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## Summary of the papers presented at the 2009 Conference of IAS and published in "Atlanti" 2009

**KECSKEMÉTI, Charles, Summary of the papers presented at the 2009 Conference of IAS and published in "Atlanti" 2009. Atlanti, Vol. 20, Trieste 2010, pp. 41-48.**

*Original in English, abstract in English, Italian and Slovenian*

*The paper summarizes the lectures delivered during the 19th IAS International Archival Day, held in Trieste on November 9th-10th, 2009*

**KECSKEMÉTI, Charles, Sommario degli interventi presentati alla Conferenza IAS del 2009 e pubblicati in "Atlanti" 2009. Atlanti, Vol. 20, Trieste 2010, pp. 41-48.**

*L'articolo riassume gli interventi presentati durante il 19° International Archival Day dell'IAS, tenuto a Trieste il 9 e 10 novembre 2009.*

**KECSKEMÉTI, Charles, Povzetki znanstvenih razprav, objavljenih v publikaciji "Atlanti" 2009. Atlanti, Zv. 20, Trst 2010, str. 41-48.**

*Avtor podaja kratke povzetke razprav, ki so jih avtorji pripravili za 19. mednarodni arhivski dan, ki je bil organiziran 9. in 10. novembra 2009 v Trstu (Italija).*

"Atlanti" accompanies, year after year, the activities of IAS. The tradition of the English-Italian-Slovenian trilingualism has been respected in the 2009 volume.

The 2009 IAS events were devoted to an exercise of double synthesis on the technical and on the professional aspects of the archival field in the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

### *Inaugural session*

At its inaugural session the Conference was addressed by Luciano SCALA, Director General of the Italian Archives (13)<sup>1</sup> and Antonio DENTONI LITTA, President of the Conference (19).

Peter Pavel KLASINC, The Activities of the International Institute for Archival Science of Trieste and Maribor in 2007 and 2008 (25), Grazia TATÒ, Report on the 5th year of the IAS in Trieste (33) and Antonio MONTEDURO, The IAS Short Dictionary of Archival Terminology : The Third Step (39)

IAS expanded impressively its geographical coverage with respect both to authors of papers and to the students attending the annual courses. It undertook in 2007 the daring project of a multilingual dictionary to be built up by the students. The work is currently progressing in 19 languages.

### *The Archives in the 20<sup>th</sup> Century (1900-2000): technical aspects*

Peter Pavel KLASINC, Overview of Technical Problems of Archival Record in the 20<sup>th</sup> Century (45)

The paper summarizes the impacts of the 20<sup>th</sup> century on the creation and preservation of the records. A wide range of rules, guidelines and standards have been developed for securing long-term preservation of the traditional records. Still, a number of major archival repositories were hit by natural and man-made disasters in Europe throughout the century. In our 21<sup>st</sup> century, archives have to respond to the challenge of managing and preserving electronic and digitized records.

Jozef HANUS, Jarmila MINÁRIKOVÁ, Zuzana SZABÓOVÁ, Svezozár KATUŠČÁK, Vladimír BUKOVSKÝ, Martina BAJZÍKOVÁ, Emília HANUSOVÁ, Technical Problems in preservation of Archives from the 20<sup>th</sup> Century the 20<sup>th</sup> Century (57)

1. Within brackets: the page where the paper begins.

The team conducted by Jozef Hanus reports on the joint KNIHA SK project on paper conservation carried out by the Libraries and Archives of Slovakia with the support of the laboratories of Bratislava University and the Academy of Sciences. The various deacidification systems in current use were evaluated under the project so as to recommend the best available technologies for the protection of the written heritage of the country.

Pekka HENTTONEN, *Creating Recordkeeping Metadata* (67)

The paper is intended to help archivists and records managers “to create and keep authentic records that are understandable even outside the original environment”. Efforts are aiming to develop automated functional classification methods that would be less costly than manual classification. Research is conducted in the field of conceptualization and also on the metadata in 67 record series of a Finnish government agency. The study concludes that metadata creation deserves further research.

Orlin ILIEV, *Technical Problems and Question of Archival Material from 20<sup>th</sup> Century in Bulgarian Archives* (77)

The article is based on the assumption that electronic storage and retrieval offers the advantage of lower cost as compared to the storage and processing of paper documents. The Bulgarian State Archives agency have started creating, in cooperation with South-West University, a Digital Archive, with a view to develop a new online information system (ISAD), and thus to promote a wider use of the archives. In 2009, the Digital Archive included 16 600 master images.

Joachim KEMPER, *Present State of the Management of Southern Germany Gentry and Nobility Archives* (85)

Nobility archives raise a wide interest among the public in Southern Germany, where more than 150 aristocratic and gentry families preserve their own archives. The State Archival services of Bavaria and Baden-Württemberg give professional, technical and financial support to the owner families in order to preserve and to make available to research the extremely valuable content of these archives. The paper gives the list of the major aristocratic family archives and contains images of the Prince Fürstenberg Archives and Library in Donaueschingen.

Azem KOŽAR, *Scientific Experiments and Achievements of Bosnian-Herzegovian Archives and Archivists during the 20<sup>th</sup> Century* (93)

The paper gives a thorough and unbiased analysis of the difficulties the Archives are confronted with in Bosnia-Herzegovina. Archives suffered severe losses during the war in the 1990s. The political authorities, central and local, show no interest to upgrade the situation of the archives, which lack up to date professional culture and trained staff. In spite of these unfavourable conditions some professional achievements may be mentioned e.g. the publication of professional journals and attendance at international conferences. The paper insists on the need to build up an efficient archival system with the assistance of foreign expertise. An extensive bibliography on the archives of Bosnia-Herzegovina is attached to the paper.

Magdalena MAROSZ, Preservation of What has Become Known as “Acid Paper” (105)

In its introductory section, the paper explains the industrial background of and the chemical process that leads to the degradation of the written heritage produced on acid paper in the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. In Poland an overall Government program of research and remedial measures started in 2000 to save the endangered heritage. At the practical level, mass deacidification workshops have been established in Gdansk (North), Warsaw (Centre) and Katowice (South) to serve the State Archives network. The reprography and digitization technologies are being modernized for producing copies to be used by researchers.

Robert NAHUET, From Archival (Technical) Problems to the Problem of Archival Science: New Challenges in Contemporary Archival Studies (117)

The paper addresses both the theoretical and practical aspects of the basic issue of contemporary archival science: the possibility of preserving electronic/digital archives in the long term. A first response consists in associating the Archives with the development of and operating the electronic technology used in the agencies. The conceptual approach led to the conclusion that the management of current records and of historical archives should merge in a consolidated scholarly discipline.

Antonio RATTI, Paper Documents Conservation Problems in the Archives of a 20<sup>th</sup> Century Enterprise (127)

The Historical Archives of the INA (insurance company) of ca 1000 linear meters of shelving suffered severe damages because of inadequate storage conditions. The paper surveys the conservation techniques used and proposed (e.g. disinfection by autoclave, lyophilisation, dust sucking) for the rehabilitation of the archives. 9 images accompany the text.

Tomislav ROZMAN, A Safe Storage of Digital Documents in a Shared Safe Location: a Holistic Perspective (137)

Not all organizations are in a position to create proper conditions for the storage of digital documents. The paper specifies the requirements to be observed for safe storage and highlights the advantages of shared storage infrastructures.

Elisabeth SCHÖGGL-ERNST – Heinrich KRANZELBINDER, From Analogue Masters to Digital Records. The Development of Photography in the 20<sup>th</sup> Century (151)

The Archives have to respond to the double task to preserve the heritage comprising various types of analogue photographs and to prepare the accessioning of masses of digital images. The first part of the paper specifies the preservation and conservation measures applicable to the various types of photographic documents. The second part gives a summary description of the digitizing programme carried out by the Styrian State Archives in order to make available online the photographic heritage.

Spyridoula ARATHYMOU, The 20<sup>th</sup> Century Archives in Greece. Technical and Professional Issues (175)

The Greek Archives have to confront a series of major difficulties and deficiencies such as inadequate facilities and lack of profes-

sionally trained staff. A significant part of the 20th century public records have not been transferred by the agencies to the State Archives. Digitization projects could be implemented with European funding, but no overall plan is under consideration to build up the modern archival system the country needs.

Ilana BUDOWSKI, Dilemmas in Early Disposal of Scanned Routine Records in Israel (179)

For space saving reasons, national and local agencies are interested in disposing routine papers prior to the scheduled time. The State Archives developed the procedure to be followed by the Ministries when scanning these papers so as to preserve the evidential value of the digitized copies.

Michael COOK, A 20<sup>th</sup> Century Phenomenon: the Appearance and Development of Local Archives Services: a Case Study from the United Kingdom (183)

Britain became aware in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century that she had no network of local archives comparable to those of the continental countries. Pioneering initiatives were made prior to the first World War and a systematic action started in the 1920s. Thanks to the action conducted by the British Records Association and the Royal Historical Manuscripts Commission, the network comprised 42 county archives in 1960. Since the 1970s a national effort is being pursued and from 2000 on a central government authority supports and supervises a modernized network of local archives.

Andrei RYBAKOU, Formation of Archival Service in the Republic of Belarus (193)

As Belarus became a sovereign State in 1990, the government regulations on archives inherited from the Soviet period had to be replaced. The legal and regulatory texts adopted in the 1990s need now revision and supplementing. By the end of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, the Belarus archives system comprised, under the national archival authority, 6 central and 25 regional State Archives, 125 city and district archives, 2 research centres and 2 laboratories. Were identified, as current priority tasks, the construction of facilities, the development of methodological guidelines and the organization of professional education and training.

*The Archives in the 20<sup>th</sup> Century (1900-2000): professional aspects*

Grazia TATÒ, Archivists, archival science and...novels (205)

Two recent novels, *The Archivist's Story* by Travis Holland and *Il piacere dell'archivio* by Arlette Farge throw an unusual light on the archives and the archivists who play an irreplaceable role in preserving the collective memory thanks to their professional knowledge, skill and deontology. The professional community should oppose fierce resistance to amateurish interventions from outside that could cause irreparable damages to the heritage.

Antonio MONTEDURO, Initiatives of the European Union in the Field of Archives between 20<sup>th</sup> and 21<sup>st</sup> Century (211)

The paper begins with a summarizing of the first European Community and Union Resolutions relating to archives. Practical EU action started in 1996 with the convening of the first DLM Forum and continued with the development of MoReq (Modern Requirements for the Management of Electronic Records), published

in 2001. A Resolution adopted in 2003 emphasized the importance of archives for understanding the history and culture of Europe. An expert group was commissioned to report on the archives of the enlarged European Union. Since 2006, the permanent European Archives Group, in charge of ensuring cooperation between archives, is meeting twice a year. Are underway: the development of MoReq 2, the construction of "Archives Portal Europe" and a database on archival legislation in Europe. It is expected that EU will become a key player for fostering archival progress.

Gianni PENZO DORIA, The Archives of the Italian Universities (221)

In compliance with the legislation, the Italian University archives are placed under the surveillance of the *Soprintendenze Archivistiche*. With respect to the neglected issue of the MA theses, it was recommended to deposit them in the University archives. These may be deposited on DVD or CD-ROM in the National Libraries. The Organisational Conference of the Italian University Archives meets every second year since 1998 in order to ensure the circulation of information among its members. Each project underway (*Ad personam*, *Atlantis*, the metaphoric project of *Prince Carlo's socks*, *Aurora* and *eXtra*) is described in a short notice. The network of the historical archives of the Italian Universities started operating in 2009. Continued training is offered to the University archives staff within the framework of UniDOC.

Francisco Javier AGUADO GONZALEZ, The Spanish Archives System during the XX<sup>th</sup> Century; A Century of Change (233)

The Spanish Archival System began to take shape in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century. From then on until the end of the 1970s, the system went through a period of centralization. In the democratic Spain of the 1980s, the central archives and the archival services of the Ministries were provided with new operational guidelines and procedural standards. With the decentralization of the State, the system went through a fundamental change. Each of the 17 Autonomous Communities adopted its own legal texts governing the general Historical Heritage and the Archival Heritage. The public archival network comprises the Provincial Historical Archives and the Municipal Archives, organisation of which goes also back to the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century. Owners of private archives incorporated in the Spanish Archival System are bound to ensure proper storage of the holdings and to allow free access to the records. The controversy about the transfer of Civil War documentation from Salamanca to Catalunya raised great interest in the public opinion. By the end of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, a totally developed Spanish Archival System was in existence.

Charles KECSKEMÉTI, History and Archives (the Value of Primary Sources). Historians and Archivists (Enemies or Allies?) (243)

The weight of archives and the influence of the archival profession are declining in a number of countries. The paper suggests that in order to reverse this trend, the profession should strengthen its linkage with the community of historians. Cooperation at the international level for carrying through large scale database and digitization projects may be instrumental in promoting the alliance based on the common concern to facilitate access to primary sources.

Vida DEZELAK BARIC, *Archive Materials for 20<sup>th</sup> Century History and Professional Issues from the Perspective of a Contemporary Historian* (251)

The author, a contemporary historian, reports on her research experience in the Slovenian archives of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Between 1900 and 2000, Slovenia was placed under five successive political regimes, in other words, she went through four radical turning points. Research in the archives created in each of these periods benefits from various finding aids. Difficulties are encountered because a significant part of the sources are located abroad and also because access is restricted in accordance with specific rules.

Marijan GERDEJ, *A Short outline of the Records in Business Archives in the 20<sup>th</sup> Century* (263)

Through the 20<sup>th</sup> century, the destiny of the Slovenian business archives was determined by the successive political changes that occurred in the country's history. Many records were taken abroad during the Nazi occupation, others were destroyed by the new authorities in 1945. After Independence, privatization of the enterprises changes the business archives problematics. Because of a questionable legislation no uniform procedures were followed. Records could be retained by the new owners or transferred to the State archives. Greater care should be devoted to the Slovenian business archives because of their high historical value.

Živana HEDBELI, *Chicken and eggs? Records and activities?* (269)

Our perception of the archival field was shaped in the 19<sup>th</sup> century when records were created and preserved as evidences of decisions and actions. After the unspeakable horrors that happened in the 20<sup>th</sup> century, today's man distrusts the records because they may be used against him. Archivists keep telling that they preserve the memory of mankind. But what is their role in finding the truth? Further reflection should seek the answer to this question, i.e. how to prevent that the memory be biased or deficient.

Michail LARIN, *The Russian Archival Affair at the Boundary of Centuries* (279)

In the 1980s, an overall assessment of the archival field in the USSR identified a series of shortcomings with respect to legislation, management and the level of resources provided to the archives. The coherent and firm action pursued since the early 1990s achieved significant results:

- in modernizing the legislation;
- in improving the management of the network, which comprises 14 federal archives, a central research institute, 200 regional State archives and over 2400 local archives;
- in developing the technical and methodological rules required for governing the creation and appraisal of records and for processing and preserving electronic records;
- in facilitating access to the archives and
- in modernizing the equipment and improving the storage conditions in the archives.

In its conclusions, the article outlines possible future progress.

Snežana PEJOVIĆ, *Archival Material from 20<sup>th</sup> Century and Historiography in Montenegro* (285)

Although the archives appeared in Montenegro in the 11<sup>th</sup> century, the organisation of archival institutions with a scholarly and professional profile started after the 2<sup>nd</sup> World War (in Kotor, coastal Montenegro) simultaneously with the foundation of the Historical Institute in Cetinje. Archives and historical science went through 50 years of ideological control before the emergence of democratic pluralism in the 1990s. Both archival policy and historical knowledge had to undergo revision. In the same time, the Archives of Montenegro entered the age of information technologies. So far, neither the archival service nor historical scholarship attained the level that would correspond to the needs of the State and of the civil society. Archivists and historians should act being aware of the moral responsibility attached to their profession.

Majella MARQUEZ, Technical and Professional Archives Problems and Questions: Sharing Experience (303)

Sabah, former North Borneo, became independent in 1963 and joined the Federation of Malaysia. The Archives were established in 1946 under British rule. Until 1979, the archival activities were placed under the control of the Sabah Museum. The Sabah State Archives Department (SSAD) was set up in 1979. From then on, SSAD operated under the State Archives Enactment of 1980 and its activity covered the entire life-cycle of the records. The new Enactment passed in 2007 widens the responsibilities and competencies of the archives in order to ensure a better processing and preservation of the heritage. The current building, known as the Sabah Museum Gallery does not meet the needs. Planning of a new building is underway. Major efforts are being made to upgrade the academic level of the staff and to educate manpower for the future. Computerization of SSAD is progressing.

Jovan P. POPOVIĆ, Regulations in Force in the Republic of Serbia on Access to and Preservation of Archives, Law on Free Access to Public Information, Law on Personal Data Protection and Draft Law on Confidential Data (313)

Some regulations of the newly adopted laws in the Republic of Serbia are in disharmony with other regulations in force, which creates serious problems in their actual implementation or interpretation. These ambiguities and dilemmas need to be clarified. The author describes the Law on free access to public information and the Law on the personal data protection and analyses the draft Law on confidential data. The draft Law on the archival services and archival institutions in the Republic of Serbia is still in the phase of public discussion. It intends to regulate the whole system of the protection of the archival material in Serbia. The most urgent need is to adopt the Law on archival services and institutions.

Annalisa FILIPPO, Being an Archivist: first experiences with a 20<sup>th</sup> Century Archive (323)

The paper reports on the fascinating experience gained by the author, a young archivist, in arranging and describing the archives of the regional bodies of the Christian Democratic Party, deposited in the State Archives of Trieste. The rather complex material had to be structured before rearrangement. The computerized inventory describes the material item (box/bundle) per item. The described fonds permits to follow the political history in the region from 1945 to 1989.

Miroslav NOVAK, "Data Mapping" as Basic Methodology for Data Management in Archives (329)

The concept of data is omnipresent in archival theory and practice. Description and copying (microfilming, digitization etc.) are data creating operations, disposal means data deleting. Data mapping serves to integrate the data in a coherent system. The objective is to permit direct access to the data without passing through intermediate steps. The adoption by archivists of more or less automated data mapping methodologies may contribute to the rationalization of the professional work.

Marie-Claude DELMAS, A New Endeavour for French National Archives: Pierrefitte-sur-Seine Project (341)

The Government decision to construct a third building for the French National Archives was taken in 2004. The work on the Pierrefitte-sur-Seine site started in 2009. The Ancien Régime holdings and the notarial archives will remain in the Soubise-Rohan site in Paris, the material posterior to 1789 will be partitioned between Fontainebleau and Pierrefitte. The new facility will ensure safe storage conditions for 320 km of material and is intended to serve 300 users per day. Researchers will benefit from online access to the totality of the finding aids. The physical preparation of the holdings to be transferred in Pierrefitte is in progress and the schedule of the moving in 2013 is ready.

Refike SÜLÇEVSI, Criteria on Evaluation of the Archiving Material in Kosovo (349)

In order to secure the preservation of the records of permanent value, the Kosovo State Archives Agency published a set of record schedules to be followed by the registries. The schedules specify the evaluation criteria and indicate the retention period for each category of disposable documents. The paper reports on the actual appraisal work. So far no rules have been developed in Kosovo for the appraisal of electronic documents.

#### *Additional information*

Presentation of:

*Metis Systems Company* (Manufacturing of scanners), *M.I.D.A. Informatica s.n.c. Company* (Digitization and Cataloguing), *BluKap-pa Company* (Conservation technology), *Hyperborea s.r.l. Company* (Software for historical and archival application)

In Memoriam Kenneth Hall, 1947-2008.

Last page of the volume: Sample lists of IIAS descriptors in Slovenian, Hebrew, French, German, Spanish, English and Italian.