

The International Scene: News and Abstracts

RONALD J. PLAVCHAN, *Editor*

UNESCO. The General Conference of UNESCO at its nineteenth session in November 1976 in Nairobi, Kenya, agreed to set up a General Information Program, a new division under the direction of A. Wysocki, which will be responsible for the continuity and development of actions undertaken in the context of the UNISIST program as well as UNESCO activities in the fields of documentation, libraries and archives, and of scientific and technical information.

Canada. The National Map Collection of the **Public Archives of Canada** (PAC) has been fortunate in acquiring several important items in the history of cartography. The first edition of the very rare 1595 Mercator *Atlas*, in which Gerhardus Mercator coined the term "atlas" which has ever since remained the designation for a collection of maps, has been acquired. Also obtained recently was the 1698 edition of Coronelli's *Libro di Globi*, only the eighth existing copy of this famous atlas. Real estate maps of Canadian cities, dated 1929 and 1965, were purchased from the producer, Nirenstein's National Realty Map Company of Springfield, Massachusetts. These are the only maps of their type in Canada. Only the downtown commercial areas, and a few suburban shopping centers in 1965 are indicated. A large and important collection of canal plans was received from the Cornwall Regional Office of Parks Canada. These plans, dating from 1820, document construction and renovation of almost all canals located in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

The Government Cartographical and Architectural Records Section has completed inventories for a number of cartographical record groups: several thousand maps and plans prepared by the Air Services Branch of the Department of Transport, over 1,300 maps and plans relating to Indian reserves across Canada, plans relating to the Athabasca Tar Sands, and material from the Inuit Land Use and Occupancy Project.

The Canadian contribution to the *Bibliographie cartographique internationale*, prepared annually by the Modern Cartography Section, has been completed for 1976. The catalog entitled *Fire Insurance Plans in the National Map Collection* will be issued shortly. It lists over 2,000 plans (consisting of over 29,000 sheets) of approximately 1,400 communities.

The Public Records Division has received files, exhibits, and evidence relating to various investigations conducted under the Combines Investigation Act. The material, dating from 1910 to 1950, is located with other records of the Combines Investigation Branch. Minutes of meetings, reports, and correspondence (1939-45) of the Economic Advisory Committee have been transferred from the Department of Finance. The Royal Canadian Mint has made an initial transfer of 20 meters of

Materials for this department should be sent to Ronald J. Plavchan, Presidential Materials Staff, National Archives and Records Service, Washington, D.C. 20408.

financial records, correspondence, and subject files dating from 1901 to 1973. The files of the Preparatory Committee on Collective Bargaining (1963-67) have been received through the Public Service Staff Relations Board. A recent accession from the Tariff Board includes exhibits, proceedings, and reports (1931-71) made to the Minister of Finance.

Among the acquisitions of the Manuscript Division during the first quarter of 1977 were additional records of the Archives départementale des Pyrénées—Atlantiques in France; lawsuit records (ca. 1576-93) copied in Spain relating to whaling operations of Basques on the Labrador Coast; records (1936-72) of the Ecumenical Forum of Canada; additional records (1950-70) of the Toronto Board of Trade; and the papers (1936-75) of Professor Donald Creighton. Correspondence and related papers (1810-89) of Mary Eleanor Wescott Papineau were acquired. These papers present an interesting account of a woman married into a political family in the mid-nineteenth century. The division also received the logbooks (1915-16) of the Curtiss School of Aviation from the Directorate of History, Department of National Defense; the papers of theater director and CBC executive John Hirsch relating to his activities in the performing arts; eight bound volumes of Cooperative Commonwealth Federation party records (1947-61) dealing with national conventions and executive and council minutes; and additional Robert Bell papers, including family records and material concerning the geological survey. In addition, the division has received material on Sir Charles Ross covering the period 1862-1972 and dealing with his business interests, in particular the Ross Rifle Company, and estate matters.

PAC has acquired the papers of Professor M. Jeremijiw, a senior official in the independent Republic of Ukraine government, 1917-1921. Professor Jeremijiw remained a leading figure in émigré circles promoting the reestablishment of Ukrainian independence after the defeat of pro-Ukraine forces by the Red Army. He had a number of contacts in Canada and before his death Jeremijiw expressed the desire to have his papers preserved in Canada. Papers of the Jewish Immigration Aid Society, Western Canada, were also received.

The Prime Ministers Section reports the completion of a detailed index to the R. B. Bennett papers. The computer index consists of two parts: (1) a keyword index of some 9,500 pages listing the major nominal and subject entries in the papers; and (2) a volume listing, consisting of some 1,500 pages which lists the volumes and files in their original order and details the content of each file. The latter is particularly useful to researchers using a continuous block of volumes or files. This finding aid will be available to researchers on microfilm. The original Bennett papers have been returned to the University of New Brunswick and a microfilm copy retained at PAC.

On January 14, 1977, the National Ethnic Archives acquired through a deed of gift the records and files (1952-74) of the Canada Ethnic Press Federation. These records mark a very important addition to the collection of the National Ethnic Archives program which since 1972 has actively sought to acquire and preserve material of historical significance to the Canadian experience from ethnic communities. Furthermore, these records are valuable since the federation was the only national voice of ethnic minorities to the government prior to the establishment of the Consultative Council on Multiculturalism. Access to this collection will be opened to researchers as soon as the records are processed.

As part of a program to extend the exposure of materials in its holdings, PAC will present, beginning in June 1977, a new traveling exhibit dealing with various

aspects of the exploration of Canada's arctic region. The exhibit, entitled "Arctic Images," is composed of displays of reproduced facsimiles of maps, paintings, drawings, and photographs as well as film presentations.

The National Film Archives (NFA), an operational division within PAC, celebrated its fifth anniversary on May 2, 1977. During the past five years NFA has tried to encourage producers of moving images (film and videotape) and recorded sound (radio broadcasting and oral history) in both the public and private sector of the media to accept NFA as the ultimate repository of all material determined to be of lasting value. NFA staff has thus sought to break the cycle of use, abuse, neglect, and loss which has been the unfortunate case with this type of record in the past. Budget restraints, however, have greatly hampered the goals and specific objectives of the National Film Archives, but the new budget for the 1977-78 fiscal year will allow NFA to begin implementing deposit agreements with the CBC, CTV, and the National Film Board as soon as sufficient storage facilities can be acquired.

In 1975 PAC published a revised and expanded edition of the *Union List of Manuscripts in Canadian Repositories* (ULM) which listed and briefly described the manuscript holdings of 171 Canadian repositories. The 1976 *Supplement* to the ULM, which contains approximately 5,000 entries from sixty repositories and includes a repository and cross-reference index, is now available. Cost of the supplement is \$7.50 (Canada) and \$9.00 (non-Canada).

Recent acquisitions of particular interest by the **University of British Columbia Library**, Special Collections, are: records and related material of the Association in Canada Serving Organizations for Human Settlements pertaining to the Habitat United Nations Conference on Human Settlements, Vancouver, May-June 1976; minute books (1899-1921, 1940-45) of the Young Men's Christian Association, Vancouver, and minute books (1922-25) of the YMCA Men's Club, Vancouver; papers (1930s, 1945-46) of Walter H. W. Hardwick, including correspondence, documents, reports, clippings, and printed material relating to basketball and his activities within the Canadian Amateur Basketball Association and the B.C. Amateur Basketball Association (the question of amateur status is discussed frequently in the correspondence, especially in letters with officials of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada); and further additions to the Japanese-Canadian Manuscript Collection relating to the mass evacuation from the Canadian West Coast (diary of T. Kanbara, in Japanese, March 28-June 16, 1942; diary of Y. Shimoda, in English, March 28-April 27, 1942), and letters and documents circulated in the Angler Internment Camp, Ontario, including an interview, held on October 6, 1943, between Inspector Soul and Major Barbara of the Registrar General of Enemy Aliens with internees Masaru Sora, Hideo Takahashi, and Yukio Shimoda.

Ottawa City Archives. The municipal archives has moved to a building acquired from the Ottawa Separate School Board, a building located a short distance south-east of city hall. The new telephone numbers are (613) 563-3115 and 563-3244. There is adequate parking located behind the building. In addition, the move involved the transfer of records, equipment, and staff from seven locations in different parts of the city. The new archives facility contains public reference and exhibition areas, micrographic and conservation units, and facilities for oral history. The first task facing the city archivist, however, is to identify those records worthy of preservation and to prepare by-laws for the destruction of the rest.

Recent acquisitions at the **Provincial Archives of Alberta** include: William Aberhart's manuscript notes for two speeches entitled "True Manliness" (n.d.) and "The Problem of Choosing an Occupation" (ca. 1923); notebook (ca. 1935) of R. L.

Johnson regarding Social Credit annual convention and election campaign; newspaper scrapbooks (ca. 1906–64) of Alberta Hansard Debates; records (ca. 1972–75) of G. T. W. Miniely, provincial treasurer; papers (ca. 1921–76) of Frank Grisdale, minister of agriculture in the United Farmers government, 1934–45, and a deputy minister in the Wartime Prices and Trade Board; papers (ca. 1937–64) of Col. E. C. Jamieson pertaining to the Nineteenth Alberta Dragoons; microfilm of the Prairie Provinces Water Board and Saskatchewan–Nelson Basin Board Records (ca. 1931–73); executive and finance committees minutes (ca. 1955–66) of the Athabasca Anglican Diocese; minutes (ca. 1893–99) of the Aberdeen School District #291; photographs (ca. 1920–60) of Alberta schools; records (ca. 1929–74) of the Edmonton YWCA; records (ca. 1947–54) of the National Council of Women, Edmonton section; records (ca. 1946–70) of the Alberta Federation of Labour; records (ca. 1906–35) of the Southern Alberta Land Co. and Canada Land and Irrigation Co. Ltd.; Amnesty International case file (ca. 1973–76); papers (ca. 1855–1919) of the Rev. Gustave Carlson and the Scandinavian Hospital in Wetaskiwin; papers (ca. 1930–40) of Charles H. Grant concerning the Alberta Motor Association and Edmonton Chamber of Commerce; Sid Barron cartoons (ca. 1960s) which first appeared in the *Calgary Albertan*.

The provincial archives has also issued a new information pamphlet entitled “Women in Alberta.” Address request to Provincial Archives of Alberta, 12845 102d Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta T5N OM6.

The **Provincial Archives of New Brunswick** is currently converting its control over government records to a new series of record groups and record subseries. To date, thirty records and one hundred and eighty-four record subseries have been established. Implementing the conversion in the storage areas still remains to be done by archives personnel. A study of the administrative and legislative history affecting the records has been undertaken by various staff members in conjunction with the conversion of the record groupings.

As of April 1, 1977, the “Towards a New Past” oral history program, formerly under the jurisdiction of the Department of Culture and Youth, was transferred to the **Saskatchewan Archives**. The transfer of this section to the archives will bring greater flexibility and public outreach to the existing oral history program. The eventual objective of this transfer is an integrated provincial oral history program.

The executive of the **Association of Canadian Archivists (ACA)** is proposing an upwards revision of the fee schedule to insure continuation of the association’s work at the level of the past two years. Any change in the fees, however, will require an amendment to the ACA by-laws. In an attempt to facilitate a quick decision of the proposed fee increase, the *Archives Bulletin* (vol. 2, no. 2, April 1977) contains a ballot insert of the proposed amendment to by-law 2 and the new fee schedule for ACA members to register their opinions. [JAY ATHERTON, Public Archives of Canada]

Great Britain. The **Public Record Office (PRO)** reports that the removal of records to the new headquarters building at Ruskin Avenue, Kew, commenced on May 16, 1977. As previously announced, the transfer will take five months to complete and PRO expects to open the Kew reading rooms to the public on October 17, 1977. Reading rooms in Chancery Lane and Portugal Street will remain open until September 9, 1977. Immediately prior to the removal of any class of records to Kew, PRO cautions that those records will be unavailable in the reading rooms, and any documents from such a class which are checked out to readers will be recalled. In

addition, records in the process of removal cannot be produced for seven to ten days, after which time they can be seen by readers, with possibly a three or four-day delay after receipt of request, at Portugal Street (British Transport Historical Records, Air Ministry, and Department of Education and Science classes) and at Chancery Lane (other classes). The need to give priority to the removal of records and divert staff, who are normally employed in producing documents, to supervisory and other duties in connection with the move will unfortunately result in a day or more delay in reference requests. PRO promises, however, to make every effort to provide the best reference service possible under the circumstances.

Readers and researchers are strongly urged, therefore, to keep informed of the movements of records by consulting a board located outside the Round Room. Up-to-date information about the move and the availability of records may also be obtained by telephone from the Enquiry Office at Chancery Lane (01-405 0741 extension 277). PRO further advises scholars who wish to use the records to check on their availability a week in advance of any visit and, if there is any likelihood of the records being affected by the move, to confirm their availability a day prior to their visit. All potential users of PRO reading rooms should note that *all* reading rooms will close between September 12 and October 17, 1977.

After a two-year feasibility study, the House of Lords agreed on April 13, 1976, to a permanent installation of computer terminals at six locations in the House. One of these is within the **House of Lords Record Office**. The computer system chosen is the IBM storage and information retrieval system (STAIRS) linked with the IBM advanced text management system (ATMS), and it became operational on January 1, 1977, under the management of the clerk of the records. Application of the IBM system in the Record Office will include the entry of the long titles of all acts of Parliament from the thirteenth century, which will provide for the first time rapid identification of legislation by subject, person, place, and chronology.

Royal Commission on Historical Manuscripts. In the *Secretary's Report to the Commissioners, 1975-1976*, under the heading "Historical Documents and the State," there is a discussion of an interesting suggestion: creation of a new class of "protected records." Under the proposal, the lord chancellor would have the power to appoint the records of so-called "fringe bodies" as "protected records." This action would thereby oblige the creators or owners of this class of records to consult with the keeper of public records on such questions as selection and disposition, places of deposit, and access. The Public Record Office (PRO) is the obvious organization to carry out the proposal, but until restrictions on governmental spending are lifted it will be impossible for PRO to do so.

The British Library Board has recently made an annual grant of £5,000 for a two-year period to the **Contemporary Scientific Archives Centre** to assist in the preservation of manuscripts and notes of distinguished contemporary scientists. The centre, which opened in April 1973 and has been financed by the Royal Society as well as by grants from the Wolfson Foundation and the Ernest Cook Trust, seeks to locate, sort, and list the manuscript papers (correspondence, notebooks, working papers, and lecture notes) of contemporary scientists, engineers, and medical persons throughout Great Britain. Since the centre's opening, forty-three collections have been processed and deposited in university or institutional libraries. Sixteen additional collections are in various stages of processing and at least thirty-six further collections have been brought to the attention of the centre. The Royal Historical Manuscripts Commission, which was partially instrumental in the establishment of the centre, reproduces and circulates catalogs of the collections and

these are included in the commission's numbered series in the National Register of Archives.

The ICA ad hoc committee (Working Party) on the implication of automatic data processing for archival management first met at Spoleto, Italy, in 1972. In 1975 it was transformed into the ICA Automation Committee, and in August 1976 the first issue of volume 2 of its bulletin, *ADPA*, appeared. This development parallels the growing awareness of the importance of the application of automated data processing techniques in the archives field. Volume 2 of *ADPA* will consist of three issues which will appear at approximately twelve-month intervals. Issue number 1 of *ADPA* contains an abbreviated report of the proceedings of the Automation Committee meeting held at Liège, Belgium, on October 14–16, 1975, including the resolutions passed. The most interesting of these resolutions is the proposal to prepare for publication a manual on machine-readable records and a lexicon of useful terms for archival automation in both English and French as well as to conduct surveys of archival applications and syllabuses for training in archives automation. The cost for the three issues of volume 2 is £3, and subscriptions should be sent to Lionel Bell, Editor of *ADPA*, British Library Central Administration, Sheraton House, Great Chapel Street, London W1V 4BH.

The bulletin of the **Modern Records Centre**, University of Warwick Library, Coventry, for April 1977, reports an extensive deposit of some of the surviving records from the Union of Post Office Workers (UPW), which was formed in 1920 as a result of the merger of a number of organizations. Researchers should note that the records of the constituent unions, including the Postmen's Federation, the UK Postal Clerks' Association, and the Fawcett Association, continue to be held at the UPW headquarters together with many of the union's noncurrent correspondence files. Access to unpublished material is dependent upon prior approval of UPW. The centre has also received the papers of Denzil D. Harber who was active in the British Trotskyist movement between 1939 and 1949 working in the Militant Group, the Revolutionary Socialist League (RSL), and the Revolutionary Communist Party (RCP). The Harber papers include files (1932–38) regarding the Left Opposition in Britain, France, and Germany; groups of papers (1938–44) relating to the Workers International League, the RSL, and the question of fusion between these two organizations; and RCP material including internal documents, industrial bulletins, and publications for the years 1944–49. The accession of pamphlets, duplicated papers, and other records (1960s and 1970s) accumulated by Bob Purdie in the course of his political activities represents a valuable addition to the centre's holdings of extra-parliamentary Leftist material. Many of the Purdie papers reflect his involvement with the situation in Northern Ireland.

Israel. The newsletter (no. 5, 1976) of the **Central Archives of the History of the Jewish People**, Jerusalem, reports that Aryeh Segall, deputy director of the archives, supervised during the summer of 1975 the transfer of the archives of Jewish organizations which claimed heirless Jewish property in the occupied areas of Germany. The records transferred included the Joint Restitution Successor Organization (JRSO) in the American Zone, the Jewish Trust Corporation (JTC) in the British Zone, and the Branche Française of the JTC in the French Zone. The JTC in London also agreed to transfer to the Central Archives all the records which had been stored in its Hamburg office. These records consist of all the documents on the claims to restitute Jewish community property in the British Zone after World War

II and on the legal procedures taken to accomplish its restitution or the receipt of adequate compensation for it.

New Zealand. The Archives Committee of the New Zealand Library Association (NZLA) ceased to function on October 2, 1976, with the formation of the **Archives and Records Association of New Zealand** (ARANZ). Forty-five people attended the formation meeting in Wellington to adopt a constitution, which had been previously circulated, and to elect officers and an eight-member council. Thomas Wilsted, manuscript librarian of the Alexander Turnbull Library, was elected president of ARANZ. Publication of *Archifacts*, which has been the bulletin of the NZLA Archives Committee, is now an ARANZ undertaking under the editorship of Stuart R. Strachan, archivist of the Hocken Library. The first issue of *Archifacts* (n.s., no. 1, February 1977), as an ARANZ publication, appears under a new cover design. Future publications under consideration by ARANZ include a reissuance of the NZLA *Elementary Guide to Archives Practice* and a manuscript on the preservation of records of associations and societies. ARANZ also is planning to invite a prominent foreign archivist to investigate the archives situation in New Zealand and make recommendations for its future development. The Department of Internal Affairs has been approached to cooperate in the proposal.

The **National Archives**, since the move to 129-141 Vivan Street has been completed, is planning a series of seminars in an attempt to foster closer contact between archivists and scholars. The first seminar dealt with immigration source material, and other topics of mutual interest are planned but no dates have been given.

For the first time the National Archives has acquired records of the Cabinet. In addition, archives personnel are appraising material from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and expect to transfer these records on a more regular basis than has previously been the case. The papers of Lt. Gen. Sir Edward Puttick, a brigade commander in World War II and subsequently general officer commanding New Zealand military forces, have been accessioned, arranged, and described.

Recent accessions at the Alexander Turnbull Library include: papers of several members of Parliament; records (1895-1968) of the Lutheran Church; records (1944-70) of the Council of Organizations for Relief Service Overseas, also known simply as Corso; records (1850-1960) of the New Zealand Press Association; and records (1922-24) of the New Zealand Red Cross, Wellington Centre. The Library has also been active in the establishment of a women's history research collection, in cooperation with the National Archives, and a war history documentation center. [JUDITH S. HORNABROOK, National Archives of New Zealand]

ABSTRACTS

ICA. [CHARLES THOMAS, National Archives and Records Service] *Archivum: Revue internationale des Archives*, vol. 24 (1974). This issue is devoted to publication of the proceedings of the Seventh International Congress on Archives, held in Moscow on August 21-25, 1972. In the multilingual forward of the issue, there is an apologetic explanation for the late appearance (1976) of this volume, which readers have been waiting for since 1973. According to the editor, several factors contributed to numerous delays and postponements of publication of the proceedings: unusual slowness in gathering complete texts of reports, statements, and interventions from participants; a time-loss incurred in translating many texts into

English or French which were in the original Russian version; editorial problems arising from staff work on the *International Directory of Archives* which constituted the double volume XXII–XXIII (1972–73); revision of all manuscripts in order to conform to the standards of presentation and typography of the review; and the enormous size of the manuscript requiring further revision and summarization of many texts. To ensure the publication of the proceedings of future ICA congresses within a reasonable period, ICA and Verlag Dokumentation plan to request that all speakers, panelists, and intervenors submit a definitive text, complying with standards of length and typographical presentation to be previously announced, within a few weeks at the most of the close of the congress. Archival themes of the Moscow congress include relations between state and administrative archives, new archival techniques, archival finding aids for scholars, and technical assistance to archives of developing countries. Literature and art archives, archives of architecture, and audiovisual archives were the topics of discussion in the three sectional meetings. Also included in this issue is an English/French text of the recommendations adopted by the Moscow congress as well as the proceedings and resolutions of the General Assembly.

Brazil. [LAURA V. MONTI, University of Florida-Gainesville] *Arquivo & Administração*, vol. 4, no. 1 (April 1976). Aurelio Tanodi, one of the leading archivists in Latin America and director of the Interamerican Center for Training Archivists at the National University of Cordoba, summarizes (pp. 6–10) an address he had presented at the opening session of the Second Brazilian Congress on Archives, held in São Paulo in November 1974. The theme of the address was “Towards an universal consensus on archives.” According to Tanodi, the universality, which the medieval church had faithfully carried on following the collapse of the Roman Empire, gradually weakened and disappeared with the dawn of the Modern Period. As new national states came into existence, there also began to emerge diverse systems of organization and administrative procedures which in turn created different classes, types, and series of documents as well as archival concepts. Despite the apparent diversity, a new universality is emerging with the advent of twentieth-century technology: the universality of modern techniques which are based upon serious scientific-technical research. Tanodi considers the impact of machine technology on archives and the fundamental changes it has caused. The archival revolution has thus compelled the modern archivist to adapt himself as quickly as possible to application of these new methods. In comparing the roles of medieval and modern archivist, Tanodi states that the modern archivist has to look to the past as well as to the present without forgetting the future, because a document is a bridge between the past, present, and future. In conclusion, Tanodi provides an in-depth explanation of the archivist’s duties throughout the life-cycle of a record. The only way to resolve with any success the problems of the information explosion is through proper archival training, better planning, and an awareness on the part of the archivist of his social function.

This issue also includes a summary (pp. 13–19) of the UNESCO regional meeting for the development of national archives in Latin America, held in Bogota, Colombia, between March 29 and April 2, 1976. Participants at this conference examined all aspects of the archives situation in Latin America and endorsed a series of recommendations which seek to improve the quality and services of archives in the area as well as to preserve documents as part of the national patrimony.

Mensário do Arquivo Nacional, vol. 7, no. 1 (January 1976). Pinto de Aguiar describes (pp. 4-9) the Center of Bahian Studies and the important role it has played in the preservation of the documentary patrimony. The center, established in 1941 under the inspiration of Jorge Calmon who was then the director of the Biblioteca Pública, has grown since its creation and has recently moved into new permanent facilities at the School of Administration in the Federal University of Bahia. With a permanent facility the center will be able to provide some of the services it has been unable to do in the past. Also, the great library of Frederico Edelweiss as well as the private archives of several prominent individuals in the political, intellectual, economic, and administrative life of the state of Bahia is housed in the center's new academic quarters. Aguiar presents a list of seventy-two publications sponsored by the center between 1951 and 1972 which provide a glimpse of the scope of the center's activities in promoting a sense of national pride and consciousness.

Mensário do Arquivo Nacional, vol. 7, no. 7 (July 1976). This issue contains a report (pp. 21-25) delivered by Francisco de Assis Barbosa, director of the São Paulo state archives, to the Conselho Federal de Cultura on June 8, 1976, concerning his participation at the Paris conference (May 24-26) on the construction of structures for archives. In the report, Assis Barbosa makes special reference to French archival policy, although it has been subsequently modified during the past twenty years, of utilizing old buildings as repositories for documents. As the French have shown, the rehabilitation of old churches, convents, and palaces for archives purposes can restore such structures to profitable use. To illustrate this point, Assis Barbosa cites as examples the departmental archives of Seine-Maritime in Rouen and of Val-de-Marne in Creteil. With regard to the serious problem of intermediate storage of records, he quotes Jean Valette, a former director of the archives of Madagascar, who discussed this important issue and described the conversion of a surplus military hangar into a repository with a shelving capacity of 80,000 linear meters. Assis Barbosa also describes his visit to the still unfinished Cité des Archives in Fontainebleau, which is located about forty miles southeast of Paris. This massive structure with five subterranean levels reserved for records storage will serve, when completed, as a records center for the central administration (serving twenty-five French ministries) as well as the prefecture of the Parisian region. Remarks of other participants at the conference are also included in the Barbosa report.

Czechoslovakia. [JOSEPH G. SVOBODA, University of Nebraska-Lincoln] *Archivní Časopis*, no. 1 (1976). The principal article in this issue pertains to archival legislation implemented in the Czech socialist republic. Vojtěch Sykora surveys (pp. 1-48) these guidelines and directives issued by the Department of the Interior, which became effective in 1974 and 1975. According to one directive concerning the protection of particularly significant records as well as their reproduction and use, Sykora states that only reproduced copies of such documents are to be used by researchers. The list of these new directives is quite comprehensive and pertains to a wide range of archival subjects: transfer of archival materials, evaluation criteria for records retention and disposition, maintenance of business archives repositories, preparation of inventories and finding aids, physical protection of archival materials and their division into categories and subcategories by either chronology or types and subject orientation of the materials, archival repositories of special importance, procedures with respect to the transfer of records to repositories,

utilization of records by researchers including examples of forms to be used, and various state archival repositories and the state archives council.

Sborník Archivních Prací, vol. 26, no. 2 (1976). In an article on the archives in Romania, Bořivoj Indra describes (pp. 413–32) the archival development in this Balkan country, concentrating on the last fifty years. With the creation of the General Directorate of Romanian Archives in 1925, all archives in the provinces came under direct state control. It was also at this time that the government proclaimed that all records of state offices, churches, and military institutions which were more than thirty years old were to be transferred to archival repositories. In 1951 the Department of the Interior assumed responsibility for archival institutions in Romania. The current organization of the archives, which is based upon a 1971 presidential decree to resolve problems that resulted from structural changes of the 1950s and 1960s, has the General Directorate of State Archives in Bucharest as the highest organ for the management of archives administration in the country. The directorate, whose director is appointed by the Minister of the Interior, assumes thus primary leadership for all phases of archival management: handles various technical aspects, acts as a clearinghouse for the dissemination of information, and directs contact with foreign archives associations.

In addition to the Central State Archives and the municipal archives of Bucharest, there are thirty-nine district archives in Romania. These archives, grouped into three categories, vary in importance, quality, and quantity of records. While the directorate controls this network, the Department of Education and Culture manages the National Film Archives and the Radio and Television Archives. Other archives in Romania include the Romanian Communist Party archives, archives of military institutions, and several state department archives. As Indra foresees it, however, these various archival entities will eventually be consolidated into a centralized network controlled by the Department of the Interior.

With regard to archives personnel, Indra states that 60 percent of the Romanian staff possess some university education, and that 40 percent are women. Although there is no archival school in Romania, continuing education is available to archivists. Work time in the archives is similar to that in related fields; that is, archivists work a regular 48-hour week and are entitled to 16–24 working days of vacation each year.

Since the establishment of the first state archives in 1831, the Romanian archives system has grown, especially following World War II. Indra discusses a number of these new modern archives structures which have been erected during the past few years, and states that nine additional structures are planned by 1980. Absence of a system of records centers has, however, caused some Romanian archivists to experience problems with regard to the retention and disposition of records. In the area of automation for archives, Indra reports that there was considerable optimism among a small group of archivists in 1969 about the application of such technology to archival data processing, but the subsequent failure to obtain a suitable standardization of keywords has plagued the project. Consequently, the experiment with ADP techniques has produced only limited results.

Finland. [KEIJO VIRTANEN, University of Turku, Finland] *Suomen arkistojen opas* (1975). This is a guide to archives repositories in Finland. The catalog, published by the National Archives, lists eighty-nine archives which have been chosen according to their significance for “administration, scientific research or social

action in general." It is divided into seven sections: (1) National Archives, provincial archives, and military archives; (2) administrative archives; (3) municipal archives; (4) ecclesiastical archives; (5) archives in museums and libraries; (6) archives of scientific institutions; and (7) archives of private institutions. Descriptions of each of these archives contain a wide range of useful information for researchers from the location and business hours of the archives to available guides and principal holdings. In addition, there is at the end of this publication an alphabetical list, in English, of Finnish archives. Potential users and interested scholars will find a helpful explanation of the Finnish archives administration and archival theory in the introduction.

Sota-arkiston opas (1974). This publication is a guide of the Military Archives of Finland which was founded in 1918, less than a year after the country had gained its independence. Consequently, most of the record collections in this archives are of the twentieth century. The Finnish army, however, was born at the beginning of the nineteenth century when Finland became an autonomous grand duchy of czarist Russia. Prior to 1809 Finland had been under Swedish rule for several centuries. According to the guide, the records in the Military Archives are divided into four chronological periods: (1) the period under Russia, 1809-1917; (2) the struggle for independence, 1917-18; (3) the peace period, 1918-39; and (4) the period of World War II and afterwards. The Military Archives guide also contains useful general information for users of the various collections including indexes, bibliographies, finding aids, and procedures for ordering copies of documents.

Valtionarkiston opas (1975). This issue has been published to acquaint researchers and other users of the National Archives with some of the many services available to them. In addition to a general description of the holdings in the National Archives, the publication includes a brief review of the development of archives administration in Finland and of the organizational structure and functions of the National Archives. To assist researchers in utilizing its holdings, there is a listing of useful indexes, bibliographies, and other finding aids which researchers may consult. A map of the archives building is also included for the benefit of potential users.

France. [PAUL V. GUITÉ, National Archives and Records Service] *La Gazette des Archives*, n.s., no. 95 (1976). This issue of *La Gazette* contains an analysis of an audiovisual exhibit, entitled "Louis-Philippe, the Man and the King," presented by the Archives Nationales at the hôtel de Rohan between October 1974 and February 1975. Guy Putfin, archivist and attaché at the Museum of the History of France, analyzes (pp. 217-24) the results of a survey which was conducted by the organizers to determine the public response to the exhibit. Survey results revealed that the average visitor was, in general, poorly informed about the July Monarchy, but when the visitor suddenly came into contact with history through the audiovisual presentation, the individual promptly reacted in terms of his or her own political and social ideas. Jacques Salmon, chief of the workshop at the Museum of the History of France, presents (pp. 224-28) a résumé of the rationale behind the exhibit as well as a brief discussion of some of the technical aspects employed in the audio-visual display.

In another article, Claude Laharie, professor of history at the Collège d'Enseignement Secondaire in Monein, described (pp. 229-40) the systematic use, through data

processing techniques, of dossiers of individuals who were interned at the concentration camp at Gurs between 1939 and 1945. During the Nazi occupation of France from September 1940 to August 1944, approximately 25,000 persons were confined to this camp, and the bulk of the documentation concerning these internees has been preserved at the departmental archives of the Atlantic Pyrenees. The use of these records has been greatly facilitated by the initial sorting and subsequent arrangement carried out by archives personnel in 1973 and 1974, and by using sampling techniques in preparing the information for data processing. Ariane Ducrot of the Direction des Archives de France also describes (pp. 241-45) new procedures which have been recently promulgated by the Archives de France for the register of inventories at the Archives Nationales, departmental, communal, and hospital archives. In an explanation of the principles underlying the preparation of finding aids, Ducrot states that archivists should strive to: (1) be as practical as possible, (2) condense the information to the maximum so as to provide researchers with only essential data, and (3) present finding aids of dissimilar and complex natures in accordance with the norms of clarity and communality so as to be easily comprehensible to all researchers. To achieve these three objectives a new revision of the register of inventories will replace the 1938 edition. The first chapters of the revision have already been prepared and the entire volume is scheduled for publication in 1978.

Other items of interest in this issue include a review of the French edition (1975) of Albert H. Leisinger's *Microphotography for Archives* by Ferréol de Ferry of the photographic section of the Archives Nationales; some highlights of the Eighth International Congress on Archives, Washington 1976, by Ariane Ducrot; a résumé of the 1976 annual meeting of the Association of French Archivists; and the usual selection of book reviews and foreign archives journals.

German Federal Republic. [JOHN MENDELSON, National Archives and Records Service] *Protokoll der zweiten Sitzung des Ausschusses der EDV-Referenten und Sachbearbeiter der Archivverwaltungen des Bundes und der Länder am 10. November 1973 in Staatsarchiv Würzburg (1974)*. These are the minutes of the second session of the Committee on Electronic Data Processing (EDP), consisting of experts and users in the West German federal and state archives administrations held at the Staatsarchiv Würzburg on November 10, 1973. The minutes include reports on filing machine-readable data media, application of EDP in archives, compensation of EDP employees, and plans for the formation of an historical data bank. In the city of Bremen, for example, machine-readable data media are to be stored in the planned communal computer center, probably in the form of magnetic tape security duplicates. The Data Center (*Datenzentrale*) Schleswig-Holstein is cooperating with the Schleswig-Holstein Archives Administration on the use and storage of machine-readable data media. H. Romeyk, representative from the state archives of Nordrhein-Westfalen, reports on the application of EDP to a still-picture cataloging project in the Hauptstaatsarchiv Düsseldorf which is producing a useful index. An archivist from the Rheinland reports on the application of EDP to land records in Bitburg for the year 1766. Wolf Buchmann of the Bundesarchiv presents an overview of possible salary schedules for EDP employees; whereas Heinz Boberach, chairman and deputy archivist of the Bundesarchiv, reports on the status of the historical data bank. The Bundesarchiv has completed a name index to a finding aid for the SS women's (*Helperinnen*) school. Attached to the minutes of

the second session are appendixes which include forms devised for cataloging and indexing still pictures, detailed examples of data input as well as printouts of registers and indexes, forms used for processing land records of Bitburg, and more detailed information on the historical data bank.

Spain. [CHARLES THOMAS, National Archives and Records Service] *Revista de Archivos, Bibliotecas y Museos*, vol. 79, no. 3 (July–September 1976). In this issue there are four articles of interest to archivists. María García Arenal discusses (pp. 501–08) the July 1975 accession by the Archivo Histórico Nacional of sixty-two bundles of records comprising the family archives of the Marquesa of Toro and Condesa of Los Villares, María Rodríguez de Toro y de la Peña. Although Arenal concedes that current interest in the Villares-Toro papers is centered on those documents which mention María Teresa Rodríguez de Toro y Alaiza, wife of Simón Bolívar, she suggests other research possibilities for the Villares-Toro records. Stanko B. Vranich of Herbert H. Lehman College describes (pp. 509–16) by means of personal records the luxury and ostentation of the middle class in sixteenth-century Seville. From the Archivo de Protocolos, Vranich has taken a register of luxury goods as recorded by Juan de Arguijo, a merchant, and shows how this type of record can furnish documentary evidence of the materialism of the bourgeoisie in sixteenth-century Spain. Carlos del Valle Rodríguez presents (pp. 623–31) a general description of medieval Hebrew manuscripts in the National Library in Madrid. Although there was a flowering of Jewish culture in Spain under Moorish rule, Rodríguez cites the scarcity of Jewish scientific and literary manuscripts in the holdings of the National Library. In addition, he provides a short history of the administration of these records as well as a listing of available catalogs and finding aids for researchers to consult. Rafael García Serrano describes (pp. 633–51) the discovery of a Carthaginian tomb in Almuñécar, Granada, in the early seventeenth century and attempts to date the tomb by internal evidence. Of more interest to archivists, however, are the two documents Serrano includes in his article. The first is a commentary on the discovery of a tomb in Almuñécar, written in 1601, which has been taken from the manuscript archives of the cathedral of Granada, and the second document is a fragment from the manuscript, “Almuñécar Illustrated and Its Antiquity Preserved,” (1658) in the National Library.