

The International Scene: News and Abstracts

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

The **Caribbean Historical Association** is sponsoring its *Second International Conference on Caribbean Archives* in Guadeloupe, September 23-28, 1974. From fifty to one hundred participants are expected. In addition to the regular member-delegates, metropolitan specialists are to be invited from the United States, Britain, France, The Netherlands, Spain, Denmark, and Sweden. Simultaneous translation of the proceedings in English and French will be provided throughout, with Spanish-language translation as needed. The conference, of course, will focus upon problems unique to the area, or at least shared with other tropical parts of the world. On the agenda are such topics as the technical aspects of preservation; construction; training, including the training of document repair and restoration technicians; microfilming; status reports on area archives; access; automation; historical research; and exchange of finding aids and information. Further information is available from Enid M. Baa, Secretary/Treasurer, Caribbean Historical Association, Box 390, Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas, Virgin Islands 00801.

Southeast Asia. The main article in issue number 2 of the *Southeast Asia Microfilms Newsletter* (June 1973) describes the formation of the Southeast Asian Microform Project (SEAM), an organization for filming materials of interest in depositories outside the region. SEAM, which grew out of a conference held in Puntjak, West Java, in April 1969, is described by its Chairman, J. D. Legge. A. W. Bance of the Public Record Office in London, one of the largest depositories, has contributed an article on the PRO's policy on filming, supplemented by a list of its Southeast Asian offerings. There are several articles on projects within the region. The *Newsletter* is published twice a year by the Institute of Southeast Asian Studies, Cluny Road, Singapore 10, to whom editorial enquiries should be directed, for the SARBICA-CONSAL Regional Microfilm Clearing-House. Copies are available

Materials for this department should be sent to Frank B. Evans, National Archives Building, Washington, D.C. 20408.

free on request from the SARBICA Secretariat, National Archives of Malaysia, Bangunan Persekutuan, Jalan Sultan, Petaling Jaya, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

Australia. The School of Librarianship of the University of New South Wales is offering a postgraduate course in archives administration that leads to a diploma. The course is divided into two fourteen-week sessions (March-June and July-November) with annual examinations in November-December. The thirty-hour, full-time course can be completed in one year, a part-time one in two years. Admission applications must be received by the registrar (P.O. Box 1, Kensington, NSW 2033) at least two full months before the course begins.

Public Archives of Canada. Manuscript Division. The Hill & Hill Papers, consisting of records of a prominent Ottawa law firm from 1824-1960, comprise a wide variety of documents on Canadian history. There are a number of original Crown Land Grants and Fenian Raid Land Grant certificates which are quite valuable, and interesting wills, estates, and legal papers of Ottawa Valley lumber barons such as J. R. Booth and G. I. Dewar.

The Hockey Hall of Fame Papers contain correspondence of John L. Scholes and Harry Watson as well as minutes of the founding meeting of the C.A.H.A. There are also a large number of press clippings regarding various sports personalities, such as Lionel Conacher, Lester Patrick, Arthur Ardagh, and many more.

An important addition to the Labour Archives this summer was the collection of the Canadian headquarters of the United Packinghouse, Food and Allied Workers of America. The records are quite complete from the mid-1940's on. They include International Executive Board minutes, Canadian records, and files on individual locals. Access provisions will be determined in consultation with the donor, the Canadian Food and Allied Workers, which is the Canadian section of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America.

Public Records Division. The programme involving the preparation of inventories for publication is progressing smoothly. Several word-processing systems were investigated, and a model was selected. The first inventories to be prepared for publication include Indian Affairs (RG 10), the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RG 18), and the Department of Trade and Commerce (RG 20). In addition, a guide to sources relating to immigration and land settlement in the custody of the Public Records Division is currently being compiled.

Commencing in December 1973, the division began a survey of all those public records in the custody of departments and agencies of the federal government which were not included in the departmental records schedules. Most of these records are more than thirty years old, and, if found to be historically valuable, they will be transferred to

the Public Archives where they will be made available to researchers. Also, archivists from the division will be visiting the various regional records centres across Canada in order to determine the extent and possible historical value of the records of the field offices of the departments and agencies of the government of Canada. Any records containing information of national historical significance will eventually be transferred to the Public Archives, whereas records of regional or local interest will be offered to provincial or municipal archives. This national records survey will become a permanent divisional project.

As a result of the recent federal government policy to settle the outstanding claims of the Indian peoples of Canada and to promote research by Indian groups themselves into the background of possible claims, the Public Archives of Canada has been authorized to undertake both the microfilming of the records and the production of finding aids for the records of the Indian Affairs Branch in its custody (ca. 4000 feet in extent). The programme calls also for the preparation of detailed indexes to these records to serve the needs of Indian claims research. The project is scheduled to last four years and require nearly three quarters of a million dollars. Also affected are records still in the custody of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. The microfilming of the Indian records is intended to protect the original records from serious damage and possible destruction due to overhandling, as well as to make possible their dissemination. The necessary staff and equipment is being acquired by the division to carry out this important programme.

The Provincial Archives of Alberta, Edmonton, Canada. The Provincial Archives Section of the Department of Culture, Youth and Recreation was redesignated the Archives and Records Management Services Branch, with A. D. Ridge as director. The branch will be responsible for running the Provincial Archives, the records management program (due to accelerate in 1974) and the Heritage Resources Library which now includes many special published works formerly in the Legislative Library. Recent accessions include the Mutual Telephone Company records, plan of Fort Saskatchewan (1878), and Legislative Assembly tapes (1973). Record officers have been nominated in all departments of government and some notable savings in equipment and space achieved already. [ALAN RIDGE]

The **Colombian Association of Archivists** was founded May 5, 1973, at Medellin, which will be its place of business, with a membership of thirty persons representing both public and private institutions. Its first president is its promoter, Luis Guillermo Alvarez B. (Enka de Colombia S.A.). In addition to encouraging congresses, assemblies, studies, and chapters throughout the nation, the association hopes to aid the exchange of technical information and promote professional development. The association welcomes any literature which will as-

sist it in achieving those ends. Write to Apartado Aereo 6160, Medellín, Colombia. [MARTHA EDDY HERNÁNDEZ]

El Salvador. New officials of the Asociación General de Archivistas (Society of Salvadorian Archivists) were installed and will govern the activities of the society through 1974-75. They are Julio César Durán, president; Rodolfo Ramos Choto, secretary general; José Arturo Zepeda, secretary of minutes and correspondence; Gonzalo Martínez Villalobos, secretary of public relations; Rodolfo Portillo Ayala, secretary of publicity and organization; César Augusto Menéndez, secretary of finances; and José Israel Rivas Saravia, secretary of legislation.

Finland. The new annex and renovated parts of the original archives building in the capital's nineteenth-century monument center were ceremonially opened and put into use in February 1973. The old archives, a classical-style building of the 1890's, was extended twice before. A new wing was added in the 1920's, and further capacity was gained by driving into the rock during the 1950's. The construction during 1969-73 brings the total amount of available shelving to fifty-five kilometers, of which twenty-five are in the old building. There is now a second reading room, with ninety-seven seats; a special finding-aids room; additional workspace, including that for microfilming and conservation; a lecture hall; an exhibition hall; and a cafeteria. A more thorough description will appear in a forthcoming issue of the quarterly for the northern countries, *Nordisk Arkivnyt*. A seventh provincial archives, located in Joensuu, is to be established this year by dividing the district of Savo-Karjala.

The text of Finnish archival legislation is now available, in French, in volume 17 of *Archivum*. A recent important addition to the laws was promulgated by a decree of 1970 regulating the quality of documentary media used in the state administration. Manufacturers or importers of specified articles like paper, carbon paper, typewriter ribbons, and inks must have them tested by the State Technical Research Center before they can be accepted for use. A list of accepted materials is published annually.

The National Archives has published seven guides and lists since 1971. A union catalog of private papers and manuscripts in the custody of scientific libraries in Finland was published in 1971 by the Helsinki University Library, now with a 1972 supplement. [MARKKU JÄRVINEN]

Great Britain. The British government has published regulations designed to benefit both offerors of records or artifacts and the public, cultural institutions which buy them. Applicable estate taxes are remitted by the government and, in turn, some of the remission is passed on to the institution through a reduced selling price. If the object is good enough to be displayed publicly, it is eligible. The public institution must make an appraisal and, if it is acceptable, buys the item at a

price lower than it could have done on the open market. The owner gets more of the net proceeds than if the sale had been taxed. Record offices are specified as eligible purchasers.

The precarious financial position of many of England's most valuable private research libraries will be studied by Valerie Bloomfield and Sir Frank Francis through a grant from the Council on Library Resources. Until now no organized effort has been made to collect full particulars on the priceless library collections of England's (particularly London's) learned societies and private foundations. Major aims of the survey are to describe the various libraries' administration and activities and to consider the main problems jeopardizing their future and the measures which have been taken to meet them.

Notwithstanding a year of restriction in public spending and of disruption in local government, 1973 membership in the Society of Archivists is up a remarkable 54 over 1972, to 658, of whom 57 are overseas or Commonwealth members. The Historical Manuscripts Commission has issued the fifth edition of its reference list *Record Repositories in Great Britain* (HMSO 1973). It lists 329 repositories—seven more than in the fourth edition published two years ago. A. E. Hollaender, the Society of Archivists' honorary editor, retired after twenty-three years service, an occasion marked by the issuance in his honor of a volume of essays from the society's journal. Hollaender, who came to this country from Austria in 1939, also retired as archivist to the Guildhall Library of the City of London. No successor has yet been appointed. [MICHAEL COOK]

The Public Record Office of Northern Ireland. The New Public Record Office building at 66 Balmoral Avenue, Belfast 9, which was opened in February 1972, is convenient to the Queen's University and the three Colleges of Education. Waiting and reference rooms are separate from the manuscript reading room, providing optimum conditions for study. A multipurpose area serves the need for exhibitions, lectures, meetings, and seminars, and there are well-equipped rooms for the repair, reproduction, cataloging, and publication functions. Twelve air-conditioned strongrooms fitted with mobile shelves are in operation, and, with the completion of another nine late in 1973, there will be more than ten miles of shelving. A records center in the Parliament buildings at Stormont provides storage for government departments. Both official and private records are being received. Since the introduction in 1968 of a records-review system based on the Grigg Report, many thousands of files on the administration of Northern Ireland dating from its inception in 1921 have been deposited. Recent private deposits include the Irish correspondence of the first Earl of Sheffield, 1776–1803; papers of the first Lord Ashbourne, who was Lord Chancellor of Ireland in the late nineteenth century; and seventeenth- and eighteenth-century estate records of the Murray family, County Donegal. Despite the unsettled conditions, the number of users continues to rise—from an average of 298 a month in

1972 to 421 in 1973. An active lecture and publication program, designed to attract scholar and layman alike, extends throughout Northern Ireland. This is a cooperative venture of the Public Record Office, the University, and the Ministry of Education. [MICHAEL COOK]

ABSTRACTS

ICA. *Archivum: Revue Internationale des Archives*, vol. 21 (1971). This issue contains recent legislation relating to archives in the Americas (North and South) and in Oceania. Volumes 17 and 19 covered archival regulations and acts of the countries of Europe, and volume 20 those of the African and Asian nations. Countries covered in this volume are—of the Americas—Argentina, Barbados, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Jamaica, Mexico, Panama, Puerto Rico, Trinidad and Tobago, the United States, Uruguay, and Venezuela; and of Oceania—Australia, Fiji, and New Zealand. Preceding the publication of each country's law is a brief historical essay on the development of that nation's archives as evidenced by previous significant legislation, an essay contributed by the chief archivist or his delegate and usually in the official language of that nation. For those nations that are federations, accounts of the archival history and significant legislation of some of their component states are included. Ernst Posner contributed the article on the United States. There is an index in three languages, French, English, and Spanish. [HOPE K. HOLDCAMPER]

The Caribbean. *Caribbean Archives*, no. 1 (1973). This is the first number of a new bulletin whose origins date back to the time the government of Jamaica and the University of the West Indies organized the first Caribbean Archives Conference, September 20–27, 1965. The conference unanimously resolved to establish a Caribbean Historical Association and elected a committee composed of J. P. Hervieu (Guadeloupe), Clinton Black (Jamaica), R. Augier (University of the West Indies), and Luisa Vigo-Cepeda (Puerto Rico). These members became the executive council to which were added, in 1967, Emile Hayot (Martinique), E. M. Vos (Surinam), and, in 1972, Jacques Petitjean-Roget (Martinique). In 1967 the committee decided to publish twice a year a bulletin to be called *Caribbean Archives*, which would be the official organ of the association. The objective of the bulletin is to promote cooperation among the governments, institutions, and private individuals interested in preserving records and history of the Caribbean. Articles will appear in three languages—English, French, and Spanish. Communications or articles should be sent to the president (Jean Paul Hervieu, Archives de la Guadeloupe, boîte postale 74, Basse-Terre, Guadeloupe, F.W.I.), or to the secretary (Enid M. Baa, St.

Thomas Public Library, P.O. Box 390, St. Thomas, U.S. Virgin Islands 00801).

The present issue contains an informative introductory statement in English, French, and Spanish, prepared by the president of the Caribbean Historical Association (J. P. Hervieu), and five articles, the first of which is "Un manuscrit sur la Grenade," by Jacques Petitjean-Roget, president of the History Society of Martinique, describing (pp. 11-13) a sixty-one page document regarding historical events in Grenada in the mid-seventeenth century. This document will soon be published by the University of Montreal. On pp. 15-25 appears "The Public Records Office, Nassau, Bahamas," by B. Gail Saunders, its chief archivist, who provides information about the Public Records Office that was officially opened on September 15, 1971. The office has in its custody the records of fourteen government agencies, it has a records restoration section and a microfilming program, and it is planning a records center for the storage of noncurrent records. Appended to this article is "Information for the Directory of Caribbean Archives" and a copy of the "Public Records Act of 1971" authorizing establishment of the Public Records Office.

"The Jamaica Archives," by Government Archivist of Jamaica Clinton V. Black (pp. 27-28) contains basic information in outline form of the Jamaica Archives, including a brief description of available archival facilities. "The U.S. Virgin Island Archives Legislation," by Enid M. Baa (pp. 29-31), consists of a copy of "An Act to Provide for the Care, Custody, Preservation and Disposition of Public Records, and for Other Purposes," which was approved on March 14, 1967. In a brief introductory statement, the author states that as of the fiscal year ending June 1973, no budget had been voted for archival services and therefore no archivist and staff has been appointed. "L'autonomisme colon de la partie française de Saint-Domingue," by Charles Frostin (pp. 33-39), is a condensed version of the author's University of Paris dissertation entitled "Histoire de l'autonomisme colon de la partie française de Saint-Domingue aux XVII^e et XVIII^e siècles—Contribution à l'étude du sentiment américain d'indépendance." The second half of the article will appear in the next issue. [GEORGE S. ULIBARRI]

Belgium. *Archives et Bibliothèques de Belgique*, vol. 43, no. 1-2(1972). Ph. Muret, in "A View of the Archives of Literature and Art in Belgium," regards the session devoted to this topic at the International Congress on Archives, at Moscow in 1972, as evidence of a growing concern for cultural archives. Archives of literature and art pose for each country a number of structural and acquisitional problems which were discussed at the congress by Madame N. Volkova, director of the Central State Archives of Literature and Art. The centralized archival structure in the USSR is not the model that exists in Western countries; in Belgium there is a central depository in Brussels and fourteen centers in the provinces. The Belgian State

Archives does not have a special section devoted to cultural archives, although its holdings include numerous documents pertaining to the history of arts and letters. Furthermore, the Belgians have tended to limit the concept of archives to that of public archives.

Among literary and artistic archives in Belgium, the author notes the Archives and Museum of Literature, created in Brussels in 1958 under the auspices of the Royal Academy of French Language and Literature and of the Royal Library; the Archives of Contemporary Art, also founded in 1958 and forming a service of the Museum of Modern Art; and, in Antwerp, founded in 1933, the Flemish Archives and Museum of Flemish Culture. A number of specialized institutions also possess archives of interest in arts and letters, notably the Museum of Mariemont and the Maurice Maeterlinck Foundation, in Ghent. The list could be expanded to archives preserved by cities, by small museums, and by localities. At the same time, the existence of so many centers makes consultation difficult and tends towards fragmentation. The author would prefer that existing institutions receive gifts and bequests that tend to go to regional or provincial centers favored for sentimental or regionalistic considerations, and he advocates the publication of thematic guides such as are produced in France. The first need, as he sees it, is the publication of inventories of the various fonds along with the solution of certain structural problems.

Antonio Machado de Faria, in "Historical Archives of Portugal," notes that the historian who does research in the Portuguese archives encounters considerable difficulty because of the lack of modern working tools, particularly of a good guide drawn up in accordance with current practices satisfying the demands of present-day historiography. The most important archival depository is the Arquivo Nacional da Torre do Tombo in Lisbon, which possesses enormous riches such as the archives of central state institutions, of overseas territories, and of ecclesiastical institutions suppressed in 1834. Of equal importance is the Arquivo Historico Ultramarino, which is divided into two sections, the first comprising records from the ancient Conselho Ultramarino to 1833, long preserved in the National Library, and the second containing the archives of the Ministry of Overseas Territories and of subordinate bureaus. Sources for the economic, financial, and monetary history of European Portugal since the end of the thirteenth century are found mostly in the Historical Archives of the Ministry of Finance, as well as in depositories of the Audit Office, the Ministry of Public Works, the Treasury, and the Board of Public Credit. The author directs special attention to the Arquivo Geral da Universidade de Coimbra, which since 1931 has served as a depository for that district. A decree in that year established depositories for archives in each principal city, but lack of financial resources permitted but ten of the projected eighteen to be established.

Archives et Bibliothèques de Belgique, vol. 44, no. 1-2 (1973). Carlos Wyffels has contributed a memorial appreciation of Camille Tihon, Honorary General Archivist of the Kingdom, who entered as second-

class archivist at the State Archives at Mons in 1912. Continuing a tradition established at the State Archives, Tihon pursued historical studies during 1913-14 and 1919-24, at the Belgian Historiographical Institute of Rome, where he compiled the two-volume "Lettres d'Urbain V, 1362-1370," published 1928-32. Tihon was the first archivist to occupy himself exclusively at the Royal State Archives with the disposition of modern records and the classification of contemporary archives, and in his section he installed modern techniques of archival management. On October 1, 1939, he was appointed General Archivist of the Kingdom. During World War II Tihon steadily resisted the demands of the German *Archivschutz*, especially their proposals for the exchange of archives between Belgium, Austria, and Germany. After the war he turned to the development of technical equipment for the workrooms of the General Archives, particularly in the areas of restoration and photography, and was instrumental in drawing up the law of June 24, 1955, relating to archives. Tihon was actively involved in the work of the International Council on Archives. At the Second Congress at The Hague in 1953 he was chairman of the plenary session devoted to "Archives and Documentation," and in 1955, at Namur, he was organizer of the Second International Round Table on Archives. [PAUL V. GUITÉ]

France. *La Gazette des Archives*, n.s., no. 77 (1972). According to Michel Duchein in his "Procedures for Selection in the Departmental Archives" (pp. 75-87), space limitations and creation of masses of documents lacking historical research value have rendered obsolete traditional methods of document appraisal. In his view, no longer can selection be left to the initiative and personal judgement of the archivist and his colleagues; the administrator and the archivist must cooperate in establishing retention schedules showing the time dossiers must be retained for administrative needs, and in deciding whether they need be retained further for historical or other purposes.

In response to the expressed desire of archivists and administrators for more precise regulations for drafting classification schemes and retention schedules, the Director General of the Archives of France circulated a questionnaire to which there were ninety-seven responses. Analysis of the replies is provided in the report which was delivered to the seventeenth Congress of French Archivists, October 7, 1971. The great majority of the replies favored scheduling, but the ideas presented in the replies varied widely and were irreconcilable. The appearance of classification schemes for the current records of a growing number of administrative agencies was a new element that would permit the improvement and standardization of selection tables. The schemes were prepared by management and method specialists who are ignorant of archival techniques. Transformation of the schemes into schedules is an innovation that introduces the archivist into a new domain—the control of current

records of an administration, or, to use the English phrase, the field of *records administration*, of which "prearchivage" is only one aspect.

Duchein maintains that, ideally, prearchivage and selection should be two aspects of the same thing, selection being made gradually as the dossiers leave the bureau; but this is possible only if archivists are responsible for records management. At the moment, French archivists are not prepared for this responsibility. A staff trained in the techniques of documentation and the practices of administration is required, unless the archival profession is to become a receptacle for documents over which archivists have no control or means for intervention. With the resources at their disposal the technical services of the Director of the Archives of France could draft and superintend selection tables for all administrative agencies. Collaboration between records officers in the ministries and archivists is essential if there is to be any progress in this direction. Also, a new law should be enacted depriving ministries of the right to settle archival questions without consultation with the Director of the Archives of France. Only by accepting without reservation the principles of records management and the implied modifications in professional methods can the challenge of contemporary records be met.

La Gazette des Archives, n.s., no. 78 (1972). In "The Section for Training Archivists at the School for Librarians, Archivists, and Manuscript Curators at the University of Dakar" (pp. 153-162), Amadou Bousso holds that the training of qualified Africans to manage the archives of their rapidly growing nations has made considerable progress in recent years. With the aid of UNESCO, the ICA, and the Joint African, Malagasy, and Mauritian Organization (OCAM), the movement assumed a definite regional character and is intended to train about fifteen intermediate-level archivists for the French-speaking African countries. The Republic of Senegal has established in the School for Librarians, Archivists, and Manuscript Curators at the University of Dakar a section for the education of archivists. UNESCO has supplied it with expert consultants and provided necessary equipment.

After a brief resume of the history of the school, Bousso describes the objectives of the program and outlines the course of study and workshops, admittance to which requires the passing of qualifying examinations. At the start of the 1971-72 school year there were nine students enrolled in the first-year program, seven in the second. At the year's end, the seven in the second-year course were granted diplomas certifying their ability to function as archivists, and five of the first-year students were promoted to the second-year course. Three students were authorized to repeat the course.

The future of the program depends on development of a plan for systematic training of archivists in each nation, a plan requiring an

understanding by the people (particularly the younger generation) of the role of archives in the cultural, scientific, economic, and social development of each country. It depends, too, on government efforts to provide proper conditions because, to quote conclusions drawn at Dakar: "to establish a system of modern and efficient archives requires that the archivists be placed in an environment psychologically and administratively normal." The problem of space at the institute is being resolved by the university's construction of new rooms. The director of the school is now addressing himself to the more difficult problem of the environment. On the solution will depend in large measure the quality of the instruction and the possibility of post-graduate courses. The school values greatly the aid it has received and has begun a program for the training in and out of Africa of its graduates and for the exchange of programs and professors with other schools.

La Gazette des Archives, n.s., no. 79 (1972). Michel Quélin, writing on "An Approach to the Inventory of Photographs in French Departmental Archives" (pp. 217-54), notes that there are photographs in most if not all French archival depositories. Until 1964 they were covered by no regulation, but Circular AD 64-10, of March 2, 1964, prescribed placing photographs obtained in extraordinary ways (i.e., gifts, legacies, deposits, or purchases) in Series F. All other photographs, conforming to French archival practice, were to be classified and numbered with their dossiers of origin. These instructions were not applied uniformly in all departments, and many photographs remained in other series or not numbered at all. The author has undertaken a census of photographs, little known or inaccessible, and thus poorly utilized for research.

The article includes abstracts of reports prepared on the ninety-five departments. The report data were derived from annual reports of the directors of services in the departmental archives, 1964-65; an inquiry from the Director of the Archives of France in view of the International Colloquy on Information and the History of Art (Note AD 3971/2520, March 6, 1969); an inquiry issued in 1971 by the Director of French Documentation for the revision of the catalog of French photographic collections scattered through some sixty of the departmental archives; certain printed and typescript finding aids in the Inventory Room of the Archives Nationales; and from personal notes taken in conference with departmental archival personnel. Some of the abstracts have been edited by personnel concerned with the collections. The abstracts vary greatly in size and content. The average report shows the extent and origin of the collections, the number of negatives and positives, and the subjects covered, how acquired, how classified, and whether or not they are inventoried and indexed. The article is followed by a comprehensive appendix on the photographic collections of the Archives Nationales, which covers the principal depot, the overseas section in Paris and its depot at Aix-en-

Provence, and the Cité Interministerielle des Archives at Fontainebleau. [HOPE K. HOLDCAMPER]

German Federal Republic. *Der Archivar*, vol. 26, no. 2 (May 1973). The twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the archives school at Marburg and the sixty-fifth birthday of its director, Kurt Dülfer, is commemorated in this issue by a series of articles on archival training. Fritz Wolff describes the school's organization and plan of studies, while E. G. Franz discusses the school's international contacts. C. Cramer writes on the training for archivists in ecclesiastical archives. O. Dascher deals with the preparation for business archives. B. Zittel describes archival training in Bavaria, R. Marquant in France, H. Jørgensen in Scandinavia, and C. Wyffels in Belgium. Two articles deal with archival training in the third world: Charles Kecskeméti writes about the French-speaking countries in Africa and Morris Rieger about the English-speaking countries. An article of special interest for archivists and historians dealing with the American revolutionary period is Otto Froehlich's "Programming the HETRINA Project" (col. 232-40), which describes the attempt to compile, with the aid of a computer, a comprehensive listing of names of Hessian troops in the American Revolutionary War. For historians and archivists of recent German history, the contribution by Anton Hoch on "The Archive of the Institute for Contemporary History" at Munich ("Das Archiv des Instituts fuer Zeitgeschichte," col. 295-308) is especially valuable.

Der Archivar, vol. 26, no. 3 (July 1973). This issue is a *Festausgabe* in honor of Helmut Dahm, president of the Society of German Archivists and archivist of Nordrhein-Westfalen and contains a great variety of articles. Carl Haase discusses the disposal of records. Gertrud Milkereit writes about records management, archival depositories, and company archives for industry; Bernhard Zittel describes security in archives; Wilhelm Kohl writes about state archives and administrative reform; and Helmuth Croon makes a contribution on municipal administration and municipal archives. There are several articles on scholarly use of archives. Walter Goldinger writes on the use of archives a century ago, Wolfgang Mommsen discusses the Federal Archives at the present time, Guenther Haselier describes the collections of private papers in the Baden-Wuerttemberg state archives, and Gerhard Kutzsch writes on Berlin's archival tradition.

Other articles of interest include Richard Blaas on the founding of the Society of Austrian Archivists, Alfred Wagner's discussion of the regional organization of Southeast Asian archives, and Hermann Hoffmann's description of the Wuerzburg archives and its problems.

Der Archivar, vol. 26, no. 4 (November 1973). Articles in this issue deal with posters in archives, by Marianne Loenartz and Thomas

Trumpp; archival exhibits as a medium for historical education, by Volker Wagner; modern storage methods for records and maps in the state archives at Utrecht, by M. P. van Buijtenen; and Poland's state archives, by Stanislaw Nawrocki. There are also, as in previous issues, book reviews, bibliographies, and announcements of German and foreign archival meetings and activities. [GEORGE O. KENT]

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