

The International Scene:

News and Abstracts

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NEWS

ARGENTINA

The **Archivo General de la Nación** celebrated its 150th anniversary August 28, 1971. Established only eleven years after the beginning of the movement for independence as the Archivo General of the Province of Buenos Aires, the institution received the records of the defunct agencies of the Spanish colonial period. It was regarded as the central historical archives until 1884, when it became a national institution under its present name. Guillermo Gallardo, Director of the Archives, planned the ceremonies of August 23-28, which included exhibits on the history of the archives and technical equipment, photographs of former directors, and insignia. Some historical films were shown, and there was a thanksgiving mass. The Xerox company of Argentina prepared a publication of reproductions of documents from the Archives. The main part of the festivities, attended by the Minister of the Interior, Arturo Mor Roig, and other top government officials, saw the Archives presented with a collection of the records of former Argentine President José Evaristo Uriburu. R. P. Guillermo Furlong of the National Academy of History spoke about events in the archives during the last half century.

The School for Archivists at Córdoba hosted the **Third Annual Meeting of Argentine Archivists**, August 25-27, attended by many archivists from national, provincial, historical, and private archives. The International Council on Archives (ICA) and the Italian archives were represented by Elio Lodolini, who recommended that a regional branch of the ICA be established for Latin America. Two main topics were discussed during the meeting, the history of records and their appraisal, and it was decided to encourage publication of archival guides, description of collections and series of records, and cooperation in editing documentary

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collections having high research value. The participants, seeing a need for adequate legislation and regulation to provide for appraisal which would lead to elimination of useless papers, recommended a study on guidelines to help determine the permanent or temporary value of all classes of records.

In accordance with the decision to establish the **Archival Association of Argentina**, agreed upon at the first National Meeting for Microfilming Archives (Buenos Aires, May 1968), the association was created the following year. The association has a strong membership, especially in Buenos Aires, and has headquarters on the premises of the Instituto Histórico de la Ciudad de Buenos Aires, Avenida Córdoba 1556; its president is Rolando Dorcas Berro, and the association publishes a *Boletín*.

Courses on Archives. In addition to the systematic training offered by the School for Archivists of the University of Córdoba, archival training is being promoted in Buenos Aires. In fall 1971 the Archival Association of Argentina organized a short course aimed especially at teaching the use of mechanical, electro-mechanical, and microfilming equipment; the efficient organization of archives; and the preservation and disposal of archival material.

In Córdoba the Provincial Highway Administration gave a one-week course (November 1971) for its records personnel and attended by representatives from most of the Argentine provinces and from Paraguay. This course was directed by Manuel Alfredo Miranda, in cooperation with the School for Archivists. The school also collaborated with the School for Public Administration of the Province of Córdoba in a series of conferences held in June 1972 on archival techniques.

The **Instituto Histórico de la Ciudad de Buenos Aires**, under the direction of Alberto Octavio Córdoba, opened its Historical Archives and Library to researchers. The archives section has the function of bringing together, classifying, preserving, and providing reference on records of historical interest created since the establishment of the Municipality of Buenos Aires in 1856. Municipal materials before 1856, including the proceedings of the former Council of the City of Buenos Aires, are in the Archivo General de la Nación.

The **Archivo Histórico del Banco de la Nación Argentina** was founded in February 1970 under the directorship of Arnaldo J. Cunietti-Ferrando. The historical archives are temporarily located at calle Bartolomé Mitre 326 in Buenos Aires.

Universidad Nacional de Córdoba

Aurelio Tanodi

CANADA

The **Public Archives of Canada**. Dominion Archivist W. I. Smith represented Canada in Moscow at the Seventh Congress of the International Council on Archives and was elected to the ICA Executive Committee.

The Sixth Annual Conference of the Association of Canadian Map Libraries was held in Ottawa during the week of August 28, 1972. Subjects treated were the use of maps in courts of law and in the teaching of Canadian studies, toponymic field research, Cabot landfalls, urban development of Quebec City, maps of Canada in the British Museum, computer mapping, and design for a national map collection.

The National Map Collection hosted an evening session of the International Cartographic Association, attended by delegates from sixteen nations. Held August 23, 1972, and chaired by Helen Wallis of the British Museum, the session heard speakers from England, Spain, Hungary, and Austria on the history of cartography. In April 1972 Miss Betty May was appointed head of the Canadian Section of the National Map Collection.

The Canadian government in April presented to President Richard M. Nixon a 1775 chart of the St. Lawrence River from Quebec to Anticosti Island. Prepared by Thomas Jefferys and printed by Robert Sayer, the chart was used by British, French, and American officers during the American War for Independence.

Archives nationales du Québec. Significant accessions include registers of incorporation charters of companies (1867-1960), transferred by the Ministère des Institutions financières, compagnies et cooperatives; Archives of the Conseil Supérieur du Livre, a private body whose membership is made up of Quebec publishers and booksellers (1948-70); more than 100,000 negatives of photographs taken (1930-70) by the Livernois family, famous Quebec City photographers.

The Archives Nationales and the Public Archives of Canada have joined forces to publish a guide to the public and private repositories of Canada possessing records pertaining to French Canada. For reasons of security and preservation, a programme has been set up to microfilm documents of the French regime. The work will be done by the microfilm unit of the Archives. Studies have been made concerning the problems involved in the establishment of a records centre. The Archives Nationales has had a regional repository in Montreal since September 1971.

The Provincial Museum and Archives of Alberta. Indexes to phonotapes and information files have been completed on cards, and an index to the Premier's files (1921-45) has been prepared via computer printout. Significant accessions include letters (1908-11) by newspaper editor M. F. Dunham; further records of the Citadel Theatre; and files (1946-70) of the Ministers of Agriculture. Since the beginning of September, the reference room has been open until 9:00 P.M. every Wednesday, and many researchers have used the opportunity to study late. A highly interesting series of interviews with the Sisters of Providence has been taped.

The Provincial Archives of New Brunswick. The Archives has commenced a reinventorying of the Legislative Assembly Papers (RLE), 1786-1915. It is hoped that a new, detailed inventory will make this rich source more accessible to historians while closely approximating the

original order of the record group. The map collection is currently being catalogued in step with classifications established at the Public Archives of Canada in order that future standardization in this area will be more easily facilitated. A new map folio and teaching aid, entitled "New Brunswick in Maps, 1742-1936" (Fredericton, 1972), has been prepared and distributed throughout the provincial school system. Initial reaction to this folio has been good, and a few copies remain for those interested. The pilot project of an oral history programme has been successfully completed this past summer, with a number of significant interviews in the area of the Minto coal industry. Interviews in other areas of interest to the historian and sociologist are planned for the near future. The records centre of the archives will soon be moving to larger quarters in order to accommodate its growing volume of records. It now offers also a forms control programme to the departments of the provincial government. The microfilm section is now copying a number of significant daily newspapers of the province in cooperation with other institutions and libraries.

Provincial Museum and Archives of Alberta

Alan D. Ridge

DENMARK

A reorganization of the administrative structure of the **Danish National Archives** went into effect on April 15, 1972. The Director of the Archives continues as head of the four provincial archives and retains control over the day-to-day management of the National Archives. Assisting the director is a joint secretariat whose membership is drawn from the staff of the office of the director and the National Archives. It handles relations with the provincial archives and others at home and abroad, including international professional organizations. The secretariat also carries out the administration of the National Archives in bookkeeping and budget duties, the administration of its buildings and premises, and its borrowing, lending, publication, and exhibition activities.

The National Archives has four departments in addition to the secretariat. The first department administers the reading room and workshops and supervises the older record groups (dating to about 1848), except those groups belonging to the third department. The second department collaborates with the central administration, supervises the modern record groups, and handles movements of records in the archives' depots. The former army archives, now incorporated into the National Archives, is the third department. It collects records of units, corps, and institutions belonging to and formerly administered by the Ministry of Defense. The fourth department collects and administers records of private provenance, individual and institutional, and manages the National Archives library. The heads of the secretariat and the four departments are chief archivists. Each department is staffed with university-trained archivists, archives technicians, and support personnel. Younger members of the staff are moved between the departments as part of their training.

Accommodation Problems. During the last decade, the provincial archives at Viborg and Copenhagen have been provided with new buildings which offer increased office and storage capacity. The provincial archives at Åbenrå is now being extended in the same way and should be ready in about two years. The National Archives, which at present has its headquarters in old library buildings dating from 1665 and completely rebuilt in 1910, also needs new premises. Shortage of space in the depots has necessitated the use of temporary storerooms, some in the capital and some outside. A new reserve depot was put into use in Copenhagen a few months ago. Beginning October 1, 1972, premises were being rented in the old Academy of Music building, a ten-minute walk from the National Archives. These rented premises will be fitted up as offices for departments moving from the headquarters building. Naturally, day-to-day management will, to a high degree, be retarded by this further dispersal of staff and collections. A new, all-embracing, National Archives building presumably is not going to be built until the beginning of the 1980's.

Publications. During the last generation, the National Archives has issued a series of printed indexes to the more important older groups of records in its keeping. A volume of great interest to foreign scholars, *Tyske Kancelli II*, a survey of the preserved records relating to foreign policy from the earliest times up to the year 1770, was published in 1962. An English-language edition should be available to the public sometime during the autumn of 1972. In the contemplated series of guides to the sources of the history of Africa in Scandinavian archives, there was recently published *Scandinavia: Sources in Denmark, Norway and Sweden* (Inter Documentation AG: Zug, Switzerland, 1971).

Nordisk Arkivnyt

Harald Jørgensen

GHANA

Microfilming of European Archival Material. Since 1966 the National Archives has undertaken the microfilming of archival materials on Ghana available in European archives. The main objective of this project is to have these filmed materials available in Ghana in order to facilitate historical research. Countries to be covered include the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, France, Switzerland, and those of Scandinavia.

Installation of Impregnator Machine. To supplement the traditional methods of manual document rehabilitation used at the National Archives since 1951, a Type PRB Impregnator Machine from Yugoslavia was installed in February 1972. Using polyethylene foil to impregnate weak and decaying documents, it almost totally prevents their permeation by gases and water vapour, protecting them against atmospheric pollutants and humidity.

Unesco Fellowship in Archives Administration. A six-month fellowship was granted by Unesco to enable C. K. Gadzekpo, Assistant Archivist, to study archives administration in Denmark, Sweden, and

Norway from January to July 1972. This brings to three the number of Unesco fellowships granted to senior officers of the National Archives. The first two fellows, C. O. Sowah and E. Lamptey, spent ten months in Great Britain, the United States, and Canada during 1968 and 1969 studying methods of records administration used in those countries.

National Archives of Ghana

D. A. Kumi

GREAT BRITAIN

Appointments. Two lecturers, much concerned with training archivists, have been rewarded with readerships in their respective universities. A. G. Watson, tutor for archive students at University College in London, was named Reader in Manuscript Studies, and Dorothea Oschinsky has been appointed Reader in Palaeography at Liverpool University.

Publications. The Royal Commission on Historical Manuscripts has published two new lists. *Sources of Business History in the National Register of Archives*, List 4 (1972), now available at £0.50, supplements Lists 1-3 and includes sources to 1971. *Architectural History and the Fine and Applied Arts: Sources in the National Register of Archives* covers references in the register to subjects such as architecture, interior decoration and furnishing, gardening and landscape design, town planning and urban estates, painting and engraving, sculpture, stained glass and church furnishings, art collecting and dealing, and the theory and study of art and art history. Also designated List 4, it follows earlier lists and continues the pattern of previous editions, the reference numbers of the entries (to facilitate future subject indexing) continuing the series from the end of List 2. It brings coverage of the field to 1972 and is available from the NRA for £0.75. Postage for overseas orders is extra in both cases.

Professional Education. The first in-service course for archivists on a specialized subject relating to professional training was held in the summer of 1972. It was a one-week residential course at Liverpool University on educational methods and theory for records offices. Eighteen archivists and archives education officers attended from departments throughout the country. Lectures dealt with the outlines of educational theory and pedagogics for primary and secondary schools and colleges of education, and with newly developing disciplines such as integrated and environmental studies. Included were visits to Teachers' Resources Centres, the Museums Education Service, and the University Audio-Visual Aids Unit. A particular feature of the course was its focus upon educational technology. At present only a small number of record offices in Britain operate educational services, though a somewhat larger number publish educational material. The trend seems to be toward the development of special services of this kind, especially as an interest in archives is spreading rapidly in teacher-training institutions.

Archives of Schools. As an extension of the work of the Education History Society and its members, a survey of school archives was mounted

during 1972 to cover the counties and cities of the northwest of England. A standard questionnaire was circulated throughout the area, covering fourteen local education authorities in all. The aim was to find out what archives were kept in the schools themselves, not what the archives of educational administration were. Archives of schools include log books, dating in many cases from the 1860's, in which day-to-day happenings were recorded by head teachers; minutes of school managers or governors; attendance and dismissal registers; and other frequently recurring items such as copy-books, furniture, or equipment. This type of material is now much in demand for the study of educational history by student teachers. The results of the survey are being published place-by-place.

University of Liverpool

Michael Cook

ABSTRACTS

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Archivní Casopis, 1971, no. 1.

ŽIVOTA, JIŘÍ, "Čtvrtá archivní pětiletka v českých státních archívech" [Fourth archival five-year plan in Czech state archives], p. 1-10. The emphasis in this plan for 1971-75 is on the utilization of inventoried records for scientific, cultural, administrative, economic, and political purposes and on the restoration of damaged documents.

CHAROUS, JAROMÍR, "Na okraj nové 'Směrnice pro organizaci, činnost a řízení okresních a městských archivů v ČSR'" [Commentary on the new directives for organization, activity, and administration of district and city archives in the Czech Republic], p. 10-22. These directives, issued by the Czech Department of Interior on November 14, 1970, supersede those of 1958 and codify the changes made during this period. The author feels that in some respects they represent an improvement, but in other ways they are regressive.

FIALA, TOMÁŠ, "Skartace technické dokumentace" [Disposal of technical records], pp. 22-41. A detailed discussion of the problems involved, with particular reference to architectural and industrial production records. Two basic considerations must be the need for reference uses by the records creators, and archival value. Determination of archival value often requires the expertise of individuals connected with particular technological processes. In general, materials of potential value for the history of technology as well as records documenting production planning, productivity of workers, etc., ought to be retained. The broad principles relating to disposal of technical records were made available in 1970 to all institutions responsible for such disposal. Even though their application may not solve all problems, they should facilitate disposal where none is authorized by standing regulations and should prevent indiscriminate destruction of records.

University of Nebraska

Joseph G. Svoboda

GERMAN FEDERAL REPUBLIC

Archivalische Zeitschrift, vol. 66 (1970).

This issue features two articles that should be of considerable interest to American readers: Heinrich Otto Meisner, "Das Reichsarchiv" (pp. 50-53), on the establishment, organization, and functions of Germany's main archival agency during the Weimar Republic, and Harald Jørgensen, "Die skandinavischen Archive" [The Scandinavian archives] (pp. 54-115), the first part of a comprehensive and detailed survey of archives in Denmark, Finland, Faeroe Islands, Iceland, and Norway.

Der Archivar, vol. 24, no. 1 (February 1971).

Much of this issue is devoted to papers and summaries of papers presented at the forty-sixth annual meeting of German archivists in Ulm, September 1970. One of the papers holding interest for historians and archivists outside Germany is Rudolf Morsey's "Wert und Masse des schriftlichen Quellenguts als Problem der historischen Ferschung" [Significance and Quantity of Written Sources as a Problem for Historical Research], columns 17-28. Professor Morsey, who teaches modern history at the University of Würzburg, deals with the desires and expectations of the historian working with archival material and suggests various ways in which archivists could improve their services, including publication and distribution of general and special finding aids, compilation of lists of topics worked on by researchers furnishing information on new acquisitions and additions to old ones and providing information regarding restrictions on access to and use of collections. He further recommends microfilming and international exchange of collections incomplete because of the effects of World War II; careful screening and destruction of routine files to make the rest more manageable and accessible; greater cooperation among research institutions and between them and archives regarding editorial standards of documentary publications; establishment of a uniform cut-off date for the use of archival materials, with a thirty-year limit as a reasonable period; closer cooperation between newly established personal or special archives and the old established ones; and uniform standards on use of materials. Professor Morsey also pleads for better service in the archives; permission for more widespread use of typewriters, tape recorders, and microfilm equipment; and closer cooperation between archivists and historians.

In addition to a series of short papers on accessibility to various types of archival materials and on archivists at state archives, this issue includes a section called "Laws and Regulations for State Archives in the Federal Republic of Germany" (col. 53-60) and a bibliography for 1967 and 1968 regarding archives in Germany in general and in Berlin, Baden-Württemberg, Bavaria, and Hesse (col. B57-62).

Der Archivar, vol. 24, no. 2 (May 1971).

Part of this issue is devoted to papers and summaries of papers, under the general heading "Die Publikation von Erschliessungsmitteln" [Publi-

cation of guides to sources], presented at the forty-sixth annual meeting of German archivists in Ulm in September 1970 (see also above). These include A. Schaefer, "Archivführer-Bestandsübersichten-Gesamtinventare" [Archival guides, partial and complete inventories], col. 122-27; K. van Eyll, "Inventarpublikationen aus der Sicht des Wirtschaftsarchivars" [Inventory publications from the point of view of the curator of business archives], col. 127-28; E. G. Franz, "Publikation von Findbüchern" [Publication of finding aids], col. 128-33; M. Akermann, "Publikation von Findbüchern kommunaler Archive" [Publication of finding aids of communal archives], col. 133-34; H. Richtering, "Sachthematische Inventare" [Special Subject Inventories], col. 135-41; H. Baier, "Sachthematische Inventare als Erschliessungsmittel kirchengeschichtlicher Quellen" [Subject inventories as guides to sources in ecclesiastical history], col. 142-43; H. Boberach, "Die Veröffentlichung archivalischer Quellen im Mikrofilm und die Möglichkeiten historischer Datenbanken" [The microfilm publication of archival sources and the possibilities of historical data banks], col. 143-51; and R. Seeberg-Elverfeldt, "Probleme der Filmpublikation von Presse-, Film- und Rundfunkarchivgut" [Problems of microfilm publication of materials from press, film, and radio archives], col. 152-54.

The remainder of the issue deals with "Geschichtlicher Rückblick über die Südwestdeutschen Archivtage (1946-1970)" [An historical summary of the Southwest German archives meetings, 1946-1970], by M. Miller, col. 153-70; "Urheberrechtliche Probleme bei der Abgabe und Verwendung von Hörfunk- und Fernsehproduktionen der Rundfunkanstalten für Lehr- und Bildungszwecke" [Copyright problems in the transfer and utilization of radio and television productions for teaching and educational purposes], by H. P. Hilling, col. 169-84; and a bibliographical listing for 1967 and 1968 dealing with archives in the Federal Republic, West Berlin, Hessen, Niedersachsen, Bremen, Hamburg, Nordrhein-Westfalen, Rheinland-Pfalz, Saarland, and Schleswig-Holstein, and biographical material about German archivists, col. B81-104. Also included are "Verordnungen und Richtlinien für das Schriftgut der evangelischen Kirche in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland" [Regulations and guidelines for the archive of the Evangelical Church in the German Federal Republic], by K. Dumrath, col. 189-98; and "Die Farbe in Archiv und Dokumentation der Fernsehanstalten" [Color in archives and documents of television studios], by H. Ketnath, col. 183-88.

Der Archivar, vol. 24, no. 3 (July 1971).

Particularly interesting are H. Richtering, "Die Ersatzverfilmung des Schriftgutes der Registraturen und die Archive" [Supplementary microfilming of registers and archives], col. 245-56; O. Dascher and K. van Eyll, "Die ersatzverfilmung bei Schriftgut der Wirtschaft—Möglichkeiten und Grenzen" [Supplementary microfilming in economic archives—possibilities and limitations], col. 255-62; F. P. Kahlenberg, "Abschied des Bundesarchiv-Zwischenarchivs von Bad Godesberg" [Farewell of the

Federal records center from Bad Godesberg], col. 273-76; E. G. Franz, "Aktenverwaltung und Zwischenarchive in Frankreich" [Administration of files and records centers in France], col. 275-88; and J. Milz, "Zum Einsatz der elektronischen Datenverarbeitung im Archiv" [On electronic data processing in archives], col. 261-72.

The issue includes a section on laws and regulations for state archives in the German Federal Republic (Gesetzliche Bestimmungen und Verwaltungsvorschriften für das staatliche Archivwesen und zur Archivpflege in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland), col. 289-300, and a bibliographical listing for 1967 and 1968, with items from Austria, Switzerland, and Belgium (col. B105-120).

Der Archivar, vol. 24, no. 4 (November 1971).

Wolfgang Mommsen, President of the Federal Archives, writes the lead article in remembrance of Karl G. Bruchmann, his predecessor, who died in March 1967. (A list of Bruchmann's writings, compiled by Eva Däbritz, is appended, col. 354-58.)

Josef Hemmerle, in "10 Jahre Sicherungsverfilmung. Rückblick, Ergebnisse, Aufgaben" [A decade of security filming. Review, results and future tasks], deals with the problems of security filming which began in 1960 after some preliminary studies. Almost all archival holdings of the Federal Republic were divided into three priority groups. Group I contained about 625 million exposures, group II, 450 million, and group III, 615 million. It was hoped that the microfilming of group I would be completed in ten years, but instead, only 146,722,028 frames were filmed between August 1961 and December 1970. Lack of funds, shortage of personnel for filming, archival duties, lack of laboratory space, and similar difficulties delayed this project.

A major problem was, and still is, selection. The guidelines in this respect, issued by the microfilming committee in April 1968, stated that "the purpose of security filming is to ascertain the permanent retention of those records which would constitute the primary sources for the history of Europe, of Germany, and of the individual German states. These should include the archives of the central Reich administration, as well as the key ministries and administrative units of the Reich and the *Länder* which would be of primary importance for the study and research of political history. About thirty percent of the pre-19th-century collections, and about ten percent of post-18th-century collections, should be filmed for security purposes." The actual selection was left to the state archives administration. At the same time it was realized that a properly organized microfilming project should, in principle, film only complete bodies of records. For technical and economic reasons a selective filming by topics is not considered to be feasible, and it is believed that it is better to preserve few, but complete, bodies rather than fragments of many (col. 357-64).

This issue contains also a summary of the Phototechnical Meeting in Munich in June 1971, by Hermann-Joseph Busley (col. 363-76); an ac-

count of the historical archives of the city of Cologne, by Hugo Steh-kämper (col. 377-82); a description of Project HETRINA, electronic data processing in the Archives School at Marburg, by Eckhart G. Franz (col. 381-90); and an account of the storing and cataloging of older maps and charts in the Zealand State Archive in Copenhagen, by Harald Jørgensen (col. 389-96). There are two short accounts of exhibits ("Historische Ausstellungen an der Nordgrenze Deutschlands und ihre Motivierung," by Hans-Friedrich Schütt, and "Der unbekannte deutsche Staat," by Cecile Lowenthal-Hensel, col. 397-404); a description of the archives program of Unesco, by Alfred Wagner, col. 403-408; and an account of the Second International Meeting on the Restoration of Graphics, by Richard Blass, col. 407-10. The bibliographical section covers archives and related subjects for Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, Denmark, Sweden, and Poland.

Der Archivar, vol. 25, no. 1 (February 1972).

This issue, printed on glossy paper with the table of contents inside rather than on the front cover, is more attractive than previous issues. It deals almost entirely with meetings and conferences.

There are several accounts regarding the forty-seventh meeting of German archivists in Dortmund in September 1971. Helmut Dahm tells of "The Foundation of the Association of German Archivists" in an article written on the occasion of the association's twenty-fifth anniversary (col. 5-8); a factual account by Eckhart G. Franz surveys the events of the meeting (col. 13-24); and Horst Mittelstädt discusses "The Significance of Archives for Science, Administration, and Politics" (col. 7-12).

In "Gesellschaftsordnung und Überlieferungsbildung. Probleme archivarischer Quellenbewertung," Hans Booms deals with the importance of developing a sense of tradition in the training of future archivists. If, as is generally agreed, the guidance of the public mind toward an historical conscience is the task of archivists, then formal archival traditions have to be established to cope with the ever-increasing flood of printed records. As a start, the negative principle of elimination of records should be replaced with a positive selection process. At the same time, it must be realized that the preservation of records for a complete survey of contemporary society is not only too difficult but economically and technically impossible. It is not only a question of limited storage space but also of human capability to abstract and condense in a meaningful and usable way the ever-increasing flood of material. Thus, the greater the reduction of records, the more important becomes the task of selection and, with it, that of the archivist. His decisions must be based on his estimate of what might be valuable to the research of future generations in the determination of a true picture of our society. In socialist countries the necessary guidelines are provided by the teachings of dialectic and historical materialism. Elsewhere, archivists should follow the concepts of Theodor Schieder and try, through a synthesis of sociological and historical methods, to analyze

manageable social structures, taking into account contemporary trends, opinions, and developments within their own areas and, in this way, establish a frame and model from which meaningful sources and illustrations can be passed on to future generations. (Col. 23-28 gives a condensation of the paper; the full text will be printed in a subsequent issue.)

Papers on the general theme "Methoden und Leitlinien des Archivars zur Erfassung, Bewertung und Aussonderung von Archivgut" [Methods and guidelines for the collection, evaluation, and selection of archival material] deal with specific problems. Bernd Ottstad deals with "Registrurgut einer Landesregierung und ihrer Landesverwaltung" [The registration of archival material and its administration by a state government] and takes Baden-Württemberg as his example (col. 27-40). Toni Diederich gives attention to the same problem on the communal level (col. 39-42), while Ottfried Dascher discusses it in connection with industrial and commercial firms (col. 41-50). Carl Haase writes on cost factors in connection with the creation of administrative archives, their organization and storage (col. 49-56), and Friedrich P. Kahlenberg deals with "Aufgaben und Probleme der Zusammenarbeit von Archiven verschiedener Verwaltungsstufen und Dokumentationsbereichen in Bewertungsfragen" [Tasks and problems regarding the cooperation of various archives in connection with problems of evaluation], (col. 57-70).

Also in this issue, Hermann-Joseph Busley describes the course of archival technical instruction in Munich for 1969-71 in "Archivtechnische Lehrgänge München 1969-1971," col. 77-80; Karl H. Schwebel reports on the XIII International Conference of the Table Ronde des Archives in Bonn/Bad Godesberg in September 1971 (col. 79-84); and Walter Goldinger on the Ninth Meeting of Austrian Archivists at Innsbruck in October 1971 (col. 83-88). The section on international bibliography deals with Poland and Czechoslovakia.

Der Archivar, vol. 25, no. 2 (May 1972).

Continuing the papers presented at the forty-seventh meeting of German archivists at Dortmund in September 1971, a series of articles discusses the topic "Wertung archivischer Quellen zum Wandel der Bevölkerungsstruktur im Zeitalter der Industrialisierung am Beispiel des rheinisch-westfälischen Industriegebietes" [Evaluation of archival sources pertaining to population changes during the industrial revolution in Rhenish-Westphalia], (col. 119-42). Individual reports include one on changes and migrations of the Ruhr population, by H. Croon; on sources in state archives, by H. Richter; on city archives, by H. Croon; on Catholic Church archives, by H. Kindl; on Evangelical Church archives, by H. Steinberg; on factory and business archives, by G. Milkereit; and on newspaper sources, by K. Koszyk.

Two articles by W. Janssen and H. Stöwer describe archivists in the higher civil service ("Zum Berufsbild des Archivars des gehobenen Dienstes," col. 141-50) and, continuing an earlier article in the *Archivar* of

1965 (vol. 18, col. 345ff), Wolfgang Leesch writes on developments in the German Democratic Republic ("Entwicklungstendenzen im Archivwesen der DDR," col. 149-70), particularly on the planning and organization of archives, the preparation of guides and inventories, and the training and work methods of archivists. A very informative article on access to and use of the League of Nations Archives in Geneva is by Alfred Wagner ("Das Archiv des Völkerbunds in Genf," col. 171-76). It traces its history and organization and provides information on its major holdings, guides, and regulations. Friedrich P. Kahlenberg, in the final article, writes on the archives of the Irish Republic ("Zur Lage des Archivwesens in der Republik Irland," col. 175-82).

University of Maryland

George O. Kent

SPAIN

Boletín de la Dirección General de Archivos y Bibliotecas, vol. 19, nos. 114/115 (July-Oct. 1970).

REPOLLÉS SANZ, MARIANO, "Previsión y lucha contra el fuego en Archivos, Bibliotecas y Museos" [Prevention and fight against fire in archives, libraries and museums], pp. 13-17. After a discussion of precautions which should be taken in building a new structure and conditions to be aware of in old buildings, the author discusses detectors and alarms and indicates those that are most appropriate and useful, depending on the circumstances. Attention is also given to extinguishers and their effectiveness in dealing with fires of different origins, warning signs, personnel training, and fire drills. The author insists on the need for personnel of an archives, museum, or library to have basic knowledge about fires and ways to fight them and upon the maintenance of fire detection and extinction systems and devices.

ARRIBAS GONZÁLEZ, MARÍA SOLEDAD, "Los fondos del Archivo de la Real Chancillería de Valladolid" [The holdings of the archives of the Royal Chancellery of Valladolid], pp. 19-25. The archives of the Royal Chancellery have their origin in the High Tribunal of Justice, created in 1371 by the *Cortes de Toro* called by Henry II, with its permanent seat in Valladolid. The archives have been located since 1828 in the same building. The author indicates the development and describes the holdings of each section of the archives. The *Pleitos civiles* (section of civil lawsuits) contains more than 18,000 large packages of documents dealing with lawsuits, litigation regarding borderlines, shared uses of land, uses of water, etc. They also deal with church and commercial affairs. The Hidalgo Section deals with litigation and with proof of titles of *hidalguía* (nobility). The section includes a collection of *Reales ejecutorias* (royal decrees of nobility) and records of the *Padrones de ayuntamiento* (original testimonies in litigations). The section called *Sala de Viscaya* (Room of Biscay) contains more than 900 documents originated in litigations of Biscayans. The Royal Decrees Section holds documents containing sentences and abstracts of lawsuits. The section on Royal Provisions contains 400,000 documents classified by date.

COSTA, MERCEDES, "III Mesa redonda de archivos en el Archivo de la Corona de Aragón" [3d Archival Round Table in the Archives of the Crown of Aragón], pp. 26-7. Since 1962 the round table on regional archives has taken place periodically at the Archives of the Crown of Aragón. The third one met on June 5, 1970. Subjects studied during the three-day meeting included municipal archives and their origin, personnel and problems of municipal archives, toponymy and onomastics in relation to documents, tools necessary to work with modern bibliographies, and the conservation and establishment of archives. The most important conclusions of this round table were general agreement on the need for an archival law, for better training of archivists, and for wide publication of plans and projects for indexes, inventories, and catalogs.

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Boletín de la Dirección General de Archivos y Bibliotecas, vol. 19, no. 116 (Nov.-Dec. 1970).

VIÑAS, VICENTE, "La conservación y restauración de los materiales de Archivo" [The conservation and restoration of archival materials], pp. 11-12. A brief summary of methods employed in the preservation of records from 4000 B.C., and a discussion of methods used in the restoration of damaged documents.

GUZMÁN, MARÍA DEL CARMEN, "Protección de los Archivos Contra las Armas Nucleares" [Protection of archives from nuclear arms], p. 26. Several methods of protecting documents from nuclear destruction are suggested, including dispersion, microfilming, and, especially, underground storage. Facilities for such storage must be constructed to resist both extreme heat and pressure; their high cost is the chief obstacle to their wider use.

Boletín de la Dirección General de Archivos y Bibliotecas, vol. 20, nos. 119/120 (May-Aug. 1971).

CRESPO, CARMEN, "El Servicio Nacional de Microfilm" [National microfilm service], pp. 133-34. This service was begun by a decree of July 14, 1950, and in June 1952 it became part of the Bibliographic and Documental Service. It is responsible for preserving, by microfilming, the more important documents, for placing copies of them within the reach of scholars, for making copies available for exchange with similar services abroad, and for providing photographic laboratories for the more important centers of *La Dirección General de Archivos y Bibliotecas*. The microfilm service also makes possible the microfilming of medieval documents not under the jurisdiction of the *Archivo Central de Microfilm* and of documents pertaining to Spain whether state, municipal, or ecclesiastical, or located abroad. Work has begun on filming the *Documents of the Indies* and on *Diplomatic Relations Between Spain and the United States*. Microfilm copies of out-of-print books and magazines are also being made.

Boletín de la Dirección General de Archivos y Bibliotecas, vol. 20, nos. 121/122 (Sept.-Dec. 1971).

MATILLA TASCÓN, ANTONIO, "El Archivo del Monasterio de Santo Domingo de Silos" [The archives of the monastery of Santo Domingo de Silos], pp. 211-12. The monastery archives are composed of two segments of extraordinary value: the general archives of the Ancient Benedictine Congregation of San Benito of Valladolid, dating from the mid-fifteenth century to the time of the disentanglement, including records from nearly all of the Benedictine monasteries of Spain; and the archives of the Monastery of Silos, from the year 1125. In addition to a list of types of records with numbers of volumes, there is also mention of individual documents of special importance.

FERNÁNDEZ CATÓN, JOSÉ M.A., "Primer Congreso Nacional de Archiveros Eclesiásticos de España y Constitución de la Asociación Española de Archiveros y Bibliotecarios Eclesiásticos" [First national congress of ecclesiastical archivists of Spain and the constitution of the Spanish Association of Archivists and Ecclesiastical Librarians], pp. 228-33. The purposes of this congress were to study ecclesiastical archival problems and facilitate the exchange of opinions of archivists relative to their solutions and to adapt new archival techniques to the servicing of ecclesiastical documental treasures. The four conferences considered preservation and restoration of documents, the advisability of transferring parochial holdings to diocesan archives where they can be safely stored and catalogued, the modernization of archival installations and preparation of finding aids, and the importance of ecclesiastical archives in the study of Spain's socio-economic life. Recommendations were forwarded to the Holy See, the Spanish Episcopal Congress, and to the Spanish government. The article concludes with the statutes of the Spanish Association of Ecclesiastical Archivists and Librarians.

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Slovenská Archivistika, vol. 5, no. 1 (1970).

KARTOUS, PETER, "Zbierkový materiál v nemeckej archívnej teórii" [Collected material in German archival theory], pp. 110-25. A review of current German theories relating to material collected by archival institutions as well as by various offices or individuals. No collection is created organically, but rather through a special effort for practical purposes (local newspapers, posters, programs of concerts), or because of personal interests (photographs, maps, genealogies, autographs). The writer asks a number of questions: Should an archives be involved in collecting activity? If so, what is the importance of "archival collections" and do they include archival material or collected material? If they include collected material, what is its definition? Is there a collective term for archival material and collected material?

Heinrich Meisner and Wolfgang Leesch regarded the term archives (Archivalien) as comprising both archival material transferred (Archivgut) and collected material artificially created for special purposes (Sammlungsgut). They further distinguish between collections assembled in archival institutions and those assembled in nonarchival institutions and by individuals. Hans Brather, however, maintained that archival material and collected material mutually exclude each other and therefore cannot be brought together into one collective term "archives." He emphasized that the basic difference lies in the way the records are created and brought into the repository. The transfer implies an official transmittal, often legally enforceable, of records created organically in offices. The collecting activity, on the other hand, is of a voluntary nature, and the materials included in such artificially created groupings are not related to the functional competence of the records creator. Gerhard Schmid maintains that archival institutions might engage in creating additional collections to supplement their organically created groups of records. His explanation suggests that all organically created records (including pictures and sound recordings) should be maintained according to the principle of provenance when they become archival material and subsequently record groups (fonds). Collected materials (consisting of archival agency-collected materials, library, and museum materials) should eventually be designated as collections. These views found their expression in basic rules for arrangement of archival materials published in January 1964. The rules included the definition of a collection as a special tectonic group including records from various sources, mainly documents of unimportant provenance and materials not bound organically to a records creator. The collections may be established around the name of the collector if the value is determined by the person (collection of autographs), or by the subject matter, or by physical type of material (newspaper collection, collection of coats of arms, photographs, etc.).

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