

The International Scene: News and Abstracts

RONALD J. PLAVCHAN, *Editor*

Abstractors Wanted. The editor of the International News Scene is still seeking individuals willing to submit scholarly abstracts of selected foreign archives journals. At present the greatest need is for persons who possess a reading knowledge in one of the following languages: Dutch, Serbo-Croatian, and Romanian. Interested persons should write to the department editor for further information.

Danish West Indies Project. The Island Resources Foundation of St. Thomas, in the U.S. Virgin Islands, is currently undertaking a study to determine the feasibility of microfilming the records (1672-1917) of the government of the Danish West Indies. The project, funded by a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities, is under the supervision of George F. Tyson, Jr., historian of the foundation. Assisting Tyson in the project as translator-consultants are Harold Larson, retired archivist from the National Archives and Records Service, and Poul Olsen, archivist at the Danish National Archives (Rigsarkivet), Copenhagen. The first phase of the project, involving a survey of records in the custody of the National Archives in Washington, has been completed and the second phase will comprise a similar survey in the Rigsarkivet as well as the provincial archives. It is expected that these surveys will result in a far more accurate and comprehensive listing of available records of the government of the Danish West Indies than has been possible in the past. [HAROLD LARSON, Arlington, Virginia]

A joint FID/UNESCO publication. In May 1977, K. R. Brown, acting secretary general of the International Federation for Documentation (FID) and editor of the *FID News Bulletin*, paid a visit to UNESCO headquarters in Paris and discussed with UNESCO officials a pilot project for a joint UNESCO/FID newsletter on training and education in the fields of documentation, librarianship, and archives.

International Council on Archives. The ICA bulletin for July 1977 contains reports on the ICA Bureau meeting, Boppard/Rhein, February 1977; summary of resolutions adopted by the Latin American regional branch of ICA (ALA) at the Interamerican Seminar on regional cooperation for the development of archives, Washington, 1976; evaluation by Michel Duchein of the ICA mission to Rwanda in 1976; and a copy of the ICA constitution as amended by the General Assembly on September 29, 1976. The bulletin also includes reports from various ICA committees, a list of recent archival publications, a table of regular ICA meetings (1960-77), and a calendar of ICA meetings scheduled for 1977.

The ICA Working Party on Archives Terminology held four working sessions on April 19-20, 1977. A provisional schematic outline with thirteen chapter headings, for a multilingual archival glossary, was agreed upon at the London sessions. As contemplated by this ICA task force, between 400 and 500 archival terms will be defined in the proposed glossary, but will be limited to fundamental archival terms

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

and those to which the archives profession has given special meanings not necessarily in accordance with general dictionary definitions or the technical glossaries of related professions. The glossary itself is to consist of two parts: first, definitions of archival terms in English and French together with their German, Russian, and Spanish equivalents; and, second, alphabetical indexes of the terms defined and of synonyms in all five languages. The next meeting of the task force is scheduled to be held in Strasbourg, France, sometime between March 1 and April 30, 1978.

In an attempt to increase access to archives, the International Council on Archives is preparing to sign a contract with the Inter Documentation Company to launch an international series of Archival Finding-Aids on Microfiche. The project will deal with microfiche publication of unpublished, out of print, or otherwise unavailable finding aids from countries all over the world. At present, thirteen countries have agreed to collaborate in the scheme: Austria, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Federal Republic of Germany, Hungary, Israel, Netherlands, Poland, Romania, Sweden, United States, and the USSR. The preliminary preparations have been restricted to national archives services in Europe and North America, but the project will in principle be worldwide and cover all countries and all types of archives.

Although the proposed scheme is intended to deal principally with the kinds of finding aids mentioned above, general guides to the holdings of repositories and even bibliographies of finding aids, if they are out of print or otherwise unavailable but still useful to researchers, may be included in the series. The series, under the general editorship of Gyöző Ember of the Hungarian National Archives, will be arranged by country and, if necessary, with subdivision within countries. For practical reasons, it has been decided to begin the series with finding aids of Hungary and Poland. Further information is available from Inter Documentation Company, Zug, Switzerland.

Ninth International Archives Congress. The ICA Bureau, meeting at Boppard-/Rhein, near Koblenz, West Germany, on February 15–17, 1977, approved the proposal to organize the Ninth ICA Congress at the Imperial College Conference Centre, South Kensington, England, on September 15–19, 1980. The congress will be devoted to the major themes: "Archives in the Service of the Community" and "ICA, its achievements and its future."

South and West Asian Regional Branch of the ICA (SWARBICA). The inaugural meeting of the South and West Asian Regional Branch of the ICA was held at New Delhi on December 11, 1976. SWARBICA member countries are Bangladesh, India, Iran, Nepal, and Sri Lanka. Afghanistan has agreed to join SWARBICA, and it is hoped that Pakistan and Bhutan will eventually join the regional branch. The SWARBICA Executive Board held its first meeting December 11–12, 1976. Cyrus Parham, Archivist of Iran, Iran National Archives Organization, was elected chairman of the Executive Board; S. Nural Hasan, Minister of Education, Social Welfare and Culture, emphasized at the inaugural meeting the need for coordinated archival development within the region, especially in view of the very close ancient ties already existing among the countries of the region.

UNESCO. With the adoption of a resolution by the General Conference at its nineteenth session in Nairobi, Kenya, in November 1976, UNESCO is to have a single general information program. Previously, the activities in the fields of scientific

and technological information and of documentation, libraries, and archives were carried out in different sectors of the secretariat. The new general information program has two primary objectives: to achieve UNISIST goals for a world scientific information system, and to help create or improve the documentation, library, and archives infrastructures or national information systems (NATIS) without which UNISIST cannot become a reality. In an attempt to facilitate the implementation of the new program, activities are to be integrated with a view toward promoting the formulation of policies and plans; promoting the establishment and application of methods and norms; contributing to the development of information infrastructures and to the application of modern techniques of data collection, processing, transfer, and reproduction; and promoting the training and education of information specialists and users. The General Conference also approved the establishment of an intergovernmental council (which supersedes the UNISIST Steering Committee) to guide the planning and implementation of the general information program. The resolution also authorizes the director-general to set up an advisory committee consisting of experts and specialists in the disciplines and professions concerned and so selected as to insure an equitable geographical representation.

CANADA. The **Public Archives of Canada (PAC)** has begun a detailed study of the feasibility of creating an over-all information system covering all the archival media in its custody: manuscripts, public records, printed material, machine-readable documentation, paintings, drawings, prints, photographs, maps, plans, charts, films, videotapes, and sound recordings. A basic criterion of the study is that any such system would have to be capable of amalgamation into any future national or international network. The National Map Collection, which has made progress toward the creation of a national union catalog of maps, is farther along the road toward an automated national system than is the case with any other area in the archives.

The task force, which has been appointed to conduct the feasibility study, represents all the media divisions in the Archives Branch at PAC. In an attempt to approach the problem in a logical manner, it has adopted a four-step approach: (1) determine the feasibility of creating standard rules for the description of various PAC holdings and suggest how such rules could be created; (2) advise on the various subject retrieval systems and "authority lists" which are available; (3) determine the feasibility of establishing a general reference system as a "first line of reference" or "first line of bibliographic control"; and, (4) advise on the feasibility of expanding this general reference system into one or more comprehensive information systems. As of August 1977, the first step had been completed with agreement to adopt the Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules as the basis for standardized rules for the description of PAC holdings. Step two, a review of subject retrieval systems, is currently in progress. Further information concerning this study will be provided as it becomes available. Individuals interested in being placed on a mailing list to receive study reports should contact Jay Atherton, Public Archives of Canada, 395 Wellington Street, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0N3.

A brief survey of the third group of recordings transferred to the Sound Archives Section by CBC Radio-Canada is presented in *The Archivist*, vol. 4, no. 3 (May-June 1977). The 530 records in this acquisition were made between 1938 and 1962 and comprise 402 separate broadcast recordings with a total playing time of 120 hours. Most of these recordings complete series already received in the first two groups. This new group deals with not only political and religious themes but also

cultural themes. The new material is important to the historian because it displays the increasingly global nature of radio programming in French Canada during the 1940s and 1950s. Prominent personalities of this period are featured in these recordings as well as actors who have helped to make radio a means for French Canadians to discover their heritage.

Aware of the numerous risks involved in the improper handling of original documents, PAC has published a booklet entitled *Handle with Care*, as a guide to the preservation of archival materials. The booklet outlines, in a light-hearted manner, the various *do's* and *don'ts* a researcher should be aware of when handling fragile and irreplaceable original documents.

Ottawa City Archives. The new City Archives Building, located at 174 Stanley Avenue in New Edinburgh, was officially opened on June 15, 1977. Among those dignitaries present for the ceremonies were the assistant dominion archivist, who presented a facsimile of a New Edinburgh estate map; the deputy British high commissioner, who presented a set of photographs of Ottawa's petition to become the capital of Canada; and a representative of the National Capital Commission, who presented copies of the commission's heritage records for the city.

Now that the archives has sufficient accommodations, the City Council is preparing to establish a conservation laboratory and to train archival personnel in repair, lamination, and bookbinding. This is necessary, especially since many of the records in the archives are in extremely poor physical condition.

Queen's University Archives. Latest accessions include the Sir Charles G. D. Roberts papers, purchased from Lady Joan Roberts, and the donated records of both the Ontario Federation of Agriculture and the Ontario newspaper *Farm and Country*. Also, the Kingston Chamber of Commerce has donated eighty feet of its records, covering the past sixty years.

Recent accessions to the holdings of the **Provincial Archives of Manitoba** include: the papers of Magnus Eliason, 1942-76, a political organizer with the Cooperative Commonwealth Federation/New Democratic Party and a councillor for the city of Winnipeg; papers relating to the career of Robert McBeath, Jr., who was for many years prominent in the affairs of Kildonan; papers relating to the career of Samuel R. Henderson, president of the Manitoba Good Roads Association from 1909 to 1928; papers relating to the estate of Alexander McIntyre, a pioneer merchant and real estate developer; and the journal of Dirk Pieter Vandenberg, who emigrated from the Netherlands to Winnipeg in 1906. New business records accessioned by the provincial archives include: papers (1929-71) relating to the legendary "Ma Kemp" and the Log Cabin Inn at Berens River; records (1905-19, 1945-50) of the real estate firm of Charles E. Simonite; and records (1929-30) of the brokerage firm of Clark Martin and Co. Ltd.

New accessions of records of associations, agencies, and institutions include: papers (1921-67) of the Guards Association in Canada; records (1956-76) of the Little Canadian Baseball Association; records (1908-12) of the Manitoba Section of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada; and records (1948-69) of the Prairie Provinces Water Board. Additional records were received by the provincial archives from the Manitoba Chapter of the College of Family Physicians of Canada, 1956-70; the United Empire Loyalist Association of Canada, Winnipeg Branch, 1933-71; the Women's Canadian Club of Winnipeg, 1912-70; and the Manitoba Farmers Union, 1948-68.

The **Provincial Archives of Alberta** has recently acquired the records (ca. 1929-41) of the Gull Lake Aquatic Club; records (ca. 1906-48) of the Edmonton City Dairy; C.

P. Marker's research file and records (ca. 1897-1942) regarding the history of the Alberta dairy industry; records (ca. 1906-72) of the Edmonton and District Labour Council; annual reports (ca. 1920-24) of the Alberta Provincial Police; records (ca. 1910-76) of the village of Acme; records (ca. 1955-65) of the Edmonton Chamber Music Society; records (ca. 1915-70) of the 51st Battalion Association; the diary (ca. 1903-4) of Barr colonist H. L. Hollingsworth; records (ca. 1960-76) of the Edmonton Crestwood Community League; records (ca. 1932-74) of the Alberta School for the Deaf; records (ca. 1913-70) of the Edmonton Municipal Chapter, I.O.D.E.; papers (ca. 1911-66) of M. R. Bow; and records (ca. 1897-1917) of John Walter Ltd.

City of Edmonton Archives. During the past year the records of the Edmonton City Secretary-Treasurer have been organized, indexed, and cataloged up to 1912. Work is currently progressing on the Strathcona city-secretary's papers from 1899 to 1912. Also recently cataloged are 1,500 historical subdivision plans of Edmonton from the City Planning Department.

Significant new collections at the municipal archives include the diaries (1890-1928) of the pioneer businessman, Richard Secord, and sixty-nine boxes of *Edmonton Journal* news clippings donated by the Alberta Provincial Archives. Most of the new accessions are private collections of historical photographs of the Edmonton area, of which the most outstanding is the H. A. Hollingsworth collection. A total of 2,300 photographs of relevance to Edmonton have been cataloged, with approximately 2,000 photographs remaining to be arranged.

Glenbow-Alberta Institute Archives. At the beginning of the year a much needed expansion of the archives staff occurred with the hiring of two new junior archivists. Recent acquisitions of special importance include: records (1903-65) of West Canadian Collieries of the Crows Nest Pass area, consisting of minutes, correspondence, and financial records; papers (1933-66) of James Brady, Metis Association leader of Northern Alberta and Saskatchewan, which deal with personal, association, and political matters; records of the Alberta Weekly Newspapers Association including correspondence, minutes, photographs, and the like, mainly covering the 1940s-60s period; and a major photographic collection dealing with Alberta personalities and events dating from the 1930s, originating with CFAC Calgary Broadcasting Company. A special project on the documentation of frontier nursing, particularly nursing in northern Canada, is proceeding well and has already resulted in the acquisition of a good collection of nurses' diaries, letters, and photographs in addition to taped interviews. The time period covered by the documentation ranges from the late 1920s to the 1970s.

The Archives and Special Collections of **McMaster University Archives** has recently published a three-part catalog of its Canadian Pamphlet Collection. Parts I and II are a subject listing of the collection, whereas Part III is an author-title index to the collection. The catalog has been previously issued separately as volume 3, number 6 and volume 4, numbers 1 and 2 of the *Library Research News*, and is available at a cost of \$2 per issue.

The **University of Western Ontario Regional Collection** has recently produced a three-volume catalog of its holdings. Copies of the catalog, available in both hard copy and microfiche, are being offered to academic libraries and research institutions. Libraries which have not yet been contacted are invited to write to the Regional Collection for details: the D. B. Weldon Library, University of Western Ontario, London, Ontario N6A 3K7.

Additional archives accessioned since the production of the catalog include: ministerial and personal files (1960-72) of Charles S. McNaughton; 250 original

poll books for the county of Oxford, Ontario, for the elections of 1824, 1851, and 1874, containing names, addresses, and the name of the candidate for whom each voter cast a ballot; and minute books of the Township of West Nissouri, Middlesex County, for most of the 1852–1900 period. The records of St. Paul's Anglican Cathedral in London for the years 1828 to 1900 have also been microfilmed. A detailed listing of the collection of Ontario fire insurance plans (1876–1974) is currently underway by the staff. The librarian of the collection, Edward Phelps, is interested in compiling a union list of plans located in various repositories, with a view to instituting a joint microfilming project with other interested institutions. He invites all institutions holding such documentation to contact him.

Provincial Archives of British Columbia. As a result of the creation of a new crown corporation, the British Columbia Buildings Corporation, the Manuscript and Government Records Division has received numerous inquiries from various ministries, concerning noncurrent records. The Buildings Commission, whose responsibilities comprise the management of all provincial government property and buildings, has ordered all offices to include into their budgets the cost of office space they occupy. As a direct result of this directive, many government agencies are trying to deposit noncurrent records of administrative or historic value with the provincial archives. The Ministry of Health, for example, is in the process of consolidating its once-scattered offices into a central location, and has been transferring records of historic significance to the archives as old offices become vacant. Records of the Ministry of Health recently accessioned include: reports, briefs, and correspondence (1938–66) pertaining to conditions at the Provincial Mental Institution at Essondale (GR 264); administrative files (ca. 1953–66) of the British Columbia Hospital Insurance Service (GR 119); hospital inspection reports (1948–50) (GR 267); and correspondence (1949–63) of the Hospital Construction Division (GR 277). Briefs, minutes, and the report (1975) of the Audain Commission of Inquiry pertaining to mobile homes in the province (GR 266) have been received by the archives, in addition to transcripts of hearings by various select standing committees of the legislative assembly produced by the Hansard Office during 1974 (GR 278–GR 280).

The Manuscript and Government Records Division continues to recatalog and transfer its private manuscript collection to the Add. MSS. System. Two such collections are the papers of J. S. Helmcken, now Add. MSS. 505, and the Donald Ross collection, now Add. MSS. 635. The Ross papers, covering the years 1816 to 1877, contain personal correspondence as well as numerous letters from Sir George Simpson and other employees of the Hudson's Bay Company. This collection is especially useful for studies of the Red River Settlement and Norway House. The provincial archives is planning to microfilm the Ross collection and deposit a copy with the Provincial Archives of Manitoba.

The Archer Martin papers have been accessioned and are now available to researchers. Martin, who came to Victoria from Winnipeg, had a distinguished legal career. In 1909 he became deputy judge in admiralty, and was appointed chief justice of British Columbia in 1937. In addition to his general correspondence (1888–1938), the papers include documents and notes he collected while he was researching the Hudson's Bay Company land tenures during the nineteenth century.

Association of Canadian Archivists. *Archives Bulletin*, vol. 2, no. 3 (July 1977) contains a summary of the second annual general meeting held on June 8, 1977, at the University of New Brunswick-Fredericton. Also included in the *Bulletin* is the

new membership fee schedule. In an attempt to take advantage of the information processing resources at the University of Western Ontario, site of next year's Learned Societies Congress, ACA has decided that the theme for the 1978 annual meeting will be "information systems." [JAY ATHERTON, Public Archives of Canada]

GREAT BRITAIN. *The Bulletin of the Modern Records Centre*, University of Warwick Coventry, for July 1977, describes two major accessions: the personal papers (1893-1967) of Sir Victor Gollancz and the records of the International Transport Workers Federation (ITF). These two accessions are, in their very different ways, both of prime interest and potential research value to scholars for a multitude of topics. In addition to his reputation as publisher of the Left Book Club, Sir Victor Gollancz was widely known and respected for his support of a number of humanitarian causes and for his socialist views. These aspects of his life are documented in this accession. The secretariat of the ITF in London deposited with the centre all noncurrent records, including subject files and correspondence. The ITF was founded in 1896, but little documentation from the early period has survived. The ITF deposit includes extensive runs of correspondence and publications for the 1902-35 period, comprising correspondence with individual trade unions, national and international trade union federations, and other member sections throughout the world. The ITF collection should prove valuable to researchers interested not just in the European labor movement but also in the Far East, Latin America, the United States, and elsewhere.

The centre is currently taking orders for its long-awaited *Guide to the Modern Records Centre, University of Warwick Library*, compiled by Richard Storey and Janet Druker. The *Guide* contains descriptions of all accessions, except the smallest, received by the centre between October 1973 and May 1977. In addition to a description of the records, each entry includes background notes and bibliographical references. Entries are arranged in a classified sequence and a full index is also provided. The price for the *Guide* is £1.50 per copy with a slightly higher charge for overseas orders. All inquiries concerning the *Guide* should be addressed to the Modern Records Centre, University of Warwick Library, Coventry, England CV4 7AL.

MOZAMBIQUE. The following is a translation of a summary of a proclamation issued by the Ministry of Education and Culture concerning the Historical Archives of Mozambique housed at the Eduardo Mondlane University. The proclamation appeared as a supplement to the May 7, 1977, issue of *Boletim da República*, the official publication of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

NOTICE

TO: All entities performing public functions, autonomous agencies, tribunals, archives of former municipal offices, notarial archives, ecclesiastical archives, military archives, and archives of former [Portuguese] royal companies, and other firms.

The entities mentioned above are hereby notified that in order to comply with the law and to confirm the contents of the notice published in *Boletim da República*, 2nd series, no. 39, dated April 5, [1977] that the Historical Archives of Mozambique—P.O. Box 2033, Maputo—will accept from now to May 31, reports from those entities as specified by the law.

These reports should be sent to the Historical Archives in triplicate and the records described therein will be picked up from the place or building indicated in the report, by personnel designated by the Archives.

In view of the political and cultural impact of this measure in reconstructing the history and the struggle of the people of Mozambique, a campaign to collect the records has been planned at the national level and has been incorporated with the "Activities of the Eduardo Mondlane University for July."

The law refers especially to accessioning the following [documentation]:

- (a) All official records for the colonial period that are no longer needed to conduct current [government] business;
- (b) Collections of non-current records relating to the public and private patrimony of the state;
- (c) Records of former municipal offices and other administrative bodies for the same [colonial] period;
- (d) Records of interest to military history from military archives covering the colonial period;
- (e) Ecclesiastical records for the colonial period now in archbishoprics, bishoprics, Catholic parishes and missions, and records of Protestant and other religious sects, having cultural or statistical interest;
- (f) Completed (closed) parish books, older than 100 years;
- (g) Records of civil and criminal trial proceedings for the colonial period now filed in the Tribunal da Relação (High Court) and records of district courts which are no longer needed to conduct current business;
- (h) Notarial books and related materials, records of provincial notaries for the colonial period and which are no longer needed to conduct current business;
- (i) Books, archives, court records, and records of government establishments, Catholic and Protestant missions dating back to the colonial period, and which are not needed to render present day services;

In addition [to the above mentioned records], the following materials are acceptable for accessioning:

- (j) Records of former royal companies, entities receiving concessions and privileges of whatever nature of activity, banks, money changers, banking houses, nationalized firms, and other private enterprises and entities, which by offering their documentary holdings to the Archives contribute to the study of the socio-economic history of the nation during the colonial period;
- (k) Besides the records referred to above, a request is made for the inclusion of reports, books, reviews, and newspapers that will contribute to the study of the history of Mozambique during the colonial period.
- (l) Books containing certain types of reports will be subjected by the Historical Archives to a selective process.
- (m) With respect to records relating to the distant past that might be partially destroyed, measures for their preservation are recommended as well as their inclusion into the reports: It is also recommended that measures be taken to prevent the deterioration of all archival materials in the future.
- (n) Although the criteria for selecting archival material and its integration into the Historical Archives is conditioned by the daily need for certain services, we suggest that as a matter of principle, all archival materials produced up to the independence be transferred to the Archives.

The reports should provide sufficient detail about the archival material (folders, bundles, volumes, boxes, etc.) so that it can be located whenever the "remitting agency" finds it necessary to request materials for their use, even though it may not yet be classified and cataloged at that time by the Archives. [GEORGE S. ULIBARRI, National Archives and Records Service]

ABSTRACTS

Belgium. [PAUL V. and SIMONE U. GUITÉ, Washington, D.C.] *Archives et Bibliothèques de Belgique/Archief-en Bibliotheekwezen in België*, vol. 48, no. 1-2 (1977). In this issue, S. Rumeau, a French archivist, discusses (pp. 307-22) the employment and role of technical personnel in the Archives de France. With the ever increasing volume of accessions as well as the changing character of the records, the archives began in 1960 to employ archives technicians. These technicians are divided

into two categories: documentalist-archivist and sub-archivist or archives assistant. The documentalist-archivist represents the highest level of the technical personnel in the archives and falls in the top category. At the conclusion of the article, Rumeau includes some model entrance examinations for both documentalist-archivist and sub-archivist positions.

In another article in this issue, R. Marquant, chief curator at the Archives Nationales (Paris), presents (pp. 366-69) a brief account of the purchase of documents by the government. These purchases, it seems, are involving more and larger series of records rather than single items in a collection. An exception to this trend is document purchasing by the Museum of the History of France. In theory, every state document in the French republic is the natural property of the government, but application of the principle in practice has not always been followed. A large number of the documents for sale are state documents which have been taken or "borrowed" by historians and local scholars during the nineteenth century. Between 1960 and 1975 the national, departmental, and municipal archives concluded a total of 448 purchases with various individuals.

In addition to the above articles in this issue, there are two articles pertaining to municipal archives in Belgium. Henry Baillien, city archivist, presents (pp. 91-106) a historical overview of the municipal archives of the city of Tongeren (Tongres), located about 12 miles northwest of Liège. E. Van Gelder provides (pp. 323-36) a brief description of the municipal archives of Veurne (Furnes), including an inventory of its holdings. This archives was established in 1847 and is located in north-west Belgium.

Brazil. [MARGO MILLERET, University of Kansas] *Arquivo & Administração*, vol. 4, no. 3 (December 1976). This issue contains reports on several archives conferences that were held in the United States and Brazil. Nilza Teixeira Soares and José Pedro Pinto Esposel begin by presenting a detailed report on the activities of the 8th International Congress on Archives held in Washington, D.C., between September 28 and October 3, 1976. Guy Cangah, director of the National Archives of the Ivory Coast, summarizes (pp. 7-9) the concerns of archivists from the Third World in an article entitled "The Special Utilization of Archives in Underdeveloped Countries." This theme was also apparent in the Interamerican Seminar which was held immediately following the ICA congress. Participants representing various Latin American countries in these discussions dealt with a variety of archival problems associated with their region. This issue also includes a report of the Third Brazilian Congress of Archives, held at Rio de Janeiro on October 17-22, 1976. The main theme for this meeting was "The Archives as a Factor in Cultural Development."

Mensário do Arquivo Nacional, vol. 8, no. 4 (April 1977). Two major articles appear in this issue. The first article, "The Brazilian Banker Mauá, two of his associates, and the Wars of the Plate River, 1868-1866," by Frances E. Rand of Oxford University, traces (pp. 3-24) the financial and political involvement of the Baron of Mauá in Uruguay and Argentina. M. Aparecida S. dos Santos defines (pp. 25-27) the mounting concern of Brazilian archivists in regard to the handling of government documents. According to the author, the use of past government documents by current government officials is important toward contemporary planning and administrative decisions, and will, it is hoped, dictate a new policy toward coping with this problem.

Mensário do Arquivo Nacional, vol. 8, no. 5 (May 1977). This issue includes three important articles. The first article is a portrait of Cristiano Benedito Ottoni, writ-

ten (pp. 3-11) by Hamilton de Mattos Monteiro and containing quotations from Ottoni's autobiography and personal correspondence. Ottoni was an active critic of the monarchy in the 1830s and dedicated his time and influence toward promoting a constitutional form of government in Brazil. In the second article, Benedicto Freitas of the Institute of History and Art at Parati discusses (pp. 13-15) public sentiment, as found in correspondence of the period, regarding Dom Pedro I following his abdication in 1831. Brazilians so resented and despised their former ruler that their strong feelings nurtured peculiar and often unkind letters. The third article describes (pp. 25-26) plans for the Ninth Congress of Library Science and Documentation, to be held at Porto Alegre on July 3-8, 1977. The theme of this congress is "Integration of information systems into the national development." The emphasis will be on the adoption of a national policy to coordinate the various branches of the archives to achieve a greater utilization by the public and government officials.

Bulgaria. [G. KOOLEMANS BEYNEN, Ohio State University] *Izvestia na dŭrzhavnite arkhivi*, vol. 32 (1976). Two articles in this issue deal with legislation and archives in Bulgaria. Ivan Nanev discusses (pp. 3-8) the consequences of legislation passed in 1972 and 1974 pertaining to archives. He argues for the acceptance of a unified code of law for archival theory and practice, and urges creation of a system to check and control the expansion of the state archives. According to Nanev, the enacted laws form a solid basis toward the improvement of archival work in Bulgaria. Stefka Slavova describes (pp. 9-28) some of the problems that will occur with the enactment of the law on a unified system of social information. This is the first of four articles to appear, and subsequent articles will deal with such subjects as archives with primary documents, cooperation within information networks, and improvement of archival reference services. Under the proposed law, archives will function as part of one system and will not be able to restrict the collection and dissemination of data. Also, archives will have to take an active role in the implementation of national information networks.

Other articles in this issue pertain to a variety of archival subjects. Dimitŭr Mintsev describes (pp. 29-43) two major problems for Bulgarian archivists: the informational function of documents, and their standardization. Snezhka Panova analyzes (pp. 157-65) data on the trade between Bulgaria and the Romanian city of Cluj in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. An interesting note to the article is that Bulgarian archives do not furnish trade data; therefore, non-Bulgarian archival sources were used in the study. Vera Florova surveys (pp. 255-62) the archives of Aleksandr Teodorov-Balan. The holdings of this archives is important for the study of Bulgarian linguistics and the development of contemporary Bulgarian orthography. Maria Arnaudova discusses (pp. 263-68) the holdings of the Atanas Premianov archives in the Regional State Historical Archives at Burgas. This collection is a useful source for the study of the revolutionary movement in Strandzhe during the years 1923-25. Ivanka Tsenova provides (pp. 269-308) a detailed listing of educational archives in the Central State Archives as well as in several regional archives. The time span of these records is 1944-73.

France. [PAUL V. GUITÉ, National Archives and Records Service] *La Gazette des Archives*, n.s., no 96 (1977). This issue of the *Gazette* contains three articles by staff members of the Archives Nationales. Etienne Taillemite, chief curator at the archives, presents (pp. 13-22) a résumé of the regional archival meetings held between March 16 and June 19, 1976, dealing with the subject of closer collabora-

tion among various archival services and archivists. Discussions at these regional conferences centered on a questionnaire which asked five general questions: (1) how do archivists feel about the problem of professional isolation and the nearly total lack of coordination among the services?; (2) what are the causes of this isolation and potential solutions to them in order to achieve a more effective individual and institutional cooperation; (3) describe the areas in which cooperation could be immediately affected; (4) evaluate existing archival structures and resources; and (5) summarize the essential elements of the innovations and reforms desired by archivists within the context of their responsibilities. At the conclusion of these meetings it became evident that further discussion of this important topic is needed.

In an article entitled "Archives for What History?" Odile Krakovitch provides (pp.23-31) a new perspective of the use of archives. The author believes that the preconceptions of the past should be discarded along with the many historical reference-traps which fill so much of contemporary historical writing. Any new orientation, according to Krakovitch, requires not so much a change in the archival task as it does a transformation of the spirit. To accomplish this end, archivists need to get away from the heavy bureaucratic hand that prevents free expression as well as from the formalism of the *Ecole des Chartes*.

Claudine Fages, a curator at the archives, discusses (pp. 32-41) the results of a questionnaire sent to French female archivists in May 1976 pertaining to the status of women in the profession. The questionnaire sought to determine if they are victims of the same type of discrimination that exists in the public sector and if they are conscious of a double-standard attitude toward career opportunities. Fages mentions the progress made by American female archivists and cites the frank discussions and studies on the role of women in the profession which occurred at the 1976 SAA conference. Although the Association of French Archivists has ignored this issue in the past, it must deal with it in frank terms within the immediate future. Fage calls upon her colleagues, therefore, to organize a comparable group at the national level in France to focus attention on the status of women within the archival profession.

German Federal Republic. [GEORGE O. KENT, University of Maryland] *Der Archivar*, vol. 29, no. 4 (November 1976). Two articles in this issue deal with interesting and unusual archives. Ludwig Kroll writes (col. 367-72) about the central archives of the second German television network, ZDF; and Alan D. Walton describes (col. 371-76) the aerial photograph collection at the University of Keele, England. The photographs in this collection were taken by Allied air forces over Western Europe during the Second World War. Wolfgang Leesch presents (col. 391-94) an account of the reorganization of the archives in the German Democratic Republic which went into effect in March 1976. Johannes Volker Wagner reports (col. 377-80) on an exhibit and information program of the city archives of Bochum, held between April 23 and May 31, 1975, pertaining to Germany in the postwar period. Erich Wisplinghoff describes (col. 381-92) the new building of the Hauptstaatsarchiv in Duesseldorf, which opened in December 1975.

In addition to these articles, there is a section dealing with administrative rules and regulations pertaining to state archives, news items concerning professional meetings, accessions, book reviews, an extensive bibliography on foreign archives, and personal notes.

Archivalische Zeitschrift, vol. 72 (1976). Of the ten articles in this issue, two of them deal with the history of the *Archivalische Zeitschrift*. Bernard Zittel, general director

of the Bavarian State Archives, comments (pp. 1-3) on the first one hundred years, and Karl Hüser describes (pp. 4-10) the journal under the editorship of its founder Franz von Löher, 1876-88. Also included in this issue are two articles pertaining to computers and their application in archival work. Wilfried Schöntag writes (pp. 89-99) about automated data processing in public administration and its consequences for archives, and Harald Jaeger comments (pp. 100-15) on ADP in archives. Three articles pertain to particular archives: Wilhelm Kohl describes (pp. 76-88) the new building of the municipal archives of Münster; Elio Lodolini discusses (pp. 121-33) the organization of the Italian archives and its most recent changes; and Eckart Henning presents (pp. 30-75) a history, originally written by George Wilhelm von Raumer, a royal advisor, in 1835, of the privy state and cabinet archives at Berlin up to 1820. The remaining articles in this issue pertain to individual manuscripts: Hubert Houben writes (pp. 11-20) on a rediscovered document of Abbot Gozbold of Niederaltaich (825-55); Heinz-Peter Mielke describes (pp. 21-24) cryptographic method in the late seventeenth century in relation to the secret writings of the Reifenberger Chancellery; and Hans-Otto Keunecke comments (pp. 25-29) on the previously overlooked manuscript fragment of the Mainz and Palatinate historical writer Georg Christian Joannis. This issue also includes an extensive book review section and a section devoted to foreign archives journals.

[JOHN MENDELSON, National Archives and Records Service] *Protokoll der vierten und fünften Sitzung des Ausschusses der EDV Referenten und Sachbearbeiter der Archivverwaltungen des Bundes und der Länder am 30. Mai 1975 in Sindelfingen und am 15. Sept. 1975 in Mainz* (1976). The fourth session of the Committee on Electronic Data Processing (EDP) dealt with EDP training of archivists and trainees in federal and state archives of the German Federal Republic. The minutes of the session included in this issue contain a model lesson plan for a proposed EDP training program. Participants at this session dealt also with the production of a real estate data bank in both conventional and machine-readable forms.

In the fifth session of the EDP conference, participants discussed three areas of concern: the compilation of guides for EDP records in archives, basic and special EDP training for archivists, and microfilm access to real estate rolls. The minutes of this session are supplemented by the inclusion of three papers presented by members of the EDP committee at the fiftieth meeting of German archivists in Mainz. Wolf Buchmann presents (pp. 2-20) an evaluation of EDP in archives, notably at the Bundesarchiv and the National Archives and Records Service, emphasizing problems with magnetic tape and opposition to EDP by archivists. Winfried Schüller describes (pp. 2-22) the experiences at German archives in the production of EDP finding aids. Wilfried Schöntag reports (pp. 1-10) on the quantification of archival data by historians, stressing the problems that arise from punch cards, magnetic tape, and updated finding aids.

Great Britain. [LAWRENCE H. McDONALD, National Archives and Records Service] *Journal of the Society of Archivists*, vol. 5, no. 7 (April 1977). In an article on the evolution of methods and techniques of quantitative history (pp. 407-17), Roderick Floud of the University of London suggests the need for the formation of a historical archives in Great Britain, similar to the one in the United States at Ann Arbor, Michigan, which would preserve historical machine-readable data-sets and generate new ones. E. A. Carson, formerly of H. M. Customs and Excise Office,

writes (pp. 429-43) about the new insights provided for researchers by the great variety of subjects contained in the Portsmouth custom records dating from 1726.

In addition to the major articles in this issue, there are two short articles which American archivists may find of interest. Commenting on a recent statement by Felix Hull, president of the Society of Archivists, concerning membership regulations, Lionel Bell of the Public Records Office writes (pp. 440-43) that much of the controversy surrounding this issue has been generated by misunderstandings. Although membership in the profession could be based on the successful completion of courses and training examinations, such requirements, according to Bell, would tend to cast the Society of Archivists into the role of a protection society, by promoting the interests of the registered archivist as opposed to those of the nonregistered. Moreover, Bell believes that any attempt to equate competence with formal training is a mistake. In the past, many members have often assumed that what is applicable to their own professional circumstances is generally applicable to everyone else; but the work in many archival institutions is so specialized that a common training is scarcely practicable. The varied nature of university courses and other kinds of archival training points up this lack of consistency. While some members prefer to broaden the membership so as to achieve a more effective pressure group, others regard any further extension of the membership as an internal weakness in that it reduces homogeneity and generates friction within the integrated profession. Bell believes, however, there has been too little discussion regarding a code of practice, a distinction essential to an understanding of the profession. The absence of professional standards, which could help to define goals and purposes, makes it difficult to resolve this highly controversial issue.

This issue includes also (pp. 482-89) a very interesting and frank British appraisal of the joint meeting of the International Council on Archives and the Society of American Archivists, held in Washington, D.C., in 1976.

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