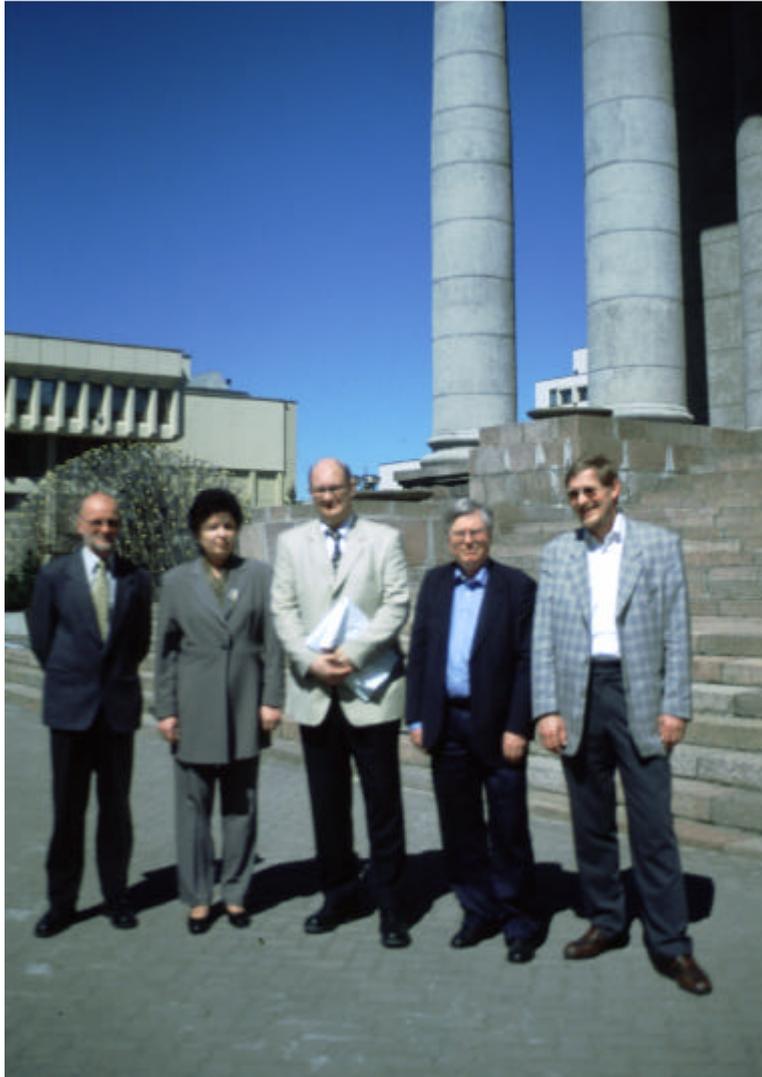


Bibliotheca Baltica

Informationen zum Bibliothekswesen im Ostseeraum
NEWSLETTER WORKING GROUP BIBLIOTHECA BALTICA

Nr. 10/11 Juni 2002



ARBEITSGEMEINSCHAFT
Bibliotheca Baltica

zur Förderung der Zusammenarbeit
der Bibliotheken im Ostseeraum

IMPRESSUM

Bibliotheca Baltica: Informationen zum Bibliothekswesen im Ostseeraum:
Newsletter der Arbeitsgemeinschaft BIBLIOTHECA BALTICA.

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Inhalt / Contents

- Grußworte des Präsidenten
- Board of Bibliotheca Baltica
- Farewell to Professor Esko Häkli
- Report: Bibliotheca Baltica: 5th International Symposium at Szczecin 2000
- Invitation to the 6th International Symposim at Copenhagen, 18.-21. September 2002
- From the editor

The front page shows the Board members of BIBLIOTHECA BALTICA at Vilnius, May 2001:
Algierdas Plioplys (Vilnius), Tiiu Valm (Tallinn), Hans-Armin Knöppel (Greifswald), Steen
Bille Larsen (København), Robert Schweitzer (Lübeck)

Grußworte des Präsidenten

Als ich dieses Präsidentenamt auf der Mitgliederversammlung in Szczecin im September 2000 von Dr. Tomas Lidman übernommen habe, waren bestimmte Arbeitsaufgaben, die nach guter Tradition fortzuführen sind, bekannt:

- Die Publizierung der Tagungsberichte und die Vorbereitung der Symposien, die in 2002 in der Königl. Bibliothek in Kopenhagen zusammen mit den Stadtbibliotheken in Kopenhagen und Malmö und in 2004 in der Universitätsbibliothek Greifswald stattfinden sollen.
- Die Herausgabe der Newsletter, die in der Zeit zwischen den Symposien für den Informationsaustausch und Mitteilungen das Forum für die Bibliotheken an der Ostsee sein wollen.
- Neu ist – zumindest in Deutschland – dass bei Bibliotheca Baltica stärker nachgefragt zu inhaltlichen Themen: Nach Literaturbeständen, nach kooperativer Zusammenarbeit zwischen den Ländern. Überall wachsen die Bemühungen, international zusammenarbeiten zu wollen, auch Förderungen durch die EU hängen hiervon ab. Damit wächst der entsprechende Informationsbedarf über die Bibliotheken und ihre Bestände. Hier liegen viele Aufgaben für Bibliotheca Baltica.
- Es wird mir deshalb ein Anliegen sein, diese inhaltliche Arbeit zu befördern und deshalb möglichst schnell, die in früheren Jahren begonnene Arbeit an einem Bibliotheksführer wieder aufzugreifen und modern im Internet zu veröffentlichen. Ebenso soll die Präsentation der Arbeitsgemeinschaft im Internet verbessert werden, d. h. die Pflege und Ausweitung der Websites soll aktualisiert und ausgeweitet werden. Ich rufe deshalb unsere Leser auf, hier mitzuwirken und Hinweise und Nachrichten an uns mitzuteilen.

Nicht zuletzt möchte ich auf die Kollegen hinweisen dürfen, die bisher Arbeit und Zeit für Bibliotheca Baltica geleistet haben und in Szczecin ausgeschieden sind; allem voran gilt unser Dank. Dr. Tomas Lidman, Generaldirektor der Königl. Bibliothek Stockholm, der als Präsident von Bibliotheca Baltica die Tagungen in Stockholm (1998) und Szczecin (2000) organisiert hat, und Dr. Jörg Fligge, Stadtbibliothek Lübeck, ein Mitbegründer von Bibliotheca Baltica, schied als Schatzmeister aus.

Als neue Mitglieder im Vorstand hat die Mitgliederversammlung in Szczecin Dr. Algierdas Plioplys, Nationalbibliothek Vilnius, und Sten Bille Larsen, Königl. Bibliothek Kopenhagen, als Schatzmeister bestätigt.

Auf ein gutes Gelingen gemeinsamer Arbeit.

Dr. Hans-Armin Knöppel, Präsident Bibliotheca Baltica

The present members of the board of Bibliotheca Baltica Working Group

The last General Assembly, which convened at Szczecin in 2000, elected Dr. Hans-Armin Knöppel, Director of Greifswald University Library, for president. His four-year term will run until 2004. Dr. Knöppel had already served a four term as a member of the board since 1996. In addition, a new board member was elected – Algirdas Plioplys from the National Library of Lithuania.

There had been a change among the appointed members, too. After the resignation of Dr. Jörg Fligge, Director of Lübeck City Library, from his office as treasurer, the board appointed Steen Bille Larsen, one of the Deputy Directors of the Royal Library at Copenhagen, to be his successor. Dr. Robert Schweitzer, Deputy Director of Lübeck City Library, was reappointed as secretary.

Dr. Fligge had been among members of the founding board of Bibliotheca Baltica Working Group. He initiated the Lübeck Symposium of 1992 on libraries in the Baltic Sea Area, which ended united librarians from all countries of the region and ended in an unanimous decision to continue the cooperation. Since the official foundation of the Working Group at the 1994 Tartu Symposium of Bibliotheca Baltica, he acted as treasurer and was reappointed for two subsequent terms.

Dr. Fligge accomplished the task of establishing a solid financial basis for Bibliotheca Baltica. The organisational difficulties were not negligible because payments had to be collected in a variety of currencies. In addition, a formal framework for keeping and controlling a bank account for a collective person which was not constituted as a registered association demanded quite circumspect measures. In the beginning of last year the treasury was handed over during a visit of Steen Bille Larsen to Lübeck.

Board of Bibliotheca Baltica

President	Elected members	Coopted members
<p>(Term 2000-2004)</p> <p>Ltd. Bibliotheksdirektor Dr. Hans-Armin Knöppel Universitätsbibliothek Greifswald Friedrich-Ludwig-Jahnstraße 14a D-17487 Greifswald Phone +49-3834-86-1502 Fax +49-3834-86-1501 email: ub@mail.uni-greifswald.de</p>	<p>(Term 1998-2002)</p> <p>Vice Director Aleksandra Solaraska Ksiaznica Pomorska Ul. Podgorna 15/16 70-205 Szczecin Poland Phone +48-91-48 19 110 Fax +48-91-48 19 115 email: kp@aci.com.pl</p> <p>Director Tiiu Valm Eesti rahvusraamatukogu / National Library of Estonia Tõnismägi 2 15189 Tallinn Estonia Phone +372-630-7500 Fax +372-631-1410 email: Tiiu.Valm@nlb.ee</p> <p>(Term 1998-2002)</p> <p>Deputy Director Dr. Algirdas Plioplys Lietuvos Nacionaline Martino Mazvydo Biblioteka National Library of Lithuania Gediminopr. 51 LT-2600 Vilnius Phone: +370-2-629023 Fax: +370-2-627129 email: plioplys@lnb.lt</p>	<p>Treasurer</p> <p>Overbibliotekar Steen Bille Larsen, Kongelige Bibliotek København Søren Kirkegaards Plads 1, DK - 1016 København, Tel + 45- 33474747, Fax +45-333-29846, E- mail sbl@kb.dk</p> <p>Secretary</p> <p>Oberbibliotheksrat Dr. Robert Schweitzer Hundestr. 5-17 D-23552 Lübeck Tel. +49-451-1224161 Fax +49-451-1224112 email: stb@luebeck.de; robschweitzer@yahoo.com</p>

Farewell to Prof. Esko Häkli

On Thursday, 22. November 2001 in the Cupola Hall of the Helsinki University Library many, many people came together honouring Professor Esko Häkli and saying farewell; Häkli retired from his office in December.

Among Colleagues, friends, librarians and members of the staff, from the all Finland, the Helsinki university, the National Libraries from the Baltic Sea Area Countries, and academic Societies, our president, Dr. Hans-Armin Knöppel was speaking for Bibliotheca Baltica:

Dear Prof. Häkli, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I am speaking here for the members of Bibliotheca Baltica. Bibliotheca Baltica is a working group of now 38 libraries from all countries around the Baltic Sea. In this working group all kinds of libraries come together:

University libraries, national libraries, research libraries, city libraries or at least libraries of the Academies.

The main aim of Bibliotheca Baltica is to promote the cooperation of these different libraries in the Baltic Sea Area – and very important, too: to bring together the librarians themselves.

Today, I think you do agree: one of the best persons to promote these ideas, is Esko Häkli: He is a specialist in bringing together right the ideas and the right people.

Just ten years ago, when the political separation around the Baltic Sea in western and eastern countries were broken down, colleagues from Lübeck City Library, Jörg Fligge and Robert Schweitzer – who both send their: best regards to you – set out to organize a symposium in 1992 which should united librarians from all Baltic Sea Area Countries.

This first meeting already took place in the feeling of common responsibility for a common cultural heritage being kept in all the libraries of the cities and countries, universities and academies around the Baltic Sea. With the newly gained freedom of information flow, it was hoped by cooperation and mutual information to overcome the consequences, which destructions and delocations of library holdings had during the last centuries.

In those days already Esko Häkli has been on of the major advisors. He warmly supported the idea of creating a permanent body to keep up this spirit of the cooperative of the libraries in the Baltic Sea Area.

So it was quite natural that Esko Häkli became the founder president of Bibliotheca Baltica, followed by Thomas Lidman, Stockholm, and now it is me, librarian of the University of Greifswald.

The meetings of the librarians were very successful. The biannual Symposia have been hold at Lübeck, Tartu, Riga, Stockholm, Szczecin, and next year we will go to Copenhagen. Always 70 to 100 persons take part of the symposia.

So the symposia became the main activity of Bibliotheca Baltica, providing the opportunity for the librarians to participate in international exchange of informations and knowledge.

Now a days the internet, which provides direct and open access to the home pages and catalogs of so many libraries, will give new promotions to a virtual cooperative Library of the Baltic Sea Area, may be called Bibliotheca Baltica.

Our working group has increased the membership from 16 up to 38 and involved librarians in the Board from many Countries and all types of libraries.
I think, we are doing well, and even if Esko Häkli might have done better, we can give him the pleasure to see one of his creations living on, at this moment saying farewell from office.

Dear Prof. Häkli, thank you very much and best wishes for you.

Dr. Hans-Armin Knöppel, University Library Greifswald

The Fifth International Symposium of BIBLIOTHECA BALTICA Working Group in Szczecin, Poland, September 20 – 24, 2000

A report by ROBERT SCHWEITZER

Part one:

Presentations on the General Theme "Libraries and the Cultural Heritage of the Baltic Sea Area - its cooperative handling in the 21st century"

The Symposia of Bibliotheca Baltica Working group have been conducted along the same outline since the Riga meeting in 1996. There was always a General theme, a section for miscellaneous contributions on recent developments in libraries and librarianship, and a Special Conference (e.g. on music libraries (1996), regional bibliographies (1998) and newspaper holdings).

In the light of uneven results in the efforts to publish the proceedings of these Symposia, a preliminary report will now be published in two or three instalments in the Newsletter. Part two will be devoted to the Special Conference on newspaper holdings, with a third part documenting the remaining papers to follow.

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The overture of the General Conference was performed by BENDIK RUGAAS, National Library of Norway, who is also chairing the “cultural heritage of the world commission” of Unesco. On the threshold of leaving the “Gutenberg galaxy” and heading for digital universe of knowledge, he reminded the audience that the wish for instant fulfilment of demands from whatsoever a resource available is as old as civilization: there was once a Pharaoh who always wanted fresh cherries, and they were brought to him - picked the same morning - by pigeons from Lebanon. With instant pictures and sound records which can be downloaded from the web, at least in some respects common man of today – at least in the Northern and Western World – has come close to this ideal.

On the other hand in a world of blurring media border lines - books on CD, in the net and on TV – providers could come to a monopoly of information storage, monopoly of manipulation possibilities, which entails a danger of loss. In former times Multilateral collecting was regarded as a safeguard, but will be questioned in the light of diminishing resources. And, if national libraries preserve records in the right way, they can spare a lot of double work.

Today digitising is the king's way to preserving something unchanged and distribute it for use of everyone, but yesterday's legislation does not allow the libraries to spread electronic media as they would want to. Thus we have the "modern paradox" - never so much information, but never so little free access (login privileges, dues etc.)

Rugaas warned the National Libraries not to give up the goal of legal deposit's original intention – complete coverage – as media information is the biggest part of business, of which libraries should not yield their potential share. "Content is King" – he said, "libraries have content, they should be given the means to make it accessible." Otherwise they could be threatened by the prophecy of Matthew 13,12: "He who hath, shall be given, he who hath little, will lose what he hath."

Unfortunately, the new copyright directives of the EU are not very favourable for libraries, whereas Norway has a very broad legal deposit law (1989) – which would not have gone through today – enabling the National Library to harvest the net by metadata tagging ("Being of interest to Norway"). Characteristically the National Library has been separated from Oslo University Library in 1999.

The general expectation of obsolescence of libraries comes from false prophets: it is not that easy to meet information needs. Human beings are much better than machines in understanding them – only if you ask the precise question you will get an answer; only a human being can filter what you want from the splinters of unformalised information given. This way libraries fulfil the democratic imperative: to collect and make available – public access **is** human rights.

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JOANNA PASZTALENIEC-JARZYNSKA, National Library of Poland, Warsaw, reported on The Project of Microfilming of Collections from the Polish-German Borderlands in Polish Libraries' Holdings as a part of Preservation the Common European Cultural Heritage

Bosch Foundation, as a sequel to its cultural activities promoting the rapprochement between Germany and France, initiated this project in the belief that library collections belong to the whole world's civilization, irrespective of the nation that had created them or where they later have been preserved. In the planning and supervision, the Bayerische Staatsbibliothek (Munich) represented the librarian's side in Germany, while from Poland the directors of the five participating libraries – National Library (1996), the Pomeranian Library at Szczecin (Stettin) and Wrocław (Breslau) University Library (1998) as well as the Gdansk (Danzig) Library of the Polish Academy of Sciences and Poznan (Posen) University Library (1999). Three libraries withdrew because of other pressing restructuring activities Torun (Thorn) and Warsaw University Libraries and the Jagiellonian Library at Cracow.

The goal of the project was the microfilming of collections that have survived the last several centuries on the territories of former Silesia, Pomerania and East Prussia. The first agreements under the financing of the Foundation for Polish-German Cooperation were reached in 1994, but the real work began only in 1998. With the funding running out in 2001, the project has come to a halt with much of the microfilming of the material to be done. The project has, however, lead to the furnishing of modern microfilming equipment to the libraries involved. Moreover, computer cataloguing of the selected collection has been done, using the USMARC format customary in Poland, and being accessible with the help of the MAKWWW software interface created at the National Library. This has had a standardizing effect on the cataloguing of early printed books in Poland, too.

The project compares favourably to comparable ventures, designed to meet the special, often narrow interest of scholarly projects – e.g. Prof. Klaus Garber's filming of occasional prints – because it improves general access as well as preservation of materials of central interest.

The initial selection of materials concentrated on 16-18th century prints, produced mostly in former territories of Germany (as of 1914), and only some prints from central Poland, if they were in German or related to German-Polish matters. Polish libraries, however, moved to include also pre-1914 dailies and periodicals. It turned out that 80% of Jewish serials preserved in Polish libraries were unknown in Germany and the USA.

The selection of the early prints was extremely time consuming, as e.g. at the National Library 160,000 volumes had to be inspected under the criteria listed above, yielding 15,000 items, partly small occasional prints. Most of the material had been acquired in the action of the protective putting together of abandoned, dislocated and endangered holdings after World War II. The respective figures from other libraries were: 20,000 out of 260,000 in Wroclaw, 7,000 / 30,000 at the Pomeranian Library, 2,500 / 80,000 in Gdansk. In all at the end of the year 2001, up to 50,000 titles will have been catalogued and a considerable part of them microfilmed.

It had been agreed that dailies, serials and periodicals should not exceed 40% of the filmed material, and selection was limited to mostly German language material older than 1914 and missing in German libraries. Out of 600 titles 280 have been catalogued and microfilmed, which up to now often formed unappreciated and poorly described collections. Concerning Judaica, it turned out that out of 430 identified titles 187 had been missing at the National Library and only were preserved at the Warsaw Jewish Historical Institute.

Thus despite the limitations described above the project has produced valuable material for researchers. This will stimulate the continuation and completion of this task. (In the discussion the question, whether the project mainly benefited Bayerische Staatsbibliothek's own collection of early prints, was left uncommented.)

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HANS-ARMIN KNÖPPEL (Greifswald University Library), President of Bibliotheca Baltica working group, discussed the subject *University Libraries and Cultural Heritage in the Baltic Sea Region*.

At present there exist more than 200 universities and institutions of higher education in the area, but the paper focussed on the libraries of those established before 1850, namely Rostock (1419), Greifswald (1456), Uppsala (1477), Copenhagen (1479), Königsberg (1544), Vilnius (1579), Tartu (1632 / 1802), Turku / Åbo (1640, transferred to Helsinki / Helsingfors 1827), Kiel (1665), Lund (1666), St.Petersburg (1724 / 1819) and Oslo (Kristiania) (1815). In 1500, with 66 universities in all of Europe, there were four in the area.

Beginning right from their foundation these universities built up book collections, which turned into libraries designed especially for the services of teachers and students. Yet these libraries were also an important factors in preserving the literary tradition of their own region and the whole Baltic Sea Area because royal and academy libraries were only founded in the 18th century.

The universities often passed from one state authority to the other – e.g. three came under Russian rule, and now many of them are universities of small national states. Thus, collections were frequently looted and moved away, – with the only exception of Rostock – others burnt on

the spot. Three examples illustrate the surprising continuities and discontinuities encountered in surveying the

Copenhagen university library, although restored after a fire in 1728, passed on its early holdings to the Royal Library, surviving only as a conglomerate of special libraries. Helsinki and Greifswald university show the importance of legal deposit copies. Helsinki, entitled to a mandatory copy from the Russian Empire, now has the best collection of Slavica outside the Slavonic countries, with material often not even available in Russia proper. The Greifswald legal deposits from Swedish times preserve Fennica lost in the Turku fire of 1827. The valuable collections of Vilnius University Library have been scattered to Russia after the Polish language institution was closed in 1832 after the Polish uprising of 1830. Königsberg's university library had been evacuated in time so that the most valuable parts survived the destruction in 1945 – spread, however, to Torun University Library, the National Library at Warsaw, but also in Göttingen State and University Library.

It can be said that all these university libraries have dedicated themselves also to the preservation of these parts of the cultural heritage of the Baltic Sea Area which have survived among their holdings. Yet this surpasses their core task of servicing the university, and therefore, among other things, international cooperation is necessary.

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MALLE ERMEL, (Tartu University Library) added to this subject her presentation on *Charms and Pains of Preserving Materials of the Cultural Heritage in Tartu University Library*.

Out of the (according to ISO 2789) 3,77 million items of the library, the collection of old books (published before 1945) comprises 800,000 (21%). The incunabula number only 49 items, but there are 4000 rare books. The manuscripts, however, date from the 11/12th centuries onwards. A very special trait that makes the manuscript collection so valuable is the vast part of archival materials (137 units), important for cultural history and the history of science. Apart from legal documents and collected papers of the university's scholars it preserves the archives of noble Baltic German landowning families. Thus, the Law on Tartu University, passed in 1995, assigned to the library not only the task of building up a complete collection of Estonian National publications, but also the collecting and preserving of archival sources on cultural and science history.

A Department on Book Hygiene and Restoration, founded in 1970, became an independent Conservation Centre in 2000. It started a thorough monitoring campaign in 1993/4, which in 1999 was enlarged to the Unesco-financed THULE-project, conducted with the National Library, the Academic Library at Tallinn and the Archive Library of the Estonian Literary Museum at Tartu. A joint microfilming project is enhanced by participating in the DIEPER project. (see below, SCHWARTZ)

Information on the collections can be found via <http://www.utlib.ee/kogud/index.html>; an electronic information service (utlib.ee/infoteenistus.html) answers short queries. Although the electronic conversion of the general catalogues has had highest priority in recent years, free capacities are increasingly used to catalogue the old collections which are important bargaining material in international cooperation. The electronic cataloguing of archival and manuscript sources has begun recently, facilitating search via entry words, with "manuscript" as the overall common descriptor.

Tartu University Library has always spread the knowledge about its holdings and its conceptual work for access and preservation by exhibitions and high level publications. It definitely meets its responsibilities for the preservation of the cultural heritage of Estonia and the whole Baltic Sea Area. Although the Library Law recognises and even prescribes these functions, the funding to carry them out has to be done exclusively by the university out of the budget for teaching purposes.

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NATALYA KOLPAKOVA (Library of the Russian Academy of Sciences, St.Petersburg Branch) commented both presentations, pointing out problems in Russian university libraries. St. Petersburg University Library with its 7 Mio. items never had the purpose of keeping a rare books Collection. It has only 98 Incunabula; but still, half of them are unica in Russia!

The problems are: lack of legal protection for rare books, and small wages, which provokes thefts and vendings, bribery and blackmail; limited access for readers. But these are not neglected by librarians – a national program for cultural preservation has been put forward to the government.

Many of the viewpoints are also contained in a new publication: Redkaja kniga: izucenie, sochrannost', restavracija / Rossijskaja Akademija Nauk. Informacionno-bibliotecnij sovet. - SPb 2000 (Biblioteki rossijskoj akademii nauk). 147 S.

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URSZULA SZAJKO (Pomeranian Library) presented the history of the West Pomeranian Dukes' (or Griffin dynasty's) library holdings. A book collection can be dated back until before 1497, but in was Duke Philip II (1573-1618), who, in the typical manner of a Renaissance prince, enlarged the originally purely theological collection by works of classical authors as well as humanists. After the death of the last Griffin duke, the library – by order of the Swedish chancellor Oxenstierna – was transferred in 1643 to the Stettin Paedagogium founded exactly 100 years earlier. A handwritten catalogue drawn up at that time lists 1746 works in 2014 volumes, counting 12 codices from before 1500 as well as 38 incunabula. Among these were not only Pomeranica, but also important Polish books like Zamoyski's "De senatu Romano". The library was destroyed by a fire during the siege of Stettin by Brandenburg troops in 1677, but quite a number of volumes have obviously been transferred to elsewhere in the Pomeranian Duchy and survived, e.g. in the Pomeranian Library at Szczecin. (More details in: Biblioteka ksiazat pomorza zachodniego : katalog / Ksiaznica Pomorska. [Opracowanie katalogu Urszula Szajko. Organizuja wystawy Eliza Ostrowska, Urszula Szajko...] - Szczecin: KP, 1995.)

In the discussion of this section three problems were treated in depth:

- (1) The part of the university libraries in collecting and protecting the cultural heritage is continuously jeopardized by a stricter limitation of their activities to purely university purposes. Tartu University library, e.g., gets no extra government funding despite its unique collection; Greifswald University Library is supposed to cancel electronic material older than 5 years from its server.
- (2) Collecting electronic media is even a practical problem where the deposit regulations provide for it – as in Poland, where several libraries are entitled to it by the 1996 law, but only the National Library is now able to start cataloguing and preservation. Even Denmark and Sweden are facing problems.
- (3) The duty to collect the heritage of minorities and former dominant nations (German

heritage in Denmark, Russian heritage in the Baltic States, Ukrainian and Yiddish heritage in Poland) is also recognized in practice; the Russian paper "Segodnja" was one of the first newspapers of Latvia to be filmed and digitised.

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STANISLAW KRZYWICKI, Director of the Pomeranian Library (Książnica Pomorska), Szczecin, opened the afternoon session with his presentation *The Division of Cultural Heritage among Institutions of the Region (Museums, Libraries, and Archives) - Szczecin as an Example*.

At first he sketched the general situation of preserving the cultural heritage in the Szczecin region. It is mainly influenced by the task of working on a regional cultural identity of the Pomeranian Area (henceforth: Pomorze) in the Polish sense, including the whole north of today's Poland acquired and in part regained from Prussia / Germany in 1919 and 1945. On the other hand, all institutions in the area always recognized the obligation to secure the pre-1945 heritage of the area, and in the last ten years, with many projects of cooperation between Germany and Poland being launched, these activities become most prominent. Krzywicki quoted from a "Memorial regarding the cultural heritage of Pomerania and its promotion in Poland and abroad", passed 1993 in Gdansk by all Voyevods of the Pomorze region: "Being aware of the need of the comprehensive integration of the Region, we ... formulate ... this document. The cultural landscape of Pomerania (i.e. Pomorze) was shaped in the course of its stormy history. Its unique heritage was influenced by, beside home culture, creative activity of people from many nations. This heritage experienced irretrievable loss during the war, later was drastically reshaped, was a subject of different manipulations to obliterate local and regional traditions. We meet increasing interest and many projects of cooperation from the German side, and this should not induce us to close in isolation. Our way on thinking of Polish-German matters must be a result of our confidence of our real sovereignty and spiritual power. It makes us open for a widely understood cooperation based on partnership."

Highly preoccupied by forming Pomorze identity on one hand and cooperating in the reconstruction of "Pommersche Landesgeschichte" on the other, Szczecin scholars have so far not viewed themselves preponderantly as a part of cultural activities concerning the whole Baltic Sea Region. The invitation of Bibliotheca Baltica Symposium to Szczecin had also the aim to enhance this consciousness.

Then, Krzywicki outlined the ways in which the libraries, archives and museums of Szczecin share the task of preserving and propagating the cultural heritage of the region. Cooperation in this was also demanded in the 1993 memorandum quoted above. In all, Szczecin has experienced two major setbacks in its cultural developments: the end of the Pomeranian Duchy, and the destructions of World War II. Only gradually, old Stettin regained its stature in Prussia by attracting "provincial" institutions and regaining cultural values (a University only being established late after 1945!). After World War II only 50% of archival sources, 40% of museum collections and 20% of library holdings remained at the disposal of the city. On the other hand, much material from central Poland was transferred and new initiatives, especially in archaeology and folklore research, were taken.

The archive, formally established as "Provinzialarchiv" in 1831, was the central Pomeranian record office. The Register of the Stettin Dukes, however, came to the Landesarchiv Greifswald after 1945. Now, the after war administrative records already fill 2,000 shelf meters.

In today's National Museum (or "State public museum") of Szczecin two departments – Archaeology and History of Szczecin – specialize on history and culture of the city and its

region. In addition the department of ethnography continues the tradition of research among fishermen started in Bialogard / Belgard Museum, which was transferred here.

The Pomeranian Library was established as one of Germany's most advanced city libraries (Stadtbücherei) in 1905, not only serving the broad public (200,000 vol. till 1945!), but also taking over and preserving collections from the city and the whole region (among them the bishopric library of Cammin, today's Kamien Pomorski).

In the 1950s, the Early Prints Section was greatly enlarged by taking over two precious gymnasium libraries ("Stettiner Marienstiftsgymnasium" and "Kgl. und Groening'sches Gymnasium" Stargard / Stargard Pomorski) as well as old prints from the Szczecin museum and old Pomeranica reclaimed from the National Library at Warsaw. With these holdings the library contributed to the German-Polish cataloguing and microfilming project (described above by JOANNA PASZTALENIEC-JARZYNSKA).

In 1984 a Manuscripts' Section / Museum of Literature was separated, not only conserving the manuscript holdings handed down from the times of the "Stadtbücherei" and the scientific societies of Szczecin's German times, but gathering valuable collected papers from Polish authors and artists like Stefan and Maria Flukowski, Stanislaw Witkiewicz ("Witkacy") and Zbigniew Herbert. Whereas the Art Section also concentrates on contemporary regional artists, the Cartographic Collection is noteworthy, again, for its historical maps and atlases.

In the end Krzywicki noted the good cooperation of the three institutions in their daily work and in preparing exhibitions, conferences and publications of one or the other. In the discussion it was doubted whether the devolution in Poland has enhanced the status of the Pomeranian Library as a library connected with a special Voyevodship, because additional central state financing would be necessary in order to secure its tasks of supraregional and Baltic Sea Area importance.

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In his comments, STEFAN CZAJA from Torun University Library, agreed with Krzywicki in stating that the collections devoted to the heritage of northern Poland, the Baltic Sea Basin, and Poland's western and eastern neighbours are dispersed among numerous institutions at many places, that the work to register them in a joint effort is only beginning, and that the Bibliotheca Baltica Symposium at Szczecin offers a chance to increase the consciousness of this task. He characterized the situation in his city being still more diverse as – apart from numerous archives and museums – the other major library, the regional and municipal library (Książnica Miejska), also holds valuable collection in the city as well as the regions surrounding it, which during the Polish partition had all belonged to Prussia.

A special feature of Torun University Library is the Archive of the Polish Emigration devoted to collecting material on Poles in exile from 1940 onwards, with 60 institutional and personal collections, among others of the Polish weekly "Wiadomości" (London 1940-1981).

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MARIA PELCZAR commented on behalf of the Gdansk (Danzig) Library of the Polish Academy of Sciences, which stems from the former Bibliotheca Senatus Gedanensis (later City Library) founded in 1596. As Danzig was a free city and had no university, not only books, but also scientific instruments, archival materials which were no city records in the strict sense, as well as museum objects were collected there. Separated from the communal library in 1955 and placed

under the academy, the library still is mostly a museum type library with profile stressing the humanities. Its periodical collection on Pomorze and Prussia as well as its early printed books especially in the natural sciences are of international interest. Although museums and archives have later been established in the city, the library still has non-book collections indispensable for regional studies – and by this token, for Baltic Sea Area studies as well.

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In the next section of the symposium three presentations under the title "City Libraries and the cultural heritage" were linked by the common question: what can be the role of public communal libraries in the preservation of the Cultural Heritage of the Baltic Sea Area?

JÖRG FLIGGE (Lübeck City Library) characterized the possibilities and tasks of Lübeck City Library, which comes closest to the Anglo-American type of a Public Library. It is a scholarly city library of long standing, yet, already in 1923 it was linked to Lübeck's "Öffentliche Bücherhalle", one of the well-known German communal libraries serving the wide public and keeping up a net of branch libraries. This unique double role has persisted until today. Lübeck is a city of 200,000 inhabitants with a wide variety of cultural activities, but no full-fledged university. On one hand, the solution arrived at in Hamburg (the scholarly city library becoming the State and University Library with the "Bücherhallen" staying the communal library network) was too expensive, on the other hand, library services for scholars had to be offered especially in the humanities and the social sciences, as there was – other than in Kiel - no university, state and special library besides the city library to count on. Thus, the Lübeck Library, kept up exclusively by the (county exempt) Hanseatic City of Lübeck (until 1937 an Free City State), is the third largest library in the state of Schleswig-Holstein, surpassing the state library and serving a considerable region.

Lübeck City Library was founded 1616-1622 by merging the book collection of the city council, the grammar school and the churches. These holdings were continually increased not only by purchase and legal deposit (since 1756), but also by continuous donations from the scholarly societies of the city (among others a famous medical library). Since 1945 the library builds up a special collection, attempting an even, but not complete, coverage of the entire Baltic Sea Area, East Central Europe and the Hanseatic cities.

It is, however, the quite normal everyday function which is continually laying the foundation for the preservation of a share of the common cultural heritage of the Baltic Sea Area. Besides the local collection, including also unconventional literature, the backfiles of libraries kept in institutions and firms give a complete picture of the city's life. In fact, the very inner structure of acquisition policy preserves a picture of the intellectual life of the city, since the library, as a rule, conducts no weeding of last copies.

The principle of "collecting collections" entails advantages and problems. The library profits of the expertise and the connections of the donators and completes its holdings in a depth otherwise not attainable for a communal library. On the other hand the holdings stay in the state of limited access for a long time as it requires care and cooperation with electronic union catalogues to "digest" them.

The Lübeck solution is quite unique in comparison to similar Hanseatic cities. The city library of Wismar, founded in 1904, does not collect on a permanent basis, the old holdings have gone to the city archive. In Stralsund, the archive supports a library of early printed books, including 68 incunabula from the city council's library. These solutions have, in addition to limited access, the disadvantage that even rare books of these collections are not entered into the union catalogues.

Thus, an ordinary city library, especially with archival collections, has its genuine tasks and can well have its share in preserving the common cultural heritage of the Baltic Sea Area.

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Then, GUNILLA KONRADSSON sketched a vision of her library in the year 2010: a library open all day and night. Although all information can be reached from at home, people come, because "it is more enjoyable and rewarding than sitting at home in front of a computer, staring at your own useful old wall."

With a new building, finished 1999, the biggest in Scandinavia (15,000 square meters and 1.2 million visitors), and ranked by IFLA among the 12 most beautiful libraries in the world, Gunilla Konradsson felt convinced that the library has a future. Malmö, Sweden's third biggest city (260,000 inhabitants, 25% immigrants), heavily relying on industry, is now recovering from the restructuring losses, taking advantage of its new position in the Öresund metropolitan area connected by the new bridge.

The question about the role of such a modern library in a city with not too deep roots in the past in preserving the common heritage of the Baltic Sea Area is not difficult to answer. It is the library tradition of Scandinavia itself which constitutes a living heritage and has been an incentive for emulation in the party of the area, which are outside Scandinavia.

Two examples illustrate this quite clearly. Many small communal libraries stem from the adult education movement, and the tradition to have study circles for all kinds of subjects has never lapsed. Now with the internet being a major challenge, it was again the libraries that found out that people wander about in cyberspace without knowing what to look for, and offered courses. In former times the library secured general access to books as the most important media for culture, entertainment, and learning – nowadays it lends out video and CD, but the function is the same. Last not least the library is a backbone of democratic culture as it organizes performances, author visits and concerts in places and cases where this would not be done by another institutions, be it for commercial reasons. Exhibitions – especially those not on the professional national level – give the possibility to show all the things and collect the debate – a basic function for democracy.

A new development has come up with the cooperation of museums, archives, and libraries in bigger cities. E.g. in Malmö, a cooperative project called "Travelling in Sane" was launched, which united historically and regionally authentic material in a word and picture bases for public information and educational training. With such kind of projects a consciousness for one's own region's past and identity can be created making people appreciated their cultural heritage.

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KRZYSTOF MARCINOWSKI treated the same question from the angle of Szczecin City Library. At first he pointed out to the important institutional changes brought up with the devolution provided for in the last constitutional reforms in Poland. Alongside with the administration the library network was decentralized. Now the task a library sets for itself is more determined by its function than by its position on the administrative level. On the other hand the resources allocated by the local or regional authorities may greatly influence the libraries' chances to fulfil their tasks and reach their goals. E.g. local authorities stress educational activities more than furnishing free information flow through libraries.

Apart from this it can be said that even a small town library without archiving efforts has its share in preserving the cultural heritage as by selection of their holdings they enhance the literary canon among their readers. Even if their customers tend to look mainly for low profile entertainment (69% of the material lent out in Poland), the majority of them does not use the library exclusively for this purpose.

An important point concerning Pomorze, however, is the fact that great part of the local cultural heritage is connected with the fate of another nation. As the information on the earlier background still cannot be found completely without consulting older German language material, every local library could serve as an intermediary, collecting and offering copies, translations, and pictures. In this way, regional peculiarities put a special responsibility on all public communal libraries in the Baltic Sea Area part of Poland.

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DZIDRA ŠMITA (Liepāja City Library / National Library of Latvia) complemented these presentations from the Latvian point of view. She listed examples, among others from Cēsis (Wenden) Public Library, where a special Local Studies Conference has been conducted with the participation of Elisabeth Melrose, and which has developed to a kind of centre in this field, promoting e.g. cooperation with the archive and the museum in projects like "Life stories of ordinary people". Equally the library at Limbaži collects local prints, encourages local research, keeps up a local studies reading room and collects photos and oral history. Soros foundation has sponsored a project to digitise newspapers from the interwar period.

This leads to another special aspect. In the course of political events in Latvia so many collections have been ostracized by limited access (World War II, Sovietica, Exile, German heritage), that it also becomes a task of local libraries to spread the knowledge about these critical parts of the national

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On the last day of the Symposium, WERNER SCHWARTZ from Göttingen University Library continued the contributions to the General Theme. He spoke on Digitised European Periodicals ("DIEPER"): Aspects of Access and Preservation – Perspectives for International Cooperation".

A fully digitised document – not to be confused with an electronic publication, which is "born digital" – consists of three types of files: (1) an image file – a picture made up from pixels rendering the optical view of the paper or microform original, (2) a structure file – a digital guide to the internal structure of the document (chapters, pages etc.), with each item linked to a set of image files, (3) (optional) a full text file – a digital text of the original mostly produced by OCR.

The two underlying aims – access to, and preservation of a given document – imply convergence of the interests of library users and librarians. Researchers value availability, libraries face the challenge of brittle originals and dropping funds. Whereas national libraries will select the national printed heritage for digitisation, university libraries might focus on the support for research. Public libraries would not digitise themselves but ensure access for their patrons.

The cost of an internet usable document will run up to 400% or more of the amount due for microfilming. It has to be kept in mind, however, that a silver halide black and white microfilm will show no loss of quality for centuries, while the life expectation of CD-ROM and DVD are only counted by decades. In addition to preservation problems the infrastructure has to be adapted to the fast changes in information technology.

In spite of this, the fast and easy access has led to numerous digitisation projects. On the other hand, it needs the wide spread of modern IT equipment and good internet connection. The digital library may be realised only by concerted effort and international coordination.

The DIEPER project, supported the European Union, with participants of nine countries, aims at (1) building an International Register of Digitised Periodicals (completed or planned) with hyperlinks to the respective remote document servers; (2) setting up a Search Engine for simultaneous retrieval of bibliographical and contents data.

Moreover, DIEPER has so far set up technical standards, contacted major digitising initiatives, and joined the organisation of a European conference in Copenhagen, 13/14 March 2000. During 2001 DIEPER hopes to set up a self supporting autonomous organisation to carry on its tasks. For more information contact www.sub.uni-goettingen.de/gdz/dieper.

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TOMAS LIDMAN presented a paper prepared by ALLAN ARVIDSON, JOHAN MANNERHEIM and himself on "Problems and opportunities of Web Archiving". The Stockholm Royal Library does not only have the oldest legal deposit right (1661) of the world, but also the longest tradition to pass beyond the traditional limits of collecting only books as part of the printed cultural heritage. Since the 19th century a collection of posters, postcards, advertising material and price lists has grown to a size of 10,000 shelf meters with 170,000 new items coming in every year.

Since 1995 deep changes are being experienced because the electronic successor materials of these publications are hard to get and to manage. Therefore in 1996 the Kulturarw³ Heritage Project (for details see <http://kulturarw3.kb.se>) was launched, which urged the government to revise the 1993 law on legal deposit so as to ensure the collecting of non-fixed electronic materials and publications on the internet. Until that there is no access to the material collected by the project.

In 1997 and 2000 three comprehensive harvests were conducted, picked from 25000 .se websites and 6000 other domains and yielding 9.7 million files. The total size of 200 GB is not the problem, but the number of files; 95% of the material are standard formats. The project joins efforts with the Svesök project, which is the electronic publication part of the Swedish National Bibliography.

In determining what to collect, Kulturarw³ follows a comprehensive approach, as contrary to e.g. Australia's selective PANDORA, containing "only" thousands of documents judged as important. With electronic storage getting cheaper and personnel becoming more expensive, selective harvesting is paradoxically more expensive with the disadvantage of losing much material.

The work itself is a genuine sequel to the National Libraries' traditional tasks. Internationalising should be attempted more by networking, as national institutions account for more stable financing.

As for the techniques of selections so far only the snapshot approach is in use. It takes from two to six snapshots of the web each year, thus selecting automatically, but missing the changes averagely incurring every two months (and , with newspapers, within hours). A continuous approach with a robot software reacting to every change on a website could secure a continuous approach and should be no technical problem.

The greater problem is preservation, due to a three-year obsolescence span of hard- and software. Even a "hardware museum" will finally run out of spare parts, so that migration and emulation approaches are more promising. Synergetic effects can be created with the preservation efforts for digitised material.

Retrieval will be the greatest problem, because on the web you get a whole forest if you are looking for a tree. Only one per mille (this means in Sweden already 5000!) documents can be indexed per year. National Libraries therefore encourage the use of metadata and help the producers doing their own cataloguing. It seems that the internet community rallies behind the metadata format Dublin Core. But only by international cooperation the far way to the ultimate goal can be made: follow an old link one a web page in one national archive to the proper document from the same time in another.

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TIIU VALM (National Library of Estonia) finished up on the Symposium's General Theme by reporting on "Cultural Heritage in Estonian Libraries".

This year's 475th anniversary celebrations of the first book printed in the Estonian language – the entire edition of which, notably, was completely destroyed so that it never reached its intended readers – makes up for a special background when pondering on the future of the Estonian book.

A national library, collecting and preserving the national literature and disseminate information about it, is a pivotal institution to ensure this future out of its past. In Estonia, the National Library, founded as a State Library in 1918, only gradually grew into its task from the "Book Year" in 1935 onwards, being charged with this function officially after World War II. Other institutions like the Estonian Academic Library in Tallinn with its Baltica collection, featuring especially *Estonica* published abroad, Tartu University Library (cf. above) and the Archives Library of the Estonian Literature Museum at Tartu have been successfully collecting *Estonica* for even a longer time. They make up, together with the Library of Tallinn Technical University, the libraries entitled to the eight legal deposit copies according to the act of 1997. But it would make sense to concentrate the present and especially the future activities in collecting, cataloguing and preserving in one library. Legal deposit in Estonia includes also modern information carriers like audio-visual materials and electronic publication.

On the field of preservation the National Library and Tartu University Library carried out a survey in 1992-1997 with alarming results. As a consequence the THULE Project was designed for the years 1998-2005 aiming at identifying, filming and mass conserving endangered holdings as well as improve the conditions and technologies of preservation and conservation. Since the year 1998, a sub-project on methodology had become started, delivering a database and a report in 2000. It was carried out with the financial support from Unesco, OEF and OSI-Budapest and the help of the national libraries of Finland and Sweden. The most important results can be summarised as follows. The Estonian book heritage has to be treated as a whole, regardless where the copy is kept, but each individual copy belongs to the object sample. The majority of Estonian books (nearly 90%) dates from post-1920 and is printed on so-called modern paper, 68% date from 1950-1990; in Tartu University Library and the Estonian Academic Library publications on highly acid paper surmount three quarters. The Estonian Literature Museum has the most complete collection of pre-1917 imprints; only 5% are unique in either of the four major libraries. The rate of damages is lowest in the museum library (4,6% severely, 22,4% endangered) and highest in the university library (22,4% and 38,1% respectively).

It seems that not only the oldest prints in Estonian are only known by title or from fragments, but also that it will require great efforts to preserve the very bulk of the Estonian book heritage.

Invitation to the 6th International Symposium at Copenhagen, 18.-21. September 2002

PROGRAMME

The venue of the conference is The Black Diamond:

The Royal Library
Søren Kierkegaards Plads 1
1016 Copenhagen K
Denmark

combined with visits to Malmö City Library (Sweden) and Copenhagen City Library. In case you need **visa**, please note that you must apply for visa to both Denmark and Sweden.

The conference language will be English

Further information and actualities are to be found on <http://www.kb.dk/baltica/>

Wednesday 18 September 2002

1300 Arrival and Registration

1430 Opening session

Welcome. Where are we in the library field? Cultural cooperation within the Baltic Sea Area

1600 Visit to Malmö, Sweden by coach

Session at Malmö City Library.

The County Governor of Skåne mr Bengt Holgersson invites the participants to his Residence at Stortorget, Malmö.

Guided tour at the Malmö City Library.

Welcome Reception at the Malmö City Library

Thursday 19 September 2002

Special Conference on Library building

900 Session I: National Libraries

The Royal Library, Copenhagen, National Library of Estonia, Tallin

1030 Coffee break

1045 Session II: Building and Rebuilding University Libraries

Oslo University Library, Kiel University Library, Greensward University Library

1245 Lunch

1400 Session III Building and Rebuilding University and City Libraries
Lübeck City Library, Tartu University Library

1500 Coffee break

1530 Session IV: Library building in the digital age National Library of Lithuania, Vilnius

1700 Close of the discussion

1900 Visit to Copenhagen Public Library. Reception

Friday 20 September 2002

Special conference on public libraries

900 Session V; Public Libraries in the Baltic Sea Area: Traditions and challenges
Rostock City Library

1015 Coffee break

1030 Session VI; Public Libraries in the Baltic Sea Area: Traditions and challenges
Copenhagen City Library,

1215 Lunch

1330 Session VII; Public Libraries in the Baltic Sea Area: Traditions and challenges
Lithuanian Integrated Library Information System

1500 Afternoon free

1900 Tour through The Black Diamond. Separate groups. Reception by The Royal Library

Saturday 21 September 2002

830 General assembly of Bibliotheca Baltica working group (open to the conference public)

930 Session VIII: New developments in the field of librarianship
Learning resource centres at Aarhus Business School. The 24 x 7 library.

1100 Coffee break

1130 Session IX: New developments in the field of librarianship
The place for library services in the dot.com world? - Accuracy, state guaranteed? Portals?
Full text? License agency?

1300 Lunch

1430 Guided tour through cultural Copenhagen

Practical Information:

Contact person: Christian Kaatmann, The Royal Library, Copenhagen

For hotelreservations and other information about Copenhagen

you may use this link: www.wonderfulcopenhagen.dk

Estimated seminar fee: 750 DKK

For application to participate or for further information, please send name, affiliation and e-mail address to: [Christian Kaatmann, The Royal Library](mailto:Christian.Kaatmann@The.Royal.Library)

From the editor

The editor regrets the long delay of this newsletter. It is due to cuts of personnel in Lübeck City Library, health problems – and lack of contributions, too.

It seems that the Newsletter no longer is regarded as the adequate means for the member libraries to inform on ongoing projects. Or is the call for articles simply ignored because the small leaflet goes directly to the shelf. Whatsoever – the board decided during its Vilnius meeting that an additional copy would be sent directly to the directors of the member libraries, informing them on the activities of Bibliotheca Baltica Working Group and encouraging to make contributions to its contents. Short notices as well as feature articles are welcome.

Moreover, the board will have a thorough discussion on the future concept and layout of the Newsletter. Maybe we can collect suggestion at the General Assembly in Copenhagen.

To make up for the delay, numbers 10 and 11 will appear shortly one after another, both featuring the passed and the future symposia. A report in depth on the Szczecin symposium begins in this issue and will be continued in the next. A preliminary schedule of the Copenhagen Symposium is contained now and will be followed up by the final version in the next number.

Robert Schweitzer