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Are we family? On the scientific connections between archivists and bibliologists, and information scientists

Archival science, bibliology, and information science are not considered independent scientific disciplines today. In its earliest days, archival science was considered as merely a science auxiliary to history. In Poland, it began to be treated differently in the 1970s,[1] and as much as it has gained autonomy in the scientific circles, it has failed to free itself from the auxiliary character in popular perception and official approach. Bibliology and information science have lost their autonomy to social communication and media sciences.[2] However, that formal complication should make no impact on expanding the academic horizons or establishing and strengthening the extant connections between the disciplines.

Surprising as it may seem, the connection between archival science and information sciences has its roots in treating the first as an auxiliary science for historians. It is so as archivists were supposed to "organise

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1   W. Chorążyczewski, *Zachęta do archiwistyki*, Toruń 2022, p. 38.

2   Rozporządzenie Ministra Nauki i Szkolnictwa Wyższego z dnia 20 września 2018 r. w sprawie dziedzin nauki i dyscyplin naukowych oraz dyscyplin artystycznych, Dz.U. ["Dziennik Ustaw" = Journal of Laws] 2018, item 1818.

a collection of sources for a historian, introduce a particular order into that collection, and furnish a historian with tools allowing to browse for information within that collection".[3] Paying such a particular attention to informing about the collections (resources) became a standard in the two decades between the two world wars.[4] The vast variety of the forms, content, and organic links in the archival resources gathered makes the description of archive material complicated and (even today) hinders the development of a uniform system of archival information accurately mirroring the structure of the resource[5] and allows for effective retrieval of desired information. As much as informing about a collection quite naturally placed archival science in the realm of information science problems, it is not the only tangential point, which I shall try to prove/ demonstrate in my text.

The research method that made it possible to follow the evolution of relationships between the scholars was the analysis of Polish literature, primarily on archives and to a lesser extent on information science. The texts used for gathering data concerned two questions: the informative character of archival science and archival theory. I have also paid attention to the scholarly works of selected researchers associated with the subject in question in the realm of archival science, who are mentioned in the article below. The chronological scope of the study spans the years from 1927 to 2022, that is the period from the publication of the first volume of *Archeion* journal to our time.

This article is an introduction to further studies on the mutual impact of researchers in the fields in question. An archivist myself,[6] I first took a closer look at the impact of information sciences on archival science. This text contains reflections on thus defined research problem and conclusions resulting from the analysis of scholarly literature I conducted.

In 1937, „Przegląd Biblioteczny" published an article by Marian Łodyński, a librarian and historian, entitled *Archiwiści i bibliotekarze*

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3   W. Chorążyczewski, *Zachęta do archiwstyki*, p. 37.

4   Zob. R. Przelaskowski, *Program prac wewnętrznych w archiwach nowożytnych*, Warszawa 1935, p. 32.

5   B. Ryszewski, *Problemy komputeryzacji archiwów*, Toruń 1994, p. 11.

6   Theoretician archivist, see: W. Chorążyczewski, *Metodologia archiwistyki. Archiwistyka między nauką a refleksją*, in: *Archiwistyka na uniwersytetach, archiwistyka w archiwach*, ed. by W. Chorążyczewski, A. Rosa, Toruń 2009, pp. 191–192 (Toruńskie Konfrontacje Archiwalne, 1).

(literally: *Archivists and librarians*). The text was a pretext for a dispute initiated by Wojciech Hejnosz, working for the Lviv archive.[7] The dispute started with Łodyński stating that

> materials, methods of their processing, individual scholarly work of individual archivists and librarians, as well as the scholarly work of external researchers who do not discriminate between various groups of rchival and library materials—have resulted in the convergence of the development paths of the two groups of institutions and their staff.[8]

The exchange of views primarily concerned the understanding of the public utility of archives. In the first polemical article, Wojciech Hejnosz tried to point out the largest possible number of differences between the operation of the two institutions and the specificity of work of librarians and archivists. He emphasised that "the greater this connection and similarity the greater the distance you observe them from, the more superficially you treat them".[9] The researcher saw no need to close the scholarly and professional ties between the two professional groups, and was not alone in this view. He also found support among librarians. In 1929, Helena Więckowska argued in „Przegląd Biblioteczny" that even as much as research work in an archive can be a natural consequence of a query started in the library, the two institutions should not be considered identical. The different character of the collections they store as well as the different methods of their ordering and cataloguing prove the distinctiveness of those institutions.[10] A view repeated by Bogdan Horodyski after the Second World War. Opposing the position of Marian Łodyński, he stated that

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7   See: M. Łodyński, *Archiwiści i bibliotekarze*, "Przegląd Biblioteczny" 11 (1937) No. 4, pp. 279–288; W. Hejnosz, *Kilka uwag o archiwistach i bibliotekarzach*, "Archeion" 15 (1937–1938), pp. 65–74; M. Łodyński, *Czy archiwa są instytucjami "publicznej użyteczności naukowej"?*, "Przegląd Biblioteczny" 12 (1938) No. 2, pp. 103–106; W. Hejnosz, *Jeszcze o archiwach, bibliotekach i ich publicznej użyteczności naukowej*, "Archeion" 16 (1938–1939), pp. 85–94.

8   M. Łodyński, *Archiwiści i bibliotekarze*, p. 286.

9   W. Hejnosz, *Kilka uwag o archiwistach*, p. 66.

10   H. Więckowska, *Archiwum a bibljoteka. Odmienność materjału i metod pracy*, "Przegląd Biblioteczny" 3 (1929) No. 1, p. 14.

the organisational integration of librarians and archivists was based on false premises. They were derived from a traditionalist understanding of the functions of the archive and the library as collections-making institutions.[11]

In the early post-war years, archival science was primarily construed an auxiliary science for history. Referring to the work on the first edition of the Polish dictionary of archival terminology, Kazimierz Konarski, a doyen of archival science in Poland, explained that the term "informacja" (i.e. "information") was rejected by the terminological committee as being too general, neutral, and not particularly archivist. Consequently, the dictionary contained no terms connected to information.[12]

Ryszard Przelaskowski was an archivist who noticed similarities between the disciplines in question. As early as 1956, he compared library science to archival science, and believed that, even though both were derived from humanities, they were of purely empirical nature,[13] and archives and libraries were to continue as information institutions.[14] After the war, Przelaskowski "changed his allegiance" as he started working for the Public Library of Warsaw,[15] which quite likely contributed to the development of such an opinion.

In the 1960s, Henryk Altman published a text that can be considered part of the discourse on distinguishing the operation of archives, libraries, museums, and documentation centres, that never referred to their informative character. The article was written as a follow-up of the 8th International Archival Round Table Conference in Madrid. The text allows the conclusion that Altman emphasised the existence of the problem in many countries without, however, mentioning Poland, for which reason it remains unclear whether such discussions continued in his

11 B. Horodyski, *Z pogranicza bibliotekarstwa i archiwistyki*, "Przegląd Biblioteczny" 24 (1956) No. 3, p. 201.

12 K. Konarski, *Terminologia archiwalna i jej problemy*, "Archeion" 18 (1948), p. 75.

13 R. Przelaskowski, *O kadrach bibliotekarskich w bibliotekach naukowych*, "Przegląd Biblioteczny" 24 (1956) No. 1, pp. 24–36.

14 R. Przelaskowski, *Próba definicji biblioteki naukowej*, "Przegląd Biblioteczny" 24 (1956) No. 4, p. 299.

15 M. Cołbecka, *Informacyjny wymiar archiwistyki w myśli Ryszarda Przelaskowskiego*, "Archiwista Polski" (2016) No. 3, p. 26.

country as well. He focused on what and how the listed institutions gather, glossing over the issue of providing access to information.[16]

Analysing the scientific literature, one can draw a conclusion that, until the 1960ˢ, both the research groups had focused on highlighting differences between themselves, which stemmed from the nature of the gathered collections and methods of work. The few who recognised the shared areas of operation focused on the issues of providing access, user services, and belonging to information institutions.

The convergence between archivists and representatives of library studies and academic information in Poland occurred in the 1970ˢ, marking the start of the heyday of mutual relationships. The period can be defined as a turning point in construing the information role of archives on both institutional and academic planes.

The first of them included the inclusion of archives in the national system of scientific, technical, and economic information (SINTE) by the Resolution No. 35 of the Council of Ministers of 12 February 1971.[17] The system was supervised by the Centre for Scientific, Technical, and Economic Information (in Polish: Centrum Informacji Naukowej, Technicznej i Ekonomicznej, also known as Centrum INTE), a body that was responsible for programming, planning, coordination of the system, and the control of its development and operation.[18] The system itself was a complex construct that underwent further transformations. The network was intended to comprise three sections: information centres, libraries, and state and factory archives.[19] The general intention behind including archival institutions in the network was to enhance the efficiency of use

16 H. Altman, *Archiwa. Ośrodki dokumentacyjne. Biblioteki. Muzea. Stosunki wzajemne. Próby rozgraniczenia*, "Archeion" 38 (1962), pp. 7–11.

17 Archiwum Zakładowe Naczelnej Dyrekcji Archiwów Państwowych (henceforth: AZ NDAP), Ref. No. 89/1, n. pag., Pismo z 11 kwietnia 1972 roku NDAP L. Chajna do Ministra NSWiT prof. dr Jana Kaczmarka (Letter of 11 April 1972 from NDAP's L. Chajn to the Minister of Science, Higher Education, and Technology, Professor Jan Kaczmarek).

18 AZ NDAP, Ref. No. 206/23, *Kierunki rozwoju informacji naukowej, technicznej i ekonomicznej. Synteza. Materiały na XIV Krajową Naradę Przedstawicieli Placówek Informacyjnych*, Warszawa 1974, p. 1.

19 W. Chlistowski, *Organizacja systemu informacji naukowej, technicznej i ekonomicznej w Polsce (1971–1991)*, "Archeion" 91 (1993), p. 100.

of the information they had gathered in catering for the needs of the economy and the academia.[20]

A year later archival service began to be organised as one of the sections of SINTE. On 8 November 1972, the College of the Ministry of Science, Higher Education, and Technology passed the resolution that obliged the authorities of the archival institutions to organise the Centre for Archival Information by 1 January 1973.[21] It was established by the Head Office of the State Archives.[22] The operation of the centre was primarily intended to serve highest efficiency in informing users about the resources. According to Leon Chajn, at the time the Managing Director of the Head Office of the State Archives, the goal was to be achieved by providing precise and exhaustive information while minimising the wait time. Information was meant to be active and not passive, which meant that it should not "wait" being stored and waiting for being discovered by chance.[23]

The INTE Centre was intended to provide top-to-bottom coordination of the information activity conducted previously by the institutions that had previously duplicated their work and applied a great variety of methodological solutions.[24] However, the operation of the system was from the start burdened with many problems, and cooperation between the individual silos could be illusory.[25] The INTE Centre did not survive the systemic changes as in 1990 it was replaced by the Centre for Processing Information (Polish: Ośrodek Przetwarzania Informacji, OPI) operating

20 AZ NDAP, Ref. No. 89/1, n. pag., Pismo z 11 kwietnia 1972 roku NDAP L. Chajna do Ministra NSWiT prof. dr Jana Kaczmarka.

21 AZ NDAP, syg. 89/9, n. pag., Pismo NDAP L. Chajna z 23 I 1973 roku do Ministra NSWiT prof. dr Jana Kaczmarka (Letter of 23 January 1973 from NDAP's L. Chajn to the Minister of Science, Higher Education, and Technology, Professor Jan Kaczmarek).

22 H. Barczak, *Wybrane zagadnienia informacji archiwalnej*, Warszawa 1975, p. 26.

23 AZ NDAP, Ref. No. 89/1, n. pag., Pismo z 11 kwietnia 1972 roku NDAP L. Chajna do Ministra NSWiT prof. dr Jana Kaczmarka.

24 H. Barczak, *Informacja o aktualnej strukturze systemu informacji naukowej, technicznej i ekonomicznej w Polsce*, "Informatyka i Archiwa" (1973) No. 6, p. 30.

25 AZ NDAP, Ref. No. 206/23, Problemy integracji działalności placówek informacyjnych w ramach ogólnokrajowego systemu informacji naukowej, technicznej i ekonomicznej (Referat na XIV Krajową Naradę Przedstawicieli Placówek Informacyjnych w dniu 25 kwietnia 1974 r.), Warszawa, April 1974, p. 2.

as a research and development unit operating in the structure of the Committee for Scientific Research (KBN).[26]

The actual impact that the cooperation of libraries and archives under SINTE made on those institutions requires further in-depth research. Certainly, in archival science these actions helped to expand the research area. During the 14th National Congress of Information Scientists, suggestions to undertake specific steps aimed at integration of institutions conducting informative work were made. Centres of scientific, technical, and economic information, libraries, and archives were mentioned in its context.[27] Did they have a bearing on the actual operation of archives? This is how Andrzej Biernat defined the purpose of establishing the Archival Information Centre (Centralny Ośrodek Informacji Archiwalnej, COIA):[28] "it was established in the atmosphere of illusion, characteristic of the 'early Gierek' period, a great interlinked information system could successfully be built on a national scale, with space also envisaged for archival information".[29]

The COIA operated until 2008.[30] The scope of its operation included information activity encompassing gathering, processing, and providing access to source information about archival materials held in the archives of the state network of archives, and programming, organising, and coordinating that activity.[31] Currently, these tasks are divided between three organisational units of the Head Office of the State Archives. According to its organisational regulations, the Department of Archival Activity

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26   W. Pindlowa, K. Materska, *Informacja naukowa*, in: *Encyklopedia książki*, vol 1: *Eseje A—J*, ed. by A. Żbikowska-Migoń, M. Skalska-Zlat, Wrocław 2017, p. 721.

27   Z. Kolankowski, *Archiwa wobec SINTO*, "Archiwista" 14 (1978) No. 3–4, p. 1.

28   In 1985, Ośrodek Informacji Archiwalnej was transformed into the Centralny Ośrodek Informacji Archiwalnej, see: AZ NDAP, Ref. No. 431/14, Resolution No. 28 of the Minister of Science and Higher Education of 6 September 1985 regarding the establishment of the Central Hub for Archival Information (COIA), pp. 52–53.

29   A. Biernat, *O pracach Centralnego Ośrodka Informacji Archiwalnej*, "Archiwista" 29 (1995) No. 89, p. 15.

30   The Head Office of the State Archives was reorganised under the authority of the statute of 13 June 2008, quoted from: J. Krochmal, *Rola Zakładu Naukowego Archiwistyki NDAP w rozwoju polskiej metodyki archiwalnej*, in: *Archiwistyka na uniwersytetach, archiwistyka w archiwach*, ed. by W. Chorążyczewski, A. Rosa, Toruń 2009, p. 53 (Toruńskie Konfrontacje Archiwalne, 1).

31   A. Biernat, *O pracach Centralnego Ośrodka*, p. 16.

Popularisation is responsible for activities promoting knowledge about archival materials and archives, and information activity in the area,[32] the Department of Archival Science is responsible for matters from the realm of archival information, and Department of Computerization of the State Archives is responsible for computerisation and digitisation.[33]

The 1970s marked the flourishing of academic activity of archival scientists in the field of their connections with information science. It was the time when the researchers who remain most strictly associated with this research current in archival science, such as Henryk Barczak, Stanisław Nawrocki, Czesława Włodarska, Bogdan Kroll, Andrzej Igielski, and Maciej Gołembiowski published their works.[34]

Kazimierz Arłamowski's article on the nature and definition of archival science (1970) demonstrated the significant changes in the perception of the discipline by archival scientists themselves.[35] The researcher explained that archival science no longer demonstrated auxiliary character towards history but was an independent discipline that, moreover, was valuable and necessary for the society. He emphasised that information is important in the operation of archives. The article of Leon Chajn published in 1971 continued that line of argumentation. Its author pointed to the problem of adapting information about archival resources to the requirements imposed by the increasingly diverse users.[36] Chajn believed that archives were not isolated in their operation. Turning towards the

32   The Rules and regulations of the Head Office of State Archives (NDAP), § 16, p. 2, https://sip.lex.pl/akty-prawne/dzienniki-resortowe/regulamin-organizacyjny-naczelnej-dyrekcji-archiwow-panstwowych-35754987 (Jun 28, 2023).

33   The Rules and regulations of the Head Office of State Archives (NDAP), § 12, p. 7.

34   See e.g.: H. Barczak, *Wybrane zagadnienia informacji archiwalnej*, Warszawa 1975; H. Barczak, S. Nawrocki, C. Włodarska, *Zagadnienia informacji naukowej w archiwach państwowych*, "Archeion" 56 (1971), pp. 33–49; M. Gołembiowski, *Potrzeby informacyjne użytkowników informacji archiwalnej*, "Zagadnienia Informacji Naukowej" (1979) No. 1, pp. 85–110; A. Igielski, *Potrzeby informacyjne indywidualnych użytkowników dokumentacji archiwalnej. Zakres i metody badań*, "Archiwista" 15 (1979) No. 1–2, pp. 25–34; B. Kroll, *Charakter i perspektywy tradycyjnego i archiwalnego systemu wyszukiwania informacji*, "Archeion" 65 (1977), pp. 61–84; B. Ryszewski, *Archiwistyka. Przedmiot—zakres—podział (studia nad problemem)*, Warszawa—Poznań—Toruń 1972.

35   K. Arłamowski, *Archiwistyka, jej natura i definicja*, "Archeion" 53 (1970), pp. 7–26.

36   L. Chajn, *Rola państwowej służby archiwalnej*, "Archeion" 56 (1971), p. 18.

scientific nature and the achievements of other information sciences was considered a proper course of action:

> some of us are sometimes likely to underestimate our prior works concerning the preparation of scientific information. It is not true that only now do we embark on laying the foundations for the scientific information base. Such a foundation had been laid long ago, and denial of that fact would be tantamount to underestimating and discrediting many years of scientific achievement of Polish archivists. That referred to different, new methods, to making the means more scientific, and to ensuring maximum information while storing minimum materials.[37]

A characteristic feature of literature from the time were strong tendencies to establish archival science as an independent science. Possibly, the means to achieve this was to pay attention to its connections to other social and information sciences. This was done by drawing from theoretical and methodological findings of those disciplines. One can even have an impression that in that way archival scientists were liberating themselves from under the wings of the historians, showing that their research framework was not solely based on history. That tendency is visible in the works of two researchers: Bogdan Kroll and Henryk Barczak. The former recognised that the problem considered valid by his contemporary archival scientists could be approached in a different manner, and concluded that the obstacles encountered can be addressed in a manner proper for information activity, with its proper terminology. He did not, however, go as far as to propose replacing archival terminology with a new one, choosing just to confront them to facilitate "mutual understanding and agreement".[38] Henryk Barczak wrote in a similar vein, classifying, among others, archival science and bibliology among the disciplines developing in the field of information sciences that share certain common traits.[39] He, furthermore, emphasised the dynamics of change that took place in his contemporary archival science, the changes that primarily affected the planes of theory, methods, and research techniques.[40]

The 1980s were the time when archival science constituted itself fully among information sciences. In his text on archival concepts, Tadeusz

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37   L. Chajn, *Rola państwowej służby archiwalnej*, p. 19.
38   B. Kroll, *Charakter i perspektywy*, p. 62.
39   H. Barczak, *Archiwistyka a cybernetyka*, "Archeion" 67 (1979), p. 84.
40   H. Barczak, *Archiwistyka a cybernetyka*, p. 79.

Grygier supported these tendencies. He believed that archival science had expanded its scope, and the information tasks of archives were becoming a pressing issue. He defined "information" as "processing, selection, dissemination, and use of content of evidentiary and documentary sources",[41] which, using the theory and research techniques and tools of scientific information, Maciej Gołembiowski described as a system of archival information.[42] To date, it has been Bohdan Ryszewski who has described the links between archival science and scientific information most extensively. A decade earlier, he demonstrated the autonomy of archival science,[43] to indicate in 1985 that this science can expand to cover research issues, develop its terminology, and expand its set of research methods used by embracing the ones he applied in scientific information. In this way, archival science can become a new research platform for information science. Furthermore, Ryszewski presented an archive as a system in a novel way, as he pointed to the elements and processes taking place in archival information systems, with a special focus on the system of archival information.[44]

As much as the 1980s can be called the period of maturity in researching the information quality of archival science, the 1990s should be called the "the decade of decline". Maciej Gołembiowski discontinued research, his only publication on the subject from the time being *Wprowadzenie do informacji naukowej dla archiwistów* (literally *Introduction to scientific information for archivists*).[45] Continuing his scientific interest, Bohdan Ryszewski moved to issues related to computerisation of archives and the standard of archival description.[46] Others followed in their footsteps and discontinued research, perhaps considering the subject exhausted.

The dawn of the 21st century welcomed archivists with challenges related to the establishment of a new "archival worldview". At the time, the dynamic democratisation of the society, which began to require

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41 T. Grygier, *W sprawie definiowania pojęć archiwalnych*, in: *Problemy historii i archiwistyki*, ed. by T. Mencel, Lublin 1986, p. 276.

42 M. Gołembiowski, *System informacji archiwalnej*, Warszawa–Łódź 1985, pp. 81–83.

43 B. Ryszewski, *Archiwistyka*, pp. 42–52.

44 B. Ryszewski, *Problemy i metody badawcze archiwistyki*, Toruń 1985, pp. 104–158.

45 M. Gołembiowski, *Wprowadzenie do informacji naukowej dla archiwistów*, Toruń 1991.

46 B. Ryszewski, *Problemy komputeryzacji archiwów*, p. 11.

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accurate and promptly delivered information from information institutions made a profound impact on the role of archives. The Internet and widespread virtual access to collections were at the same time the cause and the result of mutual convergence of information institutions, at least in public space. Similarly, archival science underwent transformation in its capacity of a science, as it became anthropologised, not unlike other information sciences. Early in the 21st century, in *Archival Science*, Angelika Menne-Haritz proclaimed the reformulation of the archival paradigm, bringing user's access to information to the fore of all archival activities.[47] Daria Nałęcz emphasised that information plays a special role in the information society. She asked the question about the fields of study in which institutions of higher education should provide education to individuals intending to manage knowledge and education. The researcher pointed to such academic disciplines as management, information technology, scientific information, and archival science.[48] Both researchers pointed out that archives physically store archival materials, however, fulfilling their function in the society, they deal with gathering information, including potential information, and enabling browsing through it. In turn, Waldemar Chorążyczewski emphasised that although archival science is a complex system, "its most profound essence is to serve the overarching purpose, namely storage of data for the purpose of making it available—a layer that is enduring and, as our civilisation and archives continue, also timeless".[49] This wraps up the opinions quoted above: archives are institutions that store material creations. The purpose of their existence is to share not the source but the information it contains. It is only the user who can evaluate the value of information.

What is the nature of the mutual relations in our time? Only few researchers embark on studies that make use of the achievements of both theoretical and methodological science. Their number includes Justyna

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47 A. Menne-Haritz, *Dostęp do archiwów, czyli przeformułowanie archiwalnego paradygmatu*, "Archeion" 104 (2002), pp. 68–95 (article originally published in: "Archival Science" 1 (2001)).

48 D. Nałęcz, *Archiwistyka—nowa czy stara dyscyplina nauki?*, "Archeion" 105 (2003), p. 9.

49 *Stan i perspektywy komputeryzacji archiwów polskich. Dyskusja odbyta w Toruniu 12 VI 2001 z udziałem Eugeniusza Borodija, Waldemara Chorążyczewskiego, Andrzeja Jabłońskiego, Henryka Krystka, Marka Kuczyńskiego i Bolesława Rassalskiego*, "Archiwista Polski" 6 (2001) No. 3–4, p. 125.

Adamus-Kowalska, Agnieszka Długosz-Pysz, Wanda Krystyna Roman, Agnieszka Rosa, and the author of this article.[50] It is also worthwhile to mention the academic seminars organised regularly as *Symposia Archivistica*, which are often devoted to the issue of information quality of archival science.[51] Recently, Agnieszka Długosz-Pysz has perceived the need for interpenetration of "trends" in Poland. Representatives of bibliology and information science consider the archive as the venues where the information processes that both the disciplines should be interested in takes place.[52]

What brings the researchers representing the disciplines in question closest to one another? The answer seems to be the human. A turn towards the user, and research aimed at the most efficient user services are a fact. Barbara Socińska-Kalata pointed to the change in perception of the information science that has become a social science "dealing with the phenomena of information that take place in the social world, including primarily the transfer of knowledge in the cultural and social context".[53] Waldemar Chorążyczewski drew attention to a potential different approach

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50 See e.g.: J. Adamus-Kowalska, *System informacji archiwalnej w Polsce. Historia, infrastruktura, standardy i metody*, Katowice 2011; M. Cołbecka, *Schematy wyszukiwania informacji w zasobach archiwalnych w dobie elektronicznych pomocy archiwalnych*, in: *Nauka o informacji w okresie zmian. Innowacyjne usługi informacyjne*, ed. by B. Sosińska-Kalata, P. Tafiłowski, Z. Wiorogórska, Warszawa 2018, pp. 259–270; M. Cołbecka, *Usługi informacyjne archiwów—próba definicji*, "Nowa Biblioteka. Usługi, Technologie Informacyjne i Media" (2019) No. 2, pp. 27–47; A. Długosz-Pysz, *Badania satysfakcji użytkowników archiwów w świetle projektu Archival Metrics*, in: *Diagnostyka w zarządzaniu informacją: perspektywa informatologiczna*, ed. by R. Sapa, Kraków 2017, pp. 437–447. W. K. Roman, *System informacji archiwalnej wobec współczesnego użytkownika*, in: *Archiwa Polski i Europy. Wspólne dziedzictwa, różne doświadczenia*, ed. by A. Kulecka, Warszawa 2017, pp. 227–243; A. Rosa, *Użytkownik jako element systemu informacyjnego*, in: *Komputeryzacja i digitalizacja w archiwach*, ed. by R. Leśkiewicz, A. Żeglińska, Warszawa 2016, pp. 125–132 (Symposia Archivistica, 2); A. Rosa, *Użytkownik w systemie informacji archiwalnej. Kontekst stosowanych języków informacyjno-wyszukiwawczych*, in: *Standaryzacja opisu archiwalnego*, ed. by J. Bednarek, P. Perzyna, Warszawa—Łódź 2016, pp. 43–52 (Symposia Archivistica, 3).

51 Eight meetings have as yet been organised by the team gathered around Bohdan Ryszewski.

52 A. Długosz-Pysz, *Badania satysfakcji użytkowników*, p. 438.

53 B. Sosińska-Kalata, *Obszary badań współczesnej informatologii (nauki o informacji)*, "Zagadnienia Informacji Naukowej" 51 (2013) No. 2, p. 38.

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to archival functions. Here, unlike the classical approach, where the relationship between the human and the archival material matters, the tasks of the archives aim at the fulfilment of goals and concern interpersonal relations in the context of archival materials.[54] Thus the human moves to the focus of researcher interest. It seems that archives and libraries head in the same direction, as scientists have recognised that the environment should influence the activities of information institutions, whose existence hinges on rendering services to the user.

Beginning with the 1930ˢ, archivists and representatives of bibliology and information sciences have predominantly tried to distinguish themselves from one another, emphasising the methodological differences in working with the resources. That status quo continued until the 1970ˢ, even though in the meantime the archival scientists "matured" to becoming independent, the key to the change being the conclusion that archives are institutions that preserve and provide access to information, which is why archival science belongs to the family of information sciences. What can today build the most lasting bridges between these disciplines is the provision of services for users. Paraphrasing the words of Bogdan Horodyski, I dare to claim that the integration of archives and libraries may be based on the assumption that one of the main tasks of these institutions is to provide access to information contained in their resource and book collections.

54 W. Chorążyczewski, *Zachęta do archiwistyki*, p. 41.

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Abstract

Monika Cołbecka
Are we family? On the scientific connections between archivists and bibliologists, and information scientists

In 1937, Marian Łodyński, a librarian and historian, published an article entitled "Archiwiści i bibliotekarze" (literally "Archivists and Librarians") in Przegląd Biblioteczny journal. His text served as a pretext for a dispute initiated by Wojciech Hejnosz. It juxtaposed full opening of archives to users to the duty of preserving historical sources from destruction, and revealed differences in the perception of certain phenomena, yet primarily was a proof of mutual research interest. Although the ties between researchers operating in the disciplines in question were the strongest in the 1970[s] and 1980[s], it seems that it is the first time ever that we have had so much in common. The dynamic democratisation of society, which requires accurate information promptly delivered by information institutions, has made a significant impact on the roles of archivists, librarians, and information scientists. Will we stand together in the face of these challenges, and do archivists draw from the achievements of related fields of study? The article presents considerations regarding the research problem thus formulated and the conclusions resulting from a study of scientific literature.

Keywords:
information sciences, information activity, archival science, bibliology and information science, archival information system

Abstrakt

Monika Cołbecka
*Czy należymy do jednej rodziny? O związkach naukowych
archiwistów z bibliologami i informatologami*

W 1937 roku w „Przeglądzie Bibliotecznym" ukazał się artykuł Mariana
Łodyńskiego, bibliotekarza i historyka pt. "Archiwiści i bibliotekarze".
Tekst ten zapoczątkował polemikę z Wojciechem Hejnoszem, pracowni-
kiem archiwum lwowskiego. Wymiana poglądów dotyczyła zasadności
jak najszerszego otwarcia archiwów na użytkowników do powinności
chronienia źródeł historycznych przed zniszczeniem. Spór ten wykazał
oczywiście rozbieżności w postrzeganiu pewnych zjawisk, ale przede
wszystkim świadczył o wzajemnym zainteresowaniu badawczym. Chociaż
związki badaczy omawianych dyscyplin były najmocniejsze w latach 70.
i 80. XX wieku to wydaje się, że nigdy dotąd nie mieliśmy ze sobą tyle
wspólnego, co teraz. Ogromny wpływ na rolę archiwistów, bibliotekarzy,
informatologów ma dynamiczne demokratyzowanie się społeczeństwa,
które stawia wobec instytucji informacyjnych wymóg trafnej i szybko
dostarczanej informacji. Czy wobec tych wyzwań jednoczymy szeregi
i czy archiwiści korzystają z dorobku nauk pokrewnych? Rozważania
nad tak sformułowanym problemem badawczym oraz wnioski będące
wynikiem przeprowadzonej analizy piśmiennictwa naukowego zostały
zawarte w artykule.

Słowa kluczowe:
nauki informacyjne, działalność informacyjna, archiwistyka, bibliologia
i informatologia