

Summary of the papers presented at the 2010 Conference of IAS and published in “Atlanti” 2010

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The 2010 IAS events were devoted to two themes: *Archival Legislation* and *Web sites dedicated to Archives*.

Inaugural session

In his welcome address, Luciano SCALA, Director General of the Italian Archives (13)¹, described the “National System of Archives”, which is currently being built up. It will merge into a single technological structure the various sectorial information systems and tools that provide access to the Italian archival heritage.

Antonio DENTONI LITTA, Italy: President of the Conference of the Members of IAS (17), expressed his gratitude to all persons and institutions whose support secured the success of the activities of IAS during the elapsed year.

Franci DEMŠAR, Slovenia: Director of the Slovenian Research Agency (21), congratulated IAS on its significant contribution to contemporary archival thought.

The introductory report of Peter Pavel KLASINC (27) summarized the activities carried out since the 2009 Conference. Attached to the report is a short presentation of the 20 volumes of ATLANTI, each entry containing the themes covered and the list of the authors.

This introductory section is concluded by the Summary of the papers presented at the 2009 Conference (41).

Archival Legislation

Grazia TATÒ, Italy: Who’s Afraid of Archives? Or: Which Legislation for the Society of the Future? (51)

The author pleads for a harmonization at the EU level of the concepts and rules relating to the consultation and accessibility of archives. A list of the main regulatory texts governing the Italian archives completes the article. Archivists should act so as to overcome the fear of archives by historians, civil servants and politicians.

Michail V. LARIN, Russia: The Russian Archival Legislation (69)

The effort undertaken in the 1990s has led to a comprehensive democratic reform of the archival system inherited from the USSR. The 9 chapters of the Federal Archives Act of 2004 regulate the property, the management and the preservation of and the access to archives. The legislative effort continues in order to improve the functioning of the Archives and fill the gaps of the 2004 law.

Josef HANUS - Monika PĚKOVÁ - Lenka PAVLÍKOVÁ, Slovak Republic: Access to Archives in Slovak Archival Legislation (77)

A set of legal and regulatory texts on archives took effect on January 1st, 2003. The article enumerates the main rules governing access to archive, the restrictions to be observed and the special permission procedure for obtaining access to restricted documents. A consolidated information system covering all existing finding aids has been established. Conversion of the paper finding aids into electronic form is underway.

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

Gianni PENZO DORIA, Italy: Registry in Italy at the Beginning of the 19th Century: the Veneto Region case study (83)

The system prescribing that all incoming and outgoing document be recorded by each authority/office in a *Protocollo Generale* (Registry) was introduced at the beginning of the 19th century in the Veneto under Austrian rule. The article highlights the merits of the innovation in securing the preservation of the integrity and the informational value of the archival fonds.

Elisabeth SCHÖGGL-ERNST, Austria: Archives and Legislation: The Austrian Archival Legislation and Access to Archival Material (93)

Austria, alone in the EU, enacted the obligation of all federal, state (*Bundesländer*) and local agencies to secure the confidentiality of documents based on law. The article surveys the current status of the legislation at the federal and the state levels, the closure periods, the access to judicial records and to church archives. Various legal obstacles hinder access to personal data for scholarly or genealogical research purposes. The author concludes that several concepts and terms ought to be clarified in order to improve the situation.

Andrei RYBAKOU, Belarus: Access to Archival Information in Belarus: Legislation and Practice (107)

Access is governed by the Archives Act of 1994, as amended in 1999, and other legal and regulatory texts. Free access to public archives is granted to Belarus and foreign citizens. Restrictions for protecting national and private interests as well as the special access rules to restricted documents are based on law. State and private enterprises may decide to authorise access to their archives.

Michael COOK, United Kingdom: Freedom of Information: Legislation that has Radically Changed Archival Practice (117)

Freedom of information (FOI) legislation has been introduced, so far, in 85 countries. Beyond its effects on politics, FOI legislation led to significant changes in record-creating and record-keeping practices. In the UK, it requires that all public agencies establish their records management service. Specific clauses apply to the case of destroyed records. Whether FOI would have a real impact on the transfer and access procedures and practice in the National Archives is an open question.

Francisco AGUADO - Mariano GARCÍA RUIPÉREZ, Spain: The Access to the Archives in Spain, Special Reference to the Archives of the Local Administration (123)

The wide and complex field of the access to archives is regulated by a series of legal and other normative texts adopted between 1978 and 2006. Several Autonomous Communities and municipalities approved their own regulations, more or less restrictive than the national rules. The second part of the article surveys the history of the access regulations and practices in the municipal archives since the Middle Ages.

Ilana BUDOWSKI, Israel: Ethical and Legislative Considerations Regarding Private Archives in Israel State Archives. The Case of the Private Papers of Supreme Court Judge Haim Cohn (137)

The personal archives of Hans Cohn (1911-2002), comprising documents of his official work and his private papers were deposited in the State Archives with the consent of the donor to allow research in them. It was however decided by the State Archives to extend to private archives deposited in public custody the national rules protecting personal data.

Spyridoula ARATHYMOU, Greek: The Greek Archival Legislation (143)

The Archives Act of 1991 consists of seven chapters. They cover the legal status of all types of archives, the structure and the operational rules of the State Archives system comprising the central and regional services and the access to public records. Archives are also affected by the laws on access to various categories of administrative documents, on the publicity of administrative action, on the protection of personal data and on the protection of antiquities. Because of the lack of qualified personnel, the State Archives are not in a position to implement the legislation.

Leonor CALVÃO BORGES, Portugal: New Technologies of Information Register: Consequences in the Archives, Right of Access and Right of the Reserve of the Private Life. State of the Question in Portugal (147)

The first part of the article surveys the legal rules relating to the accessibility of documents containing personal data approved since 1974. Unless specific legal exceptions are to be observed, all restrictions have to be lifted 100 years after the production of the document. The second part is devoted to the rules and practices of access to electronic documents and to the role of the Commission on Access to Administrative Information (CADA), vested with the power to authorize the creation computerized personal data files and to rule on requests by citizens to consult such files.

Živana HEĐBELI, Croatia: Current Croatian Archival Legislation (157)

The State archival network (National Archives and 18 Regional Archives) operates under the Archives Acts passed in 1997 and 2000. They are encouraged to secure the preservation of private archives of permanent value by the relevant professional measures, i.e. arrangement, description and microfilming, to accept them as deposits or gifts or to purchase them. The author concludes that the legislation on archives should be improved and harmonized with the laws relating to neighbouring areas such as the protection of cultural property and copyright.

Azem KOŽAR, Bosnia and Herzegovina: Archival Legislation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (171)

The author proceeds to a critical analysis of the archival situation in Bosnia-Herzegovina. The legal and regulatory texts applicable at the Republican and regional levels are outdated and have not been harmonized. The professional work suffers from the prominent position given to politically reliable persons lacking archival knowledge and know-how. The article concludes that remedial measures could and should be taken.

Marie-Claude DELMAS, France: Access to Archives in France: the Provisions of the New Law of July 15th, 2008 (187)

The Archives Act of 2008 was passed in order to adjust the 1979 Act to the current needs of the government, the research community and the citizens. The law facilitates access to administrative records including the files of political authorities, authorizes public agencies to commission intermediate storage to private firms and prescribes that the protection of public and private archives be improved. The implementation of the law encounters difficulties, e.g. securing early accessibility of transfers received without additional personal. Re-use of public data for commercial purposes infringes the legal protection of the privacy of individuals and bypass the rules governing the access to archives.

Milan SELAN, Slovenia: Archival Legislation in Terms of Safety Requirements: Conventional vs. Electronic Archives (197)

Paper and electronic records have identical life cycles and are endangered by the same threats. Once in archival custody, their physical integrity, their accessibility and their authenticity should be protected with equal efficiency. Safe preservation of microforms and digitized originals is possible and helps to overcome storage problems.

Michal WANNER, Czech Republic: Interim Report on the Development of the Archives Legislation in the Czech Republic (207)

The regulation of 1954 laid the foundation of the public archival network. The Archives Act of 1974 specified the duties of the public archival institutions and the access rules distinct for nationals and foreigners. After 1989, the first amendment to the law, approved in 1992, established city archives and reduced the general closure period from 50 to 30 years. The legislative effort to democratize and modernize the archival system continued with the Act on Archives and Records Management passed in 2004 and the Act of 2009 on the creation, preservation and communication of e-documents. The organization of the National Digital Archives within the National Archives is underway.

Zdenka SEMLIČ RAJH, Slovenia: New Protection of Documents and Archives and Archival Institutions Act: the Successful Way into the Standardization of the Profession or its Destruction (219)

Independent Slovenia had to reshape its archival system and reform its archival legislation. The Archives Act of 1997 assigned to the State the funding of the Regional archives. The Act on the Protection of Documents and Archives and on Archival Institutions, adopted in 2006, extended the re-

sponsibility of the archives to records management and the preservation of e-records. The amendment under consideration would merge all public archives in a single National Archives with branches operating in the regions. The amended law would also provide a better protection of the archives of political parties and of private archives. The author pleads against the proposed centralization in a single National Archives and proposes the creation of a network of public archives placed under the responsibility of an independent agency, the State Archives of the Republic of Slovenia.

Jovan P. POPOVIĆ, Serbia: Legislative Regulation of Data Confidentiality in the Countries on the Territory of the Former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (229)

All successor States of former Federal Yugoslavia passed new legislation on secrecy, on the declassification of confidential and secret documents and on the protection of personal data. The article surveys the legal texts relating to these matters adopted in Serbia, Montenegro, Croatia, the Republic of Macedonia, Slovenia and Bosnia-Herzegovina.

Web sites dedicated to archives

Peter Pavel KLASINC, Slovenia: About Web Pages in Archival Theory and Praxis (241)

The age of electronic technologies raises a series of fundamental questions regarding the concepts, the preservation and the use of archives. It might endanger the very existence of archival science as a scholarly discipline. Since 1988, IAS is involved in research on the impact of information technologies on archival theory and practice. These efforts focused on the Internet possibilities for the transfer of archival information, on the content of archival web pages, which permit to publicize finding aids and digitized documents as well as to make known to the general public basic elements of archival practice.

Barbara COSTA - Francesca PINO, Italy: Coping With Banking Mergers: Mapping Genealogical History and a Plural Documentary Heritage in the Intesa Sanpaolo Website (255)

The merger of *Banca Intesa* and the *Sanpaolo Group*, in 2007, created the leading banking group in Italy. The Historical Archives of *Intesa-Sanpaolo*, established in Milano, centralised the holdings of the Milano and Rome branches, gives guidance on the management of archives to the whole network and coordinates research involving historical information. The guides and inventories of the Historical Archives are accessible online on the website of the Intesa-Sanpaolo website: www.intesapao.com. From 2009 on, a quarterly newsletter is published on the website. The drawing up of the historical map of the 200 pre-existing banks is underway.

Joachim KEMPER, Germany: Archival Networks in Europe. Activities and Projects of "ICARUS" in 2010 (267)

The International Centre for Archival Research, based in Vienna, continues, on an enlarged basis, *Monasterium*, the digitized online archives, containing 200.000 charters from Central Europe. The association has 60 members from 10 countries (Austria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia and Switzerland). The building up of a Central European virtual archival network of medieval charters supported by the EU, (www.icar-us.eu) started in 2008. The article describes in detail "Agenda 2015", the program of ICARUS to offer free access to archival and library material for promoting European cultural awareness and cooperation.

Aldo SPARTI, Italy: Mediterranean Multimedia Historical Archive Project - @SMM (277)

The Project, funded by Italy and conducted by the Ministry for Cultural Heritage - General Directorate of Archives, initiated in 2006 was completed in 2009. The Project's aim is to promote a new interpretation of the history of the Mediterranean from year 1000 to 1499, through online access to 450 000 digitized documents and 63 000 catalogue entries from Italian archives on the website www.archividmediterraneo.org. @SMM has a particular importance for the study of the Mediterranean commerce in the Middle Ages.

Mojca ŠORN, Slovenia: History of Slovenia - Sistory: Web-site Portal of Slovenian Historiography (287)

The Portal on Slovenian history (www.sistory.si), developed by the Institute of Contemporary History offers online access to Slovenian archival and printed sources, historical periodicals and mo-

nographs for researchers, teachers and students. The Portal provides links with the main national and foreign websites interested in Slovenian history.

Robert NAHUET, Canada: Access to Archives in Canada: Networks and Interoperability. How to Enhance Access to Canadian Archives (293)

The official Portal www.archivescanada.ca, designed and implemented by Library and Archives of Canada, in cooperation with the Canadian Council of Archives and the Provincial and local archives, gives access to the description of more than 50 000 fonds and collections located in 1028 archive services and other custodial units across the country. The entries are standardized and follow the Canadian Rules for Archival Description. The development of a bilingual list of subject headings would facilitate the retrieval of the sources the researcher is seeking.

Snežana PEJOVIĆ, Montenegro: Archives and Web Technology: an Unavoidable Imperative of the Modern Age (305)

The penetration of Internet has attained more than 40% in Montenegro. Because the archives are not covered by the national plan for the development of information technology, the websites created by the Kotor Historical Archives (1997) and the State Archives of Montenegro (2001) are no more operational. Both institutions published CD-ROMs containing information on their activities and digitized documents. The *Centre for preservation and presentation of Kotor documentary heritage "Notar"*, a non-governmental organization founded in 1999, is conducting a program for the digitization of medieval documents, available on its website www.cdknotar.org.

Magdalena MAROSZ, Poland: Archival Web Site. The Compatibility with a Computerized System for Electronic Management of Documentation (323)

The implementation of the law of February 12, 2010, amending the legislation on the computerization within the public administration, necessitates reforming the Code of Administrative Procedure. The change will permit to pass to the electronic management of the documentation (EZD). The State Archives of Krakow will introduce EZD on January 1st, 2012. Correspondence, as well as internal communication and documentation will be produced by electronic means and incoming correspondence on paper will be converted into digital form. The new system requires the reconstruction of the website www.archiwum.krakow.pl according to the plan described in the article.

Antonio RATTI, Italy: The Historical Archive of INA (Generali Group) at the Service of International Research (335)

The new software of the home page of the Historical Archives of the National Institute for Insurance/Generali Group (www.inaassitalia.it/Chi-siamo/Archivio/) complies with the ISAD standard recommended by the ICA. The description of the material proceeds level per level. The site gives access also to the Trieste and Rome libraries of the Generali Group.

Christian KRUSE, Germany: Staatliche Archive Bayerns in the World Wide Web (347)

The first part of the article describes the website of the Bavarian State Archives as of the summer of 2010 (www.gda.bayern.de). It covers the General State Archives, and the State Archives of Amberg, Augsburg, Bamberg, Coburg, Landshut, Munich, Nurnberg and Wurzburg. Access is given to the finding aids, to the digitized material of and to the general information (history, building etc.) on each archival institution. The second part presents the home pages of the Federal Archives of Germany, the Municipal Archives of Nurnberg and of Muhldorf am Inn, the Passau Bishopric Archives and the Bavarian Business Archives. The third part relates the participation of the General State Archives and of the Munich Municipal Archives in the Munich Museums' website (www.museen-in-muenchen.de).

Antonio MONTEDURO, Italy: Browsing European Archives: Web Sites of the European Union Dedicated to Archives (361)

The article reviews the websites of the major European institutions dedicated to the archival field. The European Commission's home page on archival policy (http://ec.europa.eu/transparency/archival_policy/index_en.htm) gives direct access to 5 sites: Document management of the European Commission, Archives of the EC, European Archives Group, the Historical Archives of the European Union, DLM Forum and MoReq and provides links to the archival sites of Council of Europe and the

European Parliament. ICA's European Branch EURBICA created the Euronomos site on the archival legislation and regulations of European (currently 17) countries. The APENet Portal gives direct access to the sites of the Archives of 17 EU countries.

Miroslav NOVAK, Slovenia: The OAIS Model as the Paradigm of the Online Access to the Archival Databases (369)

The author urges the archival community to follow the Open Archival Information System (OAIS), standard registered under ISO reference 14721:2003. The model has been developed for permitting long term preservation and universal availability of online archival finding aids. It requires harmonization of presentation forms, terminology and structure of the entries. The archival institutions should respond to this challenge in liaison with the libraries and museums.

Majella MARQUEZ, Malaysia: Access to Public Archives: Policy and Practice with Reference to the Control of Access and Content (377)

The North Borneo Central Archives, established in 1957, were placed in 1965 under the care of the Sabah Museum. Under the Archives Act of 1980, the State Archives left the Museum and came under the Chief Minister's Department. The Act of 1980 was replaced in 2007 by the Sabah State Records and Archives Enactment. Unclassified public records are open to research after 20 years. Special permission of access to classified records may be obtained from the head of the originating agency. The Director of the State Archives is entitled to suggest to the originating agencies declassification of classified records. Foreign citizens have to address their request for access to the Chief Minister's Office.

Helina TENNASILM, Estonia: Integrated Archival Web Services. Estonian Example (383)

AIS -Archival Information System of the Estonian National Archives, giving online access to all finding aids of the public archives was completed between 1997 and 2009 (www.ais.ra.ee). Planning of the revised version AIS2 that would facilitate the use of the system is underway. SAAGA was initiated in 2004, to serve genealogical research by digitizing Lutheran and Orthodox parish registers and lists of congregations. The program is constantly expanded to cover other categories of sources of genealogical interest. In 2010, 5 million pages were accessible online. The Virtual Reading Room (www.ra.ee/vau/) is the comprehensive National Archives website for users.

Olivera PORUBOVIĆ-VIDOVIĆ, Serbia: Archives on the Internet: Serbian Case Study (389)

The author gives a short presentation of the content of the websites of 20 archival institutions of Serbia (Archives of Yugoslavia, National Archives of Serbia and the Historical Archives of Belgrade, Kragujevac, Novi Sad, Srem, Užice, Sombor etc.) and analyses to what extent these websites follow the guidelines of the EU Minerva Project. All the websites are listed at the end of the paper.

Habibe QOVANAJ, Kosovo: Significance, Content and Design of Website Dedicated to Archive (401)

The author gives a clear formulation of the desirable content, the quality criteria and the structure of an archival homepage. In the model proposed, the general information is followed by the description of the material preserved, finding aids, activities, legislation and cooperation with other archives.

Bogdan Florin POPOVICI, Romania: 'Information is Power'. Or not? (409)

The essay seeks explanation for the paradoxical situation of the National Archives in our societies where "information is power". While they concentrate the greatest concentrations of unique information, the status and budget endowment of archives are going downwards in many countries. In order to reverse the trend, the author suggests active involvement in records management instead of the traditional historical orientation, innovative services to users so as to reach an enlarged public and expand on-line availability of archival information and documents. He concludes that Archives should monitor and fulfil the changing needs of society.

Miscellanea

Ileana-Maria RATCU, Romania: The Faculty of Archival Sciences in Bucharest: Achievements and Prospects (421)

The Faculty of Archival Sciences at the Police Academy "Alexander Ioan Cuza" educated, since its creation in 1992, 16 classes of archivists. The Faculty publishes the periodical *Hrisovul* and maintains constant cooperation with Czech and Polish Universities. Master courses started in 2003. The Faculty organizes regularly international symposia.

Presentation of:

Hyperborea Company (processing and valorisation of historical records) and *M.I.D.A. Informatica s.n.c. Company* (digitization and cataloguing).

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