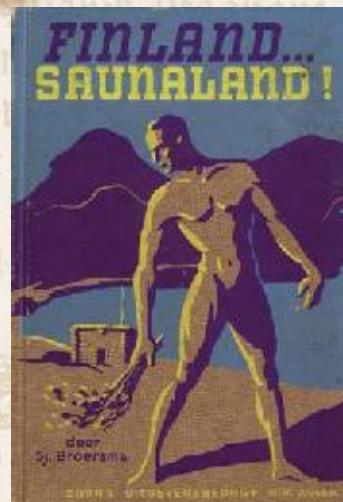
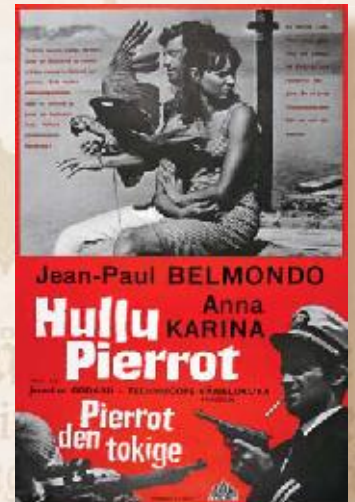


THE NATIONAL LIBRARY

of Finland Bulletin 2007



The 300th Anniversary of the Legal Deposit Act

The National Library of Finland safeguards
the cultural tradition

Meeting the challenges of a changing working environment –
the reorganization

CONTENTS

The National Library of Finland Bulletin 2007

- Kai Ekholm
3 Who needs us?
- Tuula Haapamäki
4 The National Library of Finland safeguards the cultural heritage
- Kristiina Hormia-Poutanen, Dorrit Gustafsson
8 The reorganization of the National Library of Finland –
meeting the challenges of the changing environment
- Heli Therman
12 Three centuries, three empires
A review of Finnish deposit copy activities
- Harri Ahonen
20 Why did the Turku Academy Library obtain the legal deposit privilege in 1707?
- Leena Pärssinen
23 Legal deposit copies of Russian publications
- Maire Aho
26 Multilingualism and book statistics
- Esko Rahikainen
27 Safe and rescue. Matti Pohto as an assembler of the literature destroyed by
the Great Fire of Turku
- Esa-Pekka Keskitalo
31 Future challenges of digital legal deposits: a comment
- Lasse Vihonen
32 The new Legal Deposit Act and the Finnish Film Archive
- 34 In Brief
-Finland's medieval literary culture – Three-year research project initialized
-Welcome to the Broadband of Culture
-Sámegiella, gollegiella –The Sami language cultural tradition and its recording
-A new server
-Finnish libraries moving towards MARC 21
- 36 Highlights
-Substantial donation to the National Library of Finland
-Valuable record collection
-Sibelius's symphonic poems
-Save a book donation
-Silver commemorative money
-New study materials and research publications donated by Russian universities
-Map of areas ceded to the USSR
- Russian military topography
- 41 Exhibitions
-The Finnish underground
-From Agricola to Donald Duck
- 44 International Cooperation
Organizations and role of the National Library of Finland
- 45 Facts and statistics 2006
- 46 The new publications and products of the National Library

WHO NEEDS US?

PHOTO: ANNIKARAUHALA



We have just learned that the world produces more data in 15 minutes than the amount held in the Library of Congress. The annual production of information in 2007 alone was 600 times more than that produced during the entire Gutenberg Era.

Much information has become industrial waste or pollution that intrudes upon our lives in many ways. The tyranny of E-mail (read: “junk mail”) is an obvious issue. Still, we have to learn to live with it.

I don’t want to sound cynical, but it has become clear to me that our libraries do not control the data, nor do they even need to. In the ISBN-age we had Universal Bibliographic Control for all published information. No longer. Let’s face it: most of the data produced nowadays is digital bulk unrelated to the existence of national libraries. It is data without any provenance, plainly ephemeral by nature: digital images (usually in multiple copies as we learned), chat, blogs, video clips and so forth. This information is too ephemeral to be managed by us, but some Web 2.0 societies will and should do it.

It is time to clarify our roles. Are national libraries data providers or service providers? Both. We should be the premium data providers for the national heritage. But there are also much better service providers. I will not name any brands specifically, but yes, I mean the usual suspects.

Who needs us?

Let me refer to history. During a crisis national libraries seem to provide a natural target. Under the headline “Looting fear as Iraqi state library seized” for a news story that appeared in the 10 August 2007 issue of *The Guardian*, we learn that there is a new outbreak of looting in Baghdad and that once again, the national library has become a military target.

During the Second World War, Poland bore the brunt of Nazi looting; luckily their national collection was recon-

structed with the help of a rescued card catalogue found in a potato sack buried in a hole in the ground.

The Estonian national collection was reconstructed 1991 with the help of collectors following a period in which every third book had been banned and not included in the national collection.

Metadata, made possible by the broad scope of their collections, is the greatest resource of national libraries. We seem to be the only providers of this data and hold its provenance for the future. Also in the digital age.

In Finland, we are now celebrating the 300th anniversary of the legal deposit collection. Being a border country between East and West has given us an immensely rich National Collection of which we are extremely proud. We have what may be the best *Ptolemy* collection in the world, more than 50 volumes. One Ptolemy Atlas – not ours – was sold for 3.5 million dollars. This is genuine wealth. More precious than gold or even Nokia stocks.

Who needs the National Collection? The question seems absurd. Yet, every year less funds are allocated for the care and maintenance of the National Collection. And its digitization. There are few vocal spokespersons for the national heritage.

We have to do it ourselves.

National libraries will stand as lighthouses for high-quality information and the preservation of the national heritage. They alone are there to maintain the provenance of Europe’s rich heritage.

Dear friends and colleagues, welcome to the CENL meeting in Helsinki!

Kai Ekholm
National Librarian
kai.ekholm@helsinki.fi

The National Library of Finland

SAFEGUARDS THE CULTURAL HERITAGE

For 300 years Finland's national published heritage has been accumulated for each century's researchers as well as future generations. Over the centuries, the system's concepts have varied from one era to the next; the meaning of the terms "national" and "cultural heritage" have fluctuated according to the historical situation. Although the term "published product" has become more clearly defined as a modern idea, the overabundance of contemporary production and publication methods has made the determination of conceptual definitions increasingly difficult. What is a "work", and what is a "national publication", when the works expand and contract, part of the online environment's continuous ebb and flow, part of the publicly available information that is stored in archives,

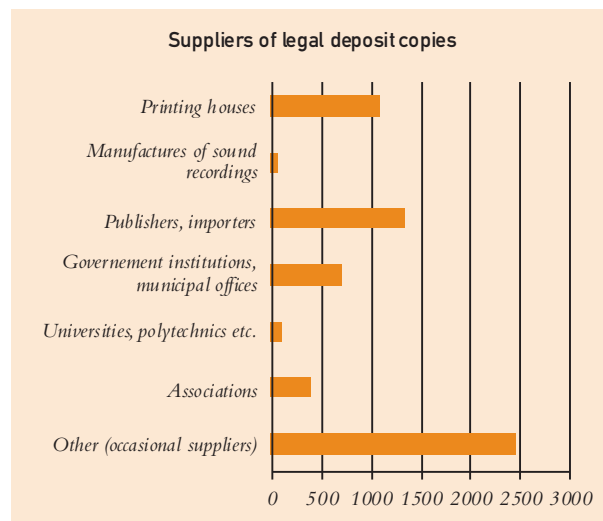
transmitted to servers located in other countries, shaped by users to suit their own preferences, or deleted entirely from the information network.

The basic precepts of legal deposit activities contained in the latest proposals to amend Finland's Legal Deposit Act however remain consistent with the nation's traditions, as well as with the National Library of Finland's priorities, strategy and core task: "the long-term collection and preservation of the national published heritage for future generations, and its availability to researchers and others requiring information".

The legal deposit of copies of published materials forms the basis for the cataloguing and description of the national published cultural heritage in a national bibliog-



Every year the National Library receives approximately 3000 material shipments containing a total of almost a million individual printings or other recordings.



raphy and discography, both of which are publicly accessible online databases. Regarding online publications, their “cataloguing”, in other words identification and findability, are ensured by creating and maintaining a national archive of electronic publications that includes search engines and reference databases.

Finland is a nation of writers

Besides Finns’ known enthusiasm for choral singing and amateur theater, they are also avid writers. It would therefore appear that the traditional book is holding its own alongside online publishing. Digital technology, new printing techniques and selective printing possibilities are making it increasingly easier to bring the written word from the desk or the recesses of one’s own computer to within the reach of other readers. Various associations, public communities and businesses are also striving to supplement their online publication channels by presenting their activities with attractive printed products.

According to the Finnish ISBN Agency publisher register, the publishers of one or only a few works account for approximately 70% of all publishers and their volume continues to grow. Indeed, in recent years publishers have experienced “good book years”; the number of titles is significant; various events, campaigns and the popularity of paperbacks have stimulated book sales.

According to the Legal Deposit Act currently in effect, a manufacturer must in most cases deposit six copies of each printed product to the National Library of Finland. The National Library of Finland retains one copy and distrib-

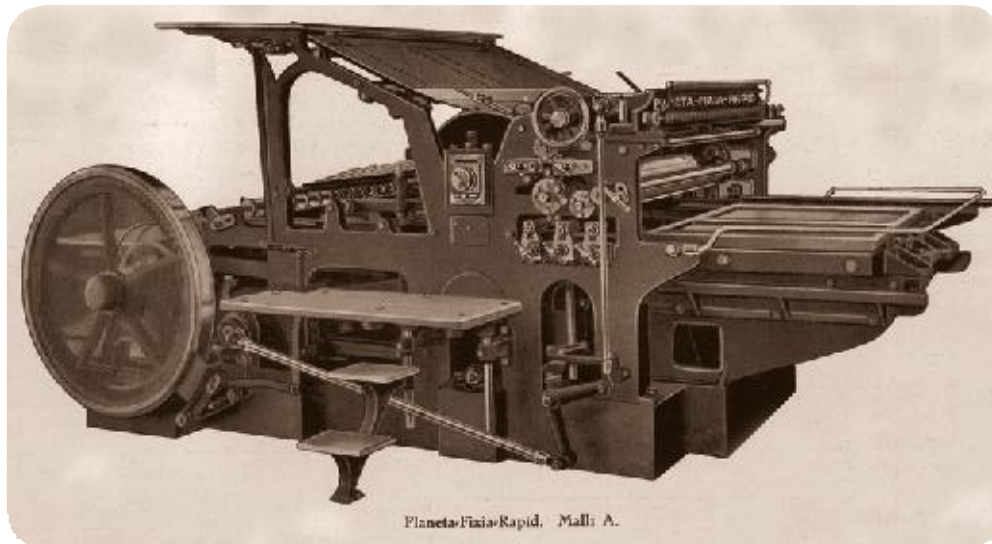
utes the remaining 5 copies to other legal deposit libraries, facilitating the accessibility of the materials in a country characterized by long travel distances. Fortunately Finland also has an extensive and workable library network.

A complete collection of the national imprint is preserved in the National Library of Finland. It has been necessary to set limitations on the use of this collection to ensure its preservability for future generations of researchers. More simplified operational procedures might result if the National Library of Finland had the use of two legal deposit copies, one for practical use and the other for permanent archiving. This kind of solution would however generate a host of new logistical and spatial demands. On the other hand a separate copy for practical use might facilitate the creation of more industrialized digitizing solutions than is presently the case. Currently the aim is to preserve the National Collection’s original materials as carefully as possible using preservation and conservation techniques while producing so-called facsimile copies of the same items, for example by digitizing the National Collection’s materials.

Approximately 1,200 companies or communities furnish printed products or sound and image recordings regularly; the number of potential assignors is however noticeably greater. In 2006 the assignor registry contained information from nearly 6,000 companies or communities.

The following statistics indicate that the position of printed products has remained strong in the 2000s:

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Books	11764	12090	12069	12309	12977	13667	13656
Maps	1371	959	1049	920	888	715	844
Sheet music	336	428	489	260	457	288	380
total	13471	13477	13607	13489	14322	14670	1224
Ephemera	53680	57617	71816	46866	68142	55498	62111
Posters	2108	2254	2433	1970	2549	1759	1901
Annual reports	2676	2860	1781	1941	2396	1673	2494
Municipal publications	826	1309	1471	956	1533	1545	1576
total	59290	64040	77501	51733	74620	60475	68082
Magazines	5777	5711	5771	5623	5603	5732	5556
Newspapers	370	362	356	358	355	355	374
Small magazines			1733	1805	2000	1229	2300
Annuals, serials and similar	1175	1105	1020	1180	1173	2200	1050
	7322	7178	8880	8966	9131	9516	9358



In the early decades of the 1900s, a number of German Planeta high-speed printing machines were sold to Finnish printing houses.

Successful cooperation with depositors

Each year the National Library of Finland's Legal Deposit Copy Office processes approximately 3,000 legal deposit copy consignments and nearly one million individual printed products or other recordings. The volume of ephemera, or so-called small printings, is huge, approximately 60,000 items, and its labor-intensive processing renders detailed descriptions impossible. The findability of small printings in databases, and ultimately in the collection itself, has been improved by categorizing the materials and implementing so-called group cataloguing. Even so, the work requires a long-term familiarity with this highly diverse material on the part of librarians, as well as knowledge of everything the collection contains. From the researchers' perspective this material is perhaps the most fascinating, and the significance of the collection and its preservation is revealed, for example, in connection with studies that draw upon objects, services, advertisements and other societal phenomena to depict the daily life of past decades.

The traffic in legal deposit copies is brisk. By law, manufacturers, usually printing houses, are obligated to furnish legal deposit copies of their printed products or recordings at least four times a year; the products they have manufactured during each quarterly period must be deposited no later than one month before the end of the quarterly period. At the Legal Deposit Copy Office, the quarterly peaks are readily discernible when the legal deposit reception areas are filled with trolleys and piles of packing crates. The larger printing houses naturally furnish

their publications as they are printed. Certain materials, such as self-published books, are delivered by hand.

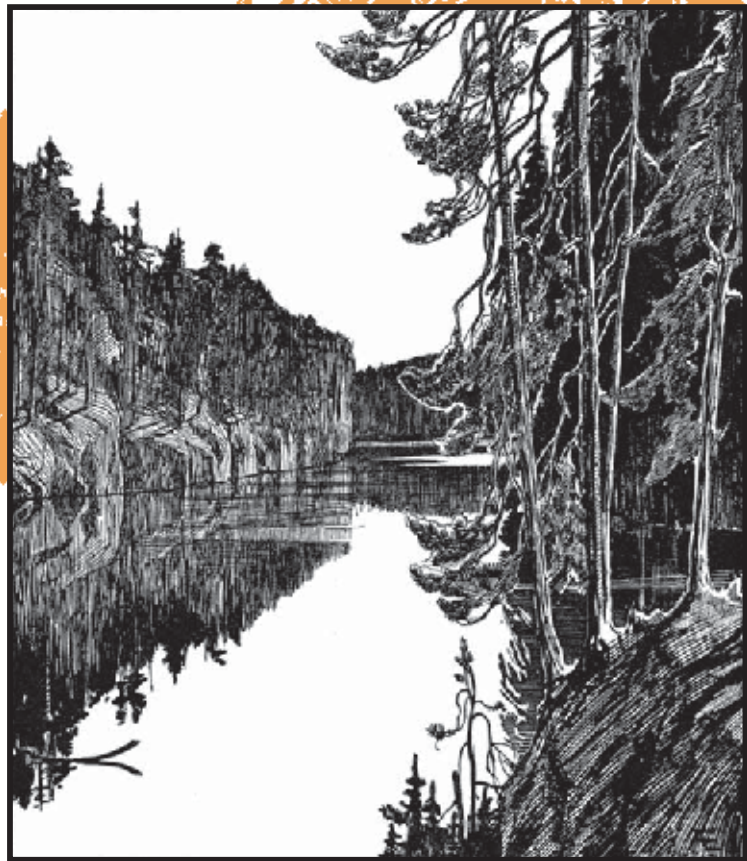
In practice, compliance with deposit obligations, as well as the supply of legal deposit copies, is supervised with the help of depositor, printing house, publisher and business information registers as well as by monitoring the sector's overall communications. Besides the preliminary and omission information contained in the national bibliography, as well as the publications' arrival control data, the activities and registers maintained by Finland's identification services – the Finnish ISBN, ISMN and ISSN Agencies – also support legal deposit activities.

There is no universally applicable method that could be used to measure the coverage of legal deposit copy procurements compared to the total published output. Information is gathered from many sources and active communications directly affect operational effectiveness. Our estimates indicate that the coverage in Finland is good and legally obligated depositors are aware of the importance of legal deposit copies. The cooperation between the National Library of Finland and depositors generally functions smoothly. Operators in the Finnish publishing sector also see the obvious marketing benefits resulting when the printed products and recordings obtained as legal deposit copies are catalogued as promptly as possible in the Fennica National Bibliography or the *Viola National Discography*.

Tuula Haapamäki, Director,
Collection and Description of the National Cultural
Heritage in the National Library of Finland.

“But on a clear summer night the entire heavens shine, particularly on the northern side, and the air itself appears to sparkle in a gentle, sweet shimmer. When the northern sky is cloudy, no shadows can be seen because the light comes from every direction and appears to be issuing from the objects themselves. When the sun has set after its short rest, all of nature is filled with a strange, dreamy mood.”

Z. Topelius: Maamme kirja
Reader for Finland's Lower Elementary Schools.
Porvoo 1923



The landscape drawings of Albert Edelfelt and other artists, as well as Z. Topelius's book *Maamme* (Our Land), originally intended to be read in elementary schools, have significantly influenced the Finns' perceptions of their own country. Since 1876, approximately 60 printings have been made of the *Maamme* book (*Boken om vårt land* 1871), the most recent a facsimile printing from the year 1993.

The reorganization of the National Library of Finland

– MEETING THE CHALLENGES OF A CHANGING ENVIRONMENT

The activities of the National Library were reorganized in 2007. The planning of the Library's new structure began in May 2006 and was finalized in March 2007. Two processes helped define the characteristics of the new organization: a lengthy process that began in 2000 and resulted in the change of name and redefinition of the Library's responsibilities in 2006, as well as the formulation of a National Library Strategy in 2005. The new organization streamlines the Library's activities and provides the prerequisites for improved future performance.

The new role of the National Library

The Helsinki University Library became the National Library of Finland in 2006. The National Library of Finland has belonged to, and continues to belong to, the University of Helsinki. The Library's concentrated services have been available to universities' libraries, but have been chargeable services to others. As a result of the preparatory works that began in 2000 under the direction of the Ministry of Education, the country's library network will be an equal user of the National Library's services beginning in 2007.

Although the new name officially designated in the University Act emphasizes the importance of the Library's national responsibilities, its steering mechanism has changed. Within the library network, the National Library is one of two libraries conducting budgetary negotiations directly with the Ministry of Education. Cooperative mechanisms between the library network and the National Library have also been developed. Another important administrative development area is the budgetary system, where the aim has been to streamline the library's fairly complex financing arrangements, even though most of the funding is allocated by the Ministry of Education.

Finland's library network is extremely efficient; the four main library sectors (university and polytechnic libraries, special libraries and public libraries) have organized their own activities; each sector has its own specific

development areas as well as common interests with other sectors. Cooperation between the sectors is becoming increasingly important as a consequence of the National Library's changing role and a transformed working environment.

The National Library's network services can be grouped into three categories: developing access to high-quality information; developing the digital working environment and developing impact assessment. All aim at providing researchers, students and citizens with relevant information resources cost-effectively and conveniently. The Ministry of Education provides the National Library with permanent funding for these services' operation and maintenance. The specific and demanding task facing the National Library is to develop these services to meet the needs of the library network while providing the network with added value.

The National Library – the national gateway to information

The Finnish National Library Strategy for the period 2006–2015 was formulated in 2005 jointly with key customers and stakeholders at the same time that the change in the Library's position was being drawn up. The strategy strengthens the status of the National Library of Finland as



"One of the driving forces behind the change was the newly defined role of the library as a service center for the library network." Common achievements and problems are discussed at the traditional FinELib day arranged at the University in May.

a national cultural institution for all citizens and a service unit for the Finnish library network.

The mission statement of the library describes its various service roles: "The National Library ensures the availability of the published national heritage in the community. The National Library disseminates and produces information content for the public and the community and develops services together with the library network and other players in the information society."

Safeguarding the availability of a cultural heritage is a responsibility shared by national libraries in general. The task of developing services in conjunction with the library

network, including the maintenance and development of library systems or national licensing, is fairly unique. The core services of the library are shown in Figure 1.

The organization's values – emphasizing cooperation, competence, continuous learning, reliability, trust, as well as the importance of the cultural heritage – guide the activities within the organization, as well as cooperation with customers.

Strategic goals of the National Library during the next decade:

- The National Library will preserve for future generations all Finnish publications, both printed and electronic, as well as the valuable manuscripts in its collections.
- The National Library will support Finnish academic research by ensuring that libraries have speedy access to information content and technology, and by developing these resources jointly with the library network and its partners.
- The centralized services provided by the National Library will help the Finnish library network provide quick and easy access to information for all citizens.
- The library network, academic community and public administration will benefit from the National Library's international cooperation.

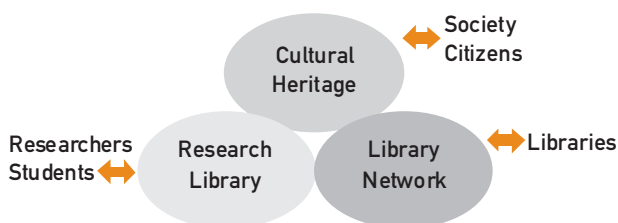


Figure 1. Core services of the National Library of Finland and its key customers

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

Meeting the challenges of a changing working environment – the reorganization

Strategic planning as well as the preparations related to the change of the role of the Finnish National Library set the tone for the new organizational structure. The main purpose of the change was to:

- guarantee the implementation of the strategy and the new University Act.
- strengthen strategic planning, leadership and management.
- improve the quality of services and processes.
- **improve efficiency.**

Before its organizational restructuring, the Library consisted of six departments. Since 1 March 2007 the number has been reduced to four (Fig. 2). The research library department combines what were formerly the collections and services departments. The library network department also combines two former departments: database services and national electronic library services.

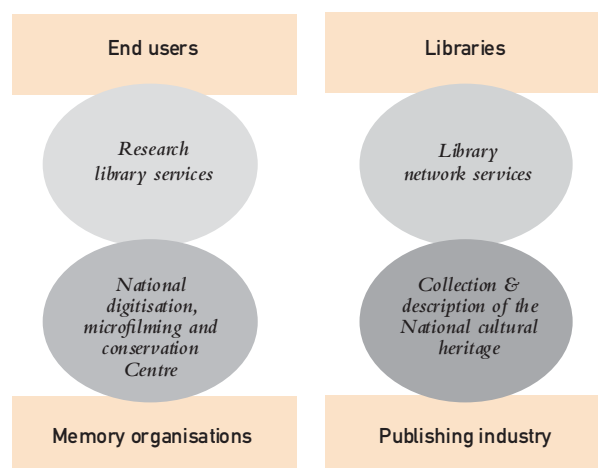


Fig. 2. National Library's departments since 1 March 2007 and main user groups.

The departments are similar in size and consist of about 50 staff members. The sole exception is the research library's approximately 80 staff members. Besides these departments the administration and development unit provides management and departmental services. In 2007, the National Library of Finland's personnel totaled approximately 260 persons.

The actual process of restructuring the organization began when the Chancellor of the University of Helsinki ratified the Library's new guiding principle and the management's decision in May 2006. Involving the National Library's employees in the decision-making process played an extremely important part in strengthening their commitment to the change; meetings for the entire staff as well

as department-level conferences were organized to discuss the change as well as various organizational proposals.

The process consisted of several formal phases:

- Three meetings for the entire staff were organized to discuss the reorganization at different phases, as well as to solicit opinions from employees.
- Inter-organizational working groups made up of management personnel and team leaders, processed the critical questions related to each organization's renewal and proposed solutions for their resolution.
- Within each department, directors and team leaders were responsible for implementing the reorganization of the department's activities.
- The responsibilities of departments and new directors were confirmed with new operating procedures.
- The library board formally confirmed the structures of the organization and operating procedure.
- The structure of departments, as well as the selection of the deputy director and team leaders, were discussed in formal cooperative meetings with the staff and subsequently confirmed by the National Librarian.

Managers wishing to undertake leadership tasks could notify the National Librarian; new job positions were not established for the tasks. Agreements with 3-year renewal periods were concluded with those selected for managerial tasks. The agreement covers goal-oriented leadership, personnel resources, service ability and productivity. An assessment will be performed after two years. After three years the agreement can be extended or new persons can be selected for the tasks. The organization will also be continuously developed.

A management team, whose particular task is to ratify the entire Library's strategic planning, was established to work with the National Librarian. The Library is developing operational control mechanisms that will result in a quality assurance system and boosted process efficiencies. The Library management's motto for the next two years is "First things first".

Case study – the National Library's Network Services

One of the driving forces behind the change was the newly defined role of the library as a service center for the library network. The new Library Network Services department is responsible for developing and coordinating services for the libraries. Because the clientele of the two former departments were similar, the idea of forming a single unit was supported by the staff. The department consists of 6 teams.

Special emphasis has been placed on the new department's internal flow of information: there are weekly

meetings for the entire staff, meetings between the Director and team leaders about twice a month, meetings between the directors and teams 3–4 times a year, and regular conferences between the Director and administrative staff. Through these communication mechanisms, the entire staff is kept up-to-date regarding national activities, as well as decisions related to the library and the department. A high priority is ensuring that the staff has knowledge of the broad spectrum of services provided by the department.

Leadership and management skills are considered extremely important. The leadership and management skills of the director have been evaluated several times and the results have shown significant improvement over the years. Beginning in 2007 leadership and management training will be provided to team leaders to ensure a high quality standard of team leadership. An evaluation system for team management will also be introduced.

The new structure was formed to safeguard high quality services. The department faces major challenges resulting from a transformed and constantly shifting operational environment. The major changes relate to the structural changes of the polytechnic, university and research institute network as well as public library network; rapid technological advances, changes in the publishing industry and internationalization. A solid organizational structure will enhance the department's ability to deal with the challenges and find proper solutions.

Conclusion

The reorganization of activities at National Library was based on a formulation of the Library's priorities stated in the National library Strategy 2006–2015, as well as a redefinition of its national role in the University Act of 2006. The reorganization was successfully implemented within approximately 12 months. With its new organization, the Library now considers itself well prepared to meet the challenges of the continuously evolving national and international environments.

Kristiina Hormia-Poutanen
Deputy National Librarian and
Director of Library Network Services

Dorrit Gustafsson
Director of Administration and Development

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The credit for the existence of our national collection largely belongs to the manufacturers of publications, in bygone days book printers, now also the producers and publishers of sound and image recordings. The right to obtain legal deposit copies from all printing presses within the Kingdom of Sweden, granted 300 years ago to the Turku Academy, has with the passage of time resulted in an almost totally comprehensive collection of Finnish books, magazines, maps, small printings, music and voice recordings, as well as other published materials, whose unit quantities now number in the millions. Besides its authentic information content, our National Collection reflects major turning points in Finnish history; within the 300 year span – at intervals of roughly 100 years – can be found the era of Swedish rule (-1809), the Russian Empire (1809–1917) and 90 years of governmental independence.

THREE CENTURIES, THREE EMPIRES

A REVIEW OF FINNISH DEPOSIT COPY ACTIVITIES

France, where the King Frans I in 1537 ordered book printers to furnish copies of their products to the Royal Library, is considered the pioneer country in legal deposit activities. The justification that “posterity would find their texts unharmed” continues to be the fundamental principle of the legal deposit copy concept. Legal deposit copy regulations have been frequently linked to other activities, particularly the supervision of publication production; governmental and ecclesiastical censorship have also left their stamp on legal deposit copy regulations in Finland. In the Nordic countries the legal deposit copy system was first adopted in Denmark (1623) and then in Sweden – to which Finland belonged at that time – in 1661.

Turku – Stockholm: acquisition and supervision policies during the era of the Swedish-Finnish Empire

The founding of Finland’s first printing press in 1642, a few years after the Royal Academy of Turku (Åbo) was established, facilitated the initialization of legal deposit activities “at the local level”; from 1654 onwards a regulation issued by the Academy’s Consistor stipulated that printing

presses had to furnish copies of all printed products to the Academy’s library and archives. By the end of the 1600s three printing presses had been established in Finland.

The Academy’s library was granted legal deposit rights in 1707. Sweden’s Royal Collegium had found it necessary to remind the book printers operating within the realm of their inadequate compliance with legally binding censorship and legal deposit copy regulations that had been in effect for decades. Now the control also extended to the kingdom’s peripheral areas of Finland and the Baltic countries. At the same time the libraries of the Turku and Tartu academies began, like Sweden’s other university libraries, to obtain legal deposit copies of all products printed in their respective countries. Besides controlling publication production and equipping the shelves of cash-strapped libraries, another objective was undoubtedly the strengthening of connections with the provinces across the sea. On several occasions during the 1700s, regulations were renewed primarily with respect to freedom of the press and regional changes.

In practice the National Archives of Sweden, acting as the central unit, assembled the materials and forwarded them to the libraries of the universities functioning in the region. Transporting the legal deposit copies across the Baltic

Kongl. Hånslij Collegii
Nertligare alwarlige
W ä m i n n e l s e
Och
A t w a r n i n g

Til alla dem / som här i Staden eller uppå andra Orter
här i Riket och där under hörande Land och Provincier Tryckerier
hafwa / at dhe hådan efter med större hörsamhet och åhuga / än här tills är
stedt / efterleswa och i acht taga Kongl. May:ts utgångne åtskillige Stådgår
och Förordningar / angående wissa Exemplar , som til Kongl. May:ts Ar-
chivum och Bibliothek , böra inleswereras af alla Skrifter / Böcker och
Tractater , strax de af Trycket färdige äre / och förr än någre Exemplar di-
straheras , wid det straff som uti 1684 Åhrs tryckte Förordning
utsatt finnes. Stockholm den 16 Februarii 1707.



Cum Gratiâ & Privilegio Sacr. Reg. Majest.

STOCKHOLM/
Tryckt hos JOHANN HENR. WERNER , Kongl. May:ts och Upsala
Acad. Bocktryckare,



First Finnish-language bible was published in Stockholm in 1642. Over the centuries there have been numerous reprintings, as well as several new translations, the most recent of which was published in 1986.

...il alla dem / som här i Staden eller uppå andra Orter
 ... i Riket oc
 ... swa / at dhe
 ... de / efterleswa
 ... Förordninge
 ... ivum och Bi
 ... actater, str
 ... straheras,
 ... and
 ... örre
 ... ngl.
 ... Ex
 ... lefr
 ... ärdig
 ... ut
 ... thol
 ... Tryckeriet
 ... n här tills är
 ... ige Stadgar
 ... May: 8 Ar-
 ... Böcker och
 ... Exemplar di-
 ... brordning

Tidningar
 Utgifne
 af
Et Sällskap
I ÅBO,
 År 1771.
 Första årgången.



Åbo, Tryckt hos JOH. C. FRESCHELL.

SUOMENKIVÄLÄINEN



Helsingfors, B. J. Samfundet 1871.




Sea, and subsequently to the libraries some distance away had been slow, expensive and complicated owing to the business conditions and climatic vicissitudes of the 1700s, even though it was not necessary for the Royal Academy of Turku to re-circulate the copies coming for its own use through Stockholm. Negligence, as well as inadequate supervision, however remained fairly common if only because of the **slow-moving flow** of information.

Legal deposit copy regulations were applied to all materials, including small-scale “tracts” and other “unimportant” ephemera that nowadays are considered an essential part of the National Collection. The idea for a national collection on the Finnish side began to take shape in the late 1700s, largely through the efforts of the Turku Academy librarian and multifaceted scientist *Henrik Gabriel Porthan* (1739–1804). His personal interests and prescient outlook with respect to the academic library’s task as an assembler and preserver of Finnish publication production established the basis for further developments. During Porthan’s time attention also turned to the supervision of legal deposit obligations.

Turku – Helsinki – St. Petersburg: activity in an autonomous spirit

In 1809 the connection to Sweden was severed when the Finnish regions were annexed to Russia following the war between Russia and Sweden. The Turku Academy’s library lost the right to receive legal deposit copies printed in Sweden, but retained the right to obtain them from presses in Finland. From 1809 onwards, the supervisory authority was the Office of the Governor General; besides enforcing legal deposit copy statutes, the office also concentrated on book sector-related supervisory tasks ranging from censorship to bookstore and printing press activities. Beginning in 1820, Russian printing presses also began to send legal deposit copies to the Turku Academy’s library.

The Great Fire of Turku

In 1827 the worst catastrophe imaginable befell the Academy library’s collections. Almost all of the materials collected until that time were destroyed in the Great Fire



Henrik Gabriel Porthan was the Turku Academy’s (predecessor of the University of Helsinki) most important librarian and the father of the “national collection idea”. Professor of Literature Viljo Tarkiainen has written of Porthan that as a historical researcher, he had the view and conviction that it was not political power and greatness that represented the apex of human development, but its spiritual civilization, whose most noble products, the achievements of religion, art and science, defy time and are more durable than nations and peoples. Painting: J. E. Hedberg 1799.

of Turku and the work had to start from the beginning. The Academy was moved to Helsinki, the Grand Duchy’s new capital city, where reconstruction work began under the direction of Porthan’s student and kindred spirit *Fredrik Wilhelm Pipping* (1783–1868). Besides the accumulation of legal deposit copies, additional materials were obtained through donations and purchases. Pipping “outsourced” certain activities by awarding commissions outside official circles. The idea became personified in *Matti Pohto* (1817–1857), a bibliophile and book dealer who traveled the countryside and in the process acquired a significant quantity of works replacing those that were destroyed. Pohto’s book-shaped tombstone, transferred from Vyborg, is nowadays a monument in the National Library’s yard.

As in the time of Swedish rule, the Autonomous Grand Duchy’s legal deposit copy regulations were closely linked with censorship statutes.

In 1828, a decree based on Russian censorship laws and formulated for Finland specifically stated that one copy of every publication cleared by governmental censorship authorities would be sent to the Imperial Alexander University in Helsinki.

From the standpoint of publishing output the latter half of the 1800s meant diversification, primarily as a result of advances in printing techniques. In an increasingly industrialized society, the Finns’ thirst for knowledge grew as literacy became increasingly prevalent among ordinary citizens. The quantity of newspapers and other printed products began to grow. This also led to an increase in the number of printing presses, even if censorship regulations hampered their operations, particularly during the tumultuous years of the early 1900s. Initiatives were undertaken to enact a Freedom of the Press Act in 1906 and 1908, but they remained unrealized.

Independent Finland’s legal deposit copy regulations: the Freedom of the Press Act

Finland gained its independence in 1917. The Freedom of the Press Act enacted in 1919 contained provisions concerning the furnishing of legal deposit copies. In the same connection prior censorship in Finland was abolished. With respect to structure and content the objectives are

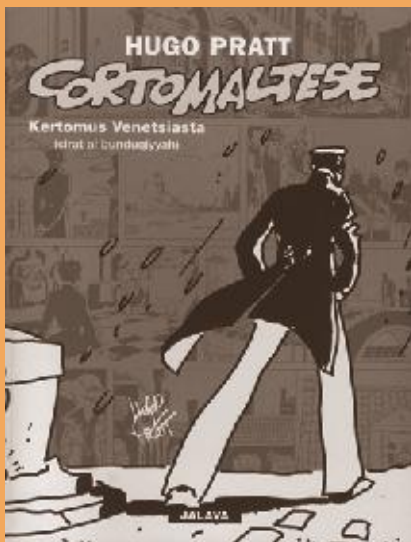
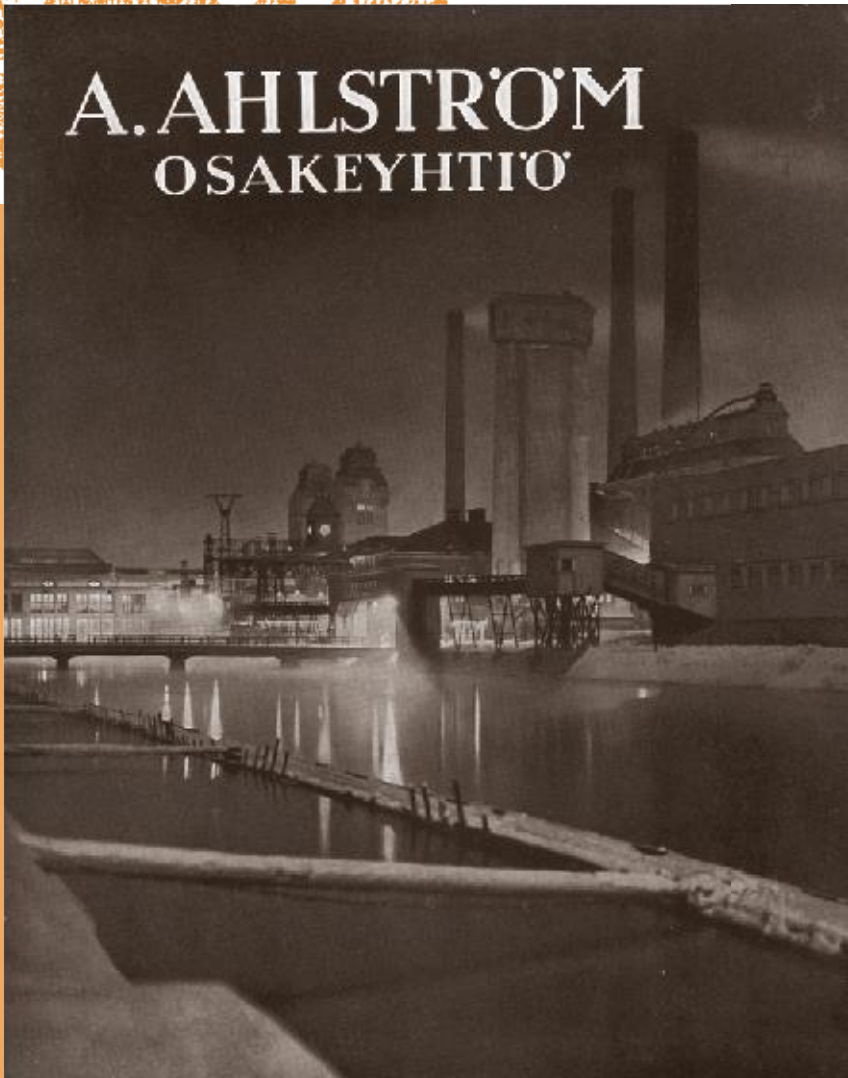
il alla dem / som här i Staden eller uppå andra Orter
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Poetry, Christian sobriety, adventures and industry. One generation's literature is the next generation's history. Free verse has replaced rhymes, excess alcohol begins to become a national health problem, the papermaking industry faces a timber shortage. The National Collection.



similar to various currently valid legal deposit copy laws that were enacted in 1980. Besides the Helsinki University Library designated as the main recipient, materials are also distributed to a network of legal deposit libraries established in different parts of the country. This network was meant to serve provinces outside of Helsinki – Turku, Jyväskylä, Vyborg and later Oulu, – and also to function as a backup collection in the event of a catastrophe like the Great Fire of Turku.

With minor exceptions, the law covered all printed materials; letterforms, business cards, wrapping papers, bags for goods and other similar items remained outside the jurisdiction of legal deposit obligations. In the same connection, the Helsinki University Library established a Legal Deposit Copy Office to manage practical procedures, supervise deliveries and acquire missing materials, also retroactively. During the 1970s, for example, searches were conducted for materials that had been produced in university institutions but not on their printing presses, and a few decades later for underground newspapers printed by students at their own expense.

The present day: Act on Free Copies (420/1980) and statute (774/1980)

Finland's current Legal Deposit Copy Act, now completely disassociated from the provisions of the Freedom of the Press Act, has been in effect since 1981. Based on UNESCO's international recommendations, the Act's first article states that the purpose of the law is the *"preservation, statistiaizing and cataloguing of the national culture's products and to ensure their availability to researchers or others needing the materials"*.

The primary deposit obligations reside with "technical manufacturers", in practice printing presses, as well as other companies, associations or private individuals producing publications. In certain cases the primary deposit obligations reside with publishers. Of the seven legal deposit libraries located in different parts of the country, only the National Library of Finland (i. e. the Helsinki University Library) obtains copies of all materials published in Finland for its collections.

A significant innovation in terms of content was the inclusion of sound and image recordings within the Legal Deposit Act's jurisdiction. The law was however amended

in 1984, after which the Finnish Film Archive assumed the responsibility for the supervision and archiving of legal deposit copies of recordings – in practice video cassettes and nowadays DVDs – containing "moving images".



"Maria's Code". Professor Anni Isotalo also conducted his research of Mikko Ketola's and Anssi Rauhala's comic strip albums in the National Library of Finland. Kirjastudio 2006.

Deposit quantities

Every year the National Library of Finland receives approximately 3,000 material shipments containing a total of almost a million individual printings or other recordings. Contrary to predictions, there have been – except for certain materials groups – no decreases in the quantity of printed products; for example advertisements, brochures, price lists and other similar items, this may indicate changes taking place in communications channels and manufacturing

methods as materials are transferred to the online world, or the outsourcing of printing functions from professional printing presses to machines administered by separate organizations or persons.

The final destinations for information concerning books, periodicals, recordings and other published products manufactured in Finland are the National Bibliography (Fennica) and National Discography (Viola) maintained by the National Library of Finland. The accumulations are also used to generate statistics related to Finnish publishing production for official domestic and international statistical references.

The world is changing

During the legal deposit copy tradition's last quarter of a century the media world has experienced unprecedented upheavals. Even now, the fastest growing segment of our publication production – all electronic media – still lies outside the jurisdiction of the Legal Deposit Copy Act. The methods of producing traditional printed materials as well as sound and image recordings have also changed radically; when the present Act was drawn up, it would have been impossible to anticipate, for example, print-on-demand techniques capable of printing a few publications at a time, or magazines' "personalization" based on subscribers' ages or income brackets. Even within the brief history of the archiving of sound and image recordings, the onrush of new digital products has doomed entire material genres to extinction.

The depositor group has also changed. Alongside printing houses and record companies have come other operators,

Til alla dem / som
 här i Riket och där u
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 och Förordningar / ange
 chivum och Bibliothek
 Tractater, strax de af
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Columbia
 SUOMEN
Columbia
 LEVYJÄ-SKIVOR
 KASARINKIN 23 HELSINKI 1929 KASARINKIN 23 HELSINGFORS
 PUH. 24266 TEL.

uppå andra Orte
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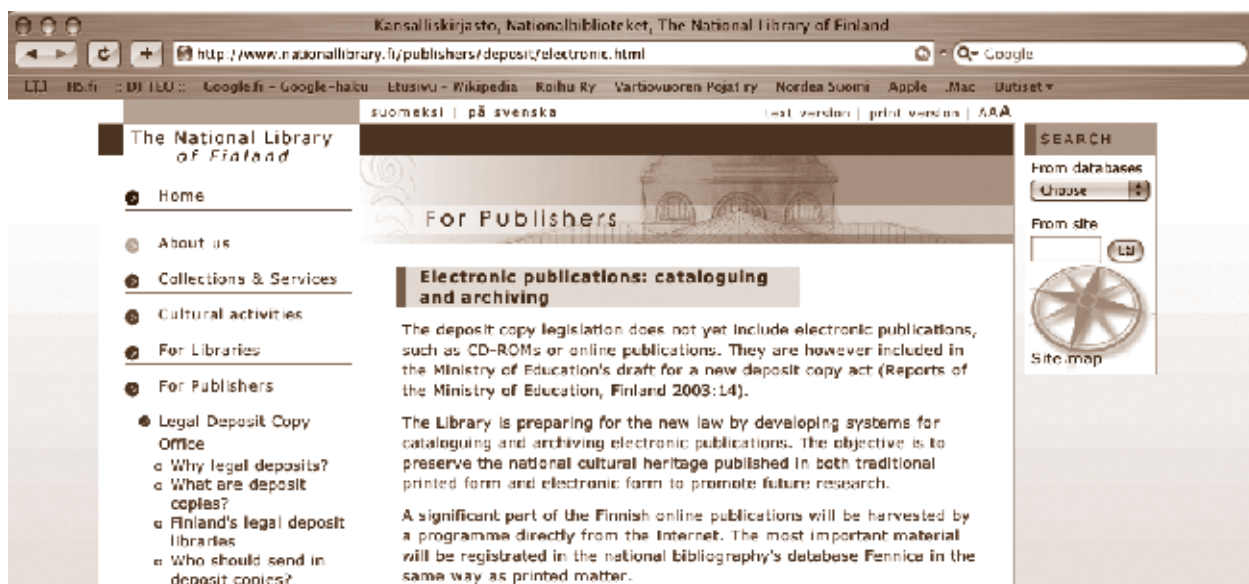
K. M. Brondin.
 Anglageri.
 Marmeladfabrik
 Herrar rosario
 C. Olander.
 SPENNERT.
E. Remy Martin & Co.
 COGNAC.
 ESTABLISHED 1764.

J. NEUMANN,
 Korfmakare
 Operakällaren
 Table d'Hôte
A. D. SEECK,
 Viner & Cognac
A. W. ERLAND & Co.
 Viner & Cognac

Program 10 p.
BRINSHUSETS
VARIETE
 N. HÅKANSON.
 HELSINGFORS.

AYALA
 Champagne
 LA GALLOISE LIKÖR
GENERALAGENTER:
STOLTZENBERG & BÜCKER
 Helsingfors.

Only a color picture would do justice to these record, variety and alcohol advertisements.



While waiting for the new Legal Deposit Copy Act to go into effect, the National Library of Finland is assembling electronic materials and attempting to adopt the best software applications for cataloguing and recording.

organizations, research institutes or even private citizens who are now able to generate and disseminate their own materials without professional intermediaries and who are in practice often unwittingly under legal deposit obligations. Adding to the complexity of the situation is the problem of obtaining comprehensive access to materials intended for Finnish markets but manufactured outside Finland's borders. Currently music recordings in particular are generally produced in foreign countries, but in a globalizing world the situation may also soon be routine with respect to printed materials. The most formidable challenge is the development of cooperative mechanisms that would enable communications to reach, besides professional manufacturers, other companies and organizations peripheral to the field right down to the "man on the street", and that they would also convincingly communicate the advantages provided to the system's various parties.

Legislative reform is progressing

Even as the current law was going into effect the need for its renewal was apparent; by now several working groups have already submitted their proposals for a new Legal Deposit Copy Act. The most recent draft proposes the inclusion of all public mass media – motion picture, radio and TV materials as well as traditional and electronic materials – within the jurisdiction of the same law.

In several European countries, as well as Norway, Denmark and Iceland, legal deposit copy regulations have been expanded to include the production of electronic

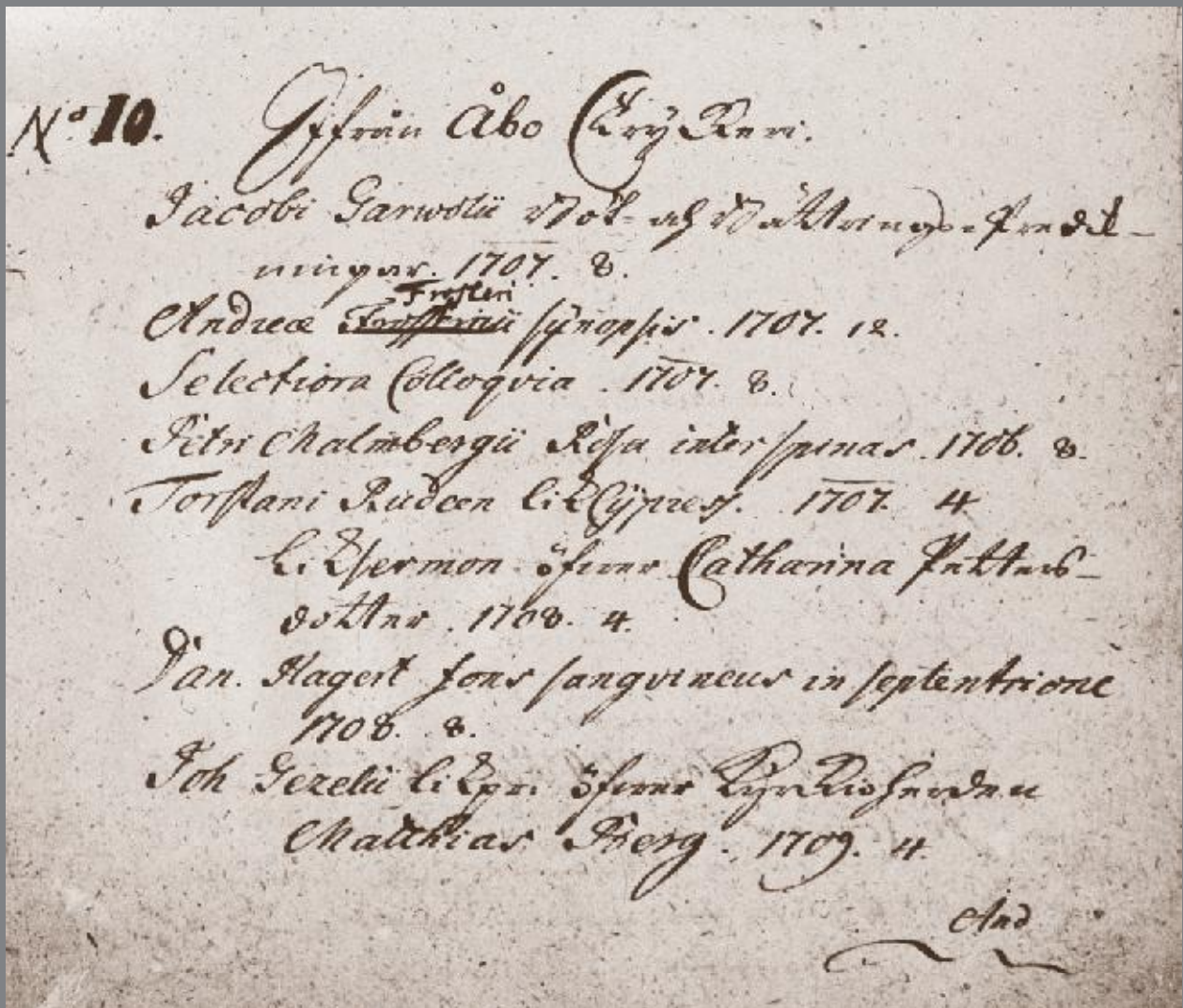
publications. In Finland new legislation is expected to go into effect at the earliest in 2008. The operational preparations required for its legal compliance have already brought a host of new expert tasks to the National Library, which will also begin to assume a new role as an active collector and even selector of online materials; along with systematic online raking and archiving tasks, the intent will be to invest separately in the storing of significant thematic entities considered relevant because of their importance or timeliness. At the same time the selection of focus areas will generate a new kind of cooperation, assembling domestic experts representing the scientific, archiving, museum or other societal sectors around the same table.

In broad outline, the objectives and operating principles of the Finnish legal deposit copy system have remained fairly similar with the passage of time. Governmental changes and their effects on the actions of official authorities have naturally led to modifications in practices and, for example, the assembly of the legal deposit libraries' network. The greatest need for changes in content emerged relatively recently in the late 1990s with the rapid development of new publication methods. The new media environment also requires a renewal of the operational culture, without forgetting the true fact that traditionally printed materials continue to flourish alongside the new publication forms.

Heli Therman works as a librarian in the National Library of Finland's Legal Deposit Copy Office.

*Why did the Turku Academy
Library obtain*

**THE LEGAL DEPOSIT
PRIVILEGE IN 1707?**



Catalogue of the University of Lund's legal deposit received from the University of Turku.

Almost all collections of national libraries are based on the legal deposit privilege, or compulsory assignor obligations. The legal deposit system originated in France during the Age of Absolutism and spread elsewhere in Europe with the beginning of the Enlightenment. The original intent was to supervise published production, but subsequently legal deposit rights were disassociated from the concept of a free press and are longer connected with censorship. Without legal deposit rights national libraries would be unable to obtain complete collections of their countries' printed products, particularly with respect to "grey literature" and ephemeral materials.

Control and censorship of published production

Printed products' deposit obligations in the form of legal deposit copies were regulated in Sweden for the first time in 1661 in the chancelleries. Charles XI's regency based the decree on His Royal Majesty's need to know what books and other ephemeral writings were being published in the realm's printing presses and its provinces. Printing presses had to furnish two copies of all their printings to the authorities; one copy was placed in the Royal Library, the other in the State Archives. All books, tracts, sermons as well as secular and ecclesiastical writings produced by printing houses fell within the sphere of deposit obligations. Because compliance with the chancelleries' decree however proved fairly lax, it was renewed in the years 1662, 1663 and again in 1674.

France's first legal deposit copy system dating from the year 1537 can be considered the forerunner of the Swedish model. The ruler based the regulations on the intent to collect all books produced by his contemporaries "as a monument to his reign". The French system soon had successors: the German-language areas of Basel in 1591, Tübingen in 1604 and Vienna 1608, and in England at Oxford's Bodleian Library in 1610. In the Nordic countries the legal deposit system spread to Sweden and then to Denmark in 1623, at which time the University of Copenhagen's printing press was ordered to supply a copy of every publication it had printed to the university's library. Like other European legal deposit copy systems, the purpose of the Swedish system was not the preservation of cultural traditions *per se*, but rather a manifestation of the need to control and censor published production.

Universities receive legal deposit rights

Besides control and censorship, the legal deposit copy system also played a key role in the development of nations' university institutions. A major power waging a war

required an effective administrative mechanism staffed by civil servants and the priesthood. During the reign of Gustav II Adolf, upper secondary schools, some of which later became universities, were founded in the kingdom and its provinces to educate civil servants. The history of Uppsala University began already in the Late Middle Ages; other universities were established at Tartu in 1632, Turku in 1640 and Lund in 1666. Libraries, and in certain cases also printing presses, were founded in connection with these upper secondary schools and universities. Because the resources for acquiring new books were extremely limited, libraries were dependent on book donations and collections obtained as war booty.

With the legal deposit copy system, the university libraries' collections could be augmented with domestic printed products, thereby avoiding expensive publication procurements. In 1692, Uppsala University became the first university to be granted legal deposit rights; this was however limited to the printing presses in Stockholm, Uppsala, Strängnäs and Västerås. Lund University obtained similar legal deposit rights a few years later in 1698.

Legal deposit rights extend to the provincial universities at Turku and Tartu

In 1651 the Turku Academy's Consistor ordered that institution's professors to furnish the Academy's library with a copy of every dissertation that had been completed under their supervision. Depositing the dissertation with the library was therefore the responsibility of the supervising professor, not its printer. Besides dissertations, the library – beginning in 1654 – also began to obtain other products printed by the Academy's printing press after Petrus Hansson became the Academy's book printer. According to the legal deposit obligations specified in the decree by the Royal Collegium, from 1661 onwards the Turku Academy's printing press was to deposit two copies of each of its printed products: one to the State Archives of Sweden and the other to the Royal Library.

The amount of the central government's control procedures grew during the 1680s. The bills and regulations covering the literature of previous years were assembled in a single censorship statute in 1684 and the Royal Collegium assumed total control of book publication. To boost supervisory efficiency, the special position of Censor Librorum was established in 1686. Besides the supervision of literature, the control mechanism and the administration of the entire realm were streamlined. The motive behind the intensified control and unified administration was the need to maintain the religious and political unanimity of a great power at war.



The Turku Academy's library was granted legal deposit rights for all printing by the realm's printing presses in 1707. Letter dated 16 February 1707 from the Royal Collegium.

On 16 February 1707 the Royal Collegium issued a “stern reminder” to the kingdom’s book printers. All printing presses functioning within the kingdom were to furnish 6 copies of their printed publications. Besides the Royal Library and the State Archives, legal deposit copies were now sent to the universities at Uppsala, Tartu, Turku and Lund.

Inadequate compliance with the legal deposit decree continued to create problems. Not only did the Turku Academy fail to receive many printings, but printers in Turku were less than conscientious in observing the regulations; at least one-third of the publications that should have been furnished as legal deposit copies remain unsent. The situation was no better at any other university library in the Kingdom of Sweden.

The Turku Academy’s library did not get to enjoy its legal deposit rights for long; in 1709 the Swedish army

suffered a crushing defeat at Pultava in the Ukraine and by 1713 Russian troops were advancing towards Turku. The Academy’s functioning was interrupted and the professors fled to the Swedish side. The library’s collections were packed in crates and transported to Stockholm for safekeeping. After the Peace Treaty of Nystad in 1721, the reconstruction of the library took time and its collections, despite the legal deposit rights, remained relatively modest. When the King Adolf Fredrik visited the Turku Academy in 1752, he pointedly observed: “Det är litet Bücher”.

In Sweden, the legal deposit system was linked to the needs of a major power; on one hand the control and censorship of publishing production, on the other hand the resourcing of the universities’ libraries that would facilitate the training of civil servants to function in the nation’s governmental mechanisms. With respect to the Turku Academy’s library, the significance of legal deposit rights would become more apparent during the period of freedom and at the beginning of the Gustavian Era. In the 1780s, the librarian Henrik Gabriel Porthan began to draw attention to the accumulation of Fennica literature in the Academy’s library. A separate national collection of legal deposit copies was established in 1840s only after the university had already moved to Helsinki and a new library building had been erected.

The author is the Curator of the National Collection.

Literature:

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Matti Klinge et al.: Kuninkaallinen Turun akatemia 1640–1808. Keuruu, 1987.

Simo Pakarinen: Vapaakappaleiden luovuusvelvoitus. Helsinki, 1949.

Jorma Vallinkoski: The History of the University Library at Turku 1640–1722. Publications of the Helsinki University Library XXI. Helsinki, 1948.

In the National Library of Finland

“On my way to the Library’s service desks I always pause for a moment to look up at my brilliantly-colored ceiling paintings. I hope that even when I am old, I will still be able to step into the Library’s Rotunda, and there, simply by gazing at the ceiling, recall the nuances of my youth. Feeling that Mother University has been, through my entire adult life, a safe spiritual home amidst an otherwise increasingly chaotic world.”

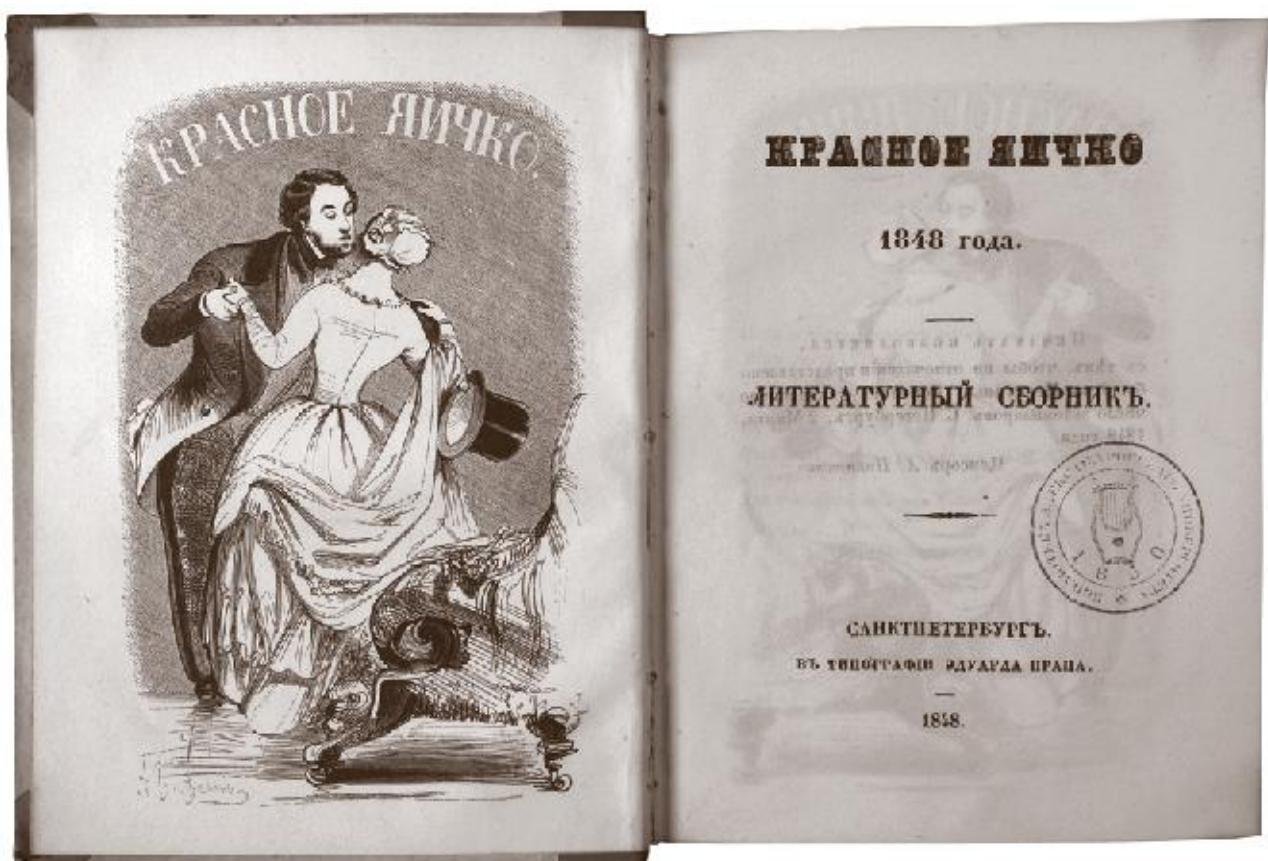
Arto Aniluoto (Ylioppilaslehti 15/2006)

Legal deposit copies of RUSSIAN PUBLICATIONS

When Finland became part of the Russian Empire and Tsar Alexander I, in a decree of 1808, confirmed the rights and privileges that the Royal Academy of Turku had enjoyed under Swedish rule, it was agreed that it should retain the right granted to it in 1707 of receiving a legal deposit copy of all printed matter, although given the altered circumstances, this would apply only to items printed in Finland.

At first there was no obvious official who could be made responsible for this, until the secretariat of the governing council was assigned this duty in 1809, an arrangement that continued until 1829, when the function was transferred to the newly created Censorship Board.

Almost at once, at the end of 1809, the consistorium of the re-named Imperial Academy of Turku (Åbo) appealed to the Tsar's closest advisor on Finnish affairs, the Secretary of State Mikhail Speransky, for the right to receive copies of everything published in Russia as well, on the grounds that



Russian literary magazine dated 1848.

its earlier rights had quite naturally applied to everything printed in the kingdom of Sweden. The request came to nothing, however. Then, in 1820, news arrived suddenly of an imperial decree under which all printing works in Russia were to supply the Turku Academy with a legal deposit copy of every publication. In practice very few items were received in the early years, however, and those that were forthcoming, together with the remainder of the library, were virtually all destroyed in the fire of 1827.

Legal deposit copies for Helsinki

After the university had been transferred to Helsinki, now the capital of the Grand Duchy of Finland, in 1828, it was once more granted the right, under the new Censorship Law of that year, to receive copies of all items produced by printing works in the Russian Empire, a significant concession, since the only other institution to possess this right was the Public Library in St. Petersburg. The Imperial Academy of Sciences in St. Petersburg had enjoyed a similar privilege in earlier times, but it was not mentioned in the new law, although it regained this status on application a short while later.

It was still the case, however, that very little printed matter actually came from Russia in the early decades, especially from the more remote corners of the Empire, although the situation improved towards the end of the century. Printing works were expected to hand the necessary copies over to the censorship authorities, e.g. the censorship committees in St. Petersburg, Moscow, Vilnius and Tartu and the censors in Riga, Odessa, Grodno and Minsk, and these authorities were to send the material to St. Petersburg for forwarding to the university in Helsinki.

Altogether some 170,000 publications covering the period from 1828 to Finnish independence in 1917 accumulated in the University Library, and these have been arranged in special collections of their own by language and to some extent by form of script, since publication took place in the Russian Empire in many other languages as well as Russian and in several other scripts as well as Cyrillic. The division is of necessity somewhat uneven, however, as some languages are represented by only a few dozen items whereas other collections run into many thousands of publications.

The most extensive of all the sets of material based on this source is the Slavonic Collection, which has been filled out with donations and systematically extended from 1917 up to the present day by means of purchases. It is in fact the only one of these Russian deposit copy collections that has been continued beyond the time of Finnish independence, and also includes Polish literature published in the Russian Empire or acquired separately since 1917 and some in other Slavonic languages.

The largest body of material representing the minority

languages of the Russian Empire is that from the Baltic region, comprising the *Estonica*, *Lettonica* and *Lithuanica* Collections. In fact a large proportion of the Russica Collection of works printed in the Russian Empire in western languages such as German, French and English was also originally derived from the Baltic States. Other notable groups are the *Hebraica* Collection, in Hebrew and Yiddish and printed in Hebrew script, the fairly large *Armeniaca* Collection in both ancient and modern Armenian, the *Georgica* Collection and the *Arabica* Collection, in Arabic, which forms together with the small *Turica*, *Caucasica* and *Persica* Collections a significant body of Islamic literature printed in Russia, mostly in Arabic orthography. These collections representing minor languages of the Russian Empire contain in principle only material received as deposit copies during the period 1828–1917, while comparable items published before or after that time are normally in the general library stocks, as also are some items received as deposit copies. These specialized collections are fairly representative, however, and rare for their time, although by no means exhaustive, as the law was not observed very strictly, particularly in the first half of the nineteenth century. Also, a decision was taken in the university's consistorium in 1897 that works that were not of academic value, such as children's books, school literature, books on popular technology or medicine, popular newspapers and magazines and the like, could be given away to schools or other public institutions.

The collections of legal deposit copies include religious, educational and instructional works connected with everyday life, and also true literature, popular fiction and current affairs publications, so that they provide valuable documentary material on the history of those minority peoples within the Russian Empire, their everyday existence and the more momentous events affecting them.

Problems of languages and alphabets

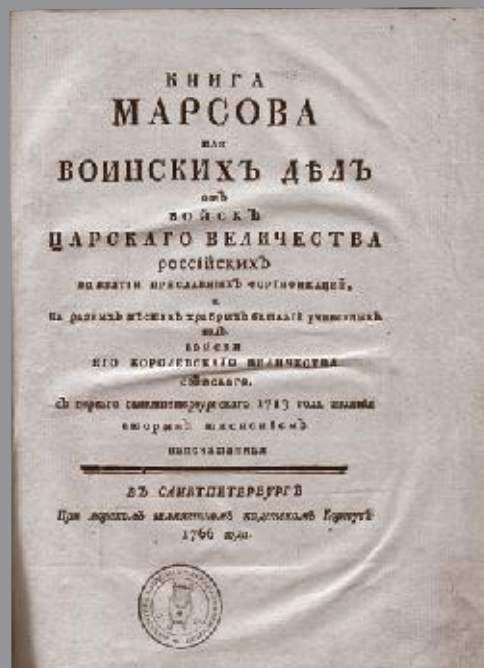
The sad truth is that there has been no one in Finland interested in using the deposit copies of items in the minority languages of the Russian Empire, and the collections have for the most part been packed in boxes. On the other hand, this means that although they were mostly printed on thin, delicate paper and bound in paper covers, they are extraordinarily well preserved. If they had been used at all frequently, they would have fallen to pieces long ago.

It was only from the mid-twentieth century onwards that the library began the slow process of cataloguing and organizing the books in these collections, and in some cases the work is not yet complete. This is partly because of practical problems and because of a lack of staff with a knowledge of the languages concerned.

English translation: Malcolm Hicks

Besides legal deposit copies, many donations have been received for the Slavonic Library's collections. One of the donations that probably arrived after the Great Turku Fire was the book *Kniga Marsova*. Among the book's engravings depicting the Great Northern War was published what is – so far as is known – the first pictorial map of the City of Helsinki in its present location. In the picture Russian galleys are grouped off the coast of Helsinki under the leadership of Emperor Peter I and Admiral Apraksin in 1713.

Kniga Marsova ili voinskih del ot vojsk Carskogo Velizestva rossijskih ... Sankt-Peterburg 1766.



Multilingualism and book statistics

The follow statistics provide an excellent indication of the languages and quantities of the books received by the University of Helsinki from Russia as legal deposit copies, even though a certain portion of the materials remained undelivered for various reasons. Russian book statistics for the period 1908-1910 were as follows:

	1908	1909	1910
Titles	23,852	26,638	29,057
Volumes	75,868,320	101,466,908	109,990,500

In 1910, 22,321 titles were published in Russian, 6,736 in other languages.

Of the books in other languages, Polish (2062) was the most common, followed by Hebrew-Yiddish (903), German (884) and Latvian (649). Languages other than these accounted for 41 titles.

In 11 Russian cities literature was published in more than seven languages, the most being in St. Petersburg, with 35 languages. After Moscow, Kazan, Warsaw and Riga came Odessa (12 languages) and Vilna (10 languages).

Odessa

In 1829 the population of Odessa was 52 000; by 1897 it had grown to 403,815, 35% of which was Jewish. During the entire 1800s the Jewish population increased substantially; at the end of the 1700s they had accounted for only approximately 10% of the population.

In 1910 a total of 929 titles – of which 823 were in Russian – were published in Odessa. Of the books in other languages, Hebrew titles (48) were the most prevalent, followed by German (31). All in all, 2,294,475 volumes (2,003,935 in Russian) were published in 1910.

In 1814 the city's first printing press was established and the first Russian-language newspapers and calendars began to appear in the 1820s. Working through the St. Petersburg Censorship Committee, the Odessa Censorship Committee had furnished these publications to the Imperial Alexander University in Helsinki, even from later years.

The first magazines – Razsvet, Sion ja Den – published by Jews, the second largest population group, appeared during the 1860s. They appeared in Russian, and had also come as legal deposit copies sent by the Odessa Censorship Committee; these are preserved at the Slavonic Library.

Vilna

In 1897 the population of Vilna was 154,532, with 63,996 Jews accounting for approximately 40% of the population. According to the Russian Empire's first census, the largest population groups in the city of Vilna were Jews, followed by Poles



An over 6,000-volume collection of Latvian literature has been accumulated from legal deposit copies obtained from Russia. Cartoon from the Latvian magazine *Kahvi*, 1/1915. Not everyone is interested in books, but according to Professor Katarina Eskola, the Finns are – along with the Icelanders, Austrians and Swiss – among Europe's most avid readers.

and then by other Slavs who spoke Russian, Byelorussian or Ukrainian as their mother tongue, and a small minority of Lithuanians. Twelve Finnish-speakers were mentioned.

In 1910 a total of 705 titles were published in Vilna; of these, 246 were in the Russian language. The majority of titles were published in Hebrew-Yiddish (300), followed by Polish (104) in third place. The total number of publications was 1,649,706, of which approximately were in the Russian language. In the National Library, the literary production of Vilna's Jewish population is for the most part in the Hebraica Collection; Polish-language editions are in the Slavonic Library's Polonica Collection.

Most of the Slavonic Library's Cyrillic materials are catalogued in the Helka database: <http://www.helsinki.fi/helka/>. Accessing other collection requires the use of printed catalogues or card indexes located in the Library.

Maire Aho, librarian, Slavonic Library

Search and rescue

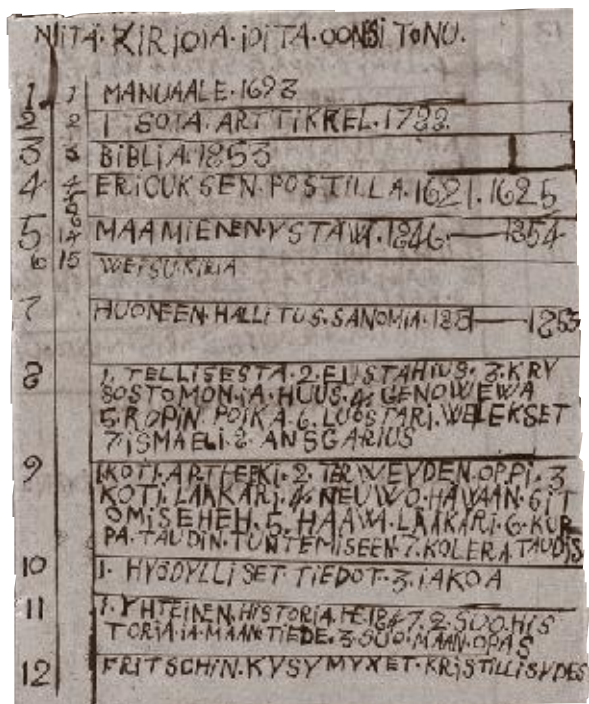
MATTI POHTO AS AN ASSEMBLER of the literature destroyed by the Great Fire of Turku

History books record the names of people generally representing the upper classes who, through their achievements and the advantages provided by their exalted social status, have earned their place in history. In the parish histories of bygone times, it is not always clear where persons other than the region's aristocracy, priests, owners of large farms and the parish's other leading figures would have been presented. Often the researcher cannot know whether or not these figures were interesting as people.

The necessarily limited scope of historical accounts has demanded a focus on the activities of the persons who have had the greatest effect on the parish's farming, industrial, commercial and educational activities. The less socially prominent parishioners – no matter how hard working or fascinating in terms of their personalities – remain almost without exception outside the presentation.

The names of those belonging to the so-called peas-

ant class have almost always been recorded in historical accounts for negative reasons; the only sources concerning them have generally been judgements from courtroom proceedings or markings in church records indicating adultery, drunkenness or a child was born out of wedlock. In their time Matti Haapoja and Antti Isotalo gained notoriety as a result of their murderous deeds, but how many representatives of the peasant class do we remember whose good works – making the world a more beautiful and bet-



List of books bound by Matti Pohto.



Fredrik Wilhelm Pipping.
Painting: C. P. Mazer 1836

ter place – would have earned the attention and respect of future generations? An exception to this rule was *Matti Pohto*, a peasant's son born in the Isokyrö parish's Ylistaro chapel on 7 March 1817.

"I could only weep."

When the Turku Academy library's 40,000 books were destroyed by the Great Fire of Turku on 4 September 1827, all catalogues, as well as the information contained in the books, was lost. *Immanuel Ilmoni*, a medical student in Turku at the time, offered this eyewitness account in his letter to Professor *A. I. Arvidsson* in Sweden: "Oh! When I watched the fire, on one side I could see the collapsing rows of burning books through the library's windows filled with fire and on the other side dark red flames flickering out of the cathedral's Gothic windows, I could only weep."

Of the Finnish-language literature, only a few dozen publications – out on loan at the time of the fire – were saved. Subsequently, the so-called *Fennica* literature that had been preserved from the 1500s until the time of the fire were – assuming it had not been irrevocably lost like Daniel Medelplan's spelling book – dispersed in different parts of the country.

When the library was moved to Helsinki, its librarian *Fredrik Wilhelm Pipping* was faced with a seemingly insurmountable task: the re-assembly and re-cataloguing of the national literature. Because Swedish was the language of the educated classes, the acquisition of printed products in that language in Finland and the

old mother country Sweden was far easier than obtaining books printed in Finnish, the language spoken by the majority of the population.

In 1821, The Turku Academy library's Amanuence *F. W. Keckman* had published a list (*"Förteckning å härtills vetterligen tryckta Finska Skrifter"*) of the Finnish-language books of which he was aware and collected materials for it until his death in 1838, at which time Matti Pohto also began his book collecting, as well as his travelling for that purpose. Previously Pohto had already functioned as an itinerant seller and bookbinder of broadsheet ballads as well as other small printings and pamphlets.

"Matti the Book Man"

After Keckman's death, the University's librarian Pipping was able to utilize the list drawn up by Keckman, as well as its annotations, when preparing his own catalogue of Finnish-language books. The books were however dispersed throughout the country and transport connections were primitive at that time. Over a period of years, Pipping sent letters to the country's clergymen inquiring about the books that could be found in their parishes and church archives. This kind of letter was also received in April 1847 by *Karl Hällfors*, the Vicar of Isokyrö, who then compiled a list of the books not found in Keckman's list and informed his congregation – in the Ylistaro Chapel – about the son of a peasant Matti Pohto, or "Matti the Book Man" or "Song-Matti", who already had a substantial collection



A vernacular binding rarity, Matti Pohto's binding of Ericus Erici Sorolainen's "Postilla". The book, printed in Stockholm in 1621, has been bound with wood covers sheathed with calfskin.

Kanajärvi's cottage and Matti Pohto's bench. The house is nowadays a museum.



of Finnish-language books, hymns and official proclamations that had been published until that time, and that he had collected from different parts of Finland.

It was only through Hällfors that Pipping learned of Pohto's existence. The earliest public mention of his book collecting activities had occurred a few earlier in the newspaper *Borgå Tidning*, but it is likely that Pipping had not seen it. He sent word to Pohto, requesting a meeting with him in Helsinki, and Pohto arrived in August. The trip from Isokyrö to Helsinki was 400 kilometers and the only available means of transportation were walking, stretches by rowboat, and perhaps horse-drawn carriages, although it is unlikely that Pohto, as a commoner, would have had the right or even the money to use them. His only income was derived from his book-selling activities and the occasional kopecks or rubles earned from his bookbinding work. Consequently Pohto lived extremely frugally; the little money that he had was put aside for book acquisitions.

Matti Pohto could already read as a child but – as was usually the case among peasants – could not write. He spoke no Swedish, preferring to concentrate exclusively on Finnish-language books and particularly the acquisition of vintage editions. When a tolerable writing ability was absolutely necessary when dealing with book collectors, he learned to write “in big letters”; a catalogue of the books he had bound, written in his own hand, has survived. During winters, he transported his books, wrapped in paper and protected by leather, on a sled, in the summers on his back in book bags made from sealskin.

Matti Pohto stored his book collection in many locations; the best known of these was the Kanajärvi house – its master *Emanuel Kanajärvi* was a bibliophile like Matti – located in the parish of Kalvola. Books were also stored at the Penttala house in Isokyrö, but Pohto moved his books to Kalvola after he had become acquainted with Kanajärvi in 1850 and been given an attic room for his own

use. Matti Pohto also collected coins, paper currency and “ancient objects”; in 1842 he had assembled a collection of old books and objects at the behest of the writer and Finnish language lecturer Karl Axel Gottlund.

Pohto and Pipping

The first meeting between Pipping and Pohto took place in Helsinki in 1847. Pohto spoke Finnish with a heavy regional accent, and Pipping spoke Swedish-tinged Finnish – what there was of it – and one can only imagine the problem situations that arose during their conversations. But they had one common language: an admiration and interest in books. Subsequently Pohto visited Pipping at the University's library annually, often twice a year.

On 9 August 1847, according to the catalogue of donations drawn up by Pipping, Pohto donated 161 printed products to the University's library, as well as hundreds of publications of his duplicate copies and larger works, for which he charged a small fee.

Pohto decided that certain books would only be donated or sold posthumously. He would however show them to Pipping for cataloguing purposes. The printing of the catalogue was thus continuously being postponed because Pipping would give Pohto and later Kanajärvi the pages' correction proofs; the omissions would again become apparent and require revisions. Pohto also continued to bring new publications to show Pipping and added his own annotations to the catalogue.

Bread and water

Many accounts mention Matti Pohto's imprisonment for vagrancy as a masterless man, although he was not one. As a child he had been forced to beg itinerantly. Matti pretended to be a deaf-mute, but was found out and again arrested. The propertyless were subject to labor obligations

and had no right to leave their parish.

Pohto however subsequently earned a reputation as a book collector who carried a travel permit and letters of recommendation – signed by parish vicars or Pipping himself – that enabled him to move freely from one parish to the next. For travelling to St. Petersburg, Pohto had a letter of recommendation, signed by Governor General *F. W. R. Berg*, that gave him the right to collect books from the St. Petersburg and the Baltic governments. This however never came to be – a transient named *Juhana Rein* (Löfgren) killed Matti Pohto with an ax in a fit of rage in the parish of Vyborg on 30 July 1857.

It could also be questioned if Pipping would have been able to pay Pohto more for the books he had received because he himself admitted that almost half of Pohto's collection consisted of books that were no longer for sale, hard to find, or that were rare editions that could fetch high prices at auctions. There is nothing romantic about the fact that Pohto had to subsist on a meager diet of only "bread and water," not drinking coffee or tea, not to mention alcohol. **Because Pipping specifically** sent Pohto to collect missing Fennica literature, Pohto would also have been entitled to receive the University's travelling allowances similar to the funds that the Finnish Literature Society repeatedly granted to the collectors of national poetry. Pohto's social position was inferior to those such as the well-educated scholars who collected national poetry, or Elias Lönnrot, who compiled and composed the Kalevala, but the results of his work were no less significant.

Pohto's testament

Pipping's well-known list printed in 1856–1857 "*Luettelo Suomeksi prääntätyistä kirjoista*" ("A List of Printed Publications in Finnish"), has 4,066 items, but there are a considerable number of reprints and *Martti Rapola* puts the total figure at 6,603. Pohto's biographer *Walter Appelqvist* has calculated that Matti Pohto's library contained approximately 5,000 Finnish-language works. Of these, Helsinki University received 1,300 volumes, the Kuopio cathedral chapter 2,219 and Turku cathedral chapter 1,129 as well as the Vaasa upper secondary school, which received a few hundred volumes.

Pohto's testament stipulated that the Helsinki University Library would receive one copy of every Finnish-

language printed product produced before the Great Fire of Turku and missing from the library's collection. After that the aforementioned cathedral chapters and Vaasa upper secondary school would receive the works missing from their collections. The remaining printed products were assigned to Emanuel Kanajärvi and certain other Kalvola residents to whom Pohto had been in debt or who had kept his books. Kanajärvi had loaned 80 silver rubles to Pohto; the University paid the debt and Kanajärvi handed over Pohto's books, bookbinding equipment and a portion of his numismatic collection.

"You must all think I'm funny."

This year, 190 years have passed from Matti Pohto's birth and 150 years from his death. *Samuli Paulaharju* has interviewed a contemporary of Pohto who recalled his physical appearance: "I remember Matti as a tallish, sizeable and vigorous man, jovial and good-natured, and he had always gotten around in normal clothes, never in any beggar's rags." According to *Liisa Klamppu*, a farmer's daughter from the Penttala house in Isokyrö, the locals did not generally understand "Matti the Bookman's" collection activities; instead Matti was considered somewhat eccentric. Upon returning from one of his book-collecting trips, and then visiting with the parochial assistant *Frans Oskar Durchman*, Pohto was smiling when he said "You must all think I'm funny, but Durchman doesn't think so, and has even encouraged me to continue." Pipping for his part described Pohto as follows: "It was also a pleasure, for someone, such as myself, who hardly knew his mother language, to not only hear, but to also see the way his face, that usually never expressed any spiritual life, lit up when he recited from memory a long, unpublished broadsheet whose content had caught his fancy."

Matti Pohto was buried in Vyborg's Ristimäki cemetery; the following year a monument financed by student fund-raising efforts was erected in his memory. The book-shaped stone slab, transferred to Helsinki in 1988 at the request of Russian authorities, can now be seen under lindens and horse chestnuts in the National Library of Finland's courtyard.

The term "search and rescue" in the title refers to the SAR code used in sea rescue vessels.



Future Challenges of Digital Legal Deposits: A COMMENT

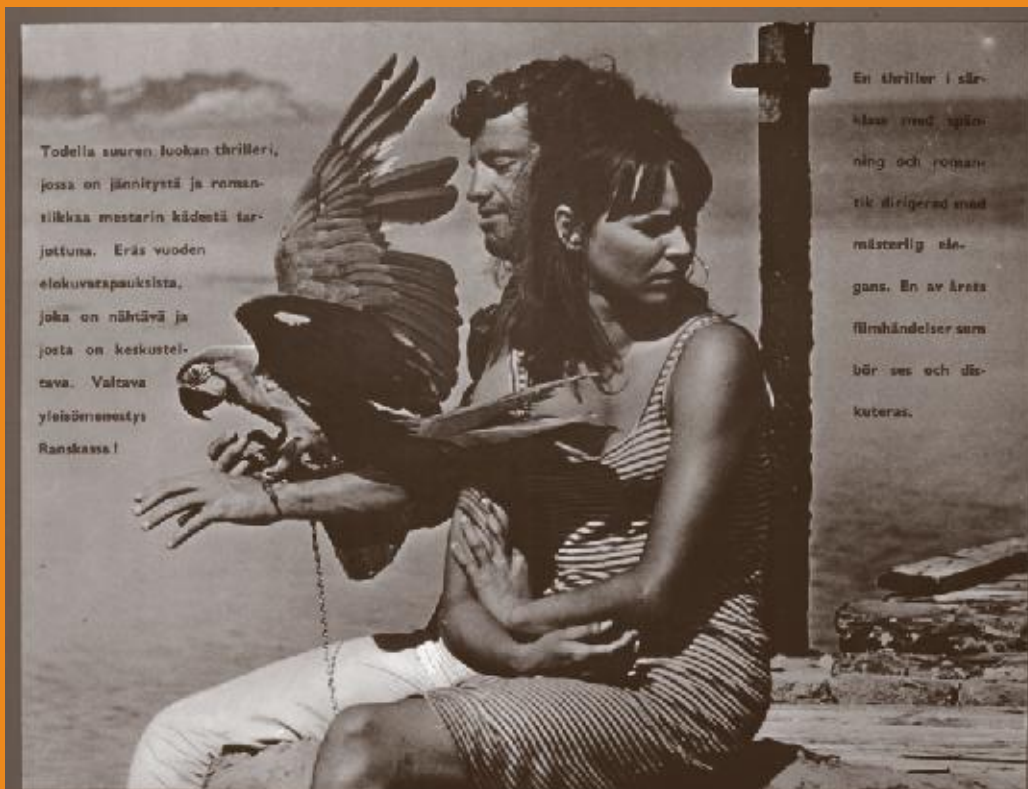
The volume of information generation is increasing year by year. It has been estimated that in 2002, 5 exabytes (5 billion gigabytes) of new information was produced worldwide¹. For the current year, the figure is probably 6 or 7 exabytes – perhaps 500,000 times the amount of information stored in the National Library of Finland. Digitally created and stored information is also becoming increasingly prevalent. The British Library predicts that by 2010, only 10% of monograph titles will be available in printed format only². These trends are also reflected in the future prospects of legal deposit copies; there will be an increase in volumes, particularly regarding digital deposits. The National Library is currently developing the policies and practices related to digital publications' legal deposit obligations. Although certain unresolved issues remain, the short-term technical problems caused by the number of bits and bytes are fairly straightforward and can be solved with sufficient funding, careful planning, and adoption of new technologies.

More alarming are the long-term challenges posed by digital curation. The general consensus among experts is "we know that we do not know". One particularly vexatious aspect of long-term curation is cost. Estimating the cumulative expenses required to maintain a digital document's usability is extremely problematic; any practical experience acquired is soon rendered obsolete by technological advances. Whatever the required costs, their justifications must be explained more emphatically. The benefits to the stakeholders do exist and we must be able to better relate them to stakeholders' explicit goals.³ Long-term curation is also a field where there is a need for more outreach by the memory organizations. Individuals and organizations would certainly benefit from paying more attention to the curation of digital assets in their possession.

I have deliberately quoted the above figures concerning the amount of information, not the number of publications, although that might seem more relevant within the context of legal deposit copies. I suggest that digitization is redefining such central concepts as "documents", "works", "titles", and "publishing", perhaps even rendering them obsolete. The digital information environment is a realm of confusingly heterogeneous and often short-lived, changing, and cross-referenced documents created and disseminated randomly. And we are not just discussing the lighter side of the Internet – we only have to be reminded of the imminent explosion of readily available scientific data online.⁴ The National Library already practices web harvesting, but it must be viewed as a tentative first step in the direction of what the tasks of the future will entail. I venture to predict that future generations would hope that we preserve the context as well as the contents – part and parcel of the concept of cultural heritage.

Endnotes

- 1 Peter Lyman, Hal R. Varian, How Much Information, 2003, <<http://www.sims.berkeley.edu/how-much-info-2003>> [July 6, 2007].
- 2 The British Library, Publishing Output to 2020, 29 January 2004, <<http://www.bl.uk/about/articles/pdf/epsreport.pdf>> [July 6, 2007].
- 3 James Currall, Peter McKinney, Claire Johnson, The world is all grown digital... How shall a man persuade management what to do in such times?, 2007, <<http://www.ijdc.net/ijdc/article/view/22>> [July 6, 2007].
- 4 A. J. G. Hey, A. E. Trefethen, The Data Deluge: An e-Science Perspective, 2003, <http://epn.its.ecs.soton.ac.uk/7648/01/The_Data_Deluge.pdf> [July 6, 2007].



The Finnish Film Archive preserves primarily domestic motion picture production. The posters for motion pictures shown in Finland are however also a subject of interest for the Finnish Film Archive's and the National Library's acquisitions.

The new Legal Deposit Act and THE FINNISH FILM ARCHIVE

The purpose of the Legal Deposit Act is to preserve the products of Finnish culture for future generations and to facilitate their scientific research. Until now it has covered printed products, replicated sound and video recordings, as well as multimedia products. A separate law that went into effect in 1984 covers the archiving of motion pictures. From the perspective of the Finnish Film Archive (SEA), the proposal for the new Legal Deposit Act is highly significant. The proposal leaves the current and provenly workable legislation governing the archiving of motion pictures virtually intact. In this respect SEA's basic operations will continue as before. The greatest changes will result when radio and television programs are brought, according to the Nordic model, within the jurisdiction of the Legal Deposit Act and the SEA will become responsible for their preservation. To cope with the new tasks, a new national radio and television archives – currently designated with the working acronym RTVA – will be founded in connection with the SEA.

Working according to a plan ratified annually by the Ministry of Education, the new SEA/RTVA itself will record radio and television programs directly into its own digital archiving system. The objective will be to assemble a representative collection of yearly radio and television offerings for researchers' use. Similar archives are already operating in Denmark and Hungary. The broadcasts of the country's ten most important radio and television channels will be recorded in their entirety for Finland's new radio and television archives. Other channels' broadcasts will be recorded only as weeklong samples annually. Researchers will be able to hear and see the recorded programs – linked to SEA/RTVA's digital archiving system with the data communications network and workstations – through the SEA in all of Finland's legal deposit libraries.

The proposal for the new Legal Deposit Act also contains an



obligation stipulating that domestic producers must permanently preserve radio and television dramas, as well as documentary programs based on broad background research, in their original qualitative condition. If the producers do not have suitable storage facilities for this purpose at their disposal, they must deposit the materials at the Finnish Film Archive. The copyrights for programs recorded by SEA/RTVA itself, or furnished by producers will reside with the original producers. SEA/RTVA may copy programs for

third parties, but only with the original producers' permission.

The new Legal Deposit Act will go into effect 1 January 2008. At that time the Finnish Film Archive's name will perhaps be modified to more accurately convey its new task as a memory organization for the national audio-visual heritage. The construction of the new digital archiving system will also begin at that time. Owing to the limited funds available for this particular purpose, the archiving system will be implemented in two phases during the years 2008 and 2009. In any case, the recording of radio and television broadcasts, as well as their related cataloguing – in other words metadata recording with taping robots – will be initialized next year. As planned, the digital archiving system should be fully operable in 2009.

The new Legal Deposit Act will intensify the cooperation between the Finnish Film Archive, the National Library of Finland and all legal deposit libraries in questions concerning, for example, researchers' services and the digitizing of vintage materials. For their parts, all Finnish memory organizations are facing fairly similar challenges. In the view of the Finnish Film Archive, the new Legal Deposit Act will broaden its legislative scope and improve the prerequisites for the preservation and study of domestic cultural products.



Lasse Vihonen
Project Manager, Finnish Film Archive

Finland's medieval literary culture Three-year research project initialized

Astonishingly little is currently known about Finland's medieval literary culture, even though it was just the Latin- and Swedish-language literary culture that was a central factor that led to the integration of the medieval area now known as Finland into the Western cultural sphere. Funded by the *Emil Aaltonen Foundation* and directed by Docent *Tuomas Heikkilä*, the 3-year research project approaches the subject from a wide-ranging, yet detailed examination of original sources combined with innovative computer-aided stemmatological techniques.

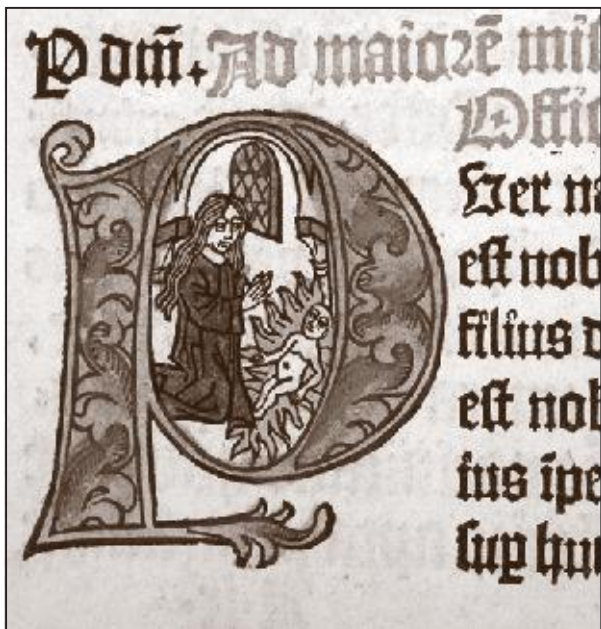
The project is a pioneering effort in terms of its research subject, materials and methodology. For the first time the medieval manuscript and fragment materials preserved in all parts of Finland can be utilized, facilitating the creation of entirely new kind of overall view. At the same time it will be possible to finally compare the Finnish material and its context with other Nordic materials. Subsequently it will therefore be possible to, for example, include Finnish fragment materials in the extensive fragment databases maintained in Sweden and Norway; this will facilitate future wide-ranging examinations covering all the Nordic countries.

From the perspective of our knowledge of Finland's medieval period and the country's earliest cultural contacts,

the project provides answers to central questions. The palaeographical and codicological side of the manuscript research will for the first time create a sound basis for the study of Finnish manuscript materials, also putting Finland "on the map of Europe" so to speak regarding the study of medieval texts. In future projects, this will facilitate Finland's full-fledged participation in studies focusing on the propagation of medieval cultural movements and influences from the centers of Europe to the outer edges of the Latinate culture sphere.

The project promises results that are of central importance when considering the joining of Finland to the Western cultural sphere. At the same time, the results will for the first time clarify the image of medieval Finland's cultural contacts to the surrounding Baltic Sea region. The project's wide-ranging source work forms an entirely new basis for the study of Finland's earlier history while creating possibilities for comparative studies between the Nordic countries. A by-product of the research will be the acquisition of new information concerning individual texts and their writing environments that will shed new light on our understanding of Finland's literalization during the Middle Ages. Another important consequence of the study will be a significantly enhanced international and domestic awareness of one of Finland's national treasures, the National Library of Finland's unique collection of medieval fragments.

Besides its domestic importance, the research project is also internationally significant. When the spread of social and cultural values in Europe during medieval times as the basis for a common identity is one of the hottest questions in international medieval studies, the examination of subsequent Christian and Latinate literary cultural spheres of the Archdiocese of Turku will also generate internationally significant results. Because in practice there had not been any literary pagan culture in Finland before the arrival of Christianity, Finland offers excellent opportunities for the study of many fascinating Europe-oriented questions concerning the birth, evolution and development of literary culture as well as the formation of cultural spheres.



Missale Aboense. Lübeck: Bartholomaeus Ghotan 1488.

Further information:
Docent *Tuomas Heikkilä*
E-mail: tuomas.m.heikkila@helsinki.fi

Welcome to the Broadband of Culture!

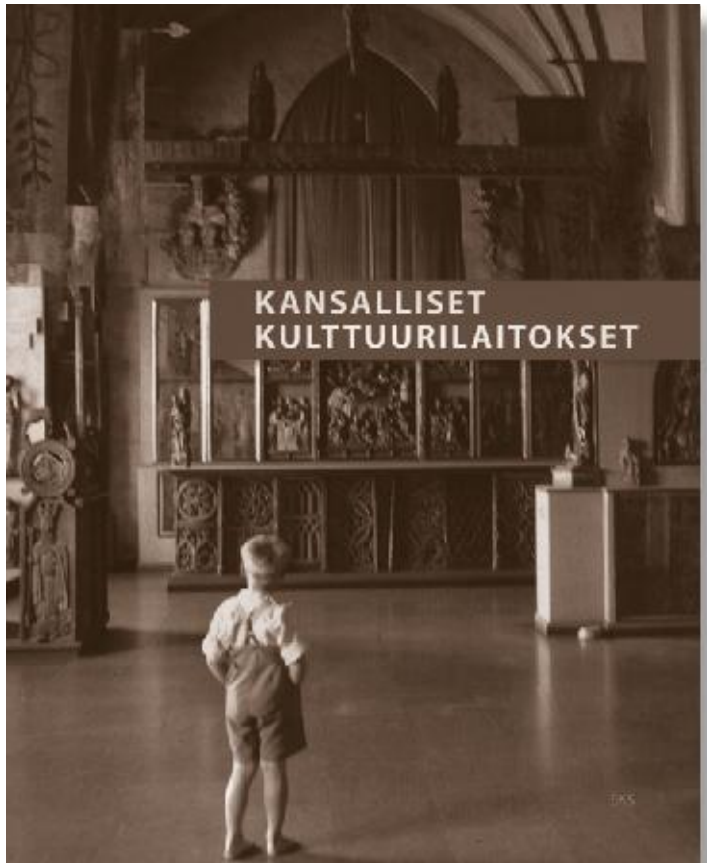
Broadband of Culture – National Cultural Institutions is a new cultural education project, in which Finland's Helsinki-based national cultural institutions are for the first time combining their strengths in the name of academic cooperation.

The bilingual (Finnish and Swedish) project introduces Finland's cultural heritage to 7th-9th graders in basic education, upper secondary school students, and students who have received basic vocational instruction by familiarizing them with the history and current operations of cultural institutions. The goal is to teach young people to utilize the resources of cultural institutions and to understand their significance with respect to the cultural life of Finland and their own lives. In terms of its goals and content, the project is also consistent with various school subjects' core curricula.

Since the project's launch in January 2007, the schools linked to the Broadband of Culture have had the use of the history-oriented *National Cultural Institutions* textbook furnished by the Ministry of Education, as well as the Internet website www.kulttuurinlaajakaista.fi that focuses on cultural institutions' current activities. Study with the Broadband of Culture takes place in schools, supplemented by study trips to cultural institutions. As a national effort, the project's aim will be to involve schools from all parts of Finland. Teachers will also receive project-related training.

In today's society cultural institutions must more clearly articulate their tasks of preserving, transmitting and renewing Finland's cultural heritage. The organizations associated with the project will assess how publicly maintained institutions can improve their services and how that can be utilized most advantageously. Cultural institutions are becoming networked in entirely new ways that are improving the prerequisites for future cooperation. The following organizations are implementing the project in cooperation with the Ministry of Education:

The National Archives of Finland
The National Library of Finland
The Finnish Literature Society
The National Museum of Finland
The Finnish National Theater
The Finnish National Opera
The Society of Swedish Literature in Finland
The Swedish Theatre in Helsinki



Besides visits to cultural institutions, schools can augment their teaching programs with the book *Kansalliset kulttuurilaitokset* ("National Cultural Institutions") as well as online materials at www.kulttuurinlaajakaista.fi

The Finnish National Gallery (Ateneum Art Museum, Museum of Contemporary Art Kiasma, Sinebrychoff Art Museum and Central Art Archives).

The project has received financing from the Finnish Cultural Foundation, the Ministry of the Environment, the Foundation for Swedish Culture in Finland and FILI.

Further information:
<http://www.kulttuurinlaajakaista.fi>

Producer Anna-Maria Wiljanen. Tel. 040 775 4616.
E-mail: anna-maria.wiljanen@fng.fi

*"Time cannot be captured by running,
but by stopping."*

Mari Alanko

Sámegiella, gollegiella –

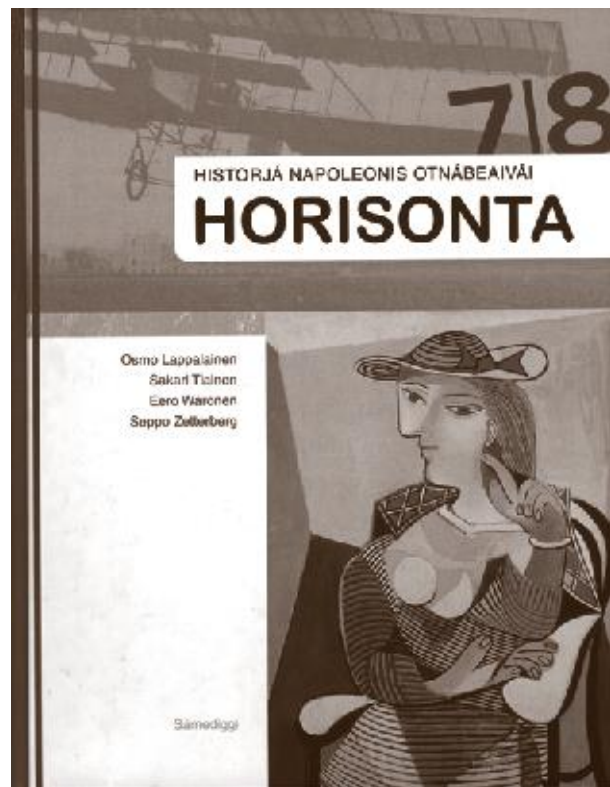
The Sami language cultural tradition and its recording

The National Library of Finland and the Regional Library of Lapland – also functioning as a special library for the Sami – have initialized a joint project whose purpose will be to record Sami-language materials for the National Bibliography. The Sami are one people spread across the boundaries of four countries. *Sápmi* extends from central Norway and central Sweden across the northern part of Finland to the Kola Peninsula in Russia.

The Finnish Ministry of Education has also assigned the Regional Library of Lapland the task of maintaining Finland's links with a Pan-Nordic database as well as participating in other international cooperative projects related to the subject. The library's most important cooperating partners are the National Library of Norway's Sami department in Mo i Rana and the special Sami library at Kaarasjoki, in Sweden the Swedish Mountain and Sami Museum at Ájtte, the Sami courts' Library Counsellor in Jokkmokk as well as the Murmansk regional library in Russia.

The Sami (*sápmelaš* in the Sami language) are an indigenous European people who inhabit four nations and speak several different Sami dialects. Currently the population exceeds 75,000 persons. Literature is published for all Sami languages spoken in Finland, and instruction is also provided for them. The oldest known publication containing the Sami language is the ecclesiastical handbook *Manuale Lapponicum*, published in Stockholm in 1648.

www.lapponica.net



Last autumn the American Embassy in Helsinki organized a delightful and historically fascinating performance titled "Founding Fathers Benjamin Franklin and John Morton" at the National Library of Finland. The Finnish-born Morton was one of the signers of the United States Declaration of Independence in 1776. Shown in the picture is actor Ralph Archbold interpreting Franklin's role.

"A happy book find can change our entire spiritual orientation."

Marcel Prevost



A successful handshake. Director Kai Ekholm clearly pleased after signing the contract with Ilari Weide, the Director of Konehuone. The solution is unique in all of Europe.

A new server

The Ministry of Education decided in December 2006 to fund acquisition of a new server to replace the existing five computers hosting library systems, digital asset management system and the national portal. The decision was based on a project proposal drafted jointly by the library consortia.

Following a thorough evaluation of proposals, a Sun M9000-32 server was purchased in June 2007. Applications will be transferred to the new computer during Autumn. Technical aspects of the project were taken care of by the Finnish IT centre for science, CSC.

Consolidation will provide libraries twice the comput-

ing power of the present servers, and significant reduction in annual maintenance costs. Our project indicates strongly that using shared applications and servers makes a lot of sense from financial point of view - in addition to being a good solution on technical grounds as well.

Outsourcing the maintenance of hardware also means clear work division between the Finnish IT centre for science, national library and the other libraries. Each partner can provide services in the field they are the experts.

Juha Hakala

Finnish libraries moving towards MARC 21

Finnish library databases currently use three different MARC formats: FINMARC, MARC21-Fin and MARC 21. University and polytechnic libraries use the Voyager system with the MARC21-Fin format. Most public libraries use non-American library systems with a FINMARC format, but there are also Millennium/MARC 21 users.

Voyager libraries have decided to convert to a standardized MARC 21 configuration in 2008. As planned, all FINMARC users would gradually switch to MARC 21, which would eventually become the common metadata format for all Finnish libraries. The National Library of

Finland is coordinating the conversions, training and instructions.

Conversions will be carried out with the USEMARCON conversion tool. Because various conversions will be necessary for the libraries' national and international ongoing cooperation, USEMARCON is already being utilized; intensive development work is being carried out at the National Library of Finland. The graphical user interface USEMARCON GUI is also being developed at the National Library.

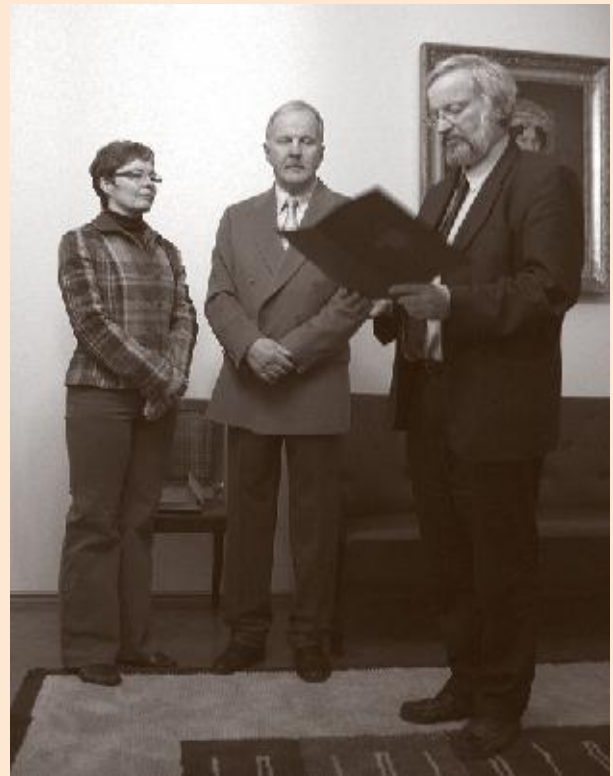
For more information, see <http://www.nationallibrary.fi/libraries/format.html>.

HIGHLIGHTS

Substantial donation to the National Library of Finland

Managing Director *Ilkka Paatero* donated EUR 250,000 to the National Library of Finland to establish a Helsinki University fund in his own name. The purpose of the *Ilkka and Ulla Paatero Fund* will be to support the accumulation and preservation of the National Library of Finland's cultural heritage, as well as to enhance public awareness. The funds can also be used to provide grants and stipends for research or publishing activities related to the Library's cultural traditions.

With his new fund, Paatero's intent will be to help the National Library of Finland fill in the missing parts of its *Fennica Collection*, improve the comprehensiveness of catalogues, and digitize valuable materials. The enhanced accessibility of collections previously donated to the Library, new forms of cooperation, as well as the creation of more lively contacts with book collectors are also close to Paatero's heart. He is himself an avid bibliophile who has collected a historically important private library that includes over 10,000 volumes of Lapland-related books, as well as vintage foreign literature concerning Finland.



Ilkka and Ulla Paatero with the University of Helsinki's Rector Ilkka Niiniluoto at the fund's founding ceremony in November 2006.

Valuable record collection to the National Library of Finland



The National Library of Finland has accepted an extensive record collection that significantly supplements the Library's recording archives and serves domestic music research. The valuable collection, received from the estate of the record collector *Sulo Hellemäki* (1925–2006), contains 3,400 vintage 78 rpm recordings. The materials include the Odeon A 228,000 record series in its entirety as well as a considerable number of rare historical recordings.

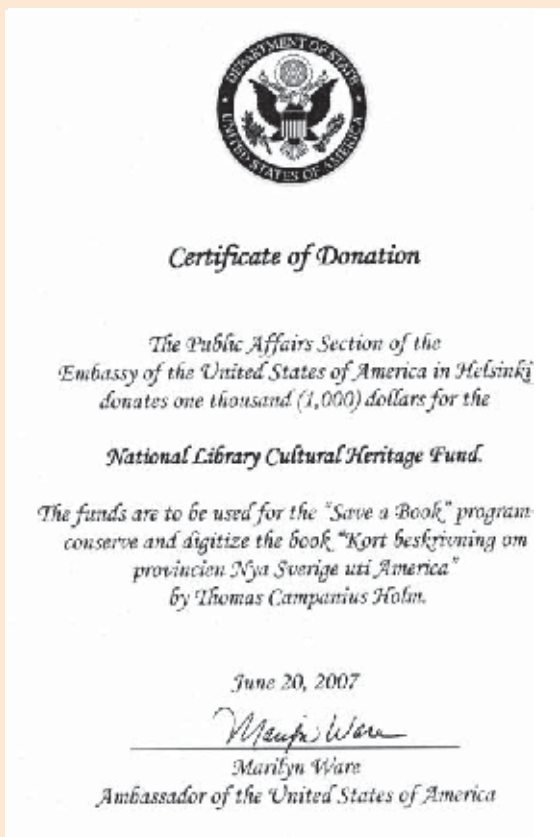
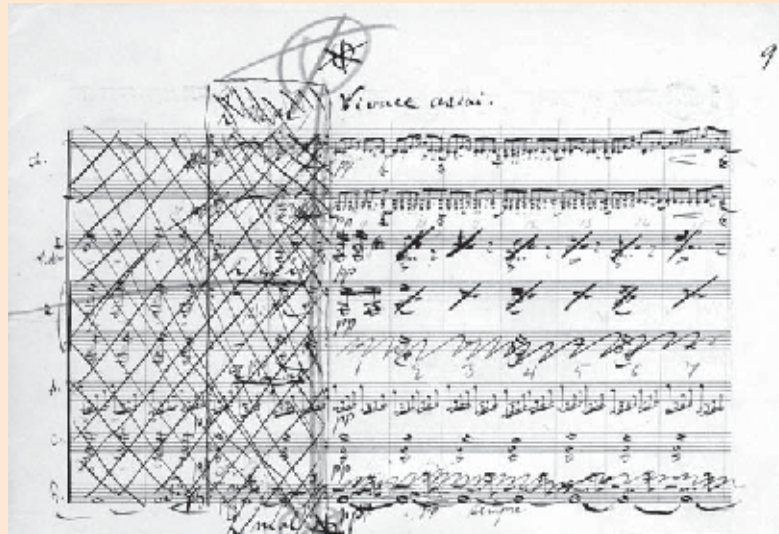
The National Library of Finland, the Finnish Institute of Recorded Sound and the Finnish Broadcasting Company (YLE) are currently undertaking in a joint project whose purpose is to digitize older Finnish records and make the materials available for public use. Through the *Raita* database connected with the project, it will be possible for anyone to listen online to recordings whose copyrights have expired.

Sibelius's symphonic poems

A new volume has appeared in the *Jean Sibelius Works (JSW)* series, the complete critical edition of Sibelius's collected works. Volume JSW I/9 contains Sibelius's three early symphonic poem for orchestra: *Skogsrået*, Op. 15, *Improvisation/Vårsång*, Op. 16/1894, and *Vårsång*, Op. 16, of which the latter two are now being published for the first time. *Tuija Wicklund* has edited the volume.

The publishers of the complete critical edition of Sibelius's collected works are the National Library of Finland, the Sibelius Society of Finland and the German publisher Breitkopf & Härtel.

The National Library's Sibelius Manuscript Collection has been augmented with four of the composer's letters that, with the support of the *Anu Karessuo Fund*, were purchased at a Sotheby auction in London.



Save a Book donation

The Public Affairs Section of the U.S. Embassy in Helsinki has supported the restoration of the work *Thomas Campanius Holm, Kort beskrifning om provinien Nya Sverige uti America* with a donation of EUR 2,200.

The work by Thomas Campanius Holm (1670–1702) is the first description of North America published in the Swedish language. It traces the development of Swedish settlements in Delaware and Pennsylvania from the early 1600s, and describes the local Indians' language and culture. The work also contains information about the earlier Finnish settlements in North America.

Containing eight beautifully hand-colored pictures and maps, the work belongs to the A. E. Nordenskiöld Map Collection, the only Finnish collection approved for UNESCO's Memory of the World register.

The book is in poor condition and requires thorough conservation and rebinding processes. It will also be digitized for online use.

"At libraries I get medicines for an incurable disease that I don't want to cure."

Anna Kortelainen

HIGHLIGHTS

Silver commemorative money

This year marks the 175th Anniversary of the scientific explorer *A. E. Nordenskiöld's* birth. To honor it, as well as the discovery of the Northeast Passage, a commemorative coin with a nominal value of EUR 10 has been

issued. The coin is part of the Europa commemorative coin series whose theme this year is European Achievements. Sculptor *Reijo Paavilainen* designed the coin, which was un-

veiled at the international World Money Fair trade exhibition in Berlin. Nordenskiöld and his crew sailed on the steam vessel *Vega* along northern sea lanes to the Pacific Ocean in 1878–1879.



Bust of A. E. Nordenskiöld at Kaivopuisto Park in Helsinki and the new commemorative coin.

New study materials and research publications donated by Russian universities

Russian universities' publishers have donated educational materials for university-level instruction, as well as scientific research studies, to the National Library and Finnish university libraries. A total of over 600 Russian-language titles, most of which will be catalogued in the National

Library of Finland's Slavonic Library, were obtained.

Director *Kai Ekholm* (National Library of Finland) and Chief Librarian *Mirja Iivonen* (University of Tampere) accepted the book donation at the Russian Scientific and Cultural Centre in Helsinki on 26 April 2007.

Maps of areas ceded to the USSR

The National Land Survey of Finland has donated approximately 3,000 maps to the National Library of Finland's Map Collection. The donation includes topographical maps of the ceded Karelia region. According to the post-war terms of the peace treaty, it was necessary to transport trainloads of detailed maps of the ceded areas to the Soviet Union. With the National Land Survey's donation the Library has regained a portion of the ceded topographical and parish maps for the National Collection.

Russian military topography

Army General *Juri Balujevski*, Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation, and Admiral *Juhani Kaskeala*, Chief of Finnish Defense Forces, visited the National Library on 18 November 2006. They were particularly interested in the Slavonic Library's Map Collection, which contains published atlases based on Russian military topographic mapping as well as the first known cartographic description of the City of Helsinki (see p. 25). Researcher *Jan Strang* presented his research study – clarifying the history of Finnish mapping – to the guests.

The Finnish underground

In early 2007, an exhibition in the National Library of Finland's Gallery presented the Finnish underground culture of the 1960s. The exhibition also attracted considerable attention in the media; many reporters had themselves been influenced by that movement in their youth. Certain of the movement's leading figures were "tamed" by the "establishment", while others became researchers of the underground movement, furthering its ideals.

A licentiate's thesis (2006) by *Juha Hämäläinen*, a researcher at the University of Helsinki, treated the rebellion that took place in the Finnish popular culture of the 1960s and 1970s by examining avant-gardism, political songs and punk rock. Hämäläinen characterized the underground in the exhibition catalogue published by the National Library of Finland as follows:

"As a countercultural phenomenon, the underground culture originating in the USA affected Finland most powerfully during the years 1967–1970. Like its American forerunner, the Finnish underground culture was associated with the powerful emergence of spontaneously creative countercultural activities through which attacks were lightheartedly mounted against the most cherished values of a conservative society. It was for the most part a question of clearing one's own space within a normative society, but on the operators' own cultural terms."

Music Sociologist *Pekka Gronow*, now Head of the Finnish Broadcasting Company's Radio Sound Archives, edited an underground comic strip magazine in his youth. His view is that there was never an organized underground movement in Finland; it was more a question of individual artists who identified with a new wave.

"Why does a presentation of the Finnish underground bring to mind the French authors of the 1880s? It is not only because the imprints of Verlaine and Rimbaud can be certainly also be found during the 1960s. Above all it is for the reason that these kind of cultural waves evolve

and spread. On a certain day in a certain location a group of young artists creates something that seems to express the spirit of the times. Because it challenges prevailing conventions, it unavoidably provokes opposition. Somewhere else another group of artists notice that the new wave is the answer to their questions, that the truth has finally been found."

In her writings, Professor of Cultural History *Maija Tuominen* quotes *Markku Into*, one of the leading names in the Finnish underground, who in 1983 characterized his own relationship to the underground era's ethos of youth as follows:

"My relationship with the alternative world order and world building is absolutely positive; I am an informed individualistic anarchist, a poetic person, I don't see any sensible reason to embrace an idiotic society: I can't change it, but why should I bother? Critical provocation and poetic visionariness are the ideals that sustain me."

The reporter *J. O. Mallander*, himself a member of the Underground movement, recalls that time:

"In terms of its nature the underground was a youth culture that channeled instincts and amorphous dreams, defiance and a feeling of alienation – without any other self-proclaimed programs than a need to create its own alternative culture. Its sustaining force was a distrust of almost everything upon which the established culture had been built: "Don't trust anyone over 30 – they are all part of the system"

The author *Jarkko Laine* furnished an anthology – presenting American underground flyers, comic strips, declarations, poetry and prose – that he had translated into Finnish in 1970. According to Chief Librarian *Kai Ekholm*, the idea for the exhibition arose from his discussions with Laine, who however unexpectedly passed away shortly before the opening of the exhibition.

In connection with the exhibition the National Library of Finland received a donation of several underground magazines not previously found in its collections.

Esko Rahikainen selected the excerpts.



Underground rock released by Love Records. Timo Aarniala drew the record cover.

EXHIBITIONS

From Agricola to Donald Duck – finding it all in the National Collection!

Exhibition at the National Library's Gallery 19 April – 24 November 2007
Open Mon-Fri 9-20, Sat 9-16. Free admission.

The From *Agricola* to *Donald Duck* exhibition presents the rich assortment of materials obtained for the National Collection during the past three centuries. Besides literature, the National Collection includes domestic newspapers and magazines, comic strips, maps, sheet music, recordings, annual reports, time schedules, menus, instructions for use, posters and advertisements, including flyers handed out on streets.

The exhibition commemorates the 300th Anniversary of the legal deposit right whose obligations form the basis of the National Collection. The Legal Deposit Act obligates the publishers and manufacturers of domestic publications and recordings to furnish free legal deposit copies of their products to the National Library of Finland. The exhibition also celebrates the 450th Anniversary of *Mikael Agricola*, the creator of Finland's written language. Language forms the bridge from *Agricola* to *Aku Ankka* (Donald Duck), whose continuous popularity in Finland can be largely attributed to high-quality translating and a clever use of language.

Beginning with the oldest works of Finnish literature, the *Missale Aboense* (1488) and the first book printed in the Finnish language, *Agricola's Abckiria* (1549–1551), the exhibition progressed to the products of the first Finnish printing presses (1642–). The turning points of Finland's history are reflected in the National Collection: the era of Swedish Rule, the Age of Autonomy as part of the Russian Empire, and independence – each phase had its



Mikael Agricola.

“do-it-yourselfers” of bygone times also dispensed advice for weather predictions, the correct way to kiss, how to become a bride in two weeks or how an up-to-date woman was to dress. *Street Literature* is a part of citizens' political

effects on legal deposit rights. One legacy from the Age of Autonomy is the Slavonic Library's valuable collection of legal deposit copies, some of which are displayed in the exhibition.

Visitors to the exhibition may feel twinges of nostalgia as they experience the exhibition's depictions of Finland's written history as it relates to education and everyday living, its leisurely and celebratory moments. On display are works of fiction, books for youth, textbooks and scientific research studies. *The Art of Living and Health* presents instructions and guidebooks promising happiness, success and health. The

activities. Among the items displayed are flyers from the General Strike of 1905, instructions issued to marchers for the “Peasant March” organized by the Lapua Movement in the summer of 1930, flyers from the 1960s and 1970s protesting the Vietnam War and the European Economic Community, as well as so-called grey literature not intended for wide distribution.

The themes of the ephemera (small printings) on display are everyday living, leisure, shops, as well as industrial and production facilities. Examples have been selected from the domestic sphere: what was done, what was eaten, what was worn, what kinds of instructions were



Bernardin de Saint-Pierre's popular “Paul et Virginie” was published in Finnish in 1874.

obtained. In many ways the language of advertising and the mail order catalogues reveal the details of everyday living. The diversity of leisure and cultural activities – art exhibitions, concerts, movies, sports events, books, organizational work and festive occasions – is also evident in the Ephemera Collection.

Music, magazines and comic strips – each exhibited separately – are also closely associated with culture and leisure activities. On display is a delightful pot-pourri of recordings and sheet music from Lordi to Sibelius and from Finnish pop music to the songs of milkmaids' choirs. The selection of comic strips ranges from the earliest *Koipeliini* adventures to Topi Vikstedt's *Kerberos*, *Aku Anikka* ("Donald Duck") and the *Korkeajännitysarja* ("High Adventure Series"). Magazines are among the National Collection's most intensively utilized materials. The exhibition presents a wide spectrum of opinion and cultural magazines, picture magazines, leisure publications and small magazines published between 1776 and 2006; each in its own way reflects and documents the history of everyday Finnish life and culture.

Is it necessary to save every scrap of paper? Today's mundane is tomorrow's history. No one knows if an advertisement headed for a wastebasket might some day become an important source for the future researchers of the 2400s or 2500s. Even some of the most important historical documents have come close to extinction, such as the Finnish declaration of independence *Suomen Kansalle* (To the People of Finland), printed on modest newsprint, that was signed by the Finnish Diet on 4 December 1917. Although the intent was to send the piece of paper to newspapers, all parish churches, municipal and governmental offices, where it was to be read aloud and hung on walls, no legal deposit copy was ever furnished. The printing now displayed in the exhibition was only obtained for the National Collection in the early 1960s as a donation.

Inkeri Pitkäranta selected the excerpts.



Walt Disney's Donald Duck still had a Finnish last name in 1939, when Seura magazine published this "happy rascal" to delight children.



Mikael Wexioinius-Gyldenstolpe: *Epitome descriptionis Sueciae, Gothiae, Fenningiae, et subjectarum provinciarum. Aboae 1650*



Mikko Ketola – Anssi Rauhala: "Maria's Code". Helsinki 2006.

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Organisations and the role of the National Library of Finland

Library cooperation and central organisation

Bibliotheca Baltica

Board member

CDNL (Conference of Directors of National Libraries)

Member

CENL (Conference of European National Libraries)

Member

CERL (Consortium of European Research Libraries)

Member

IFLA

Active in several sectors and working groups

IIPC (International Internet Preservation Consortium)

Member

LIBER

Board member

MINERVA / MINERVA Plus

Participant

NORON (Directors of Nordic State and National Libraries)

Member

OCLC (Online Computer Library Center)

Member; a representative in the Members Council

SVUC (Scandinavian Virtual Union Catalogue)

Full participant and co-ordinator

The European Library

Full participant

Management group, member; Technical working group, member

NDHA (New Zealand National Digital Heritage Archive)

Peer review group member

Nordbib – WP3. Development of Information Environment Architecture for Nordic Countries

Michael+. Multilingual Inventory of Cultural Heritage in Europe

Other Library related organizations

ELAG (European Library Automation Group)

Member

National Libraries Ex Libris Advisory Board

Member

European ICOLC (International Coalition of Library Consortia)

Programme group, member

IAML (International Association of Music Libraries), Archives and Documentation Centres

Member

IASA (The International Association of Sound and Audiovisual Archives). *Member*

IGELU (International Group of Ex Libris Users).

Product Working Group for Metalib/SFX, board member

Consortia Group, member

Publishers' Advisory Boards

Active member in the advisory boards of Elsevier, Blackwell, Springer

Standardisation

Dublin Core Metadata Initiative

National affiliate and a member in the Board of Trustees and Advisory Board

ISBN (International Standard Book Number)

ISBN Panel meeting for the delegates of ISBN agencies

ISSN (The International Standard Serial Number)

ISSN Governing Board, Meeting of Directors of ISSN Centres, member

ISMN (International Standard Music Number)

ISMN Panel meeting for the delegates of ISMN agencies

ISO (International Organisation for Standardization)

ISO TC 46, board member, Active in several working groups creating and revising individual information and documentation standards

NISO (US National Information Standards Organization)

The first non-American affiliate

FACTS AND STATISTICS 2006

- visitors 210,421 (2005: 484,630)
- local loans 553,100
- interlibrary loans to other libraries 2,330 and from other libraries 1,700
- the number of information service requests was 3,875, guidance in information retrieval was given for 409 persons and guided tours of the library were conducted for 1,106 persons
- accession of collections approx. 950 meters of shelving, at the end of the year the collection totaled 106,800 meters of shelving
- accession of the National Collection 91,200 units, of those 61,000 uncatalogued publications
- accession of monographs and series in other collections 12,680 volumes
- the sound recording collection grew by 6,300 legal deposit copies and purchases, the sheet music collection by 380 publications
- collections totaling over 3 million books and serials, 662,800 microfilms and microfiches, and over 3 million units of other items
- the number of digitized printed products' pages was over 350,000 items, number of newspapers microfilmed totaled 2,000 microfiches, number of conserved small printings and manuscripts was 12,000 units
- the databases of the Library's own collections contain over 1.7 million references, a growth of 170,400
- the National Bibliography database FENNICA contains 808,100 bibliographic entries,
- the National Discography database VIOLA contains 717,000 discographer entries
- the Union Catalogue of the Finnish research libraries (LINDA) contains 4.9 million references
- the addition to the Web Archive was 20.5 million files
- staff: 213 full-time employees
- the Library has 4 service points, 2 in Helsinki, 1 in Mikkeli and 1 in Urajärvi

Loan services

Main Library and Slavonic Library

	2004	2005	2006
Local loans	520,500	526,800	553,000
Interlibrary services	6,000	3,900	4,000
Total	526,500	530,700	557,100

Databases of the Library's own collections, number of titles

	2004	2005	2006
National Collection Fennica	758,000	788,800	808,100
Other collections	788,400	812,300	840,000

Premises and Employees 2006

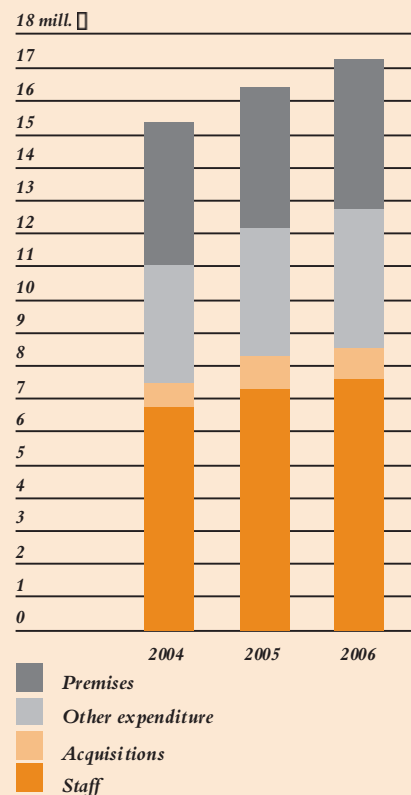
Premises

Total	25 500 m ²
User service areas	4 600 m ²
Collection areas	19 600 m ²
Other areas	700 m ²

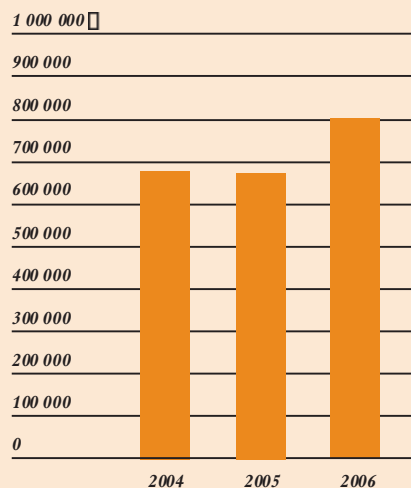
Employees

213 permanent staff

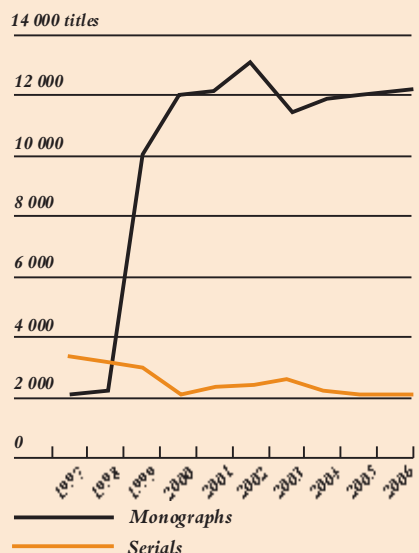
Structure of Expenditures



Acquisitions



Purchased acquisitions



New publications and products of the National Library



UMBRELLA.

Design Marja Kurki.

REFILLABLE PENCIL.

AGRICOLASTA AKU ANKKAAN.

Kaikki tallella kansalliskokouksemassa! /

FRÅN AGRICOLA TILL KALLE ANKA.

Allt finns i nationalsamlingen! /

FROM AGRICOLA TO DONALD DUCK.

Finding it all in the National Collection!

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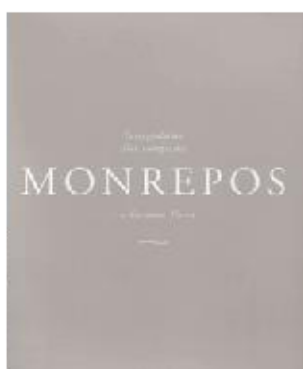
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