

The International Scene: News and Abstracts

FRANK B. EVANS and JOHN P. HEARD, *Editors*

NEWS

INTERNATIONAL

The **Organization of American States (OAS)**, with the collaboration of the International Council on Archives and the National Archives of the United States, held a "Meeting of Experts on the Development of Archives in Latin America and the Caribbean" at OAS Headquarters July 24-28, 1972. Attending the sessions were Gildardo Campero Cárdenas, Mexico; Vicenta Cortés, Spain; Luz Alba Chacón de Umana, Costa Rica; Michael Chandler, Barbados; Guillermo Durand Florez, Peru; Oliver W. Holmes and Morris Rieger, United States; Raúl Lima, Brazil; Elio Lodolini, Italy; and Aurelio Tanodi, Argentina. A number of other experts participating included Lino Gómez Canedo, Academy of American Franciscan History; Frederick Kidder, University of Puerto Rico; Mario López and George Ulibarri, U.S. National Archives; Carmen Marin, North Carolina State University; and Lyman Platt, Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. Guest observers were David Donovan, ALA International Relations Office; Jorge Aguayo, Columbus Memorial Library; Frank Evans, U.S. National Archives; Jessie Torres, Pan American Health Organization; José Luis Soto, Academy of American Franciscan History; Patricia Muñoz, Inter-American Development Bank; Estellita Hart, OAS; and Mary Ellis Kahler, Library of Congress. Marietta D. Shepard and Carmen Rovira coordinated the program, which was under the OAS Department of Cultural Affairs, directed by Javier Malagón Barcelo.

Eight sessions were held. The first two concerned the legislation required to establish a national archives, to place it in a suitable organizational context where it would receive adequate support, and to assign it the powers necessary to oversee a national program that would include all aspects of the management of public records. Such a program should

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cover the initial creation of records and the preservation, arrangement, description, and servicing of the permanent records and archives of a nation. The administrative role of a national archival agency and its responsibility for preserving the documentary patrimony of a nation were stressed at the second session.

One of the key discussions concerned the creation of a multinational center for the training of archivists. It was concluded that the center should be established at the Escuela de Archiveros at the Universidad Nacional de Córdoba, Argentina; an advisory committee was formed in order to plan and develop a program to meet the needs of Latin America and the Caribbean.

The availability of technical assistance and of financial support for advice from experts and through OAS and UNESCO programs was discussed at another session. The creation of a regional archival organization for the Americas, to be affiliated with the International Council on Archives, was recommended. At other sessions, the technology and equipment required for preservation and needed restorative measures were considered, and possibilities for funding such work from public and private sources were suggested. The seventh session was devoted to publications, ranging from journals and news bulletins about archives and archivists to others designed to identify and enumerate the archives of each nation in inventories and finding lists. National bibliographies on archives and instruction and procedural manuals were also recommended as necessary elements in the development of adequate systems of national archives in Latin America and the Caribbean. [From the *Library of Congress Information Bulletin*, vol. 31, no. 33 (Aug. 18, 1972).]

CANADA

Public Archives of Canada. In the Manuscript Division, programmes are in progress for separate groups of papers relating to architectural, arts, business, ethnic, labour, political, scientific and medical, and sports archives. Future expansion in these areas is intended. Among the recent acquisitions in the business archives have been the records of the Yukon Consolidated Gold Corporation, Ltd., and the papers of Lawrence Freiman, a national Jewish business figure. The labour archives received a large number of records of the Canadian Labour Congress, the papers of Percy Bengough, a former president of the Trades and Labour Congress, as well as microfilm copies of the minutes of the Toronto District Labour Council (1922-68) and of the various councils prior to 1956. The papers of Sir Andrew Macphail, dealing with both his literary and medical activities in Canada, have been acquired by the scientific and medical archives, as were the papers of H. Ernest Macdermot, editor of the Canadian Medical Association *Journal* and one of the few Canadian medical historians. The sports archives received the papers of Charles Mayer, one of Canada's well-known sports writers, and the records of the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association and the Canadian Association of Health, Physical Education, and Recreation.

The Paintings, Drawings, and Prints Section of the Picture Division has been processing collections already acquired, notably the important Manoir Richelieu Collection, and intends to have a catalogue and exhibition prepared for it within the next two years. The "Image of Canada" exhibition of watercolours is now traveling across Canada; contributions have been made to two other Public Archives exhibitions, and plans exist to launch three additional ones. A number of significant collections have been acquired, including the A. E. Boulton collection of watercolours of the Klondike, drawings by Daniel Fowler, J. Meintjes's political caricatures, and the Canadian Comic Book Collection. A final agreement has been reached to copy fashion and advertising material and contemporary Montreal drawings by Sharon Ader and Sharon Bolte, commercial artists.

During 1972 the Public Archives presented an exhibition of documents and photographs in celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the incorporation of the Canadian National Railway Company. The exhibit was designed as a tribute to the pioneers who created the railways which eventually formed the CNR.

Public Archives of Canada: National Map Collection. Edward H. Dahl, head of the Reference Unit, represented the National Map Collection at the thirty-sixth annual meeting of the Society of American Archivists. At the conference he assisted Bob Roseworn in assembling an exhibition celebrating the centennial of the Public Archives of Canada. Betty May, head of the Canadian Section, attended the third series of the Nebenzahl lectures, held at the Newberry Library in Chicago November 2-4; the central theme of the lectures was the history of printing methods. Robert J. Hayward, a graduate from the University of Toronto and Queen's University of Kingston, joined the Canadian Section of the National Map Collection November 6. Hayward is the first member of the National Map Collection with a formal major in historical geography.

Two sixteenth-century maps were acquired which originally appeared in Cornelius Wytfliet's *Descriptio Ptolemaica Augmentum*, published in 1594. These maps, "Nova Francia et Canada" and "Conilas Regis Cum Vicinis Gentilibus," are among the earliest printed sectional maps of Canada. The nineteenth-century illustrated maps of John Tallis are extremely popular with amateur map collectors; consequently, it is a rare occasion when there appears on the market a Tallis atlas which has entirely escaped the shears of the philistines. The National Map Collection is fortunate to have acquired from Great Britain during the past month a copy in excellent condition—*Tallis's Illustrated Atlas, and modern history of the World, geographical, political, commercial and statistical*, J. Tallis and Co., London and New York, 1851.

The National Map Collection is presently undergoing a complete inventory. A formal, full-scale, trouble-shooting inventory will be held every few years, presumably following the pattern of well-managed map research institutions everywhere. Be that as it may, the National Map

Collection was pressed into this inventory by weathering, rather than by planning. One of those totally unauthorized marks of time, perhaps familiar to weather-beaten archivists, arrived. These cracks in the foundation, which was originally set out to last through the centuries, mark either the end or beginning of a cycle. They show up when certain housekeeping problems begin to occur too frequently to be shrugged off. They are usually explained to fellow archivists as growth factors present in a dynamic institution which tend to lower the efficiency of certain controls heretofore thought to be infallible.

Now that the business is under way it is surely a noteworthy fact that the staff are enthusiastically enjoying the project and that management is learning that an inventory in depth is a very good thing indeed. It seems that such an inventory brings out the best in all ranks, and undoubtedly it is giving to each of the participants a larger equity in the National Map Collection. The younger members of the staff are keen to persuade the elders of the institution that this and that need changing. Perhaps they are surprised to learn that the elders are easily enough persuaded. Who knows better than they that the surest way for a maturing institution to preserve the dynamics of youth is through continual change. This is simply to say what a meaningful and happy experience it is to know that one's institution on all sides is still facing frontiers.

A thoughtful inventory will do more than measure the quantity and quality of a collection. It will lay bare the effectiveness or the inadequacy of present physical and intellectual controls. It will lead individual members of an institution, of whatever grade, to a fuller understanding of the significance of their particular role in the scheme of things. An inventory based on the assessment and enumeration of significant groupings must lead to a thorough comprehension of the collection; for is it not true that a collection is not known *en masse* except a knowledge of its component parts is first acquired?

The Provincial Museum and Archives of Alberta. Five temporary staff have been appointed under the Priority Employment Programme to accelerate the oral history project, to work with ethnocultural groups, and to list the titles of books approved by the Department of Education for school use ca.1890-1965. The Municipal District of Starland's records have been microfilmed and school district material gathered in from the Drumheller Valley area. Accessions of note include Alfred Blyth's cine films, photographs of the Peace River country before 1914, and records of the Alberta Assessors Association. For over 1,500 students registered in the reference room, the annual survey showed an increase of 10 percent in use over 1971.

University of Alberta Archives. Significant accessions include records from the president's office (1961-70), the faculty of arts (1914-62), and from the board of governors (1910-64). Private papers were received from Cecil S. Burgess (first professor of architecture, 1913-40), John M. MacEachran (first professor of philosophy, 1909-45), Robert Newton (president emeritus and professor of field crops, 1919-50). The private

diaries of John J. Ower (former dean and professor of medicine, 1913-52) were donated by his family. A second phase to the Rutherford Library provides additional space for the archives, while the University Planning Committee is examining future space requirements.

Glenbow-Alberta Institute Archives. Plans are underway for publication of the diary and letters of William F. Parker, North West Mounted Police, 1874-1912, scheduled to appear in spring 1973; and the diary of Rev. Robert T. Rundle, Methodist missionary in the Canadian Northwest, autumn 1973. Last summer a university graduate in the archives' employ undertook the preparation of a bibliography of Glenbow's holdings related to the Mounted Police, and this booklet will be available shortly. The upcoming centennials of the formation of the North West Mounted Police in 1873 and of its march west in 1874 are bringing increasing use of archives material. In addition, the city of Calgary is making plans for its centennial celebrations in 1975, and Century Calgary, the committee formed to direct and coordinate relative projects, is working closely with Glenbow. Recent accessions include further files (1948-66) of the McDermid Studios, Edmonton; manuscript, "Reminiscences of a Mounted Police Officer," and other papers of Capt. R. Burton Deane; papers of the Home Oil Company, 1936-72; two photographic collections dealing with pioneer life in the Beynon and the Bawlf areas of Alberta; a large collection of papers relating to the United Farmers of Alberta and the rise of Social Credit, which originated with Norman W. Smith, Calgary; minute books and correspondence of the Alberta Liberal Women's Association; further diaries, pictures, and papers, covering the period 1881 to 1935, of several early Mounted Police personnel.

The McGill University Archives, ten years old in 1972, now holds over 4,000 cubic feet of archives. Franklin's dictum that "three removes are as good as a fire" did not hold true for the archives' move to its third location in the new McLennan Library in June/July. During 1971-72 the university archives published eleven preliminary lists of the records (1855-91) of Sir John William Dawson and a preliminary guide to the C. Kirkland McLeod Collection of Clement Henry McLeod Papers.

The Provincial Archives of Newfoundland and Labrador has been placed with a historical resources division and transferred from the Department of Provincial Affairs to the Department of Tourism.

The Provincial Archives of Saskatchewan received 430 large reels of historical film from local television station CFQC. Agreements have been worked out with the station covering the use of the film and copyrights. In the area of private and business papers, the archives accessioned the records of the Synod of the Anglican Diocese of Saskatoon; the papers of J. W. Burton, a former Member of Parliament, member of the Legislative Assembly, and member of the Executive Council of Saskatchewan; the papers of the New Democratic Party, Saskatoon Metro Council; the papers of the corporation known as Pion-Era which ran an annual summer show in conjunction with the Western Development Museum; the papers of R. G. Scott who was a medical missionary for

many years in the Geneva Mission and Ann Turnbull Memorial Hospital at Wakaw. The policy of microfilming selected local government records has continued, and these films have been deposited in the office.

Provincial Museum and Archives of Alberta

Alan D. Ridge

GREAT BRITAIN

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the foundation of the **Society of Archivists** was celebrated in the hall of St. Bartholomew's Hospital ("Bart's"), London, with an evening reception on December 14, 1972. Membership, now 629, is limited to those, irrespective of their training or qualifications, who are occupied professionally with the administration of archives. The society recently, however, has begun to take a more serious interest in pressing for better qualifications and status for archivists, particularly in local government, which employs most members, and has set up a working party to draft new membership qualifications. Another working party has been set up to compile a complete reference guide to statutes, regulations, and any other official orders relating to archives. This group, which has the assistance of a barrister, is to report in 1975.

The society has had a busy year. Perhaps the event of most general interest has been the establishment of the Ellis Fund, based on a generous donation by R. H. Ellis, until recently secretary to the Royal Commission on Historical Manuscripts and now the society's president. This fund is to provide an award for archivists who have rendered outstanding service or made important contributions to archives. Candidates for the award are not confined to British subjects or to members of the society. For many years the society's annual meeting coincided with the annual meeting of the lay association concerned with archives, the British Records Association. The two meetings together, usually held in December, occupy three days. This year the major discussion was yet another offshoot of the recent preoccupation with reform of local government and its implications for archives and local record offices. There was also discussion of the archives of nonconformist churches.

Urban Archives. At the British Records Association meeting, December 13, 1972, an attack was made by two distinguished academics working in the fields of urban history and geography on the neglect of urban records, principally the official archives of towns and cities. As in other countries, organization of city archives has tended to lag behind organization of central, regional and local government archives. It is not certain whether this debate will bring any improvement, but the situation led the Society of Archivists to issue a four-page memorandum entitled *Local Authority Archive and Records Management Services in Metropolitan Areas*, which has been circulated to authorities in principal cities. This document supplements the March 1971 *Recommendations for Local Government Archive Services*, which was concerned with local record offices generally, including those in counties.

Export of Archives. Another matter of general concern is the new

government proposal for regulations on the export of manuscripts, documents, and archives. It would extend control to materials more than seventy years old, including photographic items, instead of the present hundred years. Holders of bulk export licenses may now export documents worth up to £100 without specific license, a change from the former limitation of £50, and the compulsory provision of photocopies has been modified to the advantage of the purchasers of documents. The Society of Archivists' comment is that, while the reduction in date limit is generally welcome, the increase in value before a specific license is needed and the adverse change in the regulations governing the supply of photocopies are matters for regret. An independent enquiry into these problems is being sought through the Advisory Council on the Export of Works of Art. On a more encouraging note, however, the government is extending relief from estate duty to gifts of archives or manuscripts donated to approved repositories. This policy may do something to reduce the drain on a part of the nation's heritage, though it has been observed that there has been a great increase by dealers in the sale and purchase of documents, some of them strays from major collections.

Record Publishing Societies. Two more counties have recently established societies for the publication of record material: Pembrokeshire, founded in 1968 and now reconstituted as a publishing group, and Cambridgeshire. There is no overall guide to the publications of these societies later in date than 1958, but the Historical Association has recently issued a most useful guide to work in progress in the field. This is *Local Record Sources in Print and in Progress, 1971-72*, edited by Joyce Youings (Historical Association, 1972, £0.36).

University of Liverpool

Michael Cook

SWITZERLAND

Organization. In Switzerland there are twenty-six state archives: the archives of the central state (federal archives) and those of the twenty-five members of the federation (cantonal or state archives). The federal archives are responsible for the conservation, administration, and accessibility of all official documents produced on the central state level. The cantonal archives have the according task on the cantonal level; moreover, they are entrusted with the conservation of notarial archives and state civil registers and with the supervision of the archives of districts, communities, private institutions, families, and other particularities of historical importance. Since the central state has authority only over the federal archives, the cantons have every liberty in organizing their record offices. In addition to the public-record offices, as in most countries, various other archives with independent organizations exist; for example, the several communal, economic, and religious archives.

Archival training consists mainly of university studies in history, law, or economics. The sub-archivist, in most cases, possesses the diploma of a secondary school and of an administrative or economic college. As no

school for archivists exists in Switzerland, archivists and sub-archivists are initiated into their profession in the very archives themselves, after having entered upon their duties. Some, however, accomplish their training abroad.

Despite the considerable independence of the various archives in Switzerland, there is an **Association of Swiss Archivists**. This association, now chaired by Bruno Meyer, archivist of the Canton of Thurgau, has as its aim the promotion of the scientific and professional activity of the Swiss archives. The association organizes every year a general assembly and two or three working sessions. In March 1972 the archivists met at Saint-Gall upon invitation of Walther Lendi, archivist of the Canton of Saint-Gall, for a colloquium "Conservability of Documents." Upon invitation of the federal archives, members of the association again gathered October 13-14 in Berne for the General Assembly. Director of the federal archives Leonhard Haas spoke about the "Reorganization of the Federal Archives"; Oscar Gauye and Erich Schärer, Inspector of Archives, discussed "The Records Center, Its Installation and Function in the Federal Archives;" and Hugo Caduff, technical collaborator, spoke about "Reclassification and Inventory of Archive Groups of the Federal Archives Classified According to Subject Matter." Finally, the participants had the pleasure of listening to an address by Ernst Posner, former president of the Society of American Archivists, on "The Development of the Condition of the Archives in Various North American States." The cultural part of this assembly took place at the Abegg-Foundation at Riggisberg, where, in a secluded site preserved in its original beauty, exquisite works of applied art from antiquity of the Near East and from the Middle Ages and the Renaissance could be admired. A third meeting of archivists, organized by Ulrich Helfenstein, archivist of the Canton of Zurich, and by Paul Guyer, archivist of the Town of Zurich, took place on November 6, 1972, at Zurich for a colloquium on the construction of buildings for archives.

Swiss Federal Archives

Oscar Gauye

ABSTRACTS

INTERNATIONAL

Archivum: Revue internationale des Archives, vol. 19 (1969).

La législation archivistique I, Europe. 2^e partie: Italie-Yougoslavie (Paris, Presse Universitaires de France, 1972.) This sequel to volume 17, which dealt with archival laws and regulations of Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Denmark, East and West Germany, Great Britain, Spain, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, and Iceland, covers the remainder of Europe and includes an index to both volumes 17 and 19. The countries surveyed here are Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Monaco, Norway, Holland, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, San Marino, Sweden, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, Turkey, Russia, The Vatican, and Yugoslavia. For most

there is an historical resumé, submitted by a leading archivist, of earlier decrees governing the administration of the archival establishment, a statement of current laws and regulations, and appendixes showing when various archival units were established in each jurisdiction. The index in five languages (German, English, Spanish, French, and Italian) groups various subjects mentioned in the laws but does not claim to be definitive.

Archivum: Revue internationale des Archives, vol. 20 (1970).

La législation archivistique II, Afrique, Asie (Paris, Presse Universitaires de France, 1972). In this sequel to volumes 17 and 19 there is also for each African and Asian country an historical resumé of earlier laws, a statement of current legislation, or a report on the status of archival administration in the less developed countries where there is a lack of administrative issuances. The African countries reported on include South Africa, Botswana, Cameroon, Central African Republic, the Congo, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Malgache, Mali, Maroc, Maurice (Isle), Mauritania, Nigeria, Rhodesia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Tanzania, Togo, Tunis, Uganda, United Arab Republic, Zaire, and Zambia. Asiatic countries covered include Afghanistan, Saudi Arabia, Ceylon, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Iran, Israel, Japan, Laos, Lebanon, Malaysia, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Singapore, Syria, Taiwan, Thailand, and the Republic of Viet Nam. There is no index. Volume 21, covering archival laws of the Americas and of Oceania, is in preparation.

The National Archives

Hope K. Holdcamper

SCANDINAVIA

Arkiv, 1966–71, Tidsskrift for arkivforskning udgivet af Rigsarkivet (Denmark).

Arkiv, Samhälle och forskning, 1950–71. Svenska arkivsamfundets skriftserie (Sweden).

Nordisk arkivnyt, no. 2, 1971 (Denmark, Iceland, Finland, Norway, and Sweden).

Arkiv is published by the Danish National Archives, Copenhagen. The first issue appeared in April 1966, and it has been published twice a year since. Articles that discuss historical problems connected with a particular record group or professional archival problems include Sune Dalgaard, "Arkiver i Grønland" [Archives from Greenland]; Anna Thestrup, "Udlaan af arkivalier til ministerier og styrelser" [Loan of records to ministries and agencies]; Johan Hvidtfeldt, "Tanker om Kassation" [Thoughts on records disposal]; Poul Rasmussen, "Arkivaliers nummering" [Numbering of records]; and Bente Halding, "Dansk udenrigsforvaltning 1660–1670" ["Danish administration of foreign affairs, 1660–1670"].

Arkiv Samhälle och Forskning [Archives, Society, and Research], has been published annually since 1950 by a group of Swedish archivists. It

has frequently been the forum for debates on records disposal with criticism sometimes coming from scholars outside history or the social sciences. In "Forskning i sjukvårdens journalarkiv" [Research work in the case sheets of the hospitals], no. 12, 1970, Per Dalén of St. Jörgens Hospital, Stockholm, opposes the planned disposal after thirty years of case sheets ("Journals") of clinical departments of hospitals in Sweden. Dalén, a psychiatrist, maintains that case sheets can be used as a basic source in research cases on the inheritance of mental disease, so there could be reason to go as far back as the patient's birth. Without these case sheets, genetic research of family cases in the field of psychiatry would be impossible. Torsten Hägerstrand, professor of Cultural Geography at Lund, in "Kulturgeografiska synpunkter på arkivering av data" [Cultural-geographical viewpoints on archives], no. 11, 1969, maintains that in the computer age it is possible to work with great amounts of data and that what was impossible physically to process yesterday can easily be processed by computers today. Consequently, what previously was disposed of because of its enormous bulk should now be kept. Swedish archivist Lars Nilsson notes that unfortunately records retention today is dependent upon monetary consideration and expedience ("Gallringsfrågan," no. 12, 1970). Archivists are caught between scholars demanding that valuable materials be retained and governmental agencies demanding that records be destroyed for financial reasons.

Nordisk Arkivnyt (no. 15, June 1971) deals primarily with construction of archival buildings in Sweden and Denmark. There is a description of the design for a new building for the Provincial Archives of Aabenraa in Denmark and another description of the stack areas in the Provincial Archives in Lund, Sweden. In both places the stacks are constructed without windows and equipped with compactus-type shelving. In Lund the building was equipped with a full climatic facility for controlling temperature and relative humidity.

The Society of Danish Archivists recently held a seminar in the city of Viborg on the "Construction of Archives and Equipment." The major construction concern in Scandinavia is for security or safety. The archives built in Denmark and Sweden during the last ten years have all been "locked" or "closed" archives. Those responsible for this construction recall World-War-II destruction and believe the principle of safety to be more important than functionalism and comfort. A younger generation has opposed this theory and has introduced the concept "paradox of safety." If an archival structure is too secure, the military, in the event of war, will expropriate it for obvious reasons, and the result will be disastrous to records. This group recommends expanded microfilming instead of constructing ultra-safe premises. As for location of an archives, opinion was unanimous that it should be placed as near as possible to a university.

Archives Section, The United Nations

Alf Erlandson

AUSTRALIA

Archives and Manuscripts, vol. 4, no. 5 (November 1971).

"The Origins of the Australian Joint Copying Project," pp. 9-24, by Graeme Powell, is a brief history of Australian efforts to copy, publish, and microfilm archival sources, chiefly in British depositories and relating to Australia's history. The first substantial project was James Bonwick's transcripts, compiled during the last decades of the nineteenth century. Simultaneous efforts at letterpress publication resulted in the eight-volume *Historical Records of New South Wales (1892-1901)*. The *Historical Records of Australia*, a more comprehensive and ambitious project, was never completed. By the 1930's, interest shifted from letterpress to microfilm reproduction, but no real progress was made until after World War II. Since 1948, microfilming of British records has been administered jointly by the Australian Commonwealth National Library and the Mitchell Library and has thus far resulted in 4,600 rolls of film.

Michael Piggott's, "At the Drawing Board: Problems in the Professional Education of the Archivist," pp. 25-32, maintains that archivists need training to achieve professional status and to serve their "customers." The author asserts that training should be at the tertiary level but should not necessarily require a degree in history. Instruction should be given by "qualified and practicing archivists," but library subjects might be studied with profit. Course work should emphasize principles and theory, finding aids and administrative history, rather than technical areas such as preservation. The article concludes with a brief survey of archival training in Australia.

In "A Survey of the Archives of the Major Christian Denominations Held in Repositories in the Sidney Area," pp. 34-43, Anne Beggs and Elizabeth Berry examine the archival holdings of four major Christian denominations (Church of England, Catholic, Presbyterian, and Methodist) and describe physical facilities and the nature of the records. Following their discussion of problems such as lack of full-time professional staffs, meager financial support, haphazard acquisition and preservation policies, and failure to apply traditional archival principles to arrangement and description, the authors conclude with recommendations for improvements. They also list repositories, locations, and archivists in charge. Other articles in this issue include Geoffrey Sawyer's "Copyright in Letters Not Published at the Author's Death," pp. 1-3, and J. Hagan's "W. E. Murphy's Manuscripts as Sources for Australian Social History," pp. 4-8.

Archives and Manuscripts, vol. 4, no. 6 (February 1972).

H. J. Gibbney's, "Prehistory of an Archives," pp. 2-7, is a study of the efforts in Australia from 1901 until 1942 at establishing a Commonwealth Archives Office. R. C. Sharman, archives officer at the Australian National University and editor of *Archives and Manuscripts*, originally read the paper "The Archivist and the Historian," pp. 8-20, before a group

of historians in 1971 at the forty-third Congress of the Australian and New Zealand Association for the Advancement of Science. He emphasizes the importance of archives to historical work but reminds historians that public archival institutions were not created with historians in mind but rather to preserve "the essential records of administrative activity" for the future use of the administrative creator. Nevertheless, archivists are well aware of the value of their holdings for historical research and welcome the historian's exploitation of them. Sharman believes that more writings in administrative history would promote better use of records. He also asks Australian historians to concern themselves more with governmental attitudes toward the archival profession and stresses the need for improved training for Australian archivists, including more emphasis on historical methodology.

National Archives

Robert Gruber

BRAZIL

Mensário do Arquivo Nacional, vol. 2, no. 8 (1971).

The article "Rondon, Mauá and Capistrano" [Rondon, Mauá, and Capistrano projects], by Rachel de Queiroz, pp. 17-18, discusses the success of two projects, Rondon and the Mauá, that have enabled students to study Brazil's interior and for engineering students to study state works. Queiroz outlines the future Capistrano project (honoring Capistrano de Abreu), which would bring history students to the National Archives during their holidays. They would be taught to examine, read, and interpret original documents, and also they would help to organize the documents. State archives could later be used for the same purposes. The project will help develop future historians and avoid exclusive reliance upon repetitious history books.

Mensário do Arquivo Nacional, vol. 2, no. 10 (1971).

In "Imprensa e Archivo a Serviço da História" [The press and the archives at the service of history], pp. 15-40, Raul de Rego Lima, while emphasizing the importance of the press in a country's history, points out the great difference between work of a journalist and that of a historian. Journalism is important in making and serving history, and archival agencies are equally important in collecting, keeping, and providing documents for writing history. Directors of archives in Brazil have been noted historians: seven of them were members of the *Instituto Histórico e Geográfico Brasileiro*, and their work was very highly regarded.

University of Florida

Laura V. Monti

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Sborník Archivních Prací, vol. 21, no. 1 (1971).

František Holec in "Dvacet let Sborníku Archivních Prací" [Twenty years of the *Sborník Archivních Prací*], pp. 264-81, surveys trends in

topical contents during the magazine's twenty years. For the first five years, historical themes predominated; then between 1956 and 1960 topics tended to be more archivally oriented. The author then analyzes the archival themes covered in *Sbornik*, observing that most papers dealt with archival organization and archives (31), editing manuscripts for publication (29), and archival collections (20). Only twelve papers were concerned with archival theory and practice, of which five considered theory; three, terminology; three, arrangement and description; and one, records disposal. Of the remaining contributions relating to archival themes, five dealt with the history of archives; three, international archival bibliography; four, the use of archives; two, archival technology (preservation and photoduplication); and two, records management. The author suggests that more emphasis should be placed on archival theory. He believes that in order to accomplish this purpose, experienced archivists should be permitted to dedicate more of their regular working hours to research in this field. In addition, more attention should be paid to news regarding the foreign archival literature and to topics in records disposal, records management, and archival terminology.

University of Nebraska

Joseph G. Svoboda

GREAT BRITAIN

Archives, vol. 10, no. 45 (April 1971).

"A Survey of Archival Surveys: Report of Discussion at the Annual Meeting of the British Records Association (Records Preservation Section), 1970," pp. 13-18. A. W. Coats, of Nottingham University, reviews the progress of the "Guide to Archival Sources in the History of Economic Thought." R. McLeod, of the University of Sussex, describes his efforts in behalf of the Social Science Research Council to locate records from the mid-nineteenth century relating to British science. The survey of sources for Australian history (a guide to manuscripts in the British Isles relating to the history of Australia, New Zealand, and the Pacific) and the checklist of business archives are discussed respectively by M. Pamplin of Cambridge University Library and T. L. Ingram, secretary of the Business Archives Council.

In "Lithographic Printing for Record Editors: An Additional Note," pp. 28-29, P. Goulesbrough surveys the new methods available for revision and correction of printed proof material, including cutting and pasting of pages to avoid retyping and erasing or otherwise altering computer-produced tapes to produce desired changes. This issue also includes "A Report of Discussion at the Annual Conference of the British Records Association Relative to the Exportation of Historical Records," pp. 2-12, and an article by B. V. Spence, "School Board Records in County Durham, 1870-1904," pp. 20-27.

Archives, vol. 10, no. 46 (October 1971).

In his "Local Archives of Great Britain: XXXII. The Flintshire Record Office," pp. 38-46, A. G. Veysey, archivist of Flintshire County

in Wales, briefly relates the history of the record office, the nature of its holdings and their users, characteristics of the repository, the size and nature of the staff, the status of finding aids and publications, and relations with schools.

David Allen's "Surveys of Records in the British Isles," pp. 47-52, notes the recent increase in the number of record-listing projects in Great Britain. The author attributes this phenomenon to the expansion of research interests into new areas and the availability of government grants for projects involving the study of unpublished records. A list is provided of ongoing projects in the general fields of business, economics, engineering, government and politics, military history, religion, social history, and social science, as well as those relating to specific countries or geographical areas.

The item "Handlists of Ecclesiastical Records: A Supplement to Records of the Established Church," pp. 53-56, by Dorothy M. Owen, cites additional finding aids, mostly unpublished, available as guides to the holdings of local repositories of Anglican church records in the northern and southern provinces of England.

Journal of the Society of Archivists, vol. 4, no. 3 (April 1971).

In "The Use of the Computer in Indexing Records," pp. 218-29, Kenneth Darwin, the deputy keeper of the records of Northern Ireland, views the computer as a possible means of improving information retrieval techniques over what is currently possible with traditional indexes and finding aids. Innovations are necessitated primarily by the increasing volume of modern records in archival institutions, coupled with increasing and more specific demands by scholars for more particular documents or information. The author does not, however, contemplate computer use as a substitute for individual searching in records, but rather points to the success of Mormon archivists in producing superior finding aids with computer printouts. Other articles of a more specialized nature in this issue include "The Early Methodists and Their Records," pp. 200-211, by Edwin Welch and "The Customs Plantation Records," pp. 212-17, by Edward A. Carson.

Journal of the Society of Archivists, vol. 4, no. 4 (October 1971).

The "Recollections of Sir Hilary Jenkinson," pp. 261-75, is the 1970 presidential address to the Society of Archivists. Roger H. Ellis gives a highly personal view of his private and official relationship with the great British archivist and scholar, his longtime colleague and friend. Important milestones in Jenkinson's career are briefly related, with particular attention to his efforts to preserve and list Italian and German archives during and immediately after World War II.

Lionel Bell's "Controlled Vocabulary Subject Indexing of Archives," pp. 285-99, is a description of an indexing system which groups specific entries under related subject headings. Unlike the preparation of library catalogs, the layout of which can be governed by general schematic frameworks agreed upon in advance, the format of the archival index must be

dictated by organization of the records and needs of the user. Consistent procedural techniques must be employed in choosing items to be indexed and in use of language if a satisfactory index is to be produced. Bell describes the role and the limits of the computer in the indexing process and demonstrates the system's application in indexing 1938 cabinet papers.

In "The Survey of Local Archives Services, 1968," pp. 300-07, William R. Serjeant describes the project carried out under the auspices of the Society of Archivists. Questionnaires were sent to each local repository in Great Britain, soliciting information about overall control and finance, physical facilities, status of professional staff, nature of holdings and users, publications and exhibits produced, and public relations programs. The returns indicated that local archives were deficient in many areas. A sample form is provided, along with statistical summaries and tables and a list of participating record offices.

National Archives

Robert Gruber

ITALY

Rassegna degli Archivi di Stato, vol. 30, no. 3 (September-December 1970).

Carlo Bertelli's article "Archivi fotografici di archeologia e storia dell'arte [Photographic archives of archeology and history of the arts], pp. 579-87, finds that since photographic documentation of works of art began immediately after the invention of photography, older photographs have a value not only as documents providing information on particular art works, but also as *monumenta* of an historical period. As an instrument of historical-artistic research, photographic archives reflect the development of both disciplines and at the same time illustrate their own history. The inventory of photographic archives published by UNESCO reveals their variety and interests and the diversity of classification systems they employ.

After describing some of the more important photographic archives in the United States, the author notes the difficulty of giving an account of Italian archives which document works of art because of their multiplicity. Efforts to unify this type of archives included a royal decree of 1923, which placed them under the Ministry of Public Instruction, and another in 1933, which established the Institute Luce. After World War II no effort was made to centralize photographic materials. To solve the problems of photographic archives and to facilitate study of their holdings, the author proposes that, besides the National Photographic Office, superintendents' offices be recognized and interregional photographic archives to coordinate the activities of superintendents, universities, and local organizations be created.

Pietro Burgarella discusses "Gli archivi Siciliani: problemi e prospettive" [The Sicilian archives: problems and perspectives], pp. 590-99. The archives of the Sicilian state, like those of some public entities (such

as hospitals and religious societies), reveal basic deficiencies both in their physical condition and in their organization. Leadership must come from the State Archives of Sicily, but current legislation limits its functions to the reception and preservation of official government records. It may also cooperate in the organization of church archives. The author calls for reorganization of the state archives, for publications that will serve as a model and guide for other institutions, and for cooperation with archivists of other regions and with libraries. He proposes further to complement the archival holdings of Sicily with copies of related documents from Spain; the general director of the state archives has already sent study groups to Spain to help identify material relating to Sicilian history.

In "Una sentenza della Corte di Giustizia della Comunità Europea sulla esportazione degli oggetti d'interesse artistico o storico" [The sentence of the European Community Court of Justice regarding the export of objects of artistic or historical interest], pp. 642-51, Piero D'Angiolini comments on the court's verdict against an Italian law (no. 1089, June 1939) forbidding export of certain artistic and historical materials. The decision, according to the author, is the result of a misinterpretation of a law which clearly distinguishes cultural from economic possessions. The court, he thinks, did not take into consideration the scope of the Italian law. The archivist should be concerned because the law could be applied to archival material, and it would need special protection to avoid speculation in the document market.

Rassegna degli Archivi di Stato, vol. 31, no. 2 (May-August 1971).

In "Per la storia dell'archivio di stato di Milano. Erudizione e cultura nell' *Annuario* del Fumi (1909-1919)" [For the history of the state of Milan archives. Erudition and culture in Fumi's *Annuario*], pp. 313-32, Nicola Raponi discusses the Milan State Archives which has always been an important factor in the cultural life of that city. Its beginnings date from 1873 when an historian, Cantu, founded the periodic *Archivio Storico Lombardo*. With the appointment of Fumi as director in 1907, the archives were reorganized, and the modern principle of "respect des fonds," or provenance, was adopted. Fumi gave also a new structure to the School of Paleography connected with the archives, reorganized the scientific and technical training for personnel, and improved communication with the scholarly community. Cooperating with Fumi were his students Vittani and Manaresi who contributed to the reorganization of the School of Paleography and worked with him in classifying sources, arranging catalogs, and publishing inventories and directories. The periodical which Fumi founded, the *Annuario dell'Archivio di Stato di Milano*, is still very useful, since much documentary material was destroyed during the second World War.

Costanzo Casucci's "Saggio di bibliografia dell'archivio centrale dello stato (1953-1968)" [Bibliographical essay on the Central State Archives, 1953-68], pp. 335-99, notes that after the fall of fascism in Italy,

studies in contemporary history multiplied. Italian archival authorities and the Central State Archives, the institution created to retain the records of the national government, have liberally made available to scholars the documentary basis they need for such studies. This bibliographical essay includes all writings that appeared during the first fifteen years of the new archival agency (1953-68) in books, magazines, and newspapers, and which were based in whole or in part on its holdings. An index gives names of scholars, archival sources consulted, and subjects.

Mario Buonajuto in "Alcune osservazioni sulla 'crisi' degli archivi" [Some observations about the "crisis" of the archives], pp. 474-85, refers to the decadence of archival agencies in general and to the difficulty of attracting young people to the archival profession. This situation he attributes in Italy and in other countries to the fact that archives are the depositories for records resulting from administrative activities and thus are an appendix to the administration without any scholarly function. The solution he proposes is for archives to keep only material of historic and scientific value. He further suggests creation of intermediate depositories, like records centers in the United States, where records after a waiting period are selected for preservation and only about 3 percent of them are sent to the archives. The archivist could then be doing the scholarly work which is demanded of him.

Rassegna degli Archivi di Stato, vol. 31, no. 3 (September-December 1971).

Pietro Burgarella in "I registri contabili del Sant'Uffizio di Sicilia nell'archivio di stato di Palermo" [Accounts registers of the Holy Office of Sicily in the State Archives of Palermo], pp. 677-89, discusses the three groups of documents there: criminal archives regarding causes of heresy, civil archives relating to the privileged forum, and archives of "receptor" (accounts). The first group was destroyed by fire in June 1793, and the second was given to the Gran Court to be opened to the public. It was generally believed that the civil archives group was the only surviving one, but Ignazio Celesia, in charge of locating titles for revenues owed to the treasury, was able to compile two volumes of such titles. The author emphasizes their importance for the history of the Sicilian inquisition and provides an inventory of the holdings.

In his article "Proposte di modifiche della legislazione riguardante l'esportazione dei beni culturali. Riflessi sulla legge archivistica" [Proposed changes in the law governing the export of cultural possessions. Effect on archives legislation], pp. 637-56, Piero D'Angiolini discusses a bill which modifies no. 1089 of June 1, 1939, and was approved by the Italian Senate on November 15, 1971. This new bill was passed in response to a decision of the Hague Court of Justice condemning the Italian law protecting objects of art or historical value from exportation. It exempts from duty cultural objects, including archives, exported to countries of the European community. Although the bill eliminated

the duty, it has sought other means to curtail the export of such objects. The author nevertheless feels that the measures taken will be ineffective because of the bill's lack of clarity.

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Arhivist, vol. 20, no. 1 (1970).

Miloš Milošević of the Kotor (Cattaro) Historical Archives, in "Publication of Archival Material" (Objavljivanje arhivske gradje), pp. 3-18, reviews the interacting roles of archivist, historiographer, and editor. Noting that publication of archives conserves a record should the original be lost or destroyed, aids the work of historians, and provides a strong link with the historical awareness of the general public, he concludes that such publishing activity requires a close collaboration between archives and research institutes, notably universities. The author calls attention to the strong European tradition of editing and publishing archives, citing Muratori's *Rerum italicorum scriptores* (1723-34), the 251 volumes published by the Master of the Rolls under the title of *Rerum britannicarum medii aevi scriptores* (1858-1911), and the 115 volumes of *Monumenta germanica historica* published by George Heinrich Pertz from 1825 to 1875. The "monuments" type of series served as a model for Yugoslav scholars of the nineteenth century, for example, the *Monumenta spectantia historiam slavorum meridionalum*, begun by the South Slav Academy of Sciences and Arts (Zagreb) in 1868 and continued until World War II, or the *Scriptores* series started in 1893. Although written in the revived Serbo-Croatian language, the Latin titles were kept as more amenable to Hapsburg authorities in Vienna. This tradition is still strong, as evidenced by the *Monumenta historiae ragusinae* (History of Dubrovnik) begun in 1951.

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