ausstellungswesen* (Legal questions regarding archival exhibitions). Col. 165-174.

BISCHOFF, JOHANNES, *Technik und Werbung bei Archiv- und Archivalien-Ausstellungen unter besonderer Berücksichtigung der Erfahrungen im Stadtarchiv Erlangen (Bayern)* (Technique and publicity regarding archives and archival exhibitions with special reference to the experiences in the city archives of Erlangen, Bavaria). Col. 173-188.

MEYER-UHLENRIED, K-H, and ULRICH MEINDL, *Voraussetzungen für ein integriertes, automatisiertes Dokumentationssystem* (Prerequisites for an integrated automated documents system). Col. 187-200.

RUSS, HANS HERMANN, *Verkantung von Kirchenbüchern mit elektronischen Datenverarbeitungsanlagen* (Programing of parish registers with electronic data systems). Col. 213-226.

VAN EYLL, KLARA, and ERHARD ANSORGE, *Die Konzeption eines Archivplans für das Zentralarchiv der Rheinischen Braunkohlenwerke AG. und seine Handhabung in der Praxis* (The conception of an archival plan for the central archive of the Rheinische Braunkohlenwerke AG and its practical usage). Col. 225-232.

SCHÖNE, MANFRED, *Die Zentrale Schriftgutverwaltung der Firma Henkel und ihre Bedeutung für das Werksarchiv* (The central archival administration of the Henkel Co. and its importance to the engineering archive). Col. 233-242.

There is, in addition, a Bibliography on Archives for 1967 and 1968 dealing with international archives, archives in Germany, and archival theory, practice, history, and law (Col. B1-B40), as well as a section on regulations and guidelines for the Archives of the Evangelical Church in the Federal Republic of Germany (Col. 241-256).

*Der Archivar*, VOL. 23 (1970), NO. 4.

FRANZ, ECKHART G., *Die Deutsch-Ostafrika-Akten im Nationalarchiv Dar es Salaam* (The German East Africa records in the National Archives of Dar es Salaam). Col. 329-342. The article describes the assistance which archivists and technicians from the Federal Republic of Germany rendered to Tanzania in connection with the organization and registration of the records of the former German colony of East Africa. Assistance in the collection and registration of archival materials in the developing countries is one of the tasks of Unesco and the International Council on Archives. Inasmuch as the financial resources of these agencies are limited, the former colonial powers often cooperate in such projects, and it was under such an arrangement, at the beginning of 1966, that Tanzania turned to the Federal Republic for assistance. The author gives a summary of the administrative structure of the former German colony, the original arrangement of the archives, the changes during World War I and afterward under British administration, and the reorganization under Tanzanian administration assisted by staffs from the Public Record Office (London) and the German technical aid program. In Germany, records from German East Africa are in the German Central Archive (DZA), Potsdam, and some personal papers and company records are in depositories of the Federal Republic. (A Guide to the Sources of History for Black Africa in the Archives of the German Federal Republic, by Hans Philippi, is being prepared.)

NIGGEMEYER, HANNALIESE, *Bibliothek und Archiv des Westdeutschen Rundfunks* (Library and archives of the West German radio network). Col. 341-350.

WEISERT, HERMANN, *Das Universitätsarchiv Heidelberg und seine Bestände* (The university archives of Heidelberg and their contents). Col. 355-362.

SCHMITZ, HANS, and HANNELORE TIEPELMANN, *Gesetzliche Bestimmungen und Verwaltungsvorschriften für das staatliche Archivwesen und zur Archivpflege in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland* (A compilation of laws and administrative regulations pertaining to the state archives of the Federal Republic of Germany). Col. 369-384.

DUMRATH, KARLHEINRICH, *Verordnungen und Richtlinien für das Schriftgut der evangelischen Kirche in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland* (Regulations and guide lines for the records of the Evangelical Church in the Federal German Republic). Col. 383-392.

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## UNITED KINGDOM

*Archives*, VOL. 9 (1970), NO. 44.

*Public Men and Private Papers* (editorial). P. 189-191. The proposed opening of World-War-II records by the Public Record Office may prove

to be something less than an unmixed blessing. The resulting increase in readership will place further strain upon searchroom facilities already used to almost maximum capacity. With the opening of these official sources, scholars will likely desire access to supplementary collections of the personal papers of wartime leaders. It is by no means certain that the custodial institutions will follow the lead of the Public Record Office in granting access, and they may encounter problems with copyright restrictions if they decide to do so.

TAYLOR, PAMELA, *Local Archives of Great Britain: XXXI. The London Borough of Hammersmith Record Office*. P. 192-196. The author gives a brief overview of the nature and functions of the Borough of Hammersmith Archives, which she administers. Among the subjects discussed are the history of the borough archives program; the physical aspects of the depository; the nature of the holdings; problems in accessioning, arranging, and describing records; and efforts toward promoting local community interest in the archives program.

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YUGOSLAVIA

*Arhivski Pregled*, VOL. 2 (1969).

The *Archival Review* is the annual organ of the Society of Archivists of the Serbian Republic, largest constituent republic in the Yugoslav Federation. Volume 2 is entirely devoted to archives relating to Communist Party political affairs, Party history, and the emergence of workers' movements in prewar and postwar Yugoslavia, including a section on the role of Yugoslav partisans in the Spanish Civil War. Of particular interest is a photostat (opposite p. 56) of the title page of the first issue of *BORBA*, Marxist periodical, dated August 1, 1923 (*BORBA* today is the official daily newspaper of the Yugoslav Government and Communist Party).

*Vjesnik Historijskih Arhiva u Rijeci i Pazinu*, VOL. 15 (regular ser.) (1970).

The Bulletin of Historical Archives in Rijeka and Pazin reflects the present trend in Yugoslavia of combining archival activities directly with historical research. The major articles deal with maritime ties between Rijeka and Italy in the 16th-18th centuries (in Slovenian, p. 39-49); a review of administrative reforms instituted in his South-Slav possessions by the Austrian Emperor Joseph II (1780-90), a study based on German sources, some of them written in the official Latin of the Habsburg Empire (p. 131-142); a discussion, based on Hungarian sources, of 19th and 20th century shipbuilding ties between Budapest and Rijeka, which until 1918 belonged to Hungary (p. 143-168); and a review of legislation enacted in Rijeka against forgeries and counterfeiting in the 16th century (p. 309-338).

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