

The International Scene: News and Abstracts

RONALD J. PLAVCHAN, *Editor*

ACURIL IX—CAA 1977. The Ninth Conference of the Association of Caribbean University and Research Libraries (ACURIL) in conjunction with the Caribbean Archives Association (CAA) took place at Willemstad, Curaçao, on November 6–12, 1977. The conference was held with the cooperation and assistance of the government of the Netherlands Antilles, the Curaçao Archives Library and Documentation Association (CARBIDOV), and institutional members of both ACURIL and CAA in Curaçao. The theme of the meeting was “Caribbean Resources: Sharing, Conservation, and Photoduplication.” From a historical standpoint, this joint meeting of ACURIL and CAA marked the first time that librarians and archivists had met at a conference in the Caribbean to discuss mutual problems and needs. Some topics of the sessions included the training of archivists in the Caribbean, resource sharing, preservation problems and methods, regional microfilming projects, and photoduplication programs in the dissemination of information.

In a separate session the CAA Executive Committee approved the main theme of the forthcoming Third Caribbean Archives Conference, scheduled to be held in Nassau in September 1979. It will be “The Role of the Archivist in Nation Building.” [D. GAIL SAUNDERS, Public Records Office, Nassau.]

FID CONGRESS. The thirty-ninth congress of the International Federation for Documentation (FID), scheduled for September 25–28, 1978, at the University of Edinburgh in Scotland, will take place at a critical juncture in its eighty-year history. The role, objectives, and even the existence of the international body are under severe criticism by both members and non-members. In 1976, the General Assembly agreed in Mexico that the forthcoming congress should provide an opportunity for FID to undertake a self-evaluation and to consider in which directions FID should move to serve its professional membership and fulfill its international role.

There is general agreement that the growth of activity of intergovernmental bodies on a worldwide level has merely increased the need for an international organization like FID to focus on the requirements of those professionals engaged in the fields of documentation and information. The future program of FID should, therefore, concentrate on the professional aspects, and by so doing FID will enhance its value to its membership.

The theme of the congress is “New Trends in Documentation and Information.” The December 1977 issue of the *FID News Bulletin* contains a draft program of the congress.

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

NEW FOREIGN MICROFORM DISTRIBUTION SERVICE. The Clearwater Publishing Company, Inc., announces the creation of the International Microform Distribution Service (IMDS) for libraries and scholars. This new service is described by the company as "a central clearinghouse for foreign microforms, regardless of publisher or country of origin." Scholars can use the service to determine the availability of specific materials or to ascertain what may be available within a subject area. Rare books, documents, or manuscript materials not available as a published microform can be filmed on demand through a network of correspondents headquartered in Paris. All titles of available works are offered for sale at the foreign list price.

In addition to distributing foreign microforms, IMDS provides a selective dissemination of information (SDI) service by distributing catalogs of foreign publishers to participating libraries. For further information regarding IMDS and SDI service, write to Clearwater Publishing Company, Inc., 75 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, New York 10019. Prospective Canadian users can order through the company's new Toronto office at 231 Hollyberry Trail, Willowdale, Ontario M2H 2P3.

NEW INTERNATIONAL NEWSLETTER. As a supplement to the November 1977 issue of its *News Bulletin*, International Federation for Documentation (FID) has published under contract with UNESCO a twelve-page international newsletter on education and training programs in librarianship, archives, and information work. The idea of such a newsletter for specialized information personnel was first discussed in the FID Education and Training Committee (FID/ET) several years ago. In 1976 UNESCO requested a feasibility study on such a project for the UNISIST ad hoc Committee on Education and Training Policy and Program. Out of a discussion between these two committees grew the contract between UNESCO and FID for preparation of an experimental issue of the newsletter. If there is a favorable response to the newsletter, FID will publish it on a quarterly basis in 1978. Requests for copies should be addressed to FID, P.O. Box 30115, 2500 GC The Hague, Netherlands.

AUSTRALIA. On July 24, 1977, the Lutheran Church of Australia dedicated a new \$185,000 permanent archives building to house its collection of valuable historical documents, books, photographs, and records which date as early as 1838. The building, designated as an archives and research center, is located adjacent to the church headquarters in North Adelaide. Some of the features incorporated in the building are compactable shelving which moves on tracks to provide maximum storage of materials in minimum space, air conditioning and humidity control, and smoke and heat detectors, in addition to an automatic alarm connection with a nearby fire station. Besides the main storage area, the archives building includes a foyer/display area, research room to accommodate up to six researchers at one time, administrative offices, staff workroom, utility room, and a special antechamber for fumigation purposes. J. T. P. Stolz is church archivist and is assisted by a part-time staff of six persons who do most of the work gratis or for a small allowance.

CANADA. The Public Records Division of the **Public Archives of Canada** (PAC) has produced three inventories in its General Inventory Series: No. 3, *Records of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board* (RG 64); No. 4, *Records of the Privy*

Council Office (RG 2); and No. 5, *Records of the Canadian Commercial Corporation* (RG 65). Lists of major accessions for 1975/76 and 1976/77 are also available. Copies of any of these PAC publications may be obtained free of charge from the Information Services Division, PAC, 395 Wellington Street, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0N3.

During 1977 the **Provincial Archives of Newfoundland and Labrador** continued its program of photocopying parish records to meet the steadily increasing demands of genealogists and other researchers. The archives has also received a large quantity of court records throughout the year, including early items from the long-defunct Surrogate's Court and a notebook of John Reeves (1752–1829), who was the first chief justice of Newfoundland.

Renovations to the Archives Record Centre and basic organizational work is progressing as expected. It is hoped that the record facility will be ready in the spring (1978) to receive the first shipment of provincial government records.

The archives also reports a number of additions to its photograph collection, especially in the area of the late nineteenth century. Some important finds have occurred in the area of lantern slides, especially those of coastal Labrador.

Provincial Archives of Nova Scotia. Hugh A. Taylor, formerly director of the Archives Branch, Public Archives of Canada, succeeded Bruce Fergusson as provincial archivist in January 1978.

Archives of Ontario. The Private Manuscripts Section reports the following accessions: papers (1915) relating to the survival of Thomas Home of Welland, a passenger on board the torpedoed Cunard liner *Lusitania*; letters, business papers, and photographs (ca. 1858–1931) of Reginald Drayton of Gore's Landing; diaries, letters, scrapbooks, and photographs (1872–1922) of Duncan Fraser Macdonald, a journalist, photographer, timber ranger, lumberman, and Indian agent in Parry Sound; and additional correspondence and memorabilia (1885–1933) of Phillips Thompson.

Provincial Archives of Alberta. Recent acquisitions include the diary (1907–18) of H. L. Hollingworth, a Barr colonist; the patents, specifications, and drawings (1931–43) of inventor Kenneth Stuart; records (1912–68) of the McDermid Engraving Co. Ltd. and McDermid Studios Ltd.; records (1958–74) of the Calgary School for Nursing Aides; provincial chapter records (1920–73) of the Imperial Order, Daughters of the Empire (I.O.D.E.); minutes (1968–76) of the Edmonton Hebrew School–Ialmud Iorah; records (1947–72) of the Crossfield United Church; records (1948–65) of the Survey Branch, Alberta Lands and Forests; records (1920–75) of the Alberta Municipal Finance Corporation; and files (1905–7) relating to the provincial coat of arms. The provincial archives has also published a new information pamphlet, *Sources of Ethno-Cultural Information at the Provincial Archives of Alberta*.

The Aural History Program of the **Provincial Archives of British Columbia** has recently acquired and cataloged the C. D. Orchard Collection. The collection consists of seventy-four hours of interviews with forty-three men who played an important role in the development of the British Columbia forest industry from the late 1880s to the late 1950s. The interviews were conducted by C. D. Orchard, chief forester of the British Columbia Forest Service, between 1955 and 1963. The quality of the recordings as documents in sound, however, is disappointing, which probably reflects Orchard's unfamiliarity with sound recording techniques and the type of equipment used. Despite this aspect of the record-

ings, the informational content of most of the tapes is excellent. The collection is particularly strong in the following areas: logging camp and work conditions for the 1890–1940 period, corporate history of firms in the provincial forest industry, and the mass transfer of students and teachers from the Sopron School of Forestry to the University of British Columbia in the wake of the unsuccessful Hungarian uprising in 1956–57. Copies of the collection are also held by the University of British Columbia Library, Special Collections, and by the Public Archives of Canada.

Saskatchewan Archives Board. This joint government-university body, formed in 1945 with offices at the universities of Regina and Saskatoon, has the tradition and structure to allow free intellectual inquiry within a suitable administrative framework. In December 1977, Don Faris, minister of education and chairman of the Archives Board, announced the History of Saskatchewan Project, and the provincial government has approved a special grant for the project as part of the 1980 jubilee celebration. John H. Archer, president emeritus of the University of Regina and a former provincial archivist, joins the Archives Board staff to research and write a new history of the province. The proposed history will be issued in 1980 as a two-volume set. Volume 1 is envisioned as a 350-page analytical narrative, whereas volume 2 will be a supplementary visual history of Saskatchewan combining photographs, maps, paintings, and drawings with contemporary diaries, letters, or travellers' accounts.

The announcement of the Saskatchewan project coincided with the thirtieth anniversary of the continuous publication of *Saskatchewan History*. To mark the anniversary, a full index to volumes 1 to 30 has been prepared for publication in March 1978.

In the six-month period from April 1 to September 30, 1977, the two offices of the Archives Board accessioned a large quantity of government records and private papers. The bulk of this accession comprises administrative files (1945–70) of the Department of Health, and the complete series of defunct company files (1895–1950) from the registrar of companies. This latter series contains over 7,000 files of companies registered in Saskatchewan, including articles of incorporation, annual reports, and documents relating to their dissolution or bankruptcy. Special approaches were also made to labor unions in the province, resulting in a series of significant accessions by the Saskatoon office. These include the records (1945–75) of the Service Employees International Union, Prairie Regional Council No. 15, and two of its Saskatoon locals; records (1945–75) of the Canadian Union of Public Employees, Saskatchewan Region, and one of its locals at Fort San; records (1935–72) of the United Association of Journeymen and Apprentices of the Plumbing and Pipe Fitting Industry, Local Union No. 264, Saskatoon; and records (1906–72) of three Saskatchewan locals of the Brotherhood of Painters and Allied Trades. These records consist of minutes, financial records, correspondence files, briefs, contract agreements, printed material, and photographs. An agreement has also been reached with the Saskatchewan Government Employees' Association for subsequent deposit of their records in the Regina office. Access to some of these materials, however, is restricted.

The oral history program, "Towards a New Past," begun in 1972 by the Department of Culture and Youth, has been permanently transferred to the Archives Board and renamed the Saskatchewan Oral History Program. During 1977, twenty-five man-months were spent collecting oral history material on

eleven projects. Project topics included: the two Metis leaders, Malcolm Norris and James Brady; trappers in Saskatchewan; Saskatchewan River Development Association; early Saskatchewan writers; and unionization of government employees.

Provincial Archivist Ian E. Wilson has been appointed chairman of the newly created Heritage Advisory Board. This board is to advise the minister of culture and youth on all matters relating to the conservation and protection of the heritage of the province. In addition to the appointment of Wilson, T. D. Regehr, head of the Department of History at the University of Saskatchewan, was appointed vice-chairman and John H. Archer of the University of Regina was named to the board.

The **Ottawa City Archives** established a conservation unit in October 1977 with the hiring of Gilbert Wilson, a retired preservation specialist from the Public Record Office and the Southampton Civic Archives. One of his duties while under contract with the municipal archives will be to train Canadians in conservation techniques. The city archives has also acquired equipment for lamination by the Langwell process as well as for traditional repairs. It is also hoped that the archives will be able to obtain all the necessary facilities for hand bookbinding in the near future.

Recent collections available to researchers at the **Vancouver City Archives** include papers (1921–70) of the Vancouver Merchants Exchange; records (1921–72) of the Vancouver Grain Exchange; records (1917–75) of the Workmen's Compensation Board of British Columbia; records (1892–1970) of the Architectural Institute of British Columbia; records (1955–67) of the Vancouver Festival Society; files (1934–66) of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, Local No. 501; papers (1976) of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements; and records (1871–1966) of the British Columbia Telephone Company. Other acquisitions relating to the maritime history of the area include papers (1964–75) of the British Columbia Wharf Operator's Association; records (1921–71) of the Chamber of Shipping; and files (1925–68) of the British Columbia Towboat Owners Association.

The Photographic Section has received a grant from the Vancouver Foundation to assist in cataloging all nitrate negatives for conversion to safety film. The Matthews Collection, comprising over 10,000 prints, is now available to researchers in album form in the public research room.

The Theater Department of the **Metropolitan Toronto Library** has recently received two major manuscript collections as gifts. As a result of these donations, the department now holds the complete archives of the Studio Lab Theatre, a Toronto-based touring company active from 1964 to 1977. These records include scripts for both children's and adult productions, video and phono tapes, photographs, posters, correspondence, business files, programs, and music.

The department's resources in Canadian theater history have been enriched by the papers (1910–76) of Cosette Lee, a well-known Canadian character actress whose career on the stage, radio, television, and film extended over more than fifty years. The Cosette Lee Collection consists of programs, press clippings, photographs, correspondence, scripts, elocution materials, business papers, documents from professional organizations, and miscellaneous memorabilia. The estate of Cosette Lee donated these materials to the Metropolitan Toronto Library.

The **McGill University Archives** has recently received additions to the records of Henry Morgan and Co. Ltd., consisting of directors minutes (1929–55) and Executive Committee minutes (1949–56). Other accessions include ledgers, daily sheets, and related materials (1867–ca. 1954) of the Montreal Stock Exchange; minutes, correspondence, scrapbooks, and photographs (1902–68) of the Montreal Parks and Playground Association; and minutes and programs (1924–76) of the Montreal Elgar Choir.

Queen's University Archives. Recent accessions by the university archives include the papers (ca. 1952–77) of Olga Bernice Bishop; papers (ca. 1952–77) of Leonard G. Macpherson; and additions to the John James Deutsch Papers (ca. 1896–1970). Inventories have been completed for the Kingston Chamber of Commerce records, Le Comité Organisateur des Jeux Olympiques de 1976, the Sir Charles G. D. Roberts Papers, the Donald Gordon Papers, and the Farm and Country Records. In the area of conservation, the university archives has taken such measures as the encapsulation of the Newsland Architectural Drawings and the sorting of the Kingston and Queen's University photograph collections in specifically designed folders.

The **George Brown College Archives** has recently acquired the case files (1965–71) of Louis Fine, a labor relations consultant for the Ontario Department of Labor. Also included in the accession is a file of letters (1919–23) from the president and general secretary of the United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of North America.

Concordia College in Edmonton, Alberta, is currently establishing a college archives based upon existing materials stored in the college. Hilda M. Robinson, archivist, will be in charge of the archives.

Glenbow-Alberta Institute Archives. During recent months the archives has acquired a considerable number of additions significant to the history of western Canada. Some of these are: extensive additions to the Social Credit movement consisting of papers of Frank Thorn, who was an organizer and longstanding worker in the Social Credit local at Wetaskiwin; a collection of scrapbooks (1930–53) assembled by William Wray; papers of Robert N. Thompson, a Social Credit organizer and a former president of the Federal Party; papers which originated with Rev. P. J. Hoekstra, president of the Immigration Committee for Canada of the Christian Reform Church (Nobleford, Alberta) relating to Dutch immigration following World War II; diaries of Dr. John H. Robertson, dental officer with the Canadian steamer *C. D. Howe*, in the Arctic; a small collection of papers of the Alberta section of the worldwide Free French movement of World War II; diaries (1920–49) of George H. Gooderham relating to his work as Indian agent at the Blackfoot reserve; copies of the annals of the Faithful Companions of Jesus, a women's religious order, which record the daily happenings of the nuns' westward trip and the establishment of early convent schools in western Canada since 1882.

Recent photographic collections of particular interest include photographs (1905–41) originating with Freddie McCall relating to flying and World War I and albums (1911–14) containing an interesting collection of survey views in northern Alberta and British Columbia.

Canadian Jewish Congress Central Region Archives. The Central Region Archives has received the records of the Toronto Hebrew Benevolent Society. Founded in 1899, this particular organization is one of the oldest Jewish men's societies in Toronto. The collection includes minute books, financial records,

trophies, ballot box, and other three-dimensional objects. Other major accessions include minute books, correspondence, and case files (1924–70) of the Hebrew National Association (Folks Farein); minutes (1931–35) of the Pioneer Women's Organization, Hamilton, Ontario; and minutes and newsletters of the Toronto Hadassah-Wizo Organization.

Jewish Historical Society of Western Canada. The archives of the society now contains 2,700 photographs and a manuscript collection of 437 units, all of which is held in the Provincial Archives of Manitoba. In 1972 and 1975 the society received provincial government grants for archival and oral history projects. As a result of this financial support, 115 oral history tapes, comprising about 125 hours, have been transcribed in outline form and indexed. A large collection of Jewish Immigrant Aid Society and Canadian Jewish Congress material dating from the early 1900s has been loaned by the society to the Public Archives of Canada for microfilming and cataloging.

Mennonite Archives Convention. A group of about twenty Canadian and American Mennonite archivists and librarians met on November 9, 1977, at the Canadian Mennonite Bible College in Winnipeg. The one-day conference included discussions on inter-institutional communication, microfilming and microfiche production, collection of materials, joint planning projects, and ways to relate to other historical societies and organizations. Participants at the convention strongly affirmed a proposal presented by Nelson Springer of the Mennonite Historical Library, Goshen, Indiana, to designate one institution in each church conference or major region as the central repository for surplus periodical holdings related to that group. [CAROLE MARSHALL, Public Archives of Canada]

GREAT BRITAIN. The bulletin of the **Modern Records Centre**, University of Warwick Library, Coventry, for January 1978, reports realignment of staff following changes in the centre's financing, effective October 1, 1977, and a new emphasis on cataloging. The centre continues to operate under the direction of Richard Storey, whose position has been retitled archivist, and Pat Bowen continues as records assistant. The new two-year post of assistant archivist (cataloging) is held by Christine Woodland, who together with Cameron Hazlehurst compiled *A Guide to the Papers of British Cabinet Ministers 1900–1951* (1974). David Mayall, a graduate student of the Centre for the Study of Social History, 1976–77, has been appointed to a one-year post of assistant archivist (cataloging), effective January 1, 1978. With the creation of two positions of assistant archivist to concentrate on cataloging, the centre plans to include in subsequent issues of the bulletin notification of catalogs completed or in progress. During the past quarter, a catalog of those sections of archives of the National and Local Government Officers Association (NALGO) that have been deposited in the centre (MSS. 20) has been completed; the catalog of the Tarbuck Papers (MSS. 75) has been typed; and another section of the temporary box list of the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation deposit (MSS. 36) has been listed.

According to the bulletin for April 1978, the centre's holdings in the area of education have been strengthened by extensive deposits from the Association of Teachers of Domestic Science and the National Association of Teachers in Further and Higher Education. This issue also reports a second major acquisition of Maitland-Sara material which reinforces coverage of the Left in Great Britain

and of the arbitration papers (1965–77) of Sir Jack Scamp which significantly extend the centre's coverage of industrial relations development. The centre also informs researchers that the following lists have been completed and typed during the past quarter: National Association of Schoolmasters (MSS. 39A), Gatehouse Motors (MSS. 150), London Rank and File Busmen's Movement (MSS. 62), and the main NALGO list (MSS. 20). The following lists have been completed but not typed: Central Labour College (MSS. 127), Sir Leslie Scott Papers (MSS. 119), and Parnell and Son, builders, Rugby (MSS. 14).

The publishing house of **Phillimore & Co. Ltd.** announce the publication of *Primary Sources for Victorian Studies* by Richard Storey and Lionel Madden. The aim of the authors is to provide young scholars and junior staff personnel with a short and uncomplicated introductory guide to the identification and use of collections of primary source material, as well as to acquaint researchers of nineteenth-century studies with finding aids to unpublished sources within particular subject fields in various British repositories. Guides to overseas collections are also briefly noted. Full bibliographic references to guides, finding aids, and other reference works cited are included in the book in addition to a select index to assist users in quick reference to main topics. For further information, write to Phillimore & Co. Ltd., Shopwyke Hall, Chichester, Sussex.

ISRAEL. In 1976 the Israeli Knesset passed the Ben-Gurion Law and one of the provisions of that law was to name the Ben-Gurion Research Institute and Archives of the Ben-Gurion University, Sde-Boker Campus, as the official repository of the personal papers (1900–73) of David Ben-Gurion (1886–1973). Since that time the staff has been in the process of organizing the material into two main record groups: the pre-independence period, and the post-1948 period. The papers, consisting of some 700,000 documents covering most of the crucial phases of the development and upbuilding of Israel during the twentieth century, were collected from his home at Kibbutz Sde-Boker and his house in Tel-Aviv and transferred to the Archives of the Israel Defense Forces a short time after his death in December 1973. Subsequently, they were duplicated and the copies deposited in the institute.

The first record group, consisting of approximately 200,000 documents and pertaining to the Ottoman period (1900–18) and the British Mandate (1918–48), has been organized and is now available for scholarly use. The materials are greatly varied, and include diaries, general correspondence, protocols, and subject files dealing with a wide range of subjects pertinent to the history of Zionism and the creation of Israel. The papers are mostly in Hebrew, but many are in English, Russian, German, Yiddish, and other languages. Those documents in English generally pertain to relations with the British government and the mandate administration. For American scholars many documents in the general correspondence shed light on the activities of the Zionist Movement in the United States. The second record group, covering the period after the establishment of the state of Israel up to approximately 1973, is still in preparation, and it is hoped that some of the material will be available in the near future.

Those interested in further information may write to the Ben-Gurion Research Institute and Archives, POB 39, Sde-Boker Campus, Doar HaNegev, Israel. [ALEXANDRA KORROS, Ben-Gurion University of the Negev.]

NEW ZEALAND. The **Archives and Records Association of New Zealand** (ARANZ), established in October 1976, reports encouraging progress in both programs and membership. Currently, ARANZ membership stands at 335 individual and institutional members, and branches have been formed in Wellington, Auckland, Hamilton, and Dunedin.

The proceedings of the first ARANZ seminar, a week long seminar on archives and manuscript administration, held in Wellington, have been published as *Archives and Manuscripts: a New Zealand Seminar* (1978). Since its formation, ARANZ has organized in collaboration with other institutions shorter seminars on such archival topics as conservation, arrangement and description, and use of local records in historical research.

On October 14–15, 1977, ARANZ held its first annual general meeting in Wellington. The main theme of the meeting was "Access to Government Archives." During the two-day meeting some sixty members attended seminars and workshops on records management, access to government records, cartographic records, and the use of visual images (photographs) in historical research. For further information, write to Rosemary Collier, Secretary, ARANZ, in care of the National Archives, P.O. Box 6162, Te Aro, Wellington.

Stuart R. Strachan, editor of *Archifacts* and formerly archivist of the Hocken Library, has been appointed as one of two senior archivists at the **National Archives**. His new duties will pertain to arrangement and description of records, and user services. Under a special governmental program to relieve unemployment, the Archives has been able to increase the size of staff by hiring a number of assistant archivists.

The Local Government Amendment Bill No. 2, which became effective on April 1, 1978, will have profound consequences in the archives field. Under this new legislation, local governmental bodies will assume the responsibility to preserve local records and to provide suitable arrangements for their administration. Also, the chief archivist of the National Archives is charged with establishing categories of local records which may not be destroyed without prior authorization and approval. When it is unfeasible for local jurisdictions to fulfill their obligations under the new legislation, the National Archives will then assume the responsibility to advise, assist, and to care for local records.

There is a growing number of New Zealand institutions displaying a concern for archives. As a direct consequence, an increasing number of these institutions have sought advice and assistance from the National Archives and have sent some of their staff members to training seminars. A few have even appointed archivists to their staffs. An example of this new awareness is the appointment of T. J. Lovell-Smith, formerly on the staff of the National Archives, as archivist for the Union Steamship Company. This shipping firm possesses probably the largest holding of business archives in New Zealand. Furthermore, the Auckland Institute and Museum, Alexander Turnbull Library, Canterbury Archives Council, and Hocken Library have combined their resources to conduct a campaign to locate and preserve farming records. The Wanganui Regional Museum, Wanganui, has been recognized by the government as a repository under the 1957 Archives Act. [JUDITH S. HORNABROOK, National Archives of New Zealand]

PERU. A symposium on archives, organized by the General Secretariat of the National Bank of Peru, was held in Lima on January 10–12, 1978. The purpose

of the symposium was to promote an awareness of archival knowledge and techniques among top and mid-level management personnel as well as among other bank employees. More than 150 persons from the bank and from various public and private repositories in the city attended the three-day conference. Participants heard five prominent specialists discuss various aspects of archives. César Gutiérrez Muñoz, chief of the Historical Archives of Riva-Agüero, lectured on the archival science; Francisco Iriate Brenner of the National University of Federico Villarreal analyzed the reasons why men create archives; Armando Nieto Vélez, S.J., assistant director of the Riva-Agüero Institute, inquired into the importance of archives for research; Guillermo Durand Flórez, director of the Archivo General de la Nación, described the Archives in relation to Legislative Decree No. 19414; and José Martínez Begazo reflected on business and financial archives in general. At the conclusion of the symposium, participants endorsed a series of recommendations: reclassification of archival personnel, establishment of a school for archivists, promotion of the return of national historical documents held by former colonial nations and a halt to the illegal transfer of these records to other countries, support for an archival consciousness among the people, and establishment of chairs of archival science at universities.

The Peruvian Association of Archivists has published the first issue of a new professional journal, *Boletín de la Asociación Peruana de Archiveros* (no. 1, 1976). The aim of the semi-annual journal is to disseminate news about various archival activities, to present the different aspects of archival science, and to stress the basic importance of the archival discipline in contemporary life. [CÉSAR GUTIÉRREZ MUÑOZ, Historical Archives of Riva-Agüero, Lima]

SPAIN. The *Revista de Archivos Bibliotecas y Museos* (vol. 80, no. 3, July–September 1977) reports the microfilming of the collection of royal medieval documents in the municipal archives of Avila. Between 1907 and 1917 Jesus Molinero Fernandez, then city archivist, undertook a special project under the direction of Manuel de Foronda to transcribe all the royal medieval documents in the municipal archives. Fernandez's work comprises three volumes (1,907 folio-size pages) with accompanying indexes. Although this collection possesses great historical value in documenting the history of Castille in general and of the institution of the municipality in particular, a lack of money has prevented any work beyond the initial transcription phase. In an attempt to preserve his father's work from oblivion, Antonio Molinero received permission to microfilm the collection through the facilities of the National Microfilm Center. [CELSO RODRÍGUEZ, Organization of American States]

ABSTRACTS

Argentina. [CELSO RODRÍGUEZ, Organization of American States] *Revista del Archivo General de la Nación*, no. 5 (1976). The principal article in this issue pertains to the basic theories and practical problems of the arrangement of records according to the principle of *respect des fonds* or provenance. Michel Duchien, chief conservator, the Technical Services of the Archives de France, discusses (pp. 7–31) the practice of preserving the classification of documents (archives) in accordance with their original order, and the theory behind this principle. Duchien attempts to reconcile the perplexing problem of the organic unity of

documents and their value for research to scholars. To assist the researcher in bridging the gap, he stresses the importance of finding aids.

Other articles in this issue deal with archival topics related to Argentina. Luis Fernando Piazzali, president of the Argentine Association of Archivists and chief of the Archives of the Post Office Department, presents (pp. 31–47) a brief review of the rules and procedures for the management of the administrative records of the postal system. Federico Castro Nevares, chief of the Classification and Archives Department at the Archivo General de la Nación, writes (pp. 49–79) about the “Archives of the Argentine Confederation” (1853–61), which many scholars have long regarded as totally lost. The author disputes this traditional view and contends that many of the documents from this archives are actually scattered throughout the republic and have probably been incorporated into the official records of other governmental bodies.

Alberto David Leiva, chief of the Accessions and Research Division of the Archivo General de la Nación, continues with his investigation of the last will and testament in Argentine law from the sixteenth to the nineteenth centuries. This interesting study was sponsored by the National Council of Technical and Scientific Research. In this issue, Leiva focuses (pp. 81–157) attention on the provincial records from Mendoza. From a sampling of 150 wills written between ca. 1571 and 1774, he discloses some of the legal, social, and economic aspects of these deathbed last testaments; as well, he sheds some light on the early history of the town and the life style of its inhabitants.

Also in this issue, César A. Garcia Belsunce, director general of the Archivo General, reviews (pp. 159–82) the proceedings of the Eighth International Congress on Archives and the Interamerican Seminar on Archives, both held in Washington, D.C., in 1976. There is also a brief résumé of the activities of Argentine archivists during the past year. The need to enhance the status of the profession, especially through the news media, seemed to be the primary concern of these archivists.

Brazil. [LAURA V. MONTI, University of Florida-Gainesville, and MARGO MILLERET, University of Kansas] *Mensário do Arquivo Nacional*, vol. 8, no. 2 (February 1977). The entire issue is devoted to a review of the various activities in each of the numerous units within the National Archives during 1976. Raul do Rego Lima, director-general of the Archives, reports (pp. 1–7) on relations with various international archival institutions and organizations, cooperation with other Brazilian groups, visits by leading politicians and scholars, and general observations. The 1976 annual report also contains descriptions of activities by the various section chiefs from each of the six divisions comprising the National Archives. Also, there is a section of the annual report dealing with archival education and coordination of archives instruction within Brazil during the past year.

Mensário do Arquivo Nacional, vol. 8, no. 3 (March 1977). This issue contains an article (pp. 10–21) about planning the site for a national archives during the period of the Empire. According to a report dated March 31, 1883, Joaquim Pires Machado Portela describes a plan to erect a building to house not only a public archives and national library, but also to serve as a site for scientific and literary conferences. The project, outlined fully in two documents reproduced in the article, includes such essential requirements as proper location, size and

shape of the building, number of rooms, types of construction material to be used, proper atmospheric conditions, and dimensions for doors, windows, and shelving. One feature of the proposed national archives/library, a feature contemporary archivists should find of interest, is a description of the living quarters for the director within the proposed building. Also, the addendum to the main report instructs the architects to make ample provisions in their plans for safety measures to insure the archives and library collection against loss due to fire.

Arquivo & Administração, vol. 5, no. 1 (April 1977). Three topics of archival interest are analyzed in this issue. The first article (pp. 5–12), a translation by Andresa de Moraes e Castro, pertains to records management. T. L. Croteau describes how Canada decided to construct a facility for the temporary storage of governmental records. Some of the main points included in the article are the reasons for the Treasury Department's assumption of responsibility for the establishment of a records depository; and the principal characteristics of an intermediate records storage facility, the kinds of equipment needed, the proper storing of records, the difficulties one should expect to encounter, and the economic effects of intermediate records storage. The second subject discussed in this issue is the increasing need in Brazil for a national archival system. José Pedro Esposel, a professor at the Universidade Federal de Santa Maria and a leading authority on archives, discusses (pp. 15–16) this important issue. Since 1958, Brazilian archivists have recognized the need for national legislation to regulate and standardize archives operations at the various repositories; yet little has been done toward this objective despite the repeated pleas of prominent archivists. While legislators procrastinate on upgrading the profession, there is a strong feeling that many valuable documents are in danger of serious damage, loss, or destruction.

The final subject matter in this issue pertains (pp. 17–21) to the archives course at the Federal University of Santa Maria in the state of Rio Grande do Sul. This school, which launched the archives program in April 1977, became the first institution of higher learning to offer coursework and training for archivists. Students who enroll in the 136-credit program receive a bachelor's degree in archives as well as certification for public or private archives work. There is talk that the program will be duplicated at other Brazilian universities in the future.

Arquivos de Guarapuava, bulletin no. 24 (1976). This bulletin in the History Department series of the Federal University of Paraná communicates the efforts of archivists from the university and members of the History Department, of the Humanities Faculty, to preserve the historical records of the city of Guarapuava, a major urban center in western Paraná. In 1973, a team of archivists and historians, working in agreement with the Federal Council of Culture, surveyed and inventoried the holdings of the city's three major archival repositories: the Archives of the Parish of Our Lady of Bethlehem, the Archives of the Municipality, and the Archives of the City Council. Alcioly Therezinha G. de Abreu and Pura Domingues Bandeira of the university staff describe the results of the team's investigation. The records in the archives of the Church of Our Lady, which date from 1809, comprise baptismal, confirmation, marriage, and death registers; registers of charters and land titles; enrollment records of the parish school; and various other parish-related records. The archival holdings of the

municipality contain extensive records dating from 1848 documenting the diverse activities of the municipal government. In their survey of the documents in the custody of the city hall, archivists identified twenty-four separate record series. Although the archives of the city council was smaller in size than that of the municipality, the special team identified eleven record series documenting the historical development of the local council in Guarapuava. Following a description of each archival repository, the authors provide a detailed inventory of the various record series and subseries, indicating the type (physical) of records surveyed and the inclusive dates. A possible by-product of the survey, as suggested by the authors, is creation of a municipal archives whose purpose would be to preserve all the important records of the city and make them available to scholars and researchers.

Colombia. [CELSE RODRÍGUEZ, Organization of American States] *Revista del Archivo Nacional*, no. 76, 2d series, no. 1 (1977). This issue marks the reemergence of the *Revista*, which was first published in 1936, but suspended in 1947. This new edition represents a radical as well as a welcome departure, both in format and in content, from the earlier series. In keeping with modern trends among developing countries, this new series reflects the paramount need of Colombian archivists to elevate professional standards.

The leading article (pp. 5–38) in this issue is on the basic requirements toward the establishment of an archival policy and is a study report prepared by a special four-member study group headed by Father Alberto Lee López, director of the National Archives. The major topics of this report focus on the role of the Archives within the governmental structure, guidelines for the creation of a national archival system, the actual condition of Colombian repositories, and the steps taken to improve the current situation. In this report each member of the task force makes specific recommendations toward formation and implementation of a policy for a national archival program.

Other articles include the 1976 annual report of the National Archives (pp. 39–51); an historical account of the National Archives by Juan Carrasquilla (pp. 52–80); a presentation on microfilming techniques by Jorge Alberto Montoya Godoy, chief of the microfilm and reproduction laboratory (pp. 81–96); summary of the 1976 UNESCO-sponsored Regional meeting of Experts for the Development of National Archives in Latin America, held in Bogotá (pp. 97–125); and a report on the solutions adopted at the 1976 Interamerican Seminar on Regional Cooperation for the Development of Archives, held in Washington. Also, there is a section containing transcripts of documents relating to the establishment of the National Archives in the 1860s, and another one summarizing the archival activities in Colombia for the first three quarters of 1977.

Czechoslovakia. [JOHN MENDELSON. National Archives and Records Service] *IV. Konferenz der Akademie-Archive Sozialistischer Länder. Praha-Bratislava 1975. Materialien* (1976). The Fourth Conference of the Academy-Archives in socialist countries was held in both Prague and Bratislava, September 9–13, 1975. V. Vaneček, president of the conference, delivered the opening and closing addresses and made special reference to the 250th anniversary of the Soviet Academy of Sciences as well as to the 275th anniversary of what is now the East German Academy. The conference proceedings, published in German and Russian editions, include papers presented by participants from the Soviet Union,

German Democratic Republic, Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, and the people's republics of Poland and Bulgaria. A brief discussion follows each presentation. The various papers delivered at the conference emphasize publication of archival sources, problems of accessioning scientific papers, and the importance of a dictionary of archival terminology. B. W. Lewschin of the Soviet Academy of Sciences discusses (pp. 15–17) the archival holdings of the academy, stressing scientific correspondence, documentation on its history, and finding aids. In 1975 the academy's archives was preoccupied with its historical record in utilizing various media including motion pictures. Klaus Mlynek, a member of the East German Academy of Sciences, delineates (pp. 76–105) problems connected with the acquisition of records, particularly the *Nachlässe*. Zygmunt Kolanowski of the Polish Academy of Sciences reports (pp. 117–21) on the progress of the dictionary of archival terminology in socialist countries. Other papers presented at the conference include: problems for archivists arising from scientific and technical publications, by Jindřich Schwippel of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences (pp. 128–71); publication of sources and works in progress at the Bulgarian scientific archives, by David Koen (pp. 176–210) and by Cvetana Antova (pp. 312–24) of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences; and questions concerning records accessions by academy archives, by Jozef Klačka of the Slovak Academy of Sciences. In addition to the presentation of papers, the delegates agreed to continue publishing segments of a dictionary of archival terminology and of an international archives bibliography. They also resolved to hold the Fifth Conference of the Academy-Archives in Sofia, Bulgaria, in 1978–79.

France. [FRANCES DOWLING, National Archives and Records Service] *La Gazette des Archives*, n.s., no. 98 (1977). This issue is devoted to specialized archives: geological, marine, business and labor, private, and oral. The two principal articles deal with the first two types of special archives. In discussing geological archives, J. Vogt of the Service Géologique National points out (pp. 131–36) the need for geologists and archivists to become aware of the wealth of geological material already deposited in archives and of the need to publicize it. More important however, the absence of a general records disposition policy with regard to these records distresses the author. The result has been the unfortunate haphazard destruction of some geological material at various repositories by archivists who view the material in their custody as unsuitable for permanent retention. Vogt believes that individual series of geological records, which seem of no value by themselves, are permanently valuable as an integral part of the total picture. According to Vogt, such a policy will not only insure the preservation of these unique records, but will also serve the needs of scholarly researchers in this field. Christian Pfister reports (pp. 137–43) on a deposit of marine records at the community archives of Dunkirk by the port authority in 1973 and 1975. The deposit, consisting of 232 registers and 75 boxes of port records for the period from 1729 to 1972, fills a 250-year gap in the maritime history of the port. Also discovered in the records of the Dunkirk Port Authority were records relating to the port of Ostend. It had been feared that all the records of the Ostend port had not survived destruction during World War II. A direct result of the Dunkirk deposit has been a renewed interest in maritime records. With the discovery of the Ostend port records within the Dunkirk records Vogt won-

ders if the records of other French ports also contain similarly valuable material that might supplement incomplete admiralty records.

In other articles in this issue, Françoise Vignier describes (pp. 158–61) the circumstances and methods involved in the arrangement and microfilming of private archives still in private ownership. As part of its task to preserve the national patrimony, the Archives Nationales has instituted a special program as a public service to the owners of non-public archives in which the départemental archives arrange and microfilm chateau records. According to Vignier, the job has required much cooperation among the various interested parties: local learned societies, associations of owners of chateaus, municipal governments, the regional services of the General Inventory of Monuments and Artistic Riches, and regional offices of the Conservation des Bâtiments de France. Jean Cavnac reports (pp. 155–58) that the records of the worker movement are threatened with destruction because they have not been deposited in either public or private archives. The author cites ideological as well as practical reasons for the neglect of these records. Cavnac suggests, however, that archivists should seek membership in labor organizations as one way for them to seek the preservation of worker movement records. Also, Michel Duchéin, chief conservateur at the Direction des Archives de France, points out (p. 161) the desirability for archivists to collect oral history interviews and to create oral history archives. This sector of historical documentation, according to Duchéin, has been very much neglected by French archivists in the past, but there is a growing consciousness of this important area in the profession.

German Federal Republic. [GEORGE O. KENT, University of Maryland, and JOHN MENDELSON, National Archives and Records Service] *Der Archivar*, vol. 30, no. 1 (February 1977). This entire issue, with one minor exception, is devoted to a summary of the proceedings of the Eighth International Congress on Archives, held in Washington, D.C., between September 27 and October 1, 1976. The first section comprises reports (col. 5–43) pertaining to the different aspects of the general theme of the congress, the archival revolution. These reports describe the radical changes in archival technology concerning automatic data processing, reproduction, and restoration techniques; changes in the usage and accessibility of records; and expansion of archives and archival problems throughout the world. The second part of the ICA report summarizes (col. 43–54) the papers of the various ICA committees: archival developments, microfilm, automatic data processing, restoration, and special or unique archives. In the one article which does not pertain to the ICA, Fritz Wolff describes (col. 53–60) the reorganization of the training program for upper-level archivists at the Archives School in Marburg.

In addition to the articles mentioned above, the issue contains the regular features on foreign archives, book reviews, personal notes, and a bibliography of archival material for 1971 and 1972.

Der Archivar, vol. 30, no. 2 (May 1977). The articles in this issue deal with a variety of subjects. Robert Uhland presents (col. 149–56) a report on his two years experience with the regional archives administration of Baden-Württemberg. Herbert Stöwer and Wilma Wilms describe (col. 155–62) some of the advantages of using the punchcard system in a general index. In two separate articles, Wolfgang Kohte and Dietrich Hofmaier discuss (col. 163–82) stan-

dards for and experiences with security filming techniques, whereas Hermann Rumschöttel reports (col. 181–86) on the cooperation between the Bavarian State Archives and the Institute for Contemporary History in Munich on the project, “Resistance and Persecution in Bavaria, 1933–45.” Sections pertaining to archival meetings, regulations, book reviews, and personal notes complete this issue.

Der Archivar, vol. 30, no. 3 (July 1977). Two articles in this issue deal with new archives buildings and two other articles pertain to methods of preservation. Jürgen Wetzel describes (col. 253–56) the new building of the Landesarchiv Berlin, and L. G. Seed reports (col. 289–94) on the new archival facility of the Public Record Office in Kew, England. Otfried Moeller and Günther Brannahl discuss (col. 279–86) the use of microbiological methods in records preservation, and Helmut Lippert and Wolf-Dieter Mohrmann delineate (col. 285–90) methods of restoring manuscripts. Other articles of interest deal with the map section of the Staatsbibliothek Preussischer Kulturbesitz (Prussian State Library) in Berlin by Lothar Zögner (col. 257–59) and sources for chambers of agriculture and cooperatives during the Weimar Republic (1919–33) by Martin Schumacher (col. 273–80). Friedrich Facius discusses (col. 254–72) contemporary problems of printed archives stressing appraisal, collection, and types of records.

Der Archivar, vol. 30, no. 4 (November 1977). Wilfried Schöntag discusses (col. 375–84) the relationship of state archives in the Federal Republic with the general public, emphasizing public access to records, and Willibald Fischer compares (col. 381–96) town archives and libraries in this issue. An additional item of interest deals with (col. 397–404) communal archives, by Ernst Jakobi. There is also a challenging report (col. 407–16) on a conference pertaining to traditional and controversial methods of record preservation.

Great Britain. [MEYER H. FISHBEIN, National Archives and Records Service] *ADPA: Archives & Automation/Informatique*, vol. 2 (August 1977). This issue, published in London by the ICA Committee on Automation, includes a summary report in English by Claes Granstrom of the Swedish Royal Archives concerning a report by the Dataarkiveringskommitten; a study by Jean Pieyns, of the Royal Belgian Archives, about automated access to information about persons; and a description by Michael Roper of the Public Record Office (PRO) on PROSPEC, the system adopted by PRO for accessing information about its holdings. The Swedish committee (Dataarkiveringskommitten) was appointed in 1976 by the Minister of Education and Culture to consider questions concerning the preservation of information on electronic media. The report deals with legislative and regulatory problems, appraisal of machine-readable records, and the preservation of and access to those records that contain permanently valuable information. The Pieyn article dealing with name indexing by computer is based upon the author's experience in the retrieval of vital data about individuals among early records in the Belgian archives. The issue also includes the minutes of the Automation Committee's meeting in Liège, 1976, and a proposed syllabus for providing orientation on automation to archivists.

Republic of South Africa. [MARYNA FRASER, Barlow Rand Limited, Johannesburg] *S.A. Argiefblad/S.A. Archives Journal*, no. 19 (1977). This issue contains three useful articles on primary sources for South African historical research; two of the sources are located outside the country. C. F. J. Muller's article (pp. 1–8) is a preliminary report on late eighteenth-century notarian

archives in the Gemeentelijke Archiefdienst (municipal archives service) in Amsterdam. He points out that very little or no attention has been paid to these documents as a supplement to those in the Cape Archives Depot in Cape Town.

H. F. Heese describes (pp. 19–22) documents in the Arquivo Historico de Angola relating to the Afrikaners who settled in this neighboring Portuguese territory during the last quarter of the nineteenth century. The author visited these archives personally and obtained photocopies of relevant material for inclusion in the South African Government Archives. Since the Angolan Archives is now inaccessible to South Africans, these photocopies are the only source of information on the history of the Afrikaner in Angola, and it is imperative that they be translated into English or Afrikaans.

South African university libraries have been actively acquiring collections of historical manuscripts and archives during recent years. L. M. Fourie outlines (pp. 36–67) the establishment of the Archives for Western Transvaal History at the Ferdinand Postma Library of the Potchefstroom University, and the acquisition of the Archives of the Ossewa-Brandwag (1938–53) as well as other collections of historical interest.

All the articles in this issue are in Afrikaans, but summaries in English are appended.

ARCHIVES STUDY TOUR

Australia . . . New Zealand . . . Fiji

(optional stops in Hawaii and San Francisco)

The Society of American Archivists has announced its Sixth Archives Study Tour, Archives in the South Pacific, for February 1979. The program will feature visits to public and private archival agencies, manuscript repositories, and libraries. At each city there will also be historical orientation tours and opportunities for individual visits to museums and related cultural institutions. The study tour is available to members of the Society of American Archivists, their families, and other persons interested in archives, manuscripts, libraries, and records management activities. All SAA individual and institutional members will receive a special mailing containing details of the study tour. Anyone else desiring information may write to: Archives Study Tour, Society of American Archivists, 330 S. Wells St., Suite 810, Chicago, Illinois 60606.