The National Library of Finland Bulletin 2016

Speech by Jenni Haukio, spouse of the President of the Republic of Finland, at the inaugural event of the National Library of Finland on 1 March 2016

The grand opening celebration of the National Library after its five-year renovation was held on the first of March 2016. The spouse of President Sauli Niinistö, Mrs Jenni Haukio, opened the Library to the public and gave a touching speech. This is Mrs Haukio's speech in its entirety as well as some photos from the celebration.

Freely accessible minority language resources online
In 2016, the National Library of Finland will carry out the *Digitisation Project of Minority Languages* funded by a grant from the Kone Foundation.
By Jussi-Pekka Hakkarainen

The Aviisi project: the golden century of newspapers put to new use
The Aviisi project makes digitised copyrighted newspapers available more extensively than required by current legislation.
By Pirjo Karppinen

EDITORIAL
Kai Ekholm

What is the next technological revolution…
that will override all other revolutions?

Read more >>

Liber 2016 inHelsinki

Read more about the event >>

The Interviews>>

COMHIS – Computational History and the Transformation of Public Discourse in Finland, 1640–1910
Providing qualitative understanding of historical phenomena and developing generic research methodologies with the help of digitised newspapers.
By Mikko Tolonen

Commemorating the centennial of the birth of Georg Henrik von Wright
June 2016 marks the centennial of the birth of Finnish philosopher Georg Henrik von Wright (1916−2003).
By Risto Vilkko

The Finna API gives developers access to Finnish cultural heritage
Finna.fi, a service offering diverse material from Finnish archives, libraries and museums, published its API, api.finna.fi, in February 2016.
By Timo Laine, Maria Virtanen

EUDAT – European Data Infrastructure
The European Commission has a long tradition of supporting the creation of shared information services.
By Juha Hakala

***Coactus gothorum, ac vandalorum furor* (The fury of the Goths and the Vandals)**
Did the Hakkapeliitta pillage the Strahov Monastery Library in Prague in 1648?
By Mika Hakkarainen

The National Library's strategy for 2016–2020
Change through digital services and openness – National Library services open to all.
By Dorrit Gustafsson

OTHER LIBRARY NEWS

Kristiina Hormia-Poutanen joins EU's Open Science Policy Platform

---

Sibelius' manuscripts to the National Library

Estate of Toini and Heikki Suomalainen donate Cosmographie from 1652 to the National Library

---

Kristiina Hormia-Poutanen joins EU's Open Science Policy Platform

Sibelius' manuscripts to the National Library

EDITORIAL

What is the next technological revolution

by Kai Ekholm

… that will override all other revolutions?

This issue has been on my mind for some decades now. At least we at the National Library of Finland take it almost for granted that we are at the forefront of developments in our field. We have encountered numerous innovations in the field of information technology, have adapted to them, and have learned to apply many routine procedures (such as descriptive cataloguing, OPAC, lending systems and electronic journals).

> *In fact, we have led a number of paradigm shifts, including the introduction of electronic journals in the mid-1990s.*

Digitisation is a logical continuation of this paradigm, as are e-books and the management and extension of rights to researchers and the public at large. We safeguard the digital rights of our customers. If we do not negotiate more extensive rights, no-one else will. Creating an infrastructure around all of this, and managing digital libraries and their user rights, fall self-evidently within our realm of duties.

National libraries will discuss these issues at the annual Conference of Directors of National Libraries, to be held in connection with the upcoming conference of the **I**nternational **F**ederation of **L**ibrary **A**ssociations and Institutions. What solutions have been reached with regard to the vast resources of the Library of Congress, how can we create partnerships in this increasingly commercial world, and how can we acquire rights, funding and wider access to these resources?
Indeed, I am eagerly waiting to hear the response of Brewster Kahle, the founder of Internet Archive, to the question in the heading above.
We must increasingly lend an ear to the undertakings of the business world. If you can't beat them, join them.

> *What counts is perseverance and success. This has been the secret of libraries thus far.*

Kai Ekholm, Director, Professor

National Library of Finland

Speech by Jenni Haukio, spouse of the President of the Republic of Finland, at the inaugural event of the National Library of Finland on 1 March 2016

Dear guests,

> "On the door to the temple of literature it says: education and enlightenment. These we must live up to as human beings. Not only does literature depict life and circumstances, it also supports education and encourages enlightenment."

These are the words of **Rietrikki Polén**, a Fennoman and the first ever to defend a dissertation in Finnish, back in 1858.

Education and enlightenment. Right here, at the **National Library of Finland** – the architectural masterpiece of **Carl Ludwig Engel** and the heart of the nation's memory – these two words encapsulate it all.

The recently renovated National Library, whose inauguration we now celebrate, is a unique example of construction history, as well as a modern cultural and service institute, which preserves and promotes our literary cultural heritage.in 1640.
The National Library, which until 2006 served as the University of Helsinki's main library, boasts a long history stretching back to the establishment of the **Royal Academy of Turku** The Library's history is linked to both that of the Kingdom of Sweden and that of the Russian Empire. The National Library's impressive main building is one of the most famous representatives of Empire architecture in Finland and one of Engel's most highly appreciated works. The main building was completed in 1845 and its annex, designed by **Gustaf Nyström,** in 1906.

During its more than 170 years of service, the National Library has been renovated with great care and respect for the original design. This was also the case in the latest renovation, completed in late 2015, which improved the accessibility and functionality of the library facilities and modernised the building services. To mention a couple ofillustrative examples of the challenges involved in the National Library's conservation: the restorers used erasers to bring out the specular highlights of the painted decorations in the semicircular recesses of the Cupola Hall and examined the cupola by tapping it inch by inch to produce a diagram of the cracks based on the resulting sounds.

"Conservators from different fields worked on their own projects side by side with construction workers responsible for the less painstaking procedures. All parties showed mutual respect for one another despite the schedule being tight and different work phases overlapping," says architect **Kati Winterhalter**, who served as the conservation coordinator in the Library's renovation project.

Strong solidarity and uncompromising mutual respect have always led to success in Finland – and did so again. **Rakennuslehti** magazine nominated the National Library's renovation project its **2014 construction site of the year.**

Dear inaugural guests,

the National Library of Finland being described as one of the world's most beautiful libraries aptly symbolises the general significance of libraries to our nation. Libraries are at the core of our success story. Throughout the decades, Finns have placed their hopes on education – believing that learning and education are the only path to a better future.

Around one in three Finns reads at least one book a month. In 2014 the National Library received over 70,000 physical and over one million virtual visits. The number of library loans in all of Finland totalled nearly 70 million.

Were it not for the system of public libraries which evolved in the early 20th century we would hardly be the nation of readers we are today. And had we not become a reading nation we would hardly figure among the world's top countries in nearly all surveys of wellbeing and competitiveness.

Dear inaugural guests,

To reiterate the quote by **Rietrikki Polén** that I started with: education and enlightenment, these we must live up to as human beings. I strongly agree. Our only chance to uphold humanity is to live up to education and enlightenment and look after our cultural heritage,

Compromising humanity can have dire consequences on cultural heritage, as can be seen in Syria, where, according to some estimates, nearly all of the country's **Unesco World Heritage Sites** are under threat of destruction or have already been partly destroyed.

Although Syria, Iraq and many other deeply devastating crises around the world are far removed from our stable Nordic peace, they serve to remind us that in this age nothing is as certain as uncertainty.

We have come to take both our global and our national cultural heritage for granted, something that is automatically safeguarded.

We have taken for granted that our museums stay open, that the collections of libraries and archives accumulate and that existing monuments are maintained and new ones are erected. This is fortunately still true today, and hopefully will remain true in the future as well. It appears, however, that our modern society no longer has any sacrosanct areas that the scarcity of resources would leave untouched.

We truly need to promote culture now – perhaps more than ever before.

The National Library could, in fact, be called a national treasure based on its unique collections: over 100 shelf kilometres of material from ephemera to manuscripts and from maps to posters. The National Collection includes all publications either printed in Finland or discussing Finland since the year 1488. Among the Library's oldest articles are papyri dating back to the third century BCE. The archives of the royal family of Radziwiłł and the A.E. Nordenskiöld Collection, both part of the National Library's special collections, are included in the Unesco Memory of the World Register.

But in addition to housing the history of prominent figures and events, the National Library is also home to the history of *Finnish life in all its variety* – both the mundane and the festive – told in words, stories, images and melodies. It safeguards the grand story of Finland and Finnishness.

Dear inaugural guests,
Eric Gustaf Ehrström, a representative of the Romantic movement in Turku, once said:

"If we are destined to launch a new era in Finnish history, let us conduct ourselves so that posterity can look back on our time with respect."

His words were very wise.

On the one hand, cultural heritage influences our thinking and actions in various ways; on the other hand, it illuminates Finnish identities. The only way for a nation to truly understand itself is by examining and knowing its past.

Thanks to the continuous development of historical research methods it is possible to examine material that has previously led to a specific set of results to find brand new aspects that meet the special needs of the times at hand. As Oscar Wilde put it: "The one duty we owe to history is to rewrite it."

We are part of an unbroken chain of generations, all of whom have transferred what they considered valuable to the following generations. It is our responsibility to look after the extensive material and immaterial cultural heritage which, with respect to its whole history, is under our charge for but a fleeting moment. The national cultural heritage is a value that does not deserve to be subjected to cyclical fluctuations.

Dear friends of Finnish culture,

The approaching centenary of Finnish independence raises a number of increasingly topical questions: what is Finland and who is a Finn – yesterday, today and tomorrow? Who are we? Where do come from?

The National Library will today launch a campaign in honour of Finland's 100th anniversary, with the aim of creating an online library for Finland's history. The campaign invites parties from different spheres of life to support the digitisation and collection of material.

All aid from citizens, companies and other communities is extremely important. Making the National Library's material even easier to access digitally will put us in an increasingly better position to find answers to questions about Finland and Finnishness.

To quote **J.V. Snellman**: *"As long as a nation loves its history, the past it has lived, there is also hope for its future. Such a budding love is the clearest evidence of a nation's conscious self-awareness, and its preservation shows that the awareness still exists, that the nation's spiritual strength has not waned."*

With these words in mind, I am happy to say that there truly is hope for the future. We enjoy conscious awareness, spiritual strength and, above all, a love for history. This much is clear to all the senses in this magnificent, renovated National Library.

I wish everyone at the National Library the best of luck and success in your valuable work as protectors of our cultural heritage.

I hope the renovation will encourage an even greater number of Finns to think of the National Library as theirs, because that is what it was meant to be – a library *serving the entire nation*.

Thank you!

Freely accessible minority language resources online

by Jussi-Pekka Hakkarainen

In 2016, the National Library of Finland will carry out the *Digitisation Project of Minority Languages* funded by a grant from the Kone Foundation. In this context, minority languages include the Mordvin, Permic, Mari, Nenets, Yiddish, Sami and Romani languages. The project documents these languages by digitising resources, determining the related copyrights, publicly releasing the digitised resources in the Fenno-Ugrica Collection and extracting data from the resources for research use in third-party systems. This project is a continuation of the *Digitisation Project of Kindred Languages*, conducted in 2012–2015.

Maa by art collective Liiketila combines dance with word art, visual expression and design. The piece is based on language resources digitised in the Digitisation Project for Minority Languages.
(Photo: Heidi Kotilainen)

Aiming for language documentation

The digitisation of resources, releasing them to the public and storing them reliably can be thought to constitute language documentation. The documentation of languages has been a heatedly debated topic for the past twenty years, as its significance for preserving endangered languages has become recognised. A major shift in language documentation has occurred in that the focus has moved away from linguistic description towards a more comprehensive documentation that aims to preserve the language. Key components of language documentation are 1) storing the resources and generating the related metadata, 2) making the resources transferable, 3) generating added value by annotating, transcribing and linking, 4) archiving and publicly releasing the archived material and 5) mobilising the resources, i.e., making them accessible through third-party systems. These components form the core of the Digitisation Project for Minority Languages.

One of the most important goals of language documentation is to return the documentation to the language community. The material digitised in the project will be published in the National Library's Fenno-Ugrica Collection (fennougrica.kansalliskirjasto.fi). Open resources serve research in Uralic, Germanic and Romani studies in Finland and abroad. The project is releasing a great deal of resources which have been previously inaccessible for research.

Users outside of the academic community are likely to benefit from the resources even more than researchers. They can now freely access documents which describe their own languages and cultures to an extent which is not available through local libraries or archives. The digitised resources can help communities build their collective memory, process their past and improve language skills. The Fenno-Ugrica material can be called a "long-tail" resource, one which can be expected to have a long-term impact on local communities.

A range of resources for research and art

Several criteria, defined in cooperation between the National Library and researchers, were employed in the selection of the materials, the most important being accessibility, previous use in research and public use. In their original format, these resources have been difficult to access. Providing them to researchers online promotes better understanding of the detailed development of written languages and enables language documentation.

The project has focused on printed resources which comprehensively reflect the early stages of the development of the languages.

In addition to research projects, the Digitisation Project of Minority Languages cooperates with the Liiketila art collective, providing them with edited dictionaries in several Uralic languages. These dictionaries will later be used in a performance piece entitled *Maa*. The dictionaries used in the piece will be chosen with Liiketila, and can include both previously edited resources and dictionaries specifically collected for *Maa*.

Digitising resources also serves the international community

The Sami resources primarily consist of material stored in the national libraries of Finland and Russia. The most important part of the online resources is made up of material digitised from the collections of the National Library of Finland, primarily from the Lapponica Collection curated by Jakob Fellmann. The collection is very valuable, as it features resources from a broad spectrum of different areas of Sami research and constitutes a coherent compilation of the oldest Sami literature ever printed. Smaller selections from the resources will be digitised from the Fennica Collection of the National Library of Finland as well as the collections of the National Library of Russia.
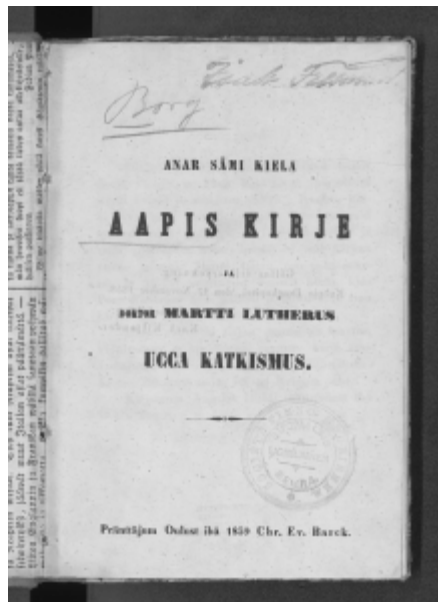
An ABC book for Inari Sami and Martin Luther's *Small Catechism* from 1857
have been digitised from the National Library's Lapponica Collection.

The oldest Nordic material in the Romani language is characterised by its fragmentary nature. The oldest mentions of the Romani language or its vocabulary have typically been found in unpublished or partially published
manuscripts from the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Due to the scattered material, the project is gathering early manuscripts which are relevant for research from different memory institutions and digitising them. Nordic libraries and archives have little-studied manuscripts that the project seeks to render available for researchers.

There is a clear demand for digitising Romani resources, as such material has never before been digitised to any significant degree. Research in the Romani language and culture is a growing field, characterised by many multidisciplinary connections to language disciplines, general linguistics, cultural and social anthropology, the study of religions, social sciences, education and medicine. Finnish Romani studies focus on the dialectology and grammar of the Romani language as well as the study of migration and Romani history, all of which can be researched with the help of the digitised materials. There are approximately two dozen scholars of Romani studies in Finland, and a few hundred in the world.

Manuscript for a Romani textbook by Adam Lindh from 1897.

The Romani dictionaries compiled by H. A. Reinholm and Arthur Thesleff in the
 late 19th century constitute the core of the collection of Romani manuscripts. Other unpublished Romani language resources to be digitised in the project include Christfried Ganander's Undersökning om de så kallade tattare from 1780, Adam Lindh's manuscript in Romani from 1897 and Romani dictionaries collected by Paul Ariste in the 1930s and 1940s. In addition, the project will digitise practically all Romani-language material printed in the Soviet Union before World War II.

Coverleaf for Romani translation of the fairy tale "Сказка о рыбаке и рыбке" by A.S. Pushkin from 1936.

The Komi-language resources were selected together with FU-Lab, the department of language technology at the Komi Republic Academy of Government Service and Management (KRAGSiU) in Syktyvkar. FU-Lab primarily creates keyboard systems, online dictionaries and proofreading software for Permic languages, but it also generates corpora of literature published in Komi-Zyrian and Komi-Permyak. For FU-Lab, the Digitisation Project of Minority Languages provides material from the 1920s and 1930s which they would otherwise be unable to access locally.

The project will also digitise Yiddish resources from the national libraries of both Finland and Russia. A total of 143 works of literature will be digitised from the National Library of Finland's Hebraica Collection as well as the Yiddish editions of *Pravda* from 1918. The Hebraica Collection consists of legal deposit copies submitted in the Russian Empire. The time period from which the Hebraica Collection originates is considered to be the golden age of Yiddish literature. The most interesting titles in the Hebraica Collection include the hundreds of leaflets which featured short educational, romantic and thrilling stories as well as collections of poems. Most of these works represent popular literature, which has become an increasingly popular topic of surveying and research also in other language areas.

Digitising Nenets resources and adding them to the collection is a natural expansion of the Nenets materials digitised during the Digitisation Project for Kindred Languages. Texts written by or received from Nenets people from the early decades of the Soviet Union are difficult to access in Finland, Russia and elsewhere in the world. They have received little research attention, as they represent neither prose nor folklore. Instead, the texts combine Western and Soviet literary modes with local oral Nenets traditions. Text analysis can reveal the processes underlying rapid linguistic change, the impact of a multilingual and multicultural environment on linguistic expression as well as the impacts of Soviet language and cultural policy on minority languages in general.

The 28 November 1918 issue of the Yiddish-language edition of *Pravda* is stored in the Hebraica Collection of the National Library of Finland.
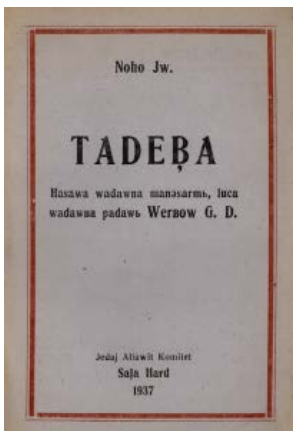
Tadeḃa - a Nenets-language play about a shaman, written by I. Noho, from 1937

Periodicals and newspapers will be digitised to supplement the collections. The primary focus of the digitisation of newspapers will be on Karelian publications not available in Finland. Digitising these materials and adding them to the collections will also benefit history researchers and local users.

The mission of the Tver Karelian newspaper *Kolhozoin puoleh* included promoting the Karelian language.

Fenno-Ugrica has an international user base

The National Library's Fenno-Ugrica Collection has been freely available to researchers and the general public since June 2013. The collection has become more popular since the end of 2015. By April 2016, material had been accessed from the collection more than 620,000 times. This means that, on average, Fenno-Ugrica resources were accessed 18,000 times a month.

The user base has also become broader geographically – the collection has been accessed from 96 different countries, primarily from Russia (59%) and Finland (24%). The number of new sessions increased by nearly 70% during 2015. It can be said that this collection has become established as an important source of resources published in the Finno-Ugrian languages.

The author is a project manager at the National Library of Finland.

More information:

https://www.kansalliskirjasto.fi/en/projects/digitisation-project-of-minority-languages
http://blogs.helsinki.fi/fennougrica/

The Aviisi project: the golden century of newspapers put to new use

by Pirjo Karppinen

The Aviisi project makes digitised copyrighted newspapers available more extensively than required by current legislation. Within the context of Aviisi, newspaper publishers, the Kopiosto copyright society and the National Library of Finland jointly design and set up contractual and operating models to provide broader access to copyrighted newspaper material.

All Finnish newspapers published in or before 1910 have been digitised and are freely available online in the National Library's digital newspaper library at digi.kansalliskirjasto.fi. The service is offered in Finnish, Swedish and English. Owing to copyright concerns, newspapers published after 1910 can only be perused in Finland's six legal deposit libraries or on microfilms, which can be ordered to libraries.

Copyrighted newspaper material can be made available more extensively than required by current legislation through collaboration and agreements with the publisher and copyright holder, the Kopiosto copyright society and the National Library of Finland. This collaboration model and agreement procedure is being developed and tested in the Aviisi project and its pilot projects in the Mikkeli region.

The information and storage systems were audited for data protection and all the detected inadequacies were resolved before releasing the pilot material for broader use.

Docent Marjut Salokannel, LL.D., who researches and specialises in **data protection**, conducted a data protection survey on the method followed in Aviisi. The survey resulted in clear guidelines for dealing with personal data protection when making the materials available. Finland recently approved the

EU's latest Data Protection Directive. Any additional aspects that may arise from the directive's implementation must still be studied in the context of the project.

The pilot newspapers are available as unbroken digital chains, forming a historical continuum stretching over nearly a century, from 1916 to 2013. Digital newspapers will be piloted for two years for purposes such as:

- The editorial work of newspapers
- Teaching in comprehensive and upper secondary schools in the Mikkeli region
- The customer service points of all libraries in the Mikkeli region
- Research carried out in courses organised by the Mikkeli adult education centre
- Use by the staff of museums in Mikkeli
- Research carried out in the Provincial Archives of Mikkeli and the Central Archives for Finnish Business Records
- The needs of research groups at the universities involved in the pilot projects

The results from the pilot projects will be used to expand the operating model and make the newspapers more widely available to different user groups locally, regionally and nationally.

The adult education centre in Mikkeli organised a course for the city's residents. Held at the Mikkeli provincial library, the course had three main goals. Firstly, the organisers wanted to find out whether the residents were interested in exploring digitised old newspapers. Secondly, they hoped to determine the topics and information in the newspapers that residents found interesting. The course participants listed a great variety of topics, ranging from genealogy, personal history, the history of associations and the history of localities, to buildings, events, proverbs and changes in Finnish words over time. Thirdly, the organisers wanted to test whether digitised, old newspapers could be used as learning material when teaching senior citizens the basics of computer use. Could seniors learn more about computers by browsing digital newspapers for matters of interest and importance to them? Judging by the number of participants, there is a definite interest in digital newspapers. Not only did the course participants learn to find interesting content, they also learned more about using computers – through trial and practice. Social group work and information sharing were positive additions.

The Aviisi project relates to the extensive social and structural shifts as well as to the changes in media operations brought about by digitalisation. It is a step towards an open information society, and embodies cooperation between the public and private sectors. Aviisi is linked to the Ministry of Education and Culture's project on digital learning resources and to the national digital service channel, in addition to supporting the Town of Mikkeli's strategic programme on digitisation.

Finns have always been avid readers. The daily newspapers have informed us of topical events throughout the decades, whether in the realm of politics, finance, science, culture or art. Newspapers narrate and store local, regional and national news clearly and concisely. This makes them an extremely rich and diverse source of information for research and teaching , and in the daily lives of citizens.

Despite its gradual nature, the rendering of newspapers, extremely rich and significant in terms of culture and history, into a modern digital format is a process of great importance to a nation celebrating its 100th anniversary. In addition to digitising the material, it is essential to make it available to media companies, research, teaching, liberal adult education, citizens and business. The pilot projects clearly exhibit a great need for providing access to historical newspapers.

The material is a valuable part of our national cultural heritage, which should be made extensively available to benefit society at large and to open doors for new, diverse uses.

Keywords: digital operations, newspapers, copyright, open use, availability, digital materials

Further information: National Library of Finland, Centre for Preservation and Digitisation, Pirjo Karppinen, Function Director, firstname.lastname@helsinki.fi

See also: http://blogs.helsinki.fi/digiaviisi/

The project is being carried out by the University of Helsinki's Centre for Preservation and Digitisation, a division of the National Library, located in Mikkeli. The Aviisi project partners include:

- The National Library of Finland/Centre for Preservation and Digitisation
- The Kopiosto Copyright Society
- Viestilehdet Oy – Maaseudun Tulevaisuus newspaper
- Kaakon Viestintä Oy – Länsi-Savo newspaper
- The Town of Mikkeli
- The Regional Council of South Savo/ERDF project

COMHIS – Computational History and the Transformation of Public Discourse in Finland, 1640–1910

by Mikko Tolonen

Providing qualitative understanding of historical phenomena and developing generic research methodologies with the help of digitised newspapers

The COMHIS project studies the change in public discourse in Europe and Finland between 1640 and 1910 as well as Finnish information production as a part of European development. The project uses as its source materials digitised newspapers and library catalogues. The quality of digitised newspapers is improving all the time and they are studied, for example, with the help of text-mining.

New initiative linking memory organisations and research

 The multidisciplinary project considerably consolidates the cooperation between research and the National Library of Finland's offering of research resources. COMHIS is a new initiative in the operation of memory organisations in the field of digital humanities; it has promoted the openness of science in a completely new way. The funding is granted by the Academy of Finland.

Digital Humanities is an emerging field combining humanities and social sciences with contemporary information and communication technologies. It applies computational methods to various types of source materials and data. Directly linked to this is "digital history" that can be identified as the main applied field of this project. While there is a tradition, for example, among corpus linguists to use computational methods, study of history has been slower to take up new approaches in a productive manner. The computational approach to history has rarely impacted on the core of historical research in such a way that those who have no original interest in digital humanities would pay attention.

Yet, the potential for addressing the transformation of knowledge production and public discourse through new quantitative research methods is considerable and the overall methodological basis of the field is currently shaping up. In this way, the COMHIS project plays a crucial role in the formation of digital humanities research – and especially digital history – in Finland, but also in global context.

Project consortium of different disciplines

 The consortium is based on the cooperation of four partners, The Faculty of Humanities at the University of Helsinki, the Departments of Cultural History and Information Technology at the University of Turku and the Centre for Preservation and Digitisation of the National Library of Finland. This brings together relevant complementary expertise on the research subject (eighteenth- and nineteenth-century history), methodology (computational sciences and language technology) and data (the preservation and enhancement of digital resources). The consortium establishes national collaboration in a key research area that is further linked with the very best international research centers via already existing collaborations.

European Union
European Regional
Development Fund

Data-driven angle on qualitative key research question of understanding public discourse

 The point of departure of the COMHIS project is to study the nature and quality of Finnish public discourse between 1640 and 1910. The objective is to reassess the scope, nature, development, and transnational connections of public discourse in Finland, 1640–1910. Two complementary approaches will be utilized, one based on the use of library catalogue metadata and the other based on the full text mining of all the digitized Finnish newspapers and journals published before 1910. In previous research, public discourse in Finland has been largely approached from the perspective of the breakthrough of the Finnish language, the role of elite discourse at the university, early Swedish-language newspapers, and book history. COMHIS combines all these perspectives, and further analyses how language barriers, elite culture and popular debate, text reuse as well as different publication channels interacted. Earlier historians have not been able to analyse, for example, the entire record of Finnish publications, including newspapers. The point of this undertaking is to begin to fill this gap with multidisciplinary collaboration and identify overlooked moments of transformation in Finnish public discourse. The project is implemented through a combination of different tasks that jointly provide a systematic analysis of knowledge-production based on large-scale library catalogue metadata collections, and advanced full text mining of newspapers and journals.

This analysis will yield a novel, data-driven angle on the qualitative key research question of how to understand public discourse in early modern Europe and particular areas (such as Finland) in their European context.

Since the key source materials of the project are digitised Finnish newspapers the Centre for Preservation and Digitisation of the National Library of Finland is an important partner for it. The newspaper materials digitised by the National Library of Finland up until 1910 are freely available through the digi.kansalliskirjasto.fi service. Such extensive materials as Finnish newspapers and journals do not exist in digitized form in many other European contexts. COMHIS thus has a unique opportunity to carry out pioneering work.

To conduct its research, COMHIS introduces the concept of open data analytical ecosystems, which represents a key methodological innovation in the field of digital humanities. This multidisciplinary project will have a profound and long-lasting academic impact, not only on qualitative understanding of historical phenomena, but also on generic research methodologies whose applicability extends beyond the scope of this project.

Project partners

- Centre for Preservation and Digitisation / The National Library of Finland
- The Faculty of Humanities at the University of Helsinki
- the Departments of Cultural History and Information Technology at the University of Turku

Tenure

1.1.2016 to 31.12.2019

Financing

- Funding is provided by the Academy of Finland. The National Library of Finland and other participating organisations have a self-financing share.

Organisation

- Under the leadership of the National Library of Finland, Mikkeli is becoming a leading centre of digital humanities also internationally. In cooperation with Mikkeli University of Applied Sciences, the National Library of Finland has founded the Research Centre on Digital Information Management Digitalia in Mikkeli. The COMHIS project will also be closely linked with the operations of the centre.

The author is a professor at the University of Helsinki, the Faculty of Humanities /
The National Library of Finland

Commemorating the centennial of the birth of Georg Henrik von Wright

by Risto Vilkko

June 2016 marks the centennial of the birth of Finnish philosopher Georg Henrik von Wright (1916−2003). The anniversary is celebrated with books, seminars, lecture series and concerts, but perhaps the most high-profile event is the *Thought and Prophecy* exhibition, which opened on 8 March in the National Library of Finland's Rotunda annex and takes a comprehensive look at von Wright's life from childhood onwards.

Georg Henrik von Wright (1916–2003)

The exhibition features a unique collection of photographs, letters, books and objects that have been collected from a number of sources to shed light on von Wright's life and philosophy.

The exhibition features a unique collection of photographs, letters, books and objects that have been collected from a number of sources to shed light on von Wright's life and philosophy. Several rare pieces have been selected for display from the University of Helsinki's von Wright and Wittgenstein Archives and the Bibliotheca Wrightiana of von Wright's correspondence and scholarly home library, which is stored in the National Library's special collections. The exhibition organisers received invaluable assistance from Georg Henrik von Wright's children, friends and colleagues, the Christine and Göran Schildt Foundation and the Ella and Georg Ehrnrooth Foundation. A collection of articles entitled *Georg Henrik von Wright – Filosofin elämä – En filosofs liv – A Philosopher's Life* has also been published in conjunction with the exhibition.

Georg Henrik von Wright was born in Helsinki, spent his childhood in Finland, the United States and Italy, studied at the universities of Helsinki and Cambridge and became world-famous as one of the most notable philosophers of the 20th century for his research focused on logic and analytical philosophy. He was also active in many other areas. His academic activities in the field of philosophy also involved ethics and moral philosophy, activity theory and the philosophy of science, the philosophy of mind, the philosophy of law and research on Wittgenstein. In addition, he established connections between different philosophical traditions.

For example, his work *Explanation and Understanding* (1971), which explores differences between explanations in the natural and human sciences, is considered a bridge between the Anglo-American analytical and the Continental European hermeneutical philosophy.

Cambridge alumnus

In the 1940s von Wright studied at Cambridge, where he became friends with the renowned Austrian philosopher Ludwig Wittgenstein. In 1948 von Wright, just 31 years old at the time, was invited to succeed Wittgenstein as professor of philosophy at the University of Cambridge. Three years later, he returned to his previous professorship at the University of Helsinki. During his years at Cambridge, von Wright got to know not only Wittgenstein, but also many other eminent figures in his field, such as G. E. Moore and C. D. Broad, and rose to prominence himself. Thanks to Wittgenstein's influence, von Wright abandoned the logical empiricism represented by his Finnish teacher Eino Kaila, but he retained his active interest in using the tools of logic to resolve philosophical problems.

Von Wright returned to Helsinki in 1951, which was a crucial year for his subsequent philosophical career in another way as well. It was the year Wittgenstein died, entrusting his literary estate to von Wright and two other former students, Elizabeth Anscombe and Rush Rhees, on the condition that they would publish what they saw fit. The estate proved to be highly extensive, diverse and fragmented. For decades, the collection, organisation, investigation and editing of the material constituted a significant part of von Wright's philosophical work. Thanks to these efforts, he is an unsurpassed classic in research on Wittgenstein. One example of his work directly relating to Wittgenstein is *Wittgenstein*, published originally in 1982 in English and since then translated into German, French and Italian.

After his years at Cambridge, von Wright extended his influence to North and South America. He visited several leading US universities, but his intellectual strongholds were Cornell University and the University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA). He spent over a decade as visiting professor at Cornell, which in a sense became his third academic home alongside Helsinki and Cambridge.

Social critic and intellectual

In the 1950s von Wright's research on philosophical logic ushered in a new period of research on the logic of norms. Von Wright understood that the concepts of 'necessary', 'possible' and 'impossible' followed the same laws as the basic logical operators of 'everything', 'something' and 'nothing'. In practice, he succeeded in demonstrating that normative concepts also comply with the rules of logic. Applications of this basic insight proved useful tools particularly in philosophy, law and activity theory. The logic of norm, action and change dominated von Wright's philosophical work in the 1960s and also brought him fame in South America, especially Brazil and Argentina.

Alongside his academic career in philosophy, von Wright was an active critic of contemporary society, with a high public profile particularly in the Nordic countries. For example, the public twice voted him as Finland's leading intellectual in polls organised by the *Helsingin Sanomat* newspaper. His humanist social criticism – or "participatory provocative pessimism", as he himself called it – originated in an article on the Vietnam War and the United States' involvement in it, which was published almost simultaneously in 1967 in Finland, Sweden and Denmark. Through the following decades, von Wright publicly criticised, for example, the exploitation of the environment, nuclear power, several military operations and the belief in the omnipotence of technological and scientific achievement. He believed that Western culture had not yet properly understood the serious consequences of its irreversible regression.

Von Wright's new role as an active social critic clearly affected his philosophical work, but he wished to keep the two areas separate. His world-view was also shaped by his keen interest in music, literature and theatre. His favourite composers were Schubert and Beethoven, whom Wittgenstein also happened to admire. He treasured a number of classical authors from Germany (Goethe, Schiller, Heine) and Russia (Tolstoy, Dostoyevsky), but was also more broadly interested in "all great literature from Homer to Väinö Linna", as he put it in an interview with *Suomen Kuvalehti* magazine in 1961.

Von Wright was an avid theatre-goer and enjoyed spending time with theatre professionals. His book *Vetenskapen och förnuftet* (in Finnish: *Tiede ja ihmisjärki)* influenced director Ralf Långbacka's version of Bertolt Brecht's play Life of Galileo, and in 1991 von Wright commented on genetic engineering in the programme of the play Maries barn at the Lilla Teatern theatre. In the late 1980s, von Wright chaired the board of Lilla Teatern for a few years. At the very beginning of his academic studies, he had embraced logic as his field of choice, but as he comments on this choice in his memoirs: "Had I chosen psychology, I would hardly have become a major psychologist. However, it is possible that my artistic interests, primarily literature, would have achieved their full potential in my later scientific life."

In the early 1960s, von Wright was appointed as a member of the Academy of Finland, which was then a collegium of 12 academicians of science and art. At the end of that decade, he had the questionable honour of being the last person to lead this institution.

He considered the task the most difficult of his career, saying that it reminded him of the work of an undertaker, because President Urho Kekkonen wished to abolish the Academy and use other means to promote Finnish science and art. The decision to abolish the Academy was eventually made in January 1970, when a new government organisation was established to provide funding for basic scientific research. The old name 'Academy of Finland' was retained, and the previous academicians were allowed to continue to work under appropriate conditions. Georg Henrik von Wright formally retired in 1986, but in practice he continued to work actively at the University of Helsinki until the end of his life.

Towards the end of his career, von Wright's philosophical interests focused on the philosophy of mind. However, in his very last writings, he discussed matters related to activity theory, the philosophy of Ludwig Wittgenstein, values and other basic issues of ethics and morality. He considered his 1996 work *Six Essays in Philosophical Logic* as the culmination of his career in logic.

Executor of Wittgenstein's estate

Two years before his death, von Wright donated his Wittgenstein archive to the University of Helsinki. It remained an incomparable research resource until Oxford University Press published all Wittgenstein resources in digital format in 2000. The materials donated by von Wright currently constitute the core of the von Wright and Wittgenstein Archives placed at the University of Helsinki's discipline of philosophy and are actively used by researchers. In addition to the Wittgenstein materials, the archives contain part of von Wright's own written estate, an extensive collection of his works published in various languages as well as his other writings, photographs and memorabilia. The archives were considerably supplemented in 2002 when von Wright donated his scholarly home library and correspondence to the University. The library takes up more than 100 metres of shelf space and include several rare works, whereas the correspondence comprises close to 16,000 letters and postcards, mostly in Swedish, English, German and Finnish, as well as many copies of letters sent by von Wright himself. These fully catalogued collections are available to researchers at the National Library of Finland, where they are kept in the same order as they were in von Wright's long-time home in the Eira district of Helsinki at Laivurinkatu 4. Both the von Wright and Wittgenstein Archives and the Bibliotheca Wrightiana are extensive and exceptionally well-organised philosophical research resources.

The wall of the building on Laivurinkatu features a plaque that commemorates its long-time, distinguished inhabitant. A section of the park behind the building was recently renamed the Georg Henrik von Wright Terrace.
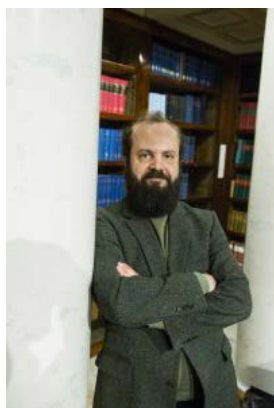
The author Risto Vilkko is docent of theoretical philosophy at the University of Helsinki.
He worked as Georg Henrik von Wright's assistant from 1995 to 2003.

The Finna API gives developers access to Finnish cultural heritage

by Timo Laine and Maria Virtanen

Finna.fi, a service offering diverse material from Finnish archives, libraries and museums, published its API, api.finna.fi, in February 2016. The API provides unrestricted access to the metadata of over 9 million records under the CC0 licence, which enables open use. This is the largest amount of Finnish cultural data ever offered.

Road cycling at the 1952 Helsinki Summer Olympics.
Olympia-kuva Oy, Helsinki City Museum, Finna.fi. CC BY 4.0

Finna is the fruit of cooperation involving Finnish archives, libraries and museums. Finna.fi comprises diverse material from various organisations, including photographs, works of art, books, journals, articles, maps, physical objects, recordings, musical scores and videos. The service provides access to over 200,000 images available under open culture licences.

The openly licensed images include a host of interesting items, such as photos of the Helsinki Olympic Games, toy collections shedding light on the history of childhood, visual material on Finnish saunas and sauna culture, church art and numerous images related to war history.

The new API provides application developers, researchers and others access to content that was previously available to end users through the Finna.fi browser interface. The API provides programmatic access to the content, which enables it to be used in programmes and applications, limited only by the users' imagination.

Game developers could create mobile games delving into our cultural heritage, information designers could literally open new views into millions of metadata records, while digital humanities professionals could apply computational methods to their research object. What is more, the API is actively promoted at hackathon events, such as Hack4Fi and Helsinki Digital Humanities Hackathon.

The National Library of Finland is an open organisation, which plans its operations jointly with its key interest groups. Openness is also one of the five core strategic principles that the National Library and its partners follow in Finna's development. The new API is an important part of these long-term efforts. Not only does it enable anyone to use the data, it also creates the technical prerequisites for novel forms of cooperation and development.

Since the API is fully documented, the National Library's cooperation partners and customer organisations can more independently integrate Finna content into their own systems. At its simplest, this means richer and more usable services for end users. In addition to small-scale integrations, cooperation partners can develop services and tools around the data offered by the API. The field of learning is a case in point: the National Library's cooperation partners are using the API to incorporate Finna content into digital learning environments and support its use in teaching.

The Finna.fi metadata has been made available using the CC0 Universal Public Domain Dedication. The visual material provided through the service can be used under different kinds of Creative Commons licences. CC0 is a straightforward and widely used licence for open metadata. It has been used by the European Library, the British Library, Europeana and the Harvard Library. CC0 removes obstacles to data use, as users can combine data from different sources without having to worry about their right to use the data.

Timo Laine is an Information Systems Specialist and Maria Virtanen a Planning Officer at the National Library of Finland.

EUDAT – European Data Infrastructure

by Juha Hakala

The European Commission has a long tradition of supporting the creation of shared information services. Results have been mixed, but some projects, like Europeana[1], have produced impressive results. The recipe for success is sufficient funding and clear mandate, both during and after the project phase.

In addition, projects must deal with various technical challenges. Development and maintenance of national services such as library union catalogues is challenging enough; extending such systems to European scale may make things difficult indeed.

European Commission and research data

 The European Commission has a long tradition of supporting library initiatives. For instance, Europeana was launched a decade ago. In comparison, the commission's large scale involvement with research data is a recent thing. The first EUDAT (European Data Infrastructure) initiative was launched in October 2011. The second 3-year phase of the project, EUDAT2020, received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 programme and was launched in 2015.

EUDAT is building Collaborative Data Infrastructure (CDI), which "will allow researchers to share data within and between communities and enable them to carry out their research effectively"[2]. CDI consists of a set of services which will be described below. But the project has also established an administrative framework which will support the development and maintenance of these services even after the project phase is over. In June 2016, 17 organizations have already signed the statement of intent to join the EUDAT Collaborative Data Infrastructure Agreement. The members will share the costs of the secretariat, but services will also be funded by customers (such as research institutions), which purchase the services on behalf of the users (researchers) who utilize them.

CDI will be cross-disciplinary; all kinds of research data will qualify. One important part of the project is to establish contact with existing research infrastructures. At the moment, EUDAT is working with seven core communities[3] such as CLARIN[4] and ELIXIR[5], which are, respectively,
 "The Common Language Resources and Technology Infrastructure" and "a distributed infrastructure for life-science information". EUDAT has also established links with many pilot initiatives, including Aalto data repository. From Aalto's point of view, "EUDAT solutions can play a major role in supporting the implementation of the ambitious research data management goals set by Aalto University"[6].

Co-operation between EUDAT, core communities and other projects strengthens EUDAT's mandate as a service provider. Moreover, now that EUDAT has a solid organizational basis which will survive after the project is over, it is likely that there will be more partners in the future. National research data initiatives such as the Finnish Open Science and Research -initiative[7] can benefit from co-operation with EUDAT in various ways. For instance, copies of Finnish research data sets could be stored in EUDAT services, and Finnish data sets could be made more visible via EUDAT search service, B2FIND. From a technical point of view the latter is easy since only OAI-PMH harvesting of metadata is required. The latter is more demanding since a common agreement of Submission Information Packages to be sent is needed.

From the mandate point of view, it is interesting that EUDAT is not the only generic research data related initiative the commission intends to support. In April 2016 the commission announced that

the Commission plans to create a new European Open Science Cloud that will offer Europe's 1.7 million researchers and 70 million science and technology professionals a virtual environment to store, share and re-use their data across disciplines and borders. This will be underpinned by the European Data Infrastructure, deploying the high-bandwidth networks, large scale storage facilities and super-computer capacity necessary to effectively access and process large datasets stored in the cloud[8].

It is not yet clear how the Open Science Cloud will relate to EUDAT and domain specific European (and global) research infrastructures. But CSC and other EUDAT partners are aware of Open Science Cloud and believe that it will use the infrastructure created by EUDAT. Generally, any major system managing research data should be

- open in design, participation and use
- interoperable and
- distributed

Data archives not capable of exchanging data (and metadata) with other data archives would be counterproductive especially in the long term. Cost effectiveness requires the possibility of storing copies of data sets in different archives. Moreover, long-term preservation of research data is only possible with migration, and that would be difficult in a closed system.

EUDAT services

EUDAT's vision is to

*enable European researchers and practitioners from any research discipline **to preserve, find, access, and process data in a trusted environment, as part of a Collaborative Data Infrastructure (CDI)** conceived as a network of collaborating, cooperating centres*[9]

CDI network may contain two kinds of nodes:

- Interoperable nodes must have a data repository in which they preserve or curate data from a single research community, or host data from several communities or experiments. It must be possible to harvest the metadata about research data sets into EUDAT, and the metadata must contain some form of persistent identifier.
- Integrated nodes must meet all the requirements of interoperable nodes. In addition, they must integrate their local data infrastructure with the CDI's data management services and connect their services to the common CDI service management infrastructure.

The easiest way to establish an integrated node is to use EUDAT service suite:
- B2FIND Union catalogue to support finding research data
  - http://b2find.eudat.eu/

- B2ACCESS Identity and access control management
  - https://b2access.eudat.eu:8443/home/home

- B2SHARE Public data repository for storing and sharing research data
  - https://b2share.eudat.eu/

- B2SAFE Research data replication (for bit level preservation)
- B2DROP General purpose data synchronization and exchange
  - https://b2drop.eudat.eu/

- B2HANDLE Handle prefix registration service and (EPIC) PID services

These services are currently hosted by various EUDAT partners. For instance, B2FIND is developed (mainly) by CSC, but the system is implemented on servers in Deutsches Klimarechenzentrum[10].

http://www.eudat.eu/services
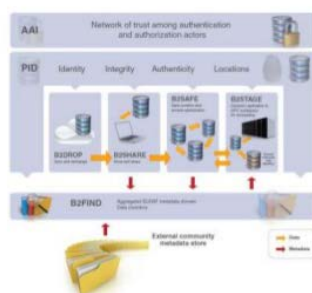
Customers of these services are European researchers, especially those who participate in European collaborative projects. EUDAT services have been built in such a way that they promote open access to research data whenever possible. EUDAT itself does not assert any rights over any of the data it holds, so all data stored within the CDI retain their original rights. Access to data in the CDI is free at the point of use.

In this article it is not possible to present all EUDAT services. I concentrate on B2FIND, which is in some respects comparable to library union catalogues, although there are significant differences as well. Some of the lessons learned in the development of library systems can be applied to research data systems, but there is a reason to be cautious: research data differs from publications in various ways, and this has to be taken into account in system design.

B2FIND

 B2FIND database is freely available at http://b2find.eudat.eu/.

According to the B2FIND home page[11], it is a

discovery service based on metadata harvested from research data collections from EUDAT data centres and other repositories. *The service offers faceted browsing and it allows in particular to discover data that is stored through the B2SAFE and B2SHARE services. The B2FIND service includes metadata that is harvested from many different community repositories.*

 As far as I know, B2FIND is the first and only union catalogue of research data sets, combining metadata from many different sources. As such, it is potentially a very valuable resource for research data community and generally for libraries, archives and museums – especially since a decision to add SRU[12] search interface to B2FIND has been made. This means that library systems and other applications which support SRU can be connected to B2FIND via a standard API, which should increase B2FIND usage a lot.

B2FIND uses OAI-PMH for harvesting, but metadata is not Dublin Core or even DCAT, but very diverse since it originates from many different scientific communities which do not share the same metadata format or cataloguing rules. In fact, there is so much diversity that the task of creating a union catalogue for libraries, archives and museums is easy in comparison.
 Finna[13], which provides free access to materials from Finnish libraries, archives and museums, only needs to deal with metadata in some well-known standard formats. B2FIND, on the other hand, needs to deal with potentially very large number of communities and projects, which may not follow the same principles in the description of their resources.

The B2FIND user guide[14] says that

The B2FIND repository collects diverse metadata from heterogeneous sources inside EUDAT and presents them in a consistent form. The homogenisation of the community-specific data models and vocabularies enable not only the unique presentation of these datasets as tables of field-value pairs but also the faceted search in the B2FIND metadata portal or via an easy to use command line tool.

The approach chosen by EUDAT has been to make the barrier of supplying metadata to B2FIND as low as reasonably achievable. This makes it easy for the research data communities to get on board, and in my opinion the project does not have other options, especially because there is no standard for describing research data sets. But the flip side of the coin is that homogenization and display of metadata in diverse formats may be difficult. Metadata formats and character sets may have been poorly documented by data producers, or they may have been used in unexpected or wrong ways. Some examples of the way these issues manifest themselves in the current version of B2FIND are given below.

However, we librarians should remember that even our bibliographic databases still contain poor MARC records, after the format has been in production for more than 40 years. We should be patient and give the research data community time to develop solid principles for description of research data sets. There are vibrant communities like Research Data Alliance[15] and DDI Alliance[16] which are developing the standards and other specifications that are needed.

Another challenge B2FIND is facing is that it is an aggregator of aggregators.

B2FIND is harvesting metadata from other aggregators such as Europeana. When the record is modified twice, some of the relevant content may be lost in translation. The option of harvesting metadata directly from the source should be considered whenever possible, especially when it is clear that the first aggregator already simplifies the harvested records.

However, whatever technical issues there are, in my opinion they are secondary compared with the need to decide what is valid from the B2FIND point of view. At the moment, the database contains not only metadata records describing research data, but also metadata about scientific articles, books and even manuscripts. Since users do not expect to find these material types from B2FIND, the benefit of including metadata about material types other than research data in the database may be limited.

Most B2FIND metadata providers concentrate on research data sets. But there are some providers like The European Library or e-lis (e-prints in library & information science), which are not research-data oriented, and it might be a good idea to reconsider their appropriateness as harvesting sources in the future.

I have not made any exhaustive analysis of metadata quality, but some providers seem to encounter some challenges in this respect, especially if the metadata records are old. Since B2FIND cannot improve a bad record, this kind of metadata is a problem, and methods of avoiding harvesting of such records should be investigated.

B2FIND contains also metadata about materials which belong under the research data umbrella, such as code books and questionnaires. Such metadata would be useful, but only if these resources are described in a manner suitable for them, and the resulting metadata is presented accordingly.

Although Unicode has solved many character set related issues, union catalogues which have many data sources may still have problems with indexing and displaying characters correctly. B2FIND is not an exception; there are records in which Chinese characters are not presented correctly.

Although some data providers are challenging, there are also some who seem to be non-problematic. A positive example of successful data harvesting and migration is DataCite; there are 1650 records in B2FIND which originate from DataCite and they are all relevant (deal with data sets) and it seems that the metadata is sufficient and correct. In my opinion, services like DataCite are an indication of things to come in research data. And once all services have reached the same maturity level, it will be a lot easier to maintain B2FIND – and to use it from e.g. library systems via standard interfaces.

B2FIND, like other EUDAT services, is still in the early stages of its development. The project has not had much time or resources yet for data related testing. Technically the system is solid – a CKAN-based search application works well. Feedback from the end users has so far been limited, but it is likely that there will be more of it when the system becomes more popular.

Continuous testing and evaluation, combined with analysis of user feedback, is needed in any publicly available information systems to guarantee that the quality of service is sufficient. EUDAT is no exception in this. The main difference between a library catalogue and B2FIND is that library systems have existed for decades, while research data applications are relatively new, and development of cataloguing rules and formats for research data is still to some extent a work in progress. As long as each project and community may choose to use its own formats and cataloguing rules, creating a good union catalogue may be a difficult task. Therefore it is good news that the DDI Alliance is currently preparing an ISO standardization of its specifications. The alliance is also planning to extend the coverage of its specifications. On the other hand, the Research Data Alliance has already been very useful in e.g. insisting upon the usage of persistent identifiers. These initiatives, and other research data standardization efforts, should be supported also by libraries in order to make sure that metadata about publications and research data sets – and systems containing such metadata – can be interlinked.

The author is an IT specialist at the National Library of Finland.

[1] Europeana portal (http://www.europeana.eu/portal/) contains more than 50 million artworks, books and other resources from across Europe

[2] https://www.eudat.eu/data-access-and-management-eudat-collaborative-data-infrastructure

[3] https://www.eudat.eu/eudat-communities-pilots

[4] http://www.clarin.eu/

[5] https://www.elixir-europe.org/

[6] https://www.eudat.eu/communities/aalto-data-repository

[7] http://openscience.fi/

[8] http://ec.europa.eu/research/openscience/index.cfm?pg=open-science-cloud

[9] https://www.eudat.eu/what-eudat

[10]   https://www.dkrz.de/

[11]   https://www.eudat.eu/services/b2find

[12]   http://www.loc.gov/standards/sru/

[13] https://finna.fi/

[14] https://eudat.eu/services/userdoc/b2find-usage

[15] https://rd-alliance.org/

[16] http://www.ddialliance.org/

The fury of the Goths and the Vandals

by Mika Hakkarainen

Did the Hakkapeliitta pillage the Strahov Monastery Library in Prague in 1648?

The website of the Embassy of the Czech Republic in Helsinki offers a brief review of the history of Czech-Finnish relations. In this review, the Czech remind us that Finns participated in the plundering of Prague in July 1648, only about a month before the Peace of Westphalia and the end of the Thirty Years' War.

According to the website, the Hakkapeliitta, who were Finnish cavalrymen serving in the Swedish army and known for their skill and valour, excelled especially in the evacuation of the Strahov Monastery Library (Královská kanonie premonstrátů na Strahově):*"Strahov library was taken to Turku where Josef Dobrovský saw it in 1792 when travelling to Sweden and Russia at that time; the library burned in 1827 during the city fire"*. How very embarrassing! Usually the deeds of our ancestors, both good and bad, in the Baltics, Poland and Germany in the 16th and 17th centuries have been attributable to the Swedes.

The looting of Prague was the last significant operation of the Thirty Years' War. Early in the morning of 16 July 1648, a unit of about 3,000 men led by General Hans Christoph von Königsmarck raided what is known as the Lesser Town of Prague (*Malá Strana)* and the Castle District (*Hradčany*). The attack was repulsed or stopped on the Charles Bridge, and thus the Old Town (*Staré Mesto*) was saved. According to Königsmarck, the Old Town was never meant to be seized. To commemorate the defence of *Staré Mesto*, an inscription was installed later in the 17th century on the Charles Bridge:
 SISTE VIATOR, SED LUBENS, AC VOLENS UBI SISTERE DEBUIT, SED COACTUS GOTHORUM, AC VANDALORUM FUROR
(Rest here, walker, and be happy: you can stop here willing, but here unwilling was stopped the fury of the Goths and the Vandals)

As for Königsmarck (left: *Hans Christoph von Königsmarck, portrait by Matthäus Merian the Younger from 1651)* and his men, they concentrated on plundering *Malá Strana* according to well-laid plans and instructions from Queen Christina herself. There was plenty to choose from: the Prague Castle, numerous palaces of the nobility and monasteries. The late emperor Rudolf II (died 1612) had amassed a significant collection of art works, some of which can today be admired in Stockholm. From the point of view of the history of the book, the most important loot included the Codex Argenteus, i.e., the Silver Bible, a 6th-century manuscript in the Gothic language, and the Codex Gigas, the largest (49×89 cm) known Latin manuscript.

The latter is also referred to as the Devil's Bible because of the illustration it contains of the devil, in red and as tall as the folio. Both codices are preserved in the National Library of Sweden.

Sami Koski, Mika Rissanen and Juha Tahvanainen have in their work *Hävityksen historiaa. Eurooppalaisen vandalismin vuosisadat* (2007) dedicated a whole chapter to the pillaging of Prague by the Hakkapeliitta. A well-known Swedish historian Peter Englund in his work entitled *Ofredsår* (1993) emphasises the fact that the Strahov Monastery was plundered by a Finnish regiment. In all likelihood, Englund's unnamed literary source is Otto Walde's informed study of booty collected during Sweden's era as a great power
 (*Storhetstidens litteräre krigsbyte: en kulturhistorisk-bibliografisk studie 1*) from 1916, in which Walde writes on page 324: "*Strahowklostred, där en finskt regement under överste Knorring huserade*" (A Finnish regiment under Colonel Knorring bustled around the Strahov Monastery).

So, pillaging is a historical fact, but how about the allegation that the Hakkapeliitta were involved and took the Strahov Library with them? The term hakkapeliitta is, and apparently was during the Thirty Years' War, a generic term for light cavalrymen from Finland. Königsmarck only had 1,000 German cavalrymen, a few hundred artillerymen for blowing open the gates and an infantry of 1,500 men. The colonel mentioned by Otto Walde is based on a contemporary source, i.e., the account of the events given by the abbot of Strahov Monastery.

The colonel referred to was Göran Johan Knorring (died 1649). His unit was the infantry regiment of Länsi-Uusimaa (western Uusimaa province), which included men mainly from Raasepori county in the western part of Uusimaa province, but also from Hattula county further north in the Päijät-Häme region. So far, all we know is that Knorring's soldiers were more interested in the Monastery coffer than its literary and cultural heritage. Later, Knorring sold the precious objects taken from the church and the silver casket that protected the relict of St Norbert to the Jews. Incidentally, Knorring perished from the wounds he sustained in Prague. According to one source, he was hit in the head by a stone. As his regiment at that time consisted of 1,490 men, it begins to look like half of the soldiers who looted Prague came from western Uusimaa and Hattula.

The siege of Prague 1648, Theatrum Europaeum 1648

It is evident that the growth of the library collections of the Academy of Turku can be accredited to booty, but thus far, no sources can be found to verify that the Strahov Library was transferred to Turku. An eyewitness account does say, however, that the Swedish field chaplains circulated in the library and took with them books of interest to them.

Josef Dobrovský (1753–1829), who is claimed by the Embassy's review to have studied in Turku the books stolen from Strahov, was a historian and a philologist, the founder of Slavonic philology. Dobrovský made an expedition, sponsored by the Bohemian Academy of Science, to Russia through Sweden.

In Sweden he studied the loot from Prague, the Codex Gigas and the Silver Bible of the Goths, and reported this in his travelogue entitled

"Litterärische Nachrichten von einer auf Veranlassung der königlich böhmischen Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften im Jahre 1792 unternommenen Reise nach Schweden und Rußland. Nebst einer Vergleichung der Russischen und Böhmischen Sprache etc.", Prague 1796.

From Stockholm he travelled to Turku, where he met H. G. Porthan and visited the Academy Library. A closer look at Dobrovský's travelogue does not, however, support the Embassy's claim. Dobrovský makes a reference to Porthan's work on the history of the Academy Library

(*Dissertatio historiam Bibliothecae Regiae Academiae Aboënsis exponens* 1–25. 1772–1787), which states (on p. 29) that many books bear the coat of arms of Peter Vok von Rosenberg and the inscription of Franz Seraph von Dietrichstein, the Archbishop and Cardinal of Olmütz, and of the Olmütz Jesuit University and the Academy of Nobility. Porthan does not mention any bookplates that would refer to the Strahov Monastery. The von Rosenberg library had been transferred to the Prague Castle for safekeeping a year before the siege. It was taken to Stockholm, where Queen Christina's librarian Isaak Vossius sorted the loot. Duplicates were distributed to libraries around the realm and the Academy of Turku in all likelihood received some of them. It is more probable that the books stolen from Olmütz came to Turku through Vossius than as donations from the Hakkapeliitta soldiers.

It is indeed likely that the regiment from western Uusimaa did "bustle around" the Strahov Monastery, but the allegation that it would have taken the monastery library to Turku cannot be verified. It can also be assumed that Porthan would have mentioned Strahov had any material from there arrived at the Academy of Turku. The present *Aboica* collection contains no material from the above-mentioned libraries.

In any case, the new coat of arms granted by Emperor Ferdinand III to the city of Prague in 1649 bore the text *Praga Vetus Finnis Svecis Gothisque fugatis. Symbolon hoc fidei, Caesare dante capit. MDC.XLIX.* The fact that Finns are mentioned first, before the Swedes, is undoubtedly somewhat embarrassing.

The National Library's strategy for 2016–2020

by Dorrit Gustafsson

Change through digital services and openness – National Library services open to all

The new Strategy of the National Library of Finland is based on the national digital library's open service environment and solutions. The goal is to serve researchers by supporting their use of research resources in a digital environment, the general public by offering cultural heritage resources in the formats they need, and memory organisations and other partners by providing infrastructure services.

The National Library sees the following as the key aspects of change in its environment: increasingly rapid digitisation, an open sharing culture, increasingly international research and the maintenance of the competitive edge of top research. These are the key topics of the National Library's strategy for 2016-2020, and the challenges it rises to.

Several important changes are underway in the operating environment of the National Library. In addition to financial challenges, the Library's operations must adapt to rapid technological changes and how they affect the availability of information. Issues of legal informatics add their own challenges to the use of digital information.

The author is a Director at the National Library of Finland.

Strategic framework for the National Library of Finland 2016 – 2020

Mission

The National Library ensures the availability of the published national heritage in the community.

It disseminates and produces information content for research, education, citizens and the community and develops services jointly with the library network and other institutions in the information society.
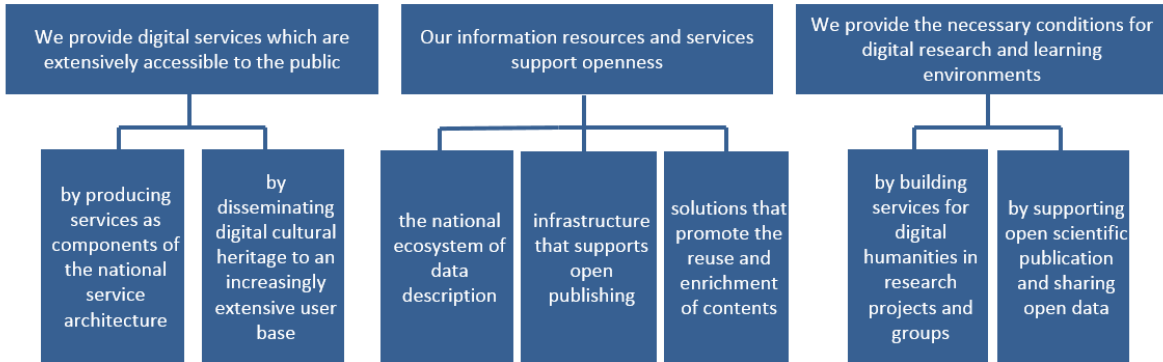
Vision

National treasures for all.

Values

We are professionals and we develop. We work together. We act openly and reliably. Our national heritage is always present. We promote access to information.

Strategic goals

We provide digital services which are extensively accessible to the public	Our information resources and services support openness	We provide the necessary conditions for digital research and learning environments

Strategic priorities (focal points)

by producing services as components of the national service architecture	by disseminating digital cultural heritage to an increasingly extensive user base	the national ecosystem of data description	infrastructure that supports open publishing	solutions that promote the reuse and enrichment of contents	by building services for digital humanities in research projects and groups	by supporting open scientific publication and sharing open data

Actions

Actions to achieve the goals can be found in the National Library´s strategy for 2016 – 2020. Link to the strategy.

HOME   EDITORIAL   ABOUT

Kristiina Hormia-Poutanen joins EU's Open Science Policy Platform

Kristiina Hormia-Poutanen, Director of Library Network Services at the National Library, has been selected as a member of the European Commission's new expert group on open science policy. The duties of the Open Science Policy Platform include advising the Commission on developing and implementing open science policy.

Kristiina Hormia-Poutanen is the president of the Association of European Research Libraries (LIBER), and represents the organisation in the new group. She says that "LIBER is the most important network of research libraries in Europe. I am happy that the role of libraries in promoting open science is being so prominently recognised at the European Commission. I accept this new position with great interest and I look forward to cooperating with experts from different fields."

Carlos Moedas, Commissioner for Research, Science and Innovation, appointed a total of 25 representatives to the Policy Platform. The Platform will serve as an advisory body for the Commission, ensuring that different perspectives are considered in the development of science policy. The term of the Policy Platform is two years.

Further information:
Director Kristiina Hormia-Poutanen, National Library of Finland Library Network Services, tel. +358 50 5523 056, kristiina.hormia@helsinki.fi

The Open Science Policy Platform website:
http://ec.europa.eu/research/openscience/index.cfm?pg=open-science-policy-platform

Sibelius' manuscripts to the National Library

In May 2016, the National Library acquired significant manuscripts by Sibelius. The Paloheimo family donated Sibelius' manuscript of the song *Tanken* (JS 192), composed to a text by Runeberg, for two female voices and piano. The composer dedicated the piece to Eero and Saimi Järnefelt on their 25th wedding anniversary in 1915. The song was first performed in June 1915 at the Järnefelt home in Suviranta by Sibelius' daughter Ruth (later Snellman) and Järnefelt's daughter Leena (later Paloheimo). The fine manuscript can justly be said to be rife with Finnish cultural history.

On 24 May 2016, the National Library used private funding to acquire an extensive and highly significant set of sheet music from a Sotheby's auction on the cantata *The Captive Queen*, op. 48, for mixed choir and orchestra. Sibelius composed the piece to a text written by Cajander to mark the celebration of the centennial of the birth of J. V. Snellman, organised by the Imperial Alexander University in 1906.

The material includes the only known original material of the cantata's arrangement for male choir. Sibelius drafted the arrangement by writing sections intended for a male choir next to the mixed choir score and by adding strips of paper with amendments to the score. In addition to this manuscript, the material acquired from the auction includes a copy of the orchestral score used as a template for the first edition of the cantata, hand-copied orchestral parts as well as a piano score written by the German composer Paul Juon with Sibelius' notes.

This material on The Captive Queen is a "missing link" connecting the composer's manuscript and the printed edition, and it provides crucial information on the different versions of the piece as well as the related published material.

Estate of Toini and Heikki Suomalainen donate Cosmographie from 1652 to the National Library

The estate of Toini and Heikki Suomalainen donated the *Cosmographie in four bookes Contayning the CHOROGRAPHIE & HISTORIE of the whole WORLD, and all the Principal Kingdoms, Provinces, Seas and Isles, Thereof* (London 1652) by Peter Heylyn to the National Library on 4 May 2016.

Peter Heylyn (1599–1662) was an English scholar, school and university teacher, clergyman and chaplain to King Charles I. The National Library's Humanities Collection previously had one book by Heylyn:

Theologia veterum, or, the summe of Christian theologie contained in the Apostles creed (London 1654).

The *Cosmographie* is based on lectures given at Oxford University. It is the first comprehensive geopolitical presentation of the known world delivered in English. The work consists of four books in which Heylyn describes the geography, political history and cultural mores of Europe, Asia, Africa and America.

The donation is a significant addition to the National Library's collection of historical literature. It will be added to special collections as soon as possible, and once catalogued, will be available at the special reading room upon request.

LIBER in Helsinki 2016

Liber 2016: the future is right here, right now By Suvi Kingsley, National Library of Finland

For a few sunny June days, Helsinki was the buzzing centre of debate about the future of research, science and librarianship at the Association of European Research Libraries (Liber) 2016 conference.

And the hottest topic in town? Open access. The conference was packed to full capacity because of the interest in this year's theme, libraries opening paths to knowledge. The 500-strong crowd – an eclectic mix of librarians, academics and researchers from fields as varied as information technology, humanities and social sciences – weren't left disappointed. In every conference room from keynote sessions to workshops there was excited urgency in the air. A sense that open access is the future and that future has already arrived. And that libraries are at the centre of it all.

Knowledge is power

So what can libraries do to lead the way in opening access to data, science and research?

In his opening remarks to the conference, Professor **Thomas Wilhelmsson**, chancellor of the University of Helsinki, argued that libraries are already key players in adapting to the fast-changing environment of research. Wilhelmsson described how hard it is to predict what the research landscape will look like even in 10 years' time, but said that universities are well equipped to take on the task.

They've always had to work on creating new knowledge and research libraries are vital in the transition to open science, he said. science. Creating and sharing ideas truly is the future, he said.

"Knowledge is more powerful than governments, religions. Knowledge will survive", Professor **Kai Ekholm**, chief librarian of the National Library of Finland, told the delegates during the opening ceremony. He said that right now the world is being totally transformed by open science. Creating and sharing ideas truly is the future, he said.

In her opening speech **Kristiina Hormia-Poutanen**, President of Liber and the National Library of Finland's network services director, hailed the open science policy platform established by the European Commission earlier this year. She said there is now a strong momentum on a European level for libraries to play a part, and the platform will help remove many barriers to progress.

A revolution of ideas

 "There is a revolution happening in the way science works", stated the opening keynote speaker Professor **Riitta Maijala**, executive director of the Academy of Finland. Indeed, today scientists can open up their methods and data before they have published their research, something that was unheard of in the past. To crystallise the beauty of open science, she quoted chemist Linus Pauling's words that "to have one good idea is to have lots of ideas".

So much is now being done for open access: calls to action, projects and initiatives, Maijala said. But, she warned, unless people are motivated and inspired to work together, openness won't become a part of daily practices and inherent to local, national and international infrastructures. In order to inspire people, incentives and benchmarking with peers is crucial, she said. In essence, one good idea is worth all the hard work.

"Global citizens deserve more"

"People need to jump off a burning platform to make change happen", stated the plenary speaker **Barbara J. Ryan**, the Secretariat Director of the intergovernmental Group on Earth Observations (GEO). Her address to the conference drove home the reality of why open access to data really does matter.

It all began in late 2008 when Landsat images in the US were made freely available to the public, an effort that Ryan herself led. This, Ryan says, unleashed the power of earth observations. The policy-change has resulted in millions of Landsat scenes being downloaded to date and far greater co-ordination of satellites images and earth observation data than ever before.

According to Ryan the benefits to society are huge. The open data helps scientists, planners and policy makers better understand and make decisions about, for instance, disaster resilience and biodiversity. She showed extraordinary images created with shared earth observation data, for instance by mapping global seawater temperatures from the 1970s through to year 2000. Comparing GEO to other "brokering organisations" such as Uber and Airbnb, she said that the amazing value of data lies with its users: "Until someone comes and starts using it, it's just a bunch of stuff."

What Ryan showed is that the value of data is incalculable. But driving the change to open access is a challenge – as she put it,"Global citizens deserve more".

Let's hope Liber inspired its participants to be a force for change.

Also learnt at Liber 2016:

- What Vogue covers from 1901-2011 cut into 277 500 slices look like in one single image – an amazing visual richness from yellow via green via blue to red. (**Dr Peter Leonard,** Yale University, USA)
- That the traditional subscription system needs to be discontinued and new ways to finance publishing are needed. And the new way is open access! (**Dr Ralf Schimmer**, Max Planck Digital Library, Germany)
- That the Technical University of Denmark is transforming its library, in fact the whole campus, to be SMART, so that, for instance, room temperatures and lighting are adjusted according to users' individual needs. (**Lars Binau**, DTU Library, Denmark)
- That humanities students jump at the chance to learn about cutting edge technology. Humanities students at Manchester University Library have flocked to the Library's DigiLab to learn about game technology and other weird and wonderful things. (**Lorraine Beard**, University of Manchester Library, UK)

Liber 2016 in numbers:

- 541 registered delegates
- Delegates from 35 countries
- 37 sponsors
- Approximately 30 volunteers

Discover more! Most of the Liber speakers' presentations can be found by clicking through the full programme at http://liber2016.org/programme/full-programme/

HOME   EDITORIAL   ABOUT

Liber 2016: The Interviews

1. "People die because of the blocking of OA"

Name: Ignace Deroost

From: Atmire, Belgium

What do you do? We produce the means for content to be open access (OA). We work with software platforms such as DSpace to provide ways of storing standardised open-access data. We work with 130 institutions in 25 countries.

What will happen with OA? Open access will grow. The UK is a leading country in OA, they have a government policy to make everything that is government-funded open access. If University A does research and University B needs it, they need to pay for it. Why? It's in the government's interest to make open access happen.

Now the EU also demands that as much as content as possible is open access.

What are the issues facing OA? Publishers, who used to be really needed, now restrict access rather than facilitate it. We need to establish more peer-review groups to act as moderators, so the structure of peer-review needs to be rethought. At the moment, it's a barrier to OA.

How do researchers themselves feel about OA? They are often afraid of it, rather sceptical. We need more reliable not-for-profit peer reviews.

Why is OA such a hot topic? People die because of the blocking of OA. Think of cancer research. At the moment the system is such that institutions around the world have to choose which journals to buy – no-one can buy them all. If all research was OA people could really come together, come up with new ideas and breakthroughs. But now, especially in developing countries, they are losing out.

2."Publishers are still needed"

Name: Sandrine Aymard, Senior sales manager

From: Cambridge University Press, UK

Your highlight? Dr Ralf Schimmer from Max Planck Digital Library in Germany. I was very interested to hear about all the figures and facts. I got a very clear picture of what OA is. But what was missing was, "What do we do next?" **What's the publisher's point of view?** We have to be sure that the quality stays the same for everybody. Schimmer said OA is viable, but is it really, for

everyone? Publishers are still needed. It costs money to maintain websites, edit, publish etc. There needs to be an impetus to change the business model.

3. "It was a real eye-opener"

Name: Ulla Ohvo, Library Director
From: Lappeenranta University of Technology, Finland

Your highlight? The data-mining workshop. It's been great to get on the map, so to speak, with the open data and the open science agenda. I'm particularly interested in the text data mining aspect.

Name: Maaria Harviainen, Senior information specialist From:

Sibelius Academy Library / University of the Arts, Finland

Your highlight? Barbara Ryan's opening plenary session on the societal benefits of open access and open science. It was a real eye-opener!
Being from an arts-based university I was also really drawn to the way in which she visualised the effects of open access and sharing of data through some stunning images.

4. "Everything works!"

Name: Ioannis Tsakonas, Acting director of the library services, Liber programme committee

From: University of Patras, Greece

Your highlight? I'm a member of the Liber conference programme committee and I must say everything! Everything works. And everyone is so friendly and welcoming, it's been a great experience.

What sessions have you been to? I I went to the user-centred design workshop and that was fantastic. Overall, the programme this year is of a very high standard.

*Liber 2017 will be held in Patras.

5. "It's my first time at Liber"

Name: Roman Ganguly, Head of Software Design and Development

From: University of Vienna, Austria

What were you expecting from the conference?
Tuesday morning there was a LEARN workshop, that was interesting.

It's my first time at Liber. I'm a computer specialist and interested in the technical infrastructure of OA. So I'm not a librarian, but this year's theme has been interesting for me and it's given me an insight into OA from a completely different point of view.
Your highlight? The World Cafe.

Name: Barbara Sanchez-Solis, Manager, Central Library and Archives
From: University of Vienna, Austria
Your highlight? The Workshop on Facilitating Text and Data Mining. There were two researchers from the National Library of the Netherlands and they were fantastic.

6. "I love the nature"

Name: Chrystele Galland-Mabic, Manager, Research Department Services

From: Université Toulouse Capitole, France

Why are you attending Liber this year?

I'm interested in open access. I'm from our university library's research department services.

What do you think of Helsinki?

It's very calm and I love the nature, the sea and the parklands everywhere.

7. "OA really interests students."

Name: Pälvi Kaiponen, Director ofservices

From: Helsinki University Library, Finland

Your highlight?

The SPARC Europe workshop. There was a French researcher who was showing how, with the help of students, they'd been building a research service. Users of the service could check on it how many of your published pieces were open access and how to make them open. It was interesting to see something that was taking advantage of things that had been invented already, not coming up with something new.

And doing it with students was a fresh starting point. OA really interests students. I was also interested to hear from the University of Leiden's research data management practices, they were very similar to what we do in Helsinki. It was nice to hear that great minds think alike!

8."OA is now on the minds of managers all over the world"

Name: Bran Luyten

From: Atmire, Belgium

Why are you here? We're interested in Open Access. I didn't go to Liber last year as the theme wasn't relevant, but this year it's been great as OA is now on the minds of managers all over the world.

Your highlight? The World Cafe.

What do you think of Helsinki? It's beautiful, green and calm. In Belgium we've had awful weather, lots of rain and snails! So it's nice to have sunshine.¨

9. "Not everyone has a computer"

Name: Denise Crouch, Head of sales and marketing

From: Lapsafe, UK

What do you do? We're Europe's leading expert in managing storage solutions for laptops and tablets. We manage libraries' and universities' self-service-device loans. Our lockers integrate with the library's security systems.

There are something like 10,000 loans per month. We work worldwide; 45% of UK universities use our services, but we also have clients in Europe, Australia, Africa and the United States.

How does your company contribute to Open Access? We provide the means to access information, the tools for flexible learning. Students can take out laptops and tablets on short-term loans and do research. Not everyone has a computer. Also, public libraries are using our services more and more.

How is Brexit going to affect your work? Our manufacturers and factories are in the UK so we believe in trading with the single market and the free movement of people. We're the leader in our field so we're quietly hopeful that things will be fine.

10. "Research has no borders"

Name: Martha Whitehead, Queen's University's Vice-Provost and University Librarian;

and

Susan Haigh, Executive Director of the Canadian Association of Research Libraries (CARL)

From: Canada

Martha Whitehead and Susan Haigh

Why are you attending Liber this year?

Martha: We've been travelling around Europe in the last week, in the Netherlands, Denmark andnow here in Finland at Liber, learning about the overall direction of Europe and the similarities between our countries. It's a fact-finding mission, trying to gather information about the big initiatives and trends around OA and open science.

Susan: What we've been really struck by is the similarities between our institutions and what the Europeans are trying to achieve. There's a clear relevance to our context.

How different is the approach to OA here in Europe?

Martha: There's more cohesion in the EU than in Canada. There's real leadership in initiatives. Libraries here are really on top of the open science agenda.

Susan: The funding opportunities and levels, and the thinking on a policy level, are far ahead of us.

Martha: Yes, and on infrastructure level too. The technical and human capacity are very advanced. And culturally too. The EU has the strategic priorities for 2018-2022 and the emphasis is on the library platform.

What have you taken away from the conference?

Susan: Definitely inspiration and innovation. We look to foster those.

What are your organisations doing to advance OA?

Susan: We're interested in libraries' role in research data management. But here, what's really special is the intersection of digital humanities and cultural research/heritage. We need to try and strengthen it ourselves.

Martha: In Canada we do have OA on the government agenda. The research funding agencies are looking at how to make publications open. But we don't have a cohesive funding mechanism, we have federal funding, but not like the EU funding.

It's such a huge undertaking. We need to think about open repositories, new services, interoperability, and it's international in scope.

Susan: Liber is definitely a validation of our own strategic priorities.

Martha: I would also say to the nay-sayers to OA that economically OA is complex, not difficult. To be open is to be exploring opportunities.

What have been the highlights here at Liber?

Both: Barbara Ryan's talk on earth observations and importance of open policies. The fact that economically it makes sense that federal institutions aren't paying for each other's research but are sharing it, is really a great insight. And she mentioned Canada as well!

Susan: We really liked it, we've already learnt from it.

Martha: Yes, research has no borders!

Discover more! Most of the presentation slides can be found by clicking through the full programme on the Liber 2016 website:
http://liber2016.org/programme/full-programme/

Facts and statistics 2015

The National Library of Finland in numbers (2015)

- Visits: 71 000
- Loans total: 380 000
- Total number of page views (www.kansalliskirjasto.fi and its language versions): 960 000
- Website visits (www.kansalliskirjasto.fi): 370 000
- Searches conducted for digitised material: 14 mill.
- Databases of own collections:
    - national bibliography *Fennica* total number of records: 980 000
    - national discography *Viola* total number of records: 1 050 000
    - catalogue for Finnish libraries *Melinda* total number of records: 9.1 mill.
    - the national databases (*Arto, Fennica, Melinda, Viola*) put together contained approximately 13 mill.

- Growth of National Collection (Legal Deposit Collection) in 2015:
    - books: 8 600 titles
    - born-digital publications: 26 000 files
    - ephemera (uncatalogued collection): 52 000 items
    - sheet music: 400 titles
    - sound recordings: 2 200 titles

- Total number of references on www.finna.fi: 11 million
- Digitised pages made available for customer use: 1 million
- Pages available on digi.kansalliskirjasto.fi service:
    - periodicals: 6 million pages
    - newspapers: 4 million pages
    - ephemera: 130 000 pages

- Total operating budget: 24.0 mill. €
- Number of staff: 249

International cooperation 2015

International interaction and cooperation 2015

ORGANISATIONS AND BODIES

- Alto Editorial Board, metadata development team
- BAAC, Baltic Audiovisual Archival Council
- Bibliotheca Baltica, cooperation body for libraries in the Baltic Sea region
- Breitkopf & Härtel, Wiesbaden, Germany
- CCS, Content Conversion Specialists GmbH, Germany
- CDNL, Conference of Directors of National Libraries
- CENL, Conference of European National Libraries
- CENL Executive committee
- CERL, Consortium of European Research Libraries
- CLM, Copyright and other Legal Matters, working group
- Cobra+, coordination body for European national library project cooperation
- Conference on Open Repositories
- Dublin Core Metadata Initiative, developer group and steering group of the Dublin Core Standard
- EBLIDA, European Bureau of Library, Information and Documentation Associations
- EDItEUR, international group coordinating development of the standards infrastructure for electronic commerce in the book, e-book and serials sectors
- Eesti Rahvusraamatukog, the Estonian National Library
- eIFL (electronic information for libraries)
- ELAG, European Library Automation Group
- EURIG, European RDA Interest Group
- Europeana, the European Digital Library
- Europeana Newspapers project
- The Council of Aggregators and Content Providers /Europeana network and its groups

- EROMM, European Register of Microform Masters
- ICOLC, International Coalition of Library Consortia
- FAIFE, Committee on Free Access to Information and Freedom of Expression
- IAML, International Association of Music Libraries
- IASA, International Association of Sound and Audiovisual Archives
- ICA, International Cartographic Association
- IFLA, International Federation of Library Associations, several sections and working groups
- IGELU, International Group of Ex Libris Users, various groups
- IIPC, International Internet Preservation Consortium
- IMPACT, Competence Centre for Digitisation
- ISBN Board, International ISBN Agency
- ISO, International Organisation for Standardisation, several working groups under Technical Committee 46
- ISSN, Governing Board, ISSN network, standards organisation for publications' descriptions
- Joint Steering Committee for Development of RDA, Technical Working Group
- The National Library of the Republic of Karelia, Petrozavodsk
- The National Library of the Komi Republic, Syktyvkar
- Kungliga Bibliotek, National Library of Sweden
- Latvijas Nacionālā bibliotēka, National Library of Latvia
- LIBER, Association of European Research Libraries
- Library of Congress
- Chavain National Library of the Mari El Republic, Yoshkar-Ola
- MSEG, Member States' Expert Group on Digitisation and Digital Preservation
- METS Editorial Board, metadata development group
- National Library of the Republic of Mordovia, Saransk
- Murmansk State Regional Universal Scientific Library, Murmansk
- Nasjonalbiblioteket, National Library of Norway
- National Library Resources, Moscow
- Göttingen State and University Library, Göttingen, Germany
- NISO, US National Information Standards Organisation
- NOA, Audio Solutions VertriebsmbH, Austria
- NORON, Nordic Conference of State and National Library Directors
- Scandinavian Library Quarterly, membership on editorial board
- The Finnish Institute in London
- SVUC, Scandinavian Virtual Union Catalogue
- TEL, The European Library
- National Library of the Udmurt Republic, Izhevsk
- The National Library of Russia, St. Petersburg

HOME   EDITORIAL   ABOUT

Editorial information 2016

The National Library of Finland Bulletin 2016

Editor: Kirsi Aho

English translation: The University of Helsinki Language Services

Layout and design: Petri Laitinen

Photographs:

Main banner image: Kati Winterhalter © the National Library of Finland, design by Jarkko Hyppönen.

All images by Veikko Somerpuro © the National Library of Finland or from the collections of the National Library of Finland, if not otherwise credited. Images from LIBER 2016 by Linda Tammisto and close-up photos for the interviews by Suvi Kingsley © the National Library of Finland.

ISSN: 1796-5322

Contact the National Library of Finland:

Main Library

Unioninkatu 36

Postal address

The National Library of Finland
P.O.B. 15
00014 University of Helsinki
Finland

Telephone number
+358 2 941 23196

Email
kk-palvelu@helsinki.fi

Sörnäisten Leipätehdas Unit

Kaikukatu 4

Postal address

The National Library of Finland
P.O.B. 26
00014 University of Helsinki
Finland

Topelia Unit

Unioninkatu 38

Postal address

The National Library of Finland
P.O.B. 15
00014 University of Helsinki
Finland

Mikkeli Unit

The National Library of Finland Centre
for Preservation and Digitisation

Saimaankatu 6
50100 Mikkeli
Finland

E-mail
kk-miko@helsinki.fi

Telephone
+ 358 15 202 31

Urajärvi Unit

The National Library of Finland
Deposit Library
17150 Urajärvi
Finland

Telephone
+358 3 766 7178