

*Police Academy „Al. I. Cuza”
Faculty of Archival Sciences
Scientific Annual Conference
Archives in 21th Century
MAY, 13th-14th, 2010
Bucharest*

**ARCHIVAL THEORY AND PRACTICE, PROFESSIONAL FORMATION AND NEW
TRENDS IN THE FIELD**

Kalinka ANCHOVA (State Agency of Archives from Bulgaria – Sofia, Bulgaria)

**LES PROJETS D’EDITION DES ARCHIVES D’ETAT BULGARES – UNE
TRADITION EN CHANGEMENT**

Le rapport est dédié aux nouvelles tendances dans la politique d’édition de l’Agence d’Etat des Archives de Bulgarie. Les trois séries de publication font l’objet de cette présentation:

- « Les Archives parlent » constituée de corps documentaires sur des thèmes prioritaires et actuels;
- « Les instruments de recherche » ;
- les périodiques d’archives : les revues « Bulletin des Archives d’Etat » et « Revue d’archives ». Ciblées à la communauté professionnelle des historiens et archivistes ces éditions ont un auditoire plus large et influencent directement la formation et la préparation des futurs historiens et archivistes.

Dr Kalinka Anchova, expert d’Etat
Agence d’Etat des Archives
Archives centrales de l’Etat ; 5 Moskovska ; Sofia 1000 ; BULGARIE
Tel/ +359 2 940 0189 ; *courriel* : kalinaan@abv.bg

Raluca ANDREEESCU (County Archives of Prahova, Romania)

**ASPECTE PRIVIND APARIȚIA GOSPODĂRIILOR COLECTIVE ÎN
DOCUMENTELE BIROURILOR DE SECURITATE PRAHOVA**

**ASPECTS REGARDING THE COLLECTIVE FARMS AS REFLECTED IN THE
DOCUMENTS ISSUED BY THE SECURITATE OFFICES FROM PRAHOVA
COUNTY**

Melentina BĂZGAN (Police Academy, Faculty of Archival Studies, Bucharest, Romania)

PROCEDEE DE ÎNTOCMIRE ȘI UTILIZARE A ACTELOR FALSE ÎN PROCESELE JURIDICE ÎN EVUL MEDIU

Pentru specialiștii din domeniul istoriei, și nu numai, falsurile documentare reprezintă un interes deosebit, iar istoria falsurilor, a falsificărilor și a falsificatorilor constituie un domeniu în care se va scrie încă mult. Dată fiind însemnătatea ei, această problemă a reprezentat obiectul preocupării mai multor istorici și cercetători de izvoare documentare. Întocmirea de falsuri este tot atât de veche ca și scrisul, iar plăsmuirea și utilizarea de înscrisuri false a fost în spațiul românesc o îndeletnicire răspândită încă din perioada Evului Mediu. Astăzi istoricii și arhiviștii sunt puși de multe ori în situația de a supune unor analize minuțioase elementele interne și externe ale unor documente ce ridică semne de întrebare în privința autenticității emitenților și a conținutului.

Identificarea și înlăturarea înscrisurilor false au fost și preocupări ale instanțelor judecătorești, locale și centrale, care au activat în timpul domniei lui Constantin Brâncoveanu. Aceste activități sunt reliefate de cele 435 de documente întocmite și înscrise într-o condică la Marea Logofeție, instituția domnească la care apelau supușii țării pentru apărarea drepturilor lor, uzurpate nu de puține ori și cu acte contrafăcute. La Marea Logofeție domnul, Divanul său și un întreg aparat de slujbași specializați analizau, depistau și distrugeau actele făcute cu *meșteșuguri*, *fățării*, *răutăți* și *vicleșuguri*. Tot aici erau decise măsurile juridice împotriva celor care erau găsiți vinovați de *fățărnicii*, cu scopul de a preîntâmpina alte acțiuni de acest fel.

Studiul documentelor înscrise în Condica Marii Logofeții ne relevă cine întocmea actele contrafăcute: mari dregători, mari boieri, slujbași de rang inferior, diverși preoți și călugări, oameni simpli știutori de carte s.a., precum și modul în care erau îndreptate neajunsurile create prin măsluirea acestora.

Mobilurile falsificării cărților, scrisorilor, zapiselor, foilor de zeste, diatelor erau multiple și în cele mai multe cazuri porneau de la dobândirea unor bunuri de natură materială și a unor drepturi și privilegii. Varietate acestora este reliefată de conținutul hotărârilor domnești înscrise în condică în care se fac referiri la bani luați cu împrumut, acaparare de sate, moșii, rumâni, țigani, încălcări de hotare, revendicarea unor moșteniri, drepturi de preemțiune, redobândirea de libertăți etc.

Abstract

For the specialists in the field of History, and not only, the fake documents are of high interest and the history of fakes and their authors is a domain which will continue to raise people's interest. Due to its importance, this problem has been the main concern of many historians and researchers of documents. The Making of fakes is as old as writing and the making and using of fake documents has been a wide- spread thing throughout the Romanian territory since the Middle Ages. Nowadays both historians and archivists are put in front of the difficult situation of performing a deep and minute analysis of both interval and external

elements of certain documents which raise question marks as far as the authenticity of content and/or writer.

To identify and to eliminate fakes was one of the main concerns of local and central Law Courts during Constantin Brancoveanu reign. These activities were drawn out by the 435 documents written down in a register(roll) at the High Court [Marea Logofetie], the royal institution where the subjects appealed to have their rights defended, not rarely, unfortunately, infringed with the help of fake documents.

At "Marea Logofetie"[High Court] the King, his Divan and a whole group of highly specialized workers used to analyse, to find and to destroy the documents which were more or less "artistically" done. [as they used to say with talent, but unkindness and lies]. They also used to take measures against the ones guilty for making these "lies" having as main purpose the stopping of such actions.

The study of the documents written down in the Register of the High Court shows us who used to make these fake documents: the high officials, the loyards, the landowners, the officials of an inferior rank, some priests and monks, ordinary people who knew how to read and write and so on. These documents also show us the way in which the problems created by these fakes used to be corrected.

The goals of faking books, letters, deeds[zapis] and dowery papers were multiple and most of the time started from the idea of getting material goods, rights and privilages. Their variety is shown by the contents of the Royal Decisions, written down in the Register with reference to the borrowed money, the land or even villages taken over but also to Romanians, Gipsies, the claim of inheritance, certain rights, the regaining of freedom etc.

Conf. univ.dr. Melentina BĂZGAN
Facultatea de Arhivistică, București
Bdul Iuliu Maniu, 69 A, Sector 6

E-mail: melentina_bazgan@yahoo.com

Camelia BRÂNCOVEANU (The „Dimitrie Cantemir” Christian University, Faculty of History, Bucharest, Romania)

THE EVENTS FROM ROMANIA REFLECTED IN THE FRENCH DIPLOMATIC DOCUMENTS (1944-1947)

LES EVENEMENTS DE ROUMANIE REFLETES DANS LES DOCUMENTS DIPLOMATIQUES FRANÇAIS (1944 – 1947)

L'intérêt de la France pour la Roumanie, pour les évolutions politiques de notre pays dans ces premières années de l'après-guerre est illustré par l'attention que la délégation de France à Bucarest a portée au déroulement des élections de novembre 1946, à l'égard desquelles elle a rédigé beaucoup de rapports adressés au Ministère français des Affaires Étrangères.

Les documents diplomatiques français n'apportent pas d'informations spectaculaires, ils ne contiennent pas de données sur les résultats réels du scrutin ni même des considérations concernant la position de la France face à cet événement. De toute façon, la France a joué un

rôle mineur dans la reconstruction de la Roumanie après la guerre. Mais ce sont les observations sur la position prise par les principaux acteurs du drame joué dans l'automne de 1946, sur la position prise par l'Union Soviétique et l'attitude des pouvoirs anglo-saxonnés qui sont assez importantes. Les évaluations des diplomates français sur le procès politique qui s'y est déroulé sont extrêmement intéressantes aussi.

*Chargé e cours docteur
Brîncoveanu Camelia
Université Chrétienne
"Dimitrie Cantemir"*

Constantin BURAC (Police Academy, Faculty of Archival Studies, Bucharest, Romania)

THE REIGN OF PRINCE ANTONIE Ruset IN THE HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS FROM THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF ROMANIA

Rezumat

A doua jumătate a secolului al XVII-lea se caracterizează printr-o mare instabilitate pe scena politică a Țărilor Române, datorată unor domni fără personalitate și a amestecului tot mai insistent al Porții otomane în impunerea unor domni loiali, care să îndeplinească toate cerințele puterii suzerane. Printre aceștia se numără și Antonie Ruset, ajuns domn cu sprijinul grupării boierești a Rusetștilor.

Pentru aprofundarea cunoașterii acestei domnii am recurs la depistarea și analiza izvoarelor documentare existente în patrimoniul național al Arhivelor Naționale. Cercetarea s-a materializat în depistarea a 111 documente elaborate în cancelaria acestui domn, din care 60 originale și 51 ajunse la noi sub formă de copii, traduceri, regeste, rezumate sau mențiuni. Ele se află cuprinse printre actele a 18 fonduri mănăstirești și patru colecții de documente.

Analiza acestor documente, coroborate cu altele elaborate în diferite scriptorii, a făcut posibilă o cunoaștere mai detaliată a activității și atribuțiilor instituției domniei lui Antonie Ruset, a organizării administrativ-teritoriale a Țării Moldovei, a sistemului fiscal, judecătorec și al organizării bisericii.

Abstract

The second half of the 17th century is characterized by a great instability on the political stage of the Romanian Principalities due to rulers without personality and to the greater interference of the Ottoman Empire in dictating loyal rulers able to fulfill all the requests of the suzerain power. Among these Antonie Ruset can be counted, named ruler with the support of the lordly group and of the Rusets.

In order to achieve an in-depth understanding of this reign, we have applied the discovery and the analysis of the documentary sources that exist in the national patrimony of the National Archives. The research has been materialized in finding 111 documents generated

by the Chancellery of said ruler out, of which 60 are originals and 51 have been preserved in the form of copies, translations, registers, summaries or mentions. They are now among the papers of 18 monastery funds and of 4 collections of documents.

The analysis of these documents and of others written in different scriptoria has made possible a more detailed knowledge of the activities and the obligations of the institution of reign during Antonie Ruset, of the administrative and territorial organization of the Principality of Moldavia, of the fiscal, judicial system and of the religious organization.

Prof. univ. dr. Constantin BURAC
Facultatea de Arhivistică, București
Bdul Iuliu Maniu 69 A, Sector 6
E-mail: cburac@gmail.com

Teodor Cându (Academy of Science of Moldova, Institute of History, State and Law – Chișinău, R. Moldova)

ROLUL INSTITUȚIILOR ARHIVISTICE DIN REPUBLICA MOLDOVA LA STUDIAREA ISTORIEI SPAȚIULUI ROMÂNESC DIN SECOLUL AL XVIII-LEA – ÎNCEPUTUL SECOLULUI AL XIX-LEA

Deși sistemul arhivistic din Republica Moldova are o istorie de mai bine de două secole, actualul fond al arhivelor istorice din regiunea pruto-nistreană este format din fondurile unor arhive instituționale care au fost centralizate în depozitele Arhivei Naționale a Republicii Moldova (ANRM), Arhiva Academiei de Științe a Moldovei (AAȘM), Arhiva Organizațiilor Social Politice a Republicii Moldova (AOSP) aceste trei arhive au fost create în perioada postbelică de către autoritățile sovietice, cu scopul nu numai de a conserva bogatul material arhivistic existent în acest spațiu și pentru a limita accesul publicului larg la unele izvoare, care ar fi permis o cercetare amplă și complexă a problemelor istorice prin care a trecut ceea ce s-a numit Basarabia după 1812.

Dacă în România fondurile arhivistice care se referă la cadrul cronologic pe care îl avem în vizor s-au constituit mai mult pe baza arhivelor particulare și a acțiunilor întreprinse de unele personalități cum ar fi Gheorghe Asachi, Mihail Kogălniceanu, Th. Codrescu, Nicolae Iorga, Gh. Ghibănescu, V. A. Urechea etc., care au străduit nu numai asupra acumulării de materiale și valorificarea lor ci și la sistematiza și pune bazele arhivelor istorice din România. În Basarabia dezvoltarea sistemului arhivistic își are începutul după 1812 și se formează din fondurile arhivelor curente a unor instituții create de către autoritățile imperiale ruse în această provincie pe care o anexaseră după Pacea de la București. În constituirea arhivelor din Basarabia un rol aparte l-au jucat personalități cum ar fi Paul Gore, Ștefan Berechet, Leon T. Boga, Constantin N. Tomescu etc.

Printre cele mai importante fonduri care cuprind date istorice referitor la cadrul cronologic indicat sunt: Fondul 1 – *Arhiva Senatorilor*; Fondul 733 – *Dicasteria Exarhală a Mitropoliei Moldovei, Țării Românești și Basarabia*; Fondul 37 – *Judecătoria Regiunii Basarabia*; Fondul 205, 208 – *Consistoriul Eparhiei Chișinăului și Hotinului*; Fondul 220 – *Documente vechi* (Fondul personal L. T. Boga); Fondul 88 – *Arhiva Adunării Nobiliare a*

Basarabiei; Fondul 2 - Cancelaria Plenepotențiarului Regiunii Basarabia etc. Cuprinse în cadrul ANRM. Fondul 18 – Arhiva Academiei de Științe a Moldovei.

Doar printr-o cercetare amplă a acestor fonduri va permite cercetătorilor din spațiul românesc de a soluționa o gamă largă de subiecte legate de viața social-economică, politică, spirituală și culturală nu numai a Basarabiei, dar și a întregului spațiu românesc de până la 1812.

dr. în istorie, Teodor Candu
cercetător științific, Institutul de Istorie,
Stat și Drept, AȘM

Waldemar CHORAZYCZEWSKI, Agnieszka ROSA (Nicolas Copernicus University, Institute of History and Archival Studies - Torun Poland)

IS THE PUBLIC PRINCIPLE A NEW PARADIGM OF ARCHIVAL SCIENCE?

We refer to two articles, which foreshadow the paradigm change. In the first one, Angelika Menne-Harritz concluded, that the access function in archives took the significant lead and all other archival functions should conform to it. Mark A. Greene, the author of the second paper mentioning the change of archival paradigm, compared two paradigms: former, which was saying that records in archives are statements of past legal actions and business transactions, and as such exist only for the purposes of their creators; and new paradigm, which notices that records are carriers of not only legal information, but also information usefull in cultural studies. Are Angelika Menne-Harritz and Mark A. Greene talking about two different things? Yes and no. Yes, because the first author refers to the shift of archival functions, as the activity area of archivists, while the second author refers to the shift of these functions understood as the goal of archivists activity and hence the shift of their role in society. At the same time, they do not talk about different things. They both noticed that the information carried in the records is the public property and public good. When we look at the paradigm from this point of view, we find that there already is a name for it in archival science – the public principle of archives. We are used to form principles laconically. In this manner speaking, we shall say that nowadays the public principle of archives means that every person can access every archive in the world, for whatever the reason. The archive is obliged to educate and encourage all users. Should we decide that the public principle of archives is indeed a theoretical expression of archival paradigm, then the archival theory, which is a system of general propositions, must be subordinated to it. Does this mean the need of change of values in archival principles?

Waldemar Chorążyczewski, Agnieszka Rosa
Nicolas Copernicus University, Toruń, Poland

Dorin Cimpoeșu (Police Academy, Faculty of Archival Studies, Bucharest, Romania)

Rezumat:

Teoria „moldovenismului”, sinonimă cu falsificarea identității naționale a românilor basarabeni, a fost creată de regimul totalitar sovietic abia instaurat, la scurt timp după revenirea Basarabiei la România, prin Actul Unirii din 27 martie 1918.

Ulterior, după reocuparea Basarabiei de către Uniunea Sovietică, prima dată în 1940, iar a doua oară în 1944, „moldovenismul” a fost aplicat ca politică de rusificare și deznaționalizare a românilor din noua republică unională sovietică, R.S.S.Moldovenească.

Chiar și după obținerea independenței, forțele politice filoruse, care au condus Republica Moldova până în 2009 și, îndeosebi în timpul regimului comunist restaurat (2001-2009), au continuat aceeași politică a „moldovenismului” de sorginte totalitară sovietică, ridicând-o la nivel de politică de stat.

Abstract:

Theory of “moldovianism” similar to the falsifying of the national identity of Romanians living on the left bank of Prut river, called Basarabia, was created and launched by the totalitarian soviet regime recently installed, after a few years this ancient Romanian region, occupied by Russia in 1812, reunited to Romania on March 27th 1918.

Then, after the reoccupation of Basarabia by the Soviet Union, firstly in 1940 and secondly in 1944, the “moldovianism” was promoted as a policy of denationalizing and Russification of the Romanians inside the new Soviet Socialist Republic of Moldova. The process has been carried on by the totalitarian soviet leaders till this ancient Romanian region detached the soviet empire by declaring its independence on 27th of August 1991.

Even after the gaining its independence the pro-Russian political parties which ruled Republic of Moldova until 2009 end especially during the totalitarian communist regime restored (2001-2009) went on with the policy of “moldovianism” rising it to the level of state ideology.

Lect.univ.dr. Dorin Cimpoeșu
Facultatea de Arhivistică, București
Bdul Iuliu Maniu, 69 A, Sector 6
E-mail: dorin.cimpoesu@dhmprint.ro

Larisa Ion Feiger (Ministry of Justice – Chișinău, R. Moldova)

Pavel-Mircea Florea (Police Academy, Faculty of Archival Studies, Bucharest, Romania)

Yehoshua Freundlich (State Archives - Israel)

"ARCHIVES AND HISTORICAL RESEARCH – NEW PERSPECTIVES"

For many generations archives played a major role in the study and writing of history. In recent years we witness a certain decline in position of the central and national archives as sources for the study of history.

This change is due to several reasons:

The influence of post-modernistic conceptions in historiography

The loss of interest in political, diplomatic, and institutional history, at the expense of social and economic history.

The new trends in historical research, moving from the central to the peripheral, to local, personal and gender history.

The increase importance of new media sources – photographs, audio and visual records – and in particular – the legitimization and wide use of oral history sources

The ready availability of sources on the web.

In order to maintain the leading position of the central archives as provider of historical sources, these archives have to undergo a fundamental change and to be more relevant to the modern historian.

Ishak Keskin (Istanbul University, Department of Information and Documentation Management – Istanbul, Turkey)

ARCHIVAL EDUCATION IN TURKEY

Turkey is in the 'rich' countries list by means of archive-knowledge sources. The most significant reason for this position is that Ottoman State keep stabilized by means of policy for quite a long time. However, Turkish record keeping tradition remained poor in terms of education, development and enterprise. This condition remained mainly the same until 1988. In this time, both for Ottoman Empire and Republic of Turkey; in record keeping education tradition, handicraftsman-young learner correlation which was based on practice was current.

There had been some enterprises for education of archivists in various levels until 1988. First of them was in 1937 when two students were sent to Berlin for education on record keeping. In addition to this, record keeping was given as a lecture at Hacettepe University in a librarianship course in 1942 and 1978. Also, in in-service trainings, that record keeping has been taken into consideration is known. Moreover, it can be said that some went abroad and received training on record keeping by personal efforts.

The significant milestone for the topic was initiated after 1988 in Turkey. From this year on, Education of Record Keeping has been dealt on the level of university education. In 1988, at two different universities, Department of Record Keeping was founded. Also, in two universities record keeping education was given on main discipline level. The most recent development in this field was that Librarianship Departments' names were changed into

‘Information Management’ and record keeping education has begun to be given under this name of department. Currently, in Turkey, under the name of Information Management; education of librarianship, record keeping and documentation-information are given.

The study aims to evaluate the phases of record keeping education and its relation with present day developments.

Zamfira Mihail (Institute of South-Eastern European Studies, Bucharest, Romania)

CORRESPONDENȚA PARTICULARĂ ȘI POȘTA ELECTRONICĂ

Corespondența face parte dintre mărturiile istorice asupra cărora se apleacă cu egal interes, pe lângă istorici, și istorici si culturii și ai literaturii și, nu în ultimul rând, lingviștii. Faptul că prima atestare datată a scrisului în limba română o reprezintă o scrisoare este un argument în acest sens. Importanța schimbului epistolar depinde de personalitatea corespondenților și de problematica abordată.

Voi prezenta câteva Fonduri de la Arhivele Naționale, Filiala Iași, care conțin și corespondență particulară, și problemele referitoare la valorificarea lor, în continuarea propriilor proiecte, în acest sens.

Voi pune în discuție necesitatea ca Arhivele Naționale să inițieze stocarea și a corespondenței (din sec. XXI) transmisă prin e-mail.

Prof.univ.dr. Zamfira MIHAIL
Institutul de studii sud-est europene – București

Inci Önal (Hacettepe University, Faculty of Letters - Department of Information Management - Ankara, Turkey)

- Abstract of the presentation:

In recent years, archivists have conducted several studies examining researchers who use archival collections. These studies have shown that researchers look to archives to provide them the broad basis of history to be created new insights and possibilities. Archivists have been overwhelmingly preoccupied with archival records, and how to appraise, arrange, describe and preserve them. The future generation archivists should be well trained in areas like leadership, mentoring, website authoring, online tutorials design, network administration, digitization, wireless technology, digital repositories, information commons, monitoring and evaluation of archival activities, etc.

The purpose of this study is to learn how archivists transfer his/her theoretical knowledge to

practice and gain experience, which criteria for ideal archival education programs will be important with archivists' views, and what the recommendations can be made for future actions. Results from this study will find out current trends in archival planning, design, use, and Turkish perspective. This study will also provide direction into the future of all archives (regional, national and international) and bring a higher degree of cooperation, collaboration, and a collective commitment to move into the future.

- Name of the presenter: H. Inci Önal

- Position and title of the presenter:
Dr. H. Inci Önal, Associate Professor

- Presenter employer – affiliated institution:
Department of Information Management
Faculty of Letters,
Hacettepe University,
06800 Beytepe, Ankara – TURKEY

- Address and E-mail address:
Department of Information Management
Faculty of Letters, Hacettepe University,
06800 Beytepe, Ankara – TURKEY

- E-mail address: onal@hacettepe.edu.tr

Marijana Piskova (South-Western University of Blagoevgrad – Blagoevgrad, Bulgaria)

THE ARCHIVAL EDUCATION IN SOUTH-WESTERN UNIVERSITY – BETWEEN THE TRADITIONS AND THE MODERNITY

The paper tracks out the archival education developments at the University of Blagoevgrad whose beginning was put in 1992 (this is the third university in Bulgaria where archival science is taught). Based on a project for multimedia education in 2004, a new model for practical training was launched at the bachelor level and in the master programme on *Archives and Museums – Safeguarding the Cultural Heritage in the Information Society*. The students create a digital corps of records during their education.

In the course of their training the students make acquaintance with the technologies of: retroconversion, data base building, and digitisation of negatives.

Throughout the realization of another joint project *Digital Archives – Modern Trends for Scholar Circulation of the National Archival Heritage* in 2007-2009 a closer cooperation has been achieved between SWU and Archives State Agency in the field of the scientific research and the practical training of the students in SWU Blagoevgrad. The project foresees for the

very first time to elaborate, approve and implement in all State Archives a normative framework corresponding to the European technical standards and unified methods of description and digitizing of the National archives heritage and their finding aids.

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Marijana Piskova – *Bulgarian History and Archival Science* Chair in

South-Western University of Blagoevgrad

66 Ivan Mihailov Str., Blagoevgrad

piskova_marijana@abv.bg

Sime Pirotici (Police Academy, Faculty of Archival Studies, Bucharest, Romania)

Rezumat

Studiul este o analiză a discursului parlamentar rostit la 7 iunie 1923 de Nicola Pašić, cel mai important om politic din primii ani ai Iugoslaviei. Se face o caracterizare a vieții politice, se evidențiază principalele probleme care încă de la început au tensionat relațiile dintre națiunile iugoslave și au pus sub semnul îndoielii viabilitatea noului stat. Pe de-o parte, analiza dovedește măiestria, în acest caz retorică, prin care premierul sârb reușea să-și impună voința și să evite violența. Dar, mai ales, reflectă contradicțiile de fond care au condus în timp la destrămarea Iugoslaviei.

Summary

The study constitutes an analysis of the Parliament speech on June 7, 1923, delivered by Nikola Pašić, the main political figure during the first Yugoslav years. A description of the political life is made; main issues are highlighted, that have, from the very onset, put a strain on relations between the Yugoslav nations, thus questioning the viability of the novel state. On the one hand, the study attests the mastery - here, of a rhetorical nature - by dint of which the Serbian Prime Minister has managed to impose his will and avert violence. On the other hand, it primarily reflects the fundamental contradictions that have, over time, led to the disintegration of Yugoslavia.

Conf. univ. dr. Sime PIROTICI

Facultatea de Arhivistică, București

Bdul Iuliu Maniu, 69 A, Sector 6

E-mail: simpirotici@yahoo.com

Nicu Pohoată (Police Academy, Faculty of Archival Studies, Bucharest, Romania)

Rezumat:

Autorul reconstituie, pe baza studiului documentelor diplomatice, desfășurarea lucrărilor Conferinței de la Sant Petersburg și analizează implicațiile pe care deciziile adoptate cu acest prilej le-au avut asupra politicii externe a României.

Demersul științific al autorului se concentrează asupra analizei relațiilor României cu Marile Puteri, situate în grupări politico-militare opuse, Tripla Alianță și Tripla Înțelegere. Dacă cercetările anterioare au avut în vedere în principal studierea relațiilor României cu Tripla Alianță, autorul abordează în mod minuțios relațiile României cu Tripla Înțelegere.

În acest context, studiul contribuie în mod esențial la cercetarea orientării politicii externe a României, în raport cu grupările politico-militare ale Marilor Puteri, în timpul Războaielor Balcanice, problemă deosebit de complexă și controversată în istoriografie.

Abstract:

The author reconstitutes, by studying the afferent diplomatic documents, the development of the works of the Sant Petersburg Conference and analyzes the implications that the decisions taken regarding this event had upon Romania's external politics.

The author's scientific approach focuses on the analysis of the relations between Romania and the Great Powers, situated in opposite politico-military groups, the Triple Alliance and the Triple Entente. If the previous research had as purpose the study of the relations between Romania and the Triple Alliance, the author now thoroughly investigates the Romania's relations with the Triple Entente.

In this context, the study's essential contribution in the research regarding the orientation of Romania's external politics, with respect to the politico-military groups of the Great Powers, during the Balkan Wars, a problem extremely complex and controversial in historiography.

Lector univ. dr. Nicu POHOAȚĂ
Facultatea de Arhivistică, București
Bdul Iuliu Maniu, 69 A, Sector 6

E-mail: nicu_pohoata@yahoo.com

Bogdan Florin Popovici (County Archives of Brașov, Romania)

THE ARCHIVAL COMPASS IN A MAGNETIC STORM

A national archival policy is conceived, as any state-scale policy, by politicians; when they have not the proper approach, they ask for counselling from the professional body. Despite all that, in Romania, the archival policy is conceived by everybody: politicians, archivists, accountants, layers etc. Every kind of professional is complaining about this "magnetic storm" that bewildered them, but, in the same time, everybody is trying to take advantage from the

legal chaos by choosing what fits better to personal needs, ignoring the whole perspective. Is there a solution? The answer is rather doubtful, because this is not occurring only in archival field, in Romania. And who is to be blamed for? In my opinion, mainly the professionals from archival field who—mainly the ones in public archives—live in an isolated paradise of their own focused unfulfillments, unable to raise to the expertise level and to the broad professional perspective required by an archival national perspective.

Elena Romanova (The All-Russian Archival Science and Records Management Research Institute – Moscow, Russia)

ARCHIVAL DESCRIPTION IN RUSSIA:

MODERN STATE AND *DEVELOPMENT TENDENCIES*

Unification of the archival description in Russia dates back to the 18-th century. In the 20-th century the soviet archivists have created the solid theoretical and methodological foundations of archives management, elaborated general rules for archival description. After the disintegration of the Soviet Union the Russian archives found themselves in a very difficult situation. The archivists had to apply the best archival traditions to the new realities of access to information, of private ownership and of the market economy.

Today the greatest part of archivists in our country admits the necessity of a further normalisation of archival description in order to integrate the created descriptions into a unified information system. The methodological and theoretical researches in the field of archives are led by the All-Russian Archival Science and Records Management Research Institute (VNIIDAD), created in 1966 and being subordinate to the Federal Archival Agency. The Institute works out rules, methodic recommendations, handbooks and manuals for the state, regional and municipal archives, archives of government institutions and private companies.

In the latest works there is the tendency to correspond the Russian descriptive traditions to the international standards, for example the General International Standard Archival Description (ISAD (G)) in order to facilitate the international exchange of descriptive information. There are not contradictions to this process, as the basic principles (the principle of *respect des fonds*, main principles of multilevel description, organization of descriptive elements into areas, even the most of elements of description) are common.

The process of creating and presenting descriptions in electronic form needs to be carefully regulated.

Computer technologies very hardly entered into a daily life of archival institutions in Russia. Nowadays the greatest part of the archives have Internet sites and present some of their finding aids in the Internet, they use Microsoft Access to create catalogues and apply other different types of software, they accept electronic documents for storage. There are not strict regulations in this process and it can provide problems for the further integration of information. Nevertheless there are some specific recommendations (on creating Internet sites of archival institutions, on choosing an appropriate software, on creating a database, on creating virtual expositions of archival documents, etc.).

The appearance of electronic archives provides the necessity of unification of the formats and the metadata of the archival electronic documents. It is obvious that the architecture of Russian electronic archival resources should be based on open standards and protocols, to have open interfaces for interaction with other components of the information environment. But for the present time the foreign products like the DTD EAD or the METS schema are not applied in Russian archives. The reasons are the lack of information about the standards in Russian and, as a result, a doubt about their compatibility with the national archival practice, the apparent technical complexity and a high cost of its application.

On a national scale the program on gathering all the archival descriptions into a common database is being realized by means of the program complex «Archival fund». At the present time this database is used by the Federal archival agency for realization of its function of state control over the national archival funds, but in the long term it should become the unified archival search system.

The essential role in the consolidation of existing archival sites and electronic finding aids into a common information area belongs to the internet-portal “Archives of Russia” (www.rusarchives.ru).

The archives in Russia managed to accommodate themselves to the new political, economical and social realities, but they are still not successful in keeping abreast of the technological progress. At the same time the traditional principles of archival description are still actual in the Russian archival practice.

Elena Romanova, PhD,

Head of the section of finding aids.

The All-Russian Archival Science and Records Management Research Institute (VNIIDAD)
Moscow, Russia

Address: 82, Profsoyuznaya str., 117393, Moscow, Russia.

Tel.: +7 (495) 334-46-46

Fax: +7(495)718-78-74

Monica Sachelariu (County Archives of Neamț, Romania)

The present material tackles the question of private archives in Hungary, state belonging to the class, not too extended, of the countries of the European Council which provides support and assistance in this area. The study aims to present two basic components on the policy of Hungary, in the field of private archives: the first outlines the status, the organization and functioning of private archives in the public interest and the second talks about the private document with patrimonial value and the manner in which the Hungarian state undertakes to protect this part of the cultural heritage, with the declared intention to keep it safe and transmit it to future generations and, not least, with the intention of open research. In a reality which shows several sore points, also inherent to any living system, and which undoubtedly require correction, the general conclusion that transpires is still talking about progress in the organization and functioning of private Hungarian archives.

So, here is an incentive and a new invitation for the National Archives of Romania to act vigorously for a new legal framework that should respect the fundamental constitutional right on private property, a sine qua non condition of State law and which should equally help to protect and support the private archives, keeper of an important part of the Romanian heritage.

Ion Sandu (University A.I. Cuza, Iași, Romania)

DATAREA SUPTURILOR PAPETARE CELULOZICE VECHI

Ion SANDU¹, Gabriel Ion OLTEANU², Ioan Gabriel SANDU³,
Viorica VASILACHE¹, Andrei Victor SANDU^{3,4}, Camelia Adeline CIOCAN¹

¹Universitatea „Al.I.Cuza Iasi, Platforma ARHEOINVEST, Bldv. Carol I, nr. 11, 700506, Iasi Romania

²Academia de Politie „Al.I.Cuza” Bucuresti, Aleea Privighetorilor nr. 1 A, 014031, Bucuresti, Romania

³ Universitatea Tehnica „Gh. Asachi” Iasi, Bldv. D. Mangeron, nr. 71, 700050, Iasi, Romania

⁴Forumul Inventatorilor Romani, Str. Sf. Petru Movila nr. 3, Bl. L11, Sc. A. Et. III, Ap. 3, 700089, Iasi, Romania

În lucrare se prezintă datele experimentale privind implicarea a două metode noi de datare a documentelor pe suporturi papetare celulozice vechi, care fac obiectul unor patente de curând brevetate în țară și R. Moldova. Invențiile au la baza două metode clasice: determinarea gradului de alb prin leucometrie sau spectrofotometria prin reflexie și respectiv, determinarea gradului de polimerizare prin viscozimetrie. Ca etalon s-a folosit o serie de curbe elaborate experimental prin îmbătrânire artificială pentru diferite tipuri de materiale celulozice. Pentru prima invenție, curbele etalon prezintă variația gradului de alb cu vechimea suportului, iar pentru a doua, rata glicolizei, evaluată în baza gradului de polimerizare în funcție de vechimea suportului.

DATING OF OLD DOCUMENTS ON THE STATIONER BASED CELLULOSIC

Ion SANDU¹, Gabriel Ion OLTEANU², Ioan Gabriel SANDU³,

Viorica VASILACHE¹, Andrei Victor SANDU^{3,4}, Camelia Adeline CIOCAN^{1,5}

¹„Al.I.Cuza” University of Iasi, ARHEOINVEST Platform, Bldv. Carol I, no. 11, 700506, Iasi, Romania

²„Al.I.Cuza” Police Academy of Bucuresti, Aleea Privighetorilor no. 1 A, 014031, Bucharest, Romania

³ „Gh. Asachi” Technique University of Iasi, Bldv. D. Mangeron, nr. 71, 700050, Iasi, Romania

⁴ Forum of the Romanian Inventors, Str. Sf. Petru Movila nr. 3, Bl. L11, Sc. A. Et. III, Ap. 3, 700089, Iasi, Romania

⁵ „Al.I.Cuza” University of Iasi, Faculty of Physics, Bldv. Carol I, nr. 11, 700506, Iasi Romania

Abstract

In this work there are presented the experimental data of a two new dating methods of the documents on old stationer based cellulosic supports, which represent the basis of two licenses recently patented in Romania and Republic of Moldova. The inventions are based on two classical methods: the determination of degree of white through leucometry or reflection spectrophotometry and respectively, the determination of polymerization degree through viscosimetry. As standard, there were used a series of experimental curves by artificial aging, for different types of cellulosic materials. For the first invention, the standard curves present the variation of whiteness depending on the age of the support, and for the second one, the glycolysis rate, which is evaluated on the basis of polymerization degree depending on the age support.

Lucia Ștefan (Information Management Consultant, EUMETSAT, Germany)

Natalia Tasits (The All-Russian Archival Science and Records Management Research Institute – Moscow, Russia)

NEW CLASSIFICATION SCHEME OF ARCHIVAL INFORMATION IN RUSSIA

The inclusion of the information of the Archival Fund of Russia into the common information space should guarantee its effective use. It requires not only the computerization of Russian archives (implementation of automated technologies for archival records' accounting and organization of system of finding aids), but also imposes new and higher requirements for description and classification of primary documentary information.

Until recently the Archival Fund of Russia did not have a modern universal classification system which is indispensable to build a common archival information space. Therefore, in 2007 the Unified classifier of the documentary information of the Archival Fund of Russia (EKDI AF RF) was developed by VNIIDAD with the participation of many Russian archives. It was recommended by the Federal Archival Agency (Rosarchiv) for implementation in state

and municipal archives of the Russian Federation and included in the latest, fourth version of the software package «Archival Fund» for its use in automated mode.

EKDI AF RF is a universal information-retrieval language of the hierarchical type, designed specifically for the classification analysis of the documentary information of the Archival Fund of Russia regardless of the time of document's creation, its place of storing and medium. It was developed on principles of historical approach to the documentary information of the Archival Fund of Russia, its logical, comprehensive and integrated analysis. The structure of the Classifier and the principles of its construction take into account the traditions of the archives management in Russia and provide continuity in the organization of finding aids in Russian archives.

The new Classifier can be used not only for constructing of archival catalogues, as previous classification schemes, but also for indexing of the information in other archival search tools (inventories, indexes), for developing of schemes to systematize information in archival guides, for the formation of search queries in local databases and integrated finding aids in Russian archives.

The results of the pilot implementation of the Classifier showed that it can greatly facilitate the search for archival information both in manual and in automatic mode, in particular, in electronic catalogues and inventories. In the modern conditions of the information society the EKDI AF RF becomes a necessary element of informatization of Russian archives, of implementation of automated technologies and a tool for integration of archival documents in the common information space for effective search and use of retrospective documentary information.

Natalia Tasits, PhD,

Senior researcher of the section of finding aids.

The All-Russian Archival Science and Records Management Research Institute (VNIIDAD)

Moscow, Russia

Address: 82, Profsoyuznaya str., 117393, Moscow, Russia.
Tel.: +7 (495) 334-49-05

Fax: +7(495)718-79-38

Petre Vicol (Academy of Science of Moldova - Chişinău, R. Moldova)

Narcisa Vrânceanu (University A.I. Cuza, Iaşi, Romannia)

STABILIZATION OF CELLULOSIC SUPPORTS BELONGING TO ARCHIVAL DOCUMENTS AGAINST AGEING

Abstract

The spectra of laser excited surface plasma (LIPS) recorded for historical, originally contaminated paper and also for model samples reveal reach structures which vary strongly for successive excitation pulses. The characteristic bands are ascribed to contaminants (Na I, Ca I) and pigments (e.g. V I, V II, Ti II, Fe I). Results confirm that the applied technique allows for nearly non-destructive identification of the composition of surface layers such as contaminations and pigments.

