

The International Scene: News and Abstracts

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

NEWS

INTERNATIONAL

Recent publications in the international field that should be of particular interest are two studies by UNESCO, *Draft Model Law on Archives: Description and Text*, by Salvatore Carbone and Raoul Gueze, and *Bibliographical Services Throughout the World*, compiled by Paul Avicenne. The Carbone-Gueze study is in the new series *Documentation, Libraries and Archives: Studies and Research*; the Avicenne study in the renamed series *Documentation, Libraries and Archives: Bibliographies and Reference Works*. Both studies will be reviewed in future issues of this journal.

Also of interest should be the March 1973 issue of *Illinois Libraries* (vol. 55, no. 3), which is devoted to the subject of United Nations documents. In view of the increasing emphasis upon printed archives in the United States, and also of the treatment of other matters of archival interest, readers should find suggestive the following articles: Sue Pfeister, "Maintenance and Control of an Uncatalogued United Nations Documents Collection" (pp. 129-32); Doris Cruger Dale, "Availability and Use of United Nations Documents in Microform" (pp. 150-55) and "Research in the Archives of the United Nations" (pp. 156-60); and Giusype S. Martini, "The Computer-Assisted Indexing Program of the United Nations—A Brief Description" (pp. 160-85).

An outstanding contribution is made in a brief article by Morris Rieger, a member of the SAA's Committee on International Archival Affairs and deputy secretary general of the International Council on Archives. The article is actually the introduction to two case studies under the title "The Role of Archives in the Public Administration and the National Planning Policy of Developing Nations"; it is reprinted in the January-February 1973 issue (vol. 27, no. 1) of *Unesco Bulletin for Libraries* un-

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der the title "The Function of Archives in Public Administration" (pp. 40-42).

CANADA

Public Archives of Canada. The creation of a separate Public Records Division within the Historical Branch on April 1, 1973, recognized the importance of the division's work within the broad spectrum of activities of the Public Archives. The new division, formed out of the former Public Records Section, is responsible for the appraisal, acquisition, custody, control, and servicing of the historical public records created and collected by the departments and agencies of the government of Canada. Its holdings, covering all aspects of government administration in Canada, from the eighteenth century to the present, amount to 55,000 feet. The division is divided into three sections: State and Military Records, Trade and Communications Records, and Resource Records. Each is responsible for all functions, from acquisition through reference work. In addition, a Public Service Section controls the various functions performed within the area of public service (microfilm interlibrary loan, photoduplication, reference and research-room services, etc.) for both the Public Records and the Manuscript Divisions within the Historical Branch. The chief of the new division is Mr. J. Atherton. Competitions are in progress to select the heads of the four sections.

Control over the various record groups is assisted by two related programs. The first is the preparation of detailed shelf-lists to the holdings, in the interests of both physical and bibliographic control. In addition, the division has devised an automated program (dubbed RECODEX for "Records Control and Indexing") designed to produce keyword indexes to large file lists. Both programs are proceeding satisfactorily and have already proved their value. Most accessions of public records are received through and as a result of the activities of the Records Management Branch of the Public Archives, with whom the Public Records Division necessarily maintains close relations.

Accessions received include records of the Royal Canadian Navy Atlantic Command dealing with naval operations during World War II, and microfilm copies, 1940's-50's, of Army, Air Force, and Navy records; central registry files of the Indian Affairs Branch, 1860-1960, covering all aspects of Indian administration; records, 1870-1930, of Department of the Interior, Dominion Lands Branch being the bulk of records; the original field notebooks of the surveyors, 1900-1925, of the Geological Survey; registry files, 1919-70, of the Department of Labour relating to international labour, collective agreements, unemployment insurance, accident prevention, and compensation; records, 1867-1959, of the Corporations Branch of businesses chartered under the federal Companies Act which have surrendered their charters; central registry files of the Department of External Affairs dating from the formation of the department in 1909 and reflecting all aspects of its activities; annual statistical

reports, 1877-1950, of individual steam and electric railways and express companies to the Board of Transport Commissioners and its predecessors.

Picture Division. During the spring specific objectives reflecting the statements of cultural policy established by the government of Canada continued to be implemented by the Painting, Drawings and Prints Section. The ultimate objective is to improve the quality of Canadian life by infusing an awareness of the past by exposing people to the wealth of visual records in the section. The most effective means of publicity and dissemination has been through the preparation of travelling exhibitions. A cartoon display entitled "Pictured Opinions" was prepared by the section in collaboration with Canadian members of the Association of American Editorial Cartoonists. An exhibition of selected paintings, drawings, and prints from the W. H. Coverdale (or Manoir Richelieu) collection of Canadiana was opened on June 21st at the Public Archives of Canada. "The Trails of '98," a display relating to the Klondike gold rush, opened in Edmonton on July 16th. Drawings of the West made by the reconnaissance officer Henry James Warre in the 1840's and by the journalist Sydney Prior Hall in 1881 are scheduled for exhibition. "Image of Canada," the major exhibition of documentary water colours, has been travelling to major cities across Canada since the summer of 1972. It will continue its itinerary throughout 1973 and '74.

The Historical Photographs Section expanded its holdings with two albums of photographs, reputedly a part of the estate of Lord Dufferin, with photos of the activities of the North American Boundary Commission of 1872, and Charles Horetzky's photographs of C. P. R. surveys, 1872-73; a daguerreotype of the Honorable Loran Ellis Baker, the founder of the Yarmouth Steamship Company and "father of the Canadian tourist industry;" and Capital Press photographs from Duncan Cameron, 1968-72, including such events as the 1968 Liberal Party Leadership Convention, the 1968 election campaign, the 1969 opening of the National Arts Centre, and the 1970 October Crisis; 45,000 negatives, 1968-72, of the *Toronto Daily Star*; and negatives, 1969, of the *Montreal Gazette*.

The section received stills from movies based on Frank Lucius Packard's novels *The Sin That Was His* and *The Miracle Man*; negatives and prints confiscated from Royal Canadian Navy personnel in contravention of security regulations during the Second World War; photographs of the A. P. Low Arctic Expedition of 1903-4; the 1951 Royal Tour; the Toronto Children's Aid Society; farming and lumbering activities at the turn of the century in Lanark and Perth, Ontario; fishing and sealing activities in Newfoundland; Vancouver harbour activities between the First and Second World War; the Winnipeg flood of 1916; and an 1896 photo of the Cornell University expedition with Ralph S. Tarr and Edward M. Kindle at Wilcox Head, Greenland. The Professional Photographers of Canada have agreed to turn over records plus the award-winning prints in all categories of the annual P.P.O.C. Print Show. As a result, there will be in the future a significant record pre-

served of the changing styles and techniques of photography by some of Canada's best professionals. This cooperation between the Public Archives and the P.P.O.C. is without precedent in any other major country and is a landmark in the preservation of this nation's photographic heritage.

With the establishment within the Public Archives of the Business Archives Program, the **Business Archives Council of Canada** achieved the goal for which the council was itself founded, and it accordingly was dissolved unanimously by its membership at a special meeting held in Montreal on April 27, 1973, effective that date. The membership expressed gratitude to James C. Bonar, founder, chairman, and president, by presenting him with a framed citation in recognition and appreciation of his outstanding service.

Glenbow-Alberta Institute Archives, Calgary. Accessions include papers of Calgary Power Company, including minute books from 1909, correspondence, and agreements; papers of Archdeacon John W. Tims, Anglican missionary of Southern Alberta, 1872-1953; records of the Calgary School Board, 1892-1950; a film dealing with Stan McMillan's flying experiences in the North, ca. 1929, with taped commentary. Glenbow has been designated the archives of the city of Calgary.

Provincial Archives of Alberta, Edmonton. The passage of a new Alberta Heritage Act, passed in May by the Provincial Legislative Assembly, created a joint Archives and Records Management Service, the latter being responsible to a newly constituted Public Records Committee chaired by the deputy minister of culture, youth and recreation. Major government departments are enjoined to appoint departmental records officers to implement the program, while smaller government agencies will have departmental liaison officers who will further the work. Progress has been made in completing indexes and synopses to taped interviews and the microfilm collection. The Music Division collected material relating to music teaching and trade unionism in the province. Accessions include railway company records, 1913-29; records of the Sisters of the Assumption, 1891-1965, taped interviews with settlers of Danish descent and recordings of their songs; provincial bills, 1908-57; and microfilms of the records of the County of Parkland.

Provincial Archives of New Brunswick, Fredericton. The unusually high spring flooding in the valley of New Brunswick's St. John River damaged a number of large record groups in government offices in the capital of Fredericton. The Provincial Archives was called upon to commence work immediately on restoration of the hundreds of thousands of documents throughout the months of April, May, June, and July. Records damaged relate to adoptions, divorces, chancery, and causes and appeals from the Supreme Court. Working with a large student force and special financing, the Provincial Archives froze the records to protect them from mould. Also damaged in the flooding were thousands of volumes of printed material, both books and pamphlets, from the Legislative Library and the Provincial Barristers' Society Library. The

archives provided technical advice on these materials and also salvaged for its own holdings a collection of historic law books printed before 1840.

The experience with the severe flooding has underscored the failure of certain government departments holding large volumes of material to participate in the provincial records management program; the failure to analyze departmental needs for record schedules; the flexibility of the Provincial Archives in being able to manage in the emergency; and the need of all archival bodies to assess carefully the present storage of significant record groups in their areas with regard to potential natural disasters. Recent accessions include the Cabinet papers of the New Brunswick Executive Council, 1882-1963, and the accompanying minutes or orders-in-council, 1900-1963; records of the New Brunswick Teachers' College, 1871-1969; and papers of the former Premier of New Brunswick, Hugh John Fleming, 1952-60.

Public Archives of Nova Scotia, Halifax. The archives are now open to the public Monday through Friday, from 8:30 A.M. to 10:00 P.M., Saturday from 9:00 A.M. to 6:00 P.M., and Sunday from 1:00 to 10:00 P.M., except on statutory holidays. In 1972 new equipment was installed in the archives building to control temperature and humidity. A Preliminary Short Inventory of Manuscripts was published.

GREAT BRITAIN

The East Sussex County Council has published *A Catalogue of the Frewen Archives*, Handbook No. 5, by Heather M. Warne (1972), that has been edited from a detailed schedule available in the East Sussex Record Office, Pelham House, Lewes, Sussex, England. The Frewen manuscripts are a representative record of the history of a landed family from the seventeenth century until the death of Col. Edward Frewen in 1919. Conscientious recordkeeping, plus research and listing of records of their forebears, has provided valuable documentation relating to the family's Sussex and Leicestershire estates, especially for the nineteenth-century management of the Sussex estate. A dearth of manorial records makes these particularly significant, and ancestral property deeds from the thirteenth to the sixteenth centuries provide a useful source of local data.

Discovering County Records is designed to introduce school children between ages nine and sixteen to county records. Produced by the East Sussex Record Office (S. C. Newton, County Archivist), the 55-page, illustrated book is number eight in the series.

The National Library of Scotland has released *Summary Catalogue of the Advocates' Manuscripts*. (Edinburgh, Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 1971. viii, 165 pp. £ 3.50.) The Advocates' Library, founded in 1680, presented all but its legal manuscripts to the nation when the National Library of Scotland was established in 1925. The last Keeper of the Advocates' Library became the first librarian of the National Library. The Faculty of Advocates retained ownership of its legal manuscripts but

deposited them in the National Library. Both categories of manuscripts are included in the catalogue, which is divided into thirty-seven sections by subject or type of manuscript.

PORTUGAL

The International Center for Coordination of Portuguese Studies, an informal association of scholars of all nationalities, has been formed in Lisbon. The center is now based in the American Studies Center of the Higher Institute of Social Sciences and Overseas Policy (ISCSPU) of the Technical University of Lisbon, through the courtesy of the university's director and faculty.

Rather than carry out research projects of its own, the center's principal purpose is to provide a central clearinghouse for research in Portuguese studies, particularly in the social sciences, and to act as liaison between Portuguese and non-Portuguese scholars with common research interests. Correspondence to the center should be addressed to Henry H. Keith, director, International Center, Instituto Superior de Ciências Sociais e Política Ultramarina, Rua da Junqueira, 86 — Lisboa-3, Portugal.

ROMANIA

Publications of the State Archives of Romania include volume 1, part 1, of *Indrumător in Arhivele Centrale* (Bucharest, 1971. 520 pp. Illustrations) and *Figuri de Archivisti* (Bucharest, 1971. 328 pp. Illustrations). The first is part of a guide to the central archives and relates to collections of ecclesiastical institutions. The second consists of essays on the directors general of the state archives (and their predecessors).

SENEGAL

The origin and program of the University of Dakar School for Librarians, Archivists and Documentalists is summarized in the March/April 1973 issue of *Unesco Bulletin for Libraries* (vol. 27, no. 2, pp. 72-77, 107) by Amadou Bousso, director of the school. The archival curriculum was developed by Charles Kecskeméti, executive secretary of the ICA, and since the school is geared to the needs of French-speaking African countries, the program reflects the French pattern of archival training. It does, however, include the study of what is referred to as "management of documents, live archives, and intermediate repositories."

VENEZUELA

Hector García Chuecos, historian, archivist, and former director of the Archivo General de la Nación, Caracas, Venezuela, died on March 10, 1973. In the late 1940's, García Chuecos spent several months in the U.S. National Archives doing historical research and studying archival

techniques. During his visit to the National Archives he compiled an 88-page calendar of selected diplomatic correspondence from U.S. State Department files, relating primarily to the history of Venezuela, ca. 1810-30. The calendar was published in Caracas in 1950 under the title *Catálogo de Documentos Referentes a Historia de Venezuela y de América, Existentes en el Archivo Nacional de Washington*. The death of García Chuecos is a great loss to the Latin American archival and historical professions.

ABSTRACTS

ICA. *Archivum: Revue internationale des Archives*, vol. 17 (1967).

This issue is devoted to publication of archival legislation for the Democratic Republic of Germany, the Federal Republic of Germany, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Denmark, Spain, Finland, France, Great Britain, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, and Iceland. Preceding the laws of each country is a brief introductory essay, written by an archivist of that country, providing information about the history of the archival agency, the nature of its holdings, and a brief analysis of the legislation. For laws not relating exclusively to archives, only the relevant portions have been included. Volume 19 is a sequel to this issue, covering the other countries of Europe and including an index to both volumes.

UNESCO. *Unesco Bulletin for Libraries*, vol. 25, no. 6 (November-December 1971).

Julien Cain, president of the French National Commission for UNESCO and honorary administrator-general of the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris, wrote "Structure and Functions of the Unesco Department of Documentation, Libraries and Archives," pp. 311-17 and 331. Cain notes that the department was not established until 1967, more than twenty years after the formation of UNESCO. Nevertheless, UNESCO had previously been active in all of the areas now administered by the department. Much progress had been made in the library area; in addition to continuing this work the new department is concerned with archival problems and techniques and administers UNESCO's own archives. The department maintains a close relationship with the scientific departments of UNESCO and is particularly interested in furthering the World Science Information System (UNISIST) project.

The issue goes on, pp. 318-31, to summarize UNESCO activities in the fields of libraries, documentation, and archives for the period 1967-71, activities that include regional institutions and pilot projects; seminars and courses; fellowships; and the providing of books, equipment, and expert advisers and consultants.

Unesco Bulletin for Libraries, vol. 26, no. 2 (March-April 1972).

A summary of the Regional Seminar in Archives held at Dakar, Senegal, from March 15 to April 9, 1971, and relating to archives policy for

French-speaking African countries is included on pp. 84-87 and 96. General agreement was reached with regard to archival laws and regulations, the mission and functions of archives and their position in governmental administrative hierarchies, techniques for establishing archival systems, the establishment of intermediate repositories (record centers), the construction and equipment of archives, professional training, status of archivists, and regional cooperation.

National Archives and Records Service

Robert Gruber

Australia. *Archives and Manuscripts: The Journal of the Archives Section of the Library Association of Australia*, vol. 4, no. 7 (May 1972).

Graeme Powell's "The Operation of the Australian Joint Copying Project" (pp. 4-16) is a sequel to his "Origins of the Australian Joint Copying Project." It appeared in the November 1971 issue and concerned the 1945 agreement between the Commonwealth National Library and the Public Library of New South Wales to microfilm records pertaining to Australia in the Public Record Office in London as well as in other repositories in Britain and Europe. Other libraries also participated in the project, including the Victorian, Queensland, and Tasmanian State Libraries and the National Library of New Zealand.

By the end of 1953 most of the pre-1860 records relating to Australia had been microfilmed, and in 1954 filming was begun on records relating to New Zealand, Fiji, and other Pacific areas. In 1958 filming was begun on post-1860 materials relating to Australia and New Zealand. In dealing with the more voluminous modern records, selective filming has been necessary. The filming, which has averaged 200 reels a year, had resulted in the production of some 4,007 reels by January 1972; the bulk of the material has come from Colonial Office records in the Public Record Office. Most of the filming thus far has been done in the Public Record Office, although 120 collections totalling 814 reels have been filmed in other English repositories. Although it was originally planned to extend the joint copying program to other European archives, the magnitude of the task in Great Britain has precluded such progress.

National Archives and Records Service

Robert Gruber

Austria. *Scrinium*, no. 6 (1972).

This issue of the journal of the Austrian Association of Archivists includes an article by Carl-Hermann Colshorn dealing with problems of business archives (pp. 16-19); one by Richard Blaas with proposals regarding the training of archivists (pp. 20-37); and an interesting piece written by Lorenz Mikoletzky about the poet Franz Grillparzer and his activities, more than a century ago, as official and director of archives (pp. 8-15).

University of Maryland

George O. Kent

Canada. *The Canadian Archivist: Journal of the Archives Section, Canadian Historical Association*, vol. 2, no. 3 (1972).

"Sources for Economic History in the Public Archives of Canada" (pp. 9-14) by Bernard Weilbrenner, assistant Dominion archivist, was first delivered as an address at the Fifth Conference on the Application of Economic Theory and Quantitative Methods to Canadian History, held at Laval University, March 24-25, 1972. After providing some general information about the Public Archives, including the nature and volume of its holdings, its records management program, and its records centers, Weilbrenner lists, alphabetically by name of organization, the public records most pertinent for economic history. Private papers and records are listed by category, including those relating to the fur trade and fisheries, land settlement and railways, lumber companies, financial institutions, and industry and other fields. The author concludes that current holdings from private sources are inadequate, a problem he attributes to a reluctance of businesses to open their records for use, an ignorance of the research value of such records, and a reluctance on the part of institutions lacking space and staff to acquire such materials.

In "The Death of Permanence," pp. 21-23, John Andreassen, the archivist of McGill University, views records management as a result of "the paper explosion growing out of World War II." He discusses the possibilities for future evolution of records management in Canada, pointing out that administrators, executives, manual and electronic systems experts, microfilm and miniaturization experts, indexing and retrieval specialists, archivists, librarians, documentalists, and information scientists all play roles in the records management process, in addition to the records managers themselves. In the years ahead, he believes, archivists will still be responsible for basic permanent records. However, computer specialists will produce most operating and accounting records, and the need for manual records systems will decline. There may also be less need for records centers and records center personnel and a greater demand for tape and microfilm librarians.

In "The Birth and Development of a Western Jewish Archives Program," pp. 24-29, A. J. Arnold, executive secretary of the Jewish Historical Society, views the observance of the 1967 Centennial of Confederation as providing the catalyst for establishing a Jewish Archives of Western Canada. In that year the Winnipeg office of the Canadian Jewish Congress set up a Western Regional Archives and Research Committee. The committee then planned a pictorial exhibit for the centennial celebration. Shortly thereafter the Canadian Jewish Congress decided to make the archives a permanent project and to have the archives committee organize a Jewish Historical Society of Western Canada. The society was formed in 1968, and that summer preliminary searches were made in the Public Archives in Ottawa for materials relating to Western Canadian Jewish History. Arnold also relates subsequent archival and historical activities, including searches for Jewish-related materials in

provincial archives, efforts toward preparation of a source book of Western Canadian Jewish history, more specialized publications, oral history interviews, and the cataloguing of photographs and manuscripts.

Hugh A. Taylor, in reviewing the past thirty-five years of archival development in North America, sees an era drawing to a close. In the article "Information Retrieval and the Training of the Archivist," pp. 30-35, Taylor holds that the period has been characterized by the establishment of "a vast network of archival repositories." Archivists have been primarily concerned with the "*media* of the record rather than the content," i.e., with problems of arrangement and preservation. Future records, however, may well be "controlled by automation and miniaturization," and order will be imposed when the materials are created. Taylor argues, therefore, that they must now concern themselves with the content of their holdings if archivists are not to be relegated to a meaningless custodial role. The archivist's opportunity for creativity will lie in the area of information retrieval, probably with computer assistance.

In order to produce the types of archivists needed, three types of archival training will be necessary: (1) an elementary summer-school course in archival theory, arrangement, storage, and finding aids, (2) a graduate-level course in archives administration (which could be expanded into an M.A. program) and which would cover archival history and practices in Europe and America and such other topics as comparative administrative history, records management, finding aids, and archives administration in emerging nations, and (3) interdisciplinary and ecumenical courses and seminars on information retrieval to be attended by experienced professionals.

The issue includes also, pp. 15-20, "Archives 2002," a revised transcript of a discussion held by eight Canadian archivists regarding future developments in archives over the next thirty years.

National Archives and Records Service

Robert Gruber

Czechoslovakia. *Archivní Casopis*, no. 3 (1971).

František Martinek, writing about the preventive care of archives and books (pp. 140-47), deals with the most common foes of archival materials: low or high relative humidity, extreme temperatures, air pollution, dust, and direct light. To support his statement that air pollution is on the increase, he quotes measurements obtained in the vicinity of the State Central Archives in Prague: in 1969, average concentration of sulfur dioxide was 0.1 mg per cubic meter; but on one occasion, in December 1969, it reached the level of 0.2 mg per cubic meter. Inside the building the level was 0.01 mg per cubic meter which, in the author's view, is extremely high. The author is emphatic about the need for improved physical facilities, which ought to be equipped with air conditioning and humidity-temperature controls.

Archivní Casopis, no. 4 (1971).

Miloslav Bělohlávek, discussing archives and schools (pp. 193-98), points out that, as a rule, a museum, with its presentation of three dimensional objects, stands a better chance of being used as an auxiliary tool by teachers. Although the value of archival materials is generally recognized, it is often the teachers themselves who fail to understand the function and purpose of archives and the work of archivists. The author, who is the archivist of the city of Pilsen, makes several observations on educational uses city archives can serve. He recommends tours of archives by elementary and secondary school pupils to acquaint them with the general aims of archival programs and to familiarize them with the different kinds of archival materials. Secondary school students may profit also by visits to archives to view exhibits prepared for specific occasions. In this case the archivist must be able to interpret the displayed materials to the students. Holding history classes on archival premises is yet another means of bringing archival materials into the educational process. When high school students are given assignments in history classes to explore topics relating to local history, the early exposure to primary sources in archives may encourage them to pursue university education later in the historical field. On the university level, holding seminars on archives directly associated with the historical locale is particularly important. These topics are often found after consultation of the professor and the archivist. Also, publications of archival institutions should be more widely used in schools.

Archivní Casopis, no. 1 (1972).

Pavla Levá and Arnošt Veselý, discussing documentation resulting from computer technology in business record offices (pp. 4-9), describe various types of computers and the operations they are able to perform. They indicate the functions of the programmer and the systems analyst and mention different symbolic languages used in programming, such as Fortran, Cobol, and Algol. They outline types of record material associated with computer technology. These include a number of documents relating to working out a program, such as description of a problem, technical organizational project description, analysis, flow chart, and finally a program in the form of a storage medium (punchcard or tape). The technical organizational project description contains all information concerning the program and is, therefore, of permanent value. Secondly, there are records pertaining to data to be processed in machine-readable media (data cards and tapes) and the printouts resulting from the computer operation. The views on retention and disposal periods of this kind of documentation vary. The authors urge that archivists and records managers, to fulfill responsibly their professional tasks, concern themselves to a greater degree with the problems of computer technology. Someday, computer technology may eliminate

from the administrative process primary source documents by feeding information directly into the storage memory media without human involvement.

Archivní Casopis, no. 2 (1972).

Jan Rezníček, in discussing the inventorying of Czech and Moravian land registers (pp. 73-86), draws upon his experience in preparing detailed directives for proper inventorying of land registers in Czech and Moravian repositories. Since the registers date back to the thirteenth century, they represent excellent source material for agricultural history and the history of feudalism. The content of the document was the main criterion in determining if an item is a land register; if the document enumerated regular duties and obligations of subjects vis-à-vis public authority, it was considered a land register. Since there were many other documents listing such information, the term was further narrowed by reference to the principle of provenance. Land registers were thus defined as records created by the magistrates (i.e., holders of landed property) as an evidence of payment of dues and fulfillment of servile obligations by subject people. After describing several kinds of land registers in various repositories, the author itemizes and provides examples of the elements necessary to describe comprehensively each document, such as name of the administrative unit (bishopric, town, etc.), document's characteristics and date of origin, name of present administrative division, name of institution where the document is kept, description of physical characteristics, description of contents, and literature bearing on the document.

Archivní Casopis, no. 3 (1972).

Miroslav Vykydal, writing about watermarks as ignored aids in paleography (pp. 144-49), outlines the early manufacture of rag paper and explains horizontal and vertical watermarks. By the end of the thirteenth century the manufacturer added his own impressed watermarks in the shape of crowns, flowers, escutcheons, and other distinctive symbols. Production of paper bearing these specific watermarks was limited to 300,000 to 400,000 sheets, and this supply was exhausted within three to four years. Undated documents may thus be dated approximately by comparing similar watermarks of dated documents. As an example of the usefulness of filigranology (the science of watermarks) the author analyzes the undated Codex of Jena using watermarks to arrive at the date of the document, basically confirming the results of researchers using different scholarly methods. The place of manufacture of the paper was also established by means of watermarks, disproving earlier assertions regarding the area of paper manufacture.

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Joseph G. Svoboda

German Federal Republic. *Der Archivar*, vol. 26, no. 1 (February 1973).

More than half of this issue is devoted to the VII International Archival Congress at Moscow, 21–25 August 1972. Helmut Dahm provides a concise summary (cols. 5–12) of the meetings and proceedings; Günther Engelbert summarizes F. I. Dolgich's (USSR) report on the interrelationship and continuity between state and official archives (cols. 11–18); Hermann-Joseph Busley and Wolfram Werner summarize James B. Rhoads' (USA) paper on new archival techniques (cols. 17–24); and Eckhart G. Franz summarizes F. Biljan's (Yugoslavia) report on archival resources in the service of scholarship (cols. 23–30) and S. N. Prasad's (India) and J. R. Ede's (Great Britain) reports on aid to archival development (cols. 29–34). There are also summaries of special meetings on literary and art archives, archival architecture, film and photographic archives, microfilming, archival developments, and problems of editing archival periodicals (cols. 35–50).

Other articles in this issue include one dealing with pay scales of archivists in state archives (cols. 51–60), by Fritz Geisthardt; a description of the new storage facility at the state archives at Hanover (cols. 73–78), by Carl Haase; a discussion of municipal archives and municipal planning for education and culture (cols. 77–82), by Wolfgang Löhr; a paper on problems in business archives (cols. 81–94), by Gertrud Milkereit; and a report by Peter Bucher on the changes in the administration of the Federal Archives (cols. 59–74), where Hans Booms took over as president from Wolfgang Mommsen.

Archivalische Zeitschrift, vol. 68 (1972).

The lead article (pp. 1–2), by Bernhard Zittel, director of the Bavarian State Archives, is in honor of Rudolf M. Kloos, the new editor; it presents a short history of the periodical since its founding in 1876. Hans Booms' article (pp. 3–40), on problems in archival source evaluation stemming from society and tradition, is an extension of the paper presented by the author at the opening of the 1971 meeting of German archivists, a shorter version of which appeared in *Der Archivar*, vol. 25, no. 1 (February 1972): cols. 23–28.

With regard to Austrian archival materials, Walter Goldinger writes about subject files in the Austrian series (pp. 52–59), and Eugen Stemmler discusses Habsburg records, now deposited in the Stuttgart archives, of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries in southwestern Germany, particularly in Swabia (pp. 60–66).

Three articles describe archives and records in southwest Germany. Kurt Diemer's paper on the archives of the imperial cities in upper Swabia (pp. 67–74) deals with the city archives of Biberach, Buchau, Buchorn (now Friedrichshafen), Isny, Leutkirch, Ravensburg, and Wangen; traces their origins and history from the sixteenth century; and gives a general description of their contents. Karl Heinz Burmeister

writes on Upper Swabian material in the Vorarlberg provincial archives (pp. 75-83), and Günter Cordes discusses the relevance of the contents of the Baden-Württemberg state archives to the history of the imperial knights of the Kocher, Odenwald, and Kraichgau districts (pp. 84-92). Three other papers describe new archival buildings. Gerhard Johann writes about the new federal record center near Bonn (pp. 93-98), Hugo Stehkämper about the new historical archives of the city of Cologne (pp. 99-116), and Hellmut Gutzwiller about the new state archives at Solothurn (pp. 117-24). The remaining articles are Friedrich P. Kahlenberg's notes on the changing task of public archives in which Kahlenberg questions the existence of data systems without archives (pp. 125-33); one on archival materials relating to the history of Silesia and Moravia in the central archives of the German knights, 1621-1939 (pp. 134-38), by Rudolf Fitz; and August Stengel's article about the state archives of Greece (pp. 139-46).

University of Maryland

George O. Kent

Great Britain. *Journal of the Society of Archivists*, vol. 4, no. 6 (October 1972).

The former assistant director-general of the International Labour Office (ILO), G. A. Johnston, writes of "The Archives of International Organisations, with Special Reference to the ILO," pp. 506-20. Johnston notes that such archives are becoming an increasingly important source for research in contemporary history. Like national governments, international organizations create records in the course of conducting day-to-day business, but they administer their own archives, unlike national governments which usually deposit their records in separately and independently maintained national archives. Also, archives of international organizations are usually composed of relatively recent records, whereas the records of national archives may span centuries.

Recordkeeping practices followed by the League of Nations and more recently by the United Nations are discussed in some detail. In the League and in most of the UN organizations, registry offices were established and assigned responsibility for creating and maintaining records.

Each organization has developed its own appraisal procedures and standards for the transfer of noncurrent records to its archives. Records are selected for permanent preservation if they (1) have historical value or interest, (2) contain contracts or papers pertaining to legal obligations, or (3) serve to illustrate precedents.

In recent years access to archives of international organizations has been somewhat liberalized, but restrictions are still imposed by some of the bodies. Finding aids are available in most instances to aid the researcher in his work. Johnston discusses also the nature, extent, and use of international archives, with particular reference to those of the ILO.

Denis Blunn, document restorer at the Lambeth Palace Library, in

his "A Method of Dry Repair," pp. 521-22, discusses in detail a document restoration technique introduced in repairing materials damaged in the 1966 Florence floods. The procedure has proved particularly useful in the replacement of missing pieces in documents and in mending tears.

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Robert Gruber

Venezuela. *Boletín del Archivo General de la Nación*, vol. 61, no. 220 (January-June 1971).

Frank B. Evans's "Ideas Modernas sobre la Administración de Archivos," pp. 5-16, is a Spanish translation of the author's "Modern Concepts of Archives Administration and Records Management" in *Unesco Bulletin for Libraries*, vol. 24, no. 5 (September-October 1970).

Boletín del Archivo General de la Nación, vol. 61, no. 221 (July-December 1971).

Robert Marquant, writing on archives and social development (pp. 215-24), notes that in France, prior to the Revolution, archives helped to establish title to real estate and to furnish proof of nobility. Present-day archives, however, serve national economies in nations of the Western world, especially in socialist countries with nationalized industries. Much unnecessary research is done because previously prepared reports on the same or similar subjects are not known. In the Soviet Union, archives are used in economic planning, and in the United States they are consulted by administrators. Archival holdings are used to facilitate the exploitation of mineral resources, especially in time of crisis and in postwar reconstruction of cities, roads, and irrigation systems. In France archivists have presented popular cultural programs in Paris and in some provincial cities. Expositions have been sponsored on wines, the metro, banks and banking, social relations, and tourism. In Marquant's view, archivists are becoming economists, but their primary concern should still be disinterested research.

Boletín del Archivo General de la Nación, vol. 62, no. 222 (January-June 1972).

Miguel Bordonau Mas, on training professional archivists in Spain, pp. 5-14, points out that Spanish archives are administered by functionaries who form part of the faculty of archivists, librarians and archaeologists established by a decree of July 17, 1858, and reorganized in 1900. He provides a description of entrance requirements and courses of study in the Technical School of Archives, Libraries and Museums, which was established in 1947 and which is authorized to confer degrees in philosophy and letters.

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