

The Royal Library, Denmark

Report 2011

The Royal Library: The National Library and Copenhagen University Library and Information Service

The Royal Library is Denmark's national library and university library for the University of Copenhagen.

As national library the institution administers the national cultural heritage of both Danish and foreign origin in terms of published works (books, periodicals, newspapers, leaflets), manuscripts, documents, maps, pictures, photographs and music in conventional or digital form. The institution provides optimal access to the collections on present day conditions for the purpose of research, studies and experiences, while at the same time making sure that the collections are preserved, secured and handed over to posterity. As museum and cultural institution the national library mediates knowledge and experiences derived from its tasks and collections. In its capacity of national library the institution carries out research within the national library's tasks, functions, subjects and collections.

As university library the institution is main library for the University of Copenhagen and delivers professional and scholarly library service at the very highest level in support of education and research.

In August 2011 the National Library started a reorganisation project, i.e. on the basis of a charting of the library's future tasks in the light of the challenges in the digital field. The reorganisation of the National Library is the result of a framework agreement with the Ministry of Culture for 2011-2014 and of The Royal Library's vision of simplifying, streamlining and developing the access to and use of the institution and its resources through a considerable expansion of digital resources and digital solutions.

In 2009 KUBIS: Copenhagen University Library and Information Service was born, which handles the collective library service to readers, teachers and students at the University of Copenhagen. The KUBIS agreement is to run for five years provisionally. The goal is to provide a more complete and comprehensive service to the University of Copenhagen and to make sure that the different services continue to develop.

The cooperation consists of eight faculty libraries with appertaining institute libraries. These eight faculties have already to a great extent been given access to all electronic resources previously only available from the individual institutions. An interdisciplinary cooperation is hereby established in the license area, both organisationally and professionally. The head of KUBIS answers to the management of both the University of Copenhagen and The Royal Library.

KUBIS is a partnership organisation between The Royal Library and the University of Copenhagen. The Royal Library and the University of Copenhagen are two different institutions under two different ministries.

In 2010 the foundation stone was laid for the work with the development of KUBIS 2, the library construction which from 2013 is going to replace the present one. Throughout 2011 there have been brisk developments in organisational terms:

The Panum Library's functions at the Faculty of Health and Medical Sciences have transferred to the Faculty of Natural and Health Sciences. The same applies to the library at the Natural History Museum of Denmark, although the museum maintains a local reference library.

Furthermore, the Faculty of Social Sciences has decided to close down its five institute libraries and integrate their functions into the Faculty Library of Social Sciences. The changes took place as per 1. January 2012, but preparations went on all through the autumn of 2011.

The Faculty of Law has entered into a permanent service agreement with The Royal Library and Copenhagen University Library. According to this agreement Copenhagen University Library must provide the overall service to the faculty, including members of staff who are all employed by The Royal Library.

At the Faculty of Humanities agreements have been made as to the transfer of members of staff between institute libraries and the faculty library.

The digital library and current digitisation projects

In 2011 The Royal Library entered into a new framework agreement with the Ministry of Culture, which will apply until 2014. The library's main tasks remain unchanged, but the solutions are under constant change. This is not least due to digital developments, but it is also due to the significantly closer collaboration with Copenhagen University in recent years as well as changes in the distribution of labour in the public sector and increasing collaboration across, nationally and well as internationally.

In 2009 the library took steps towards becoming the *totally digital national and university library* in essential areas while at the same time remaining a physical library with extensive physical collections, where large parts must be preserved for posterity.

The concept of *the digital library* entails that everything is operated, managed and administered digitally in all important respects. This means that entries and accesses are digital, so that information and person independent mediation about the library, its tasks, content and functions to sufficient and/or exhaustive extent are done digitally. It further means that communication channels both internally and to patrons and authorities are digital and in a legal sense as such obligating and binding. Finally, it means that important parts of the content are available in digital form.

Digitisation projects

In summer 2011 The Royal Library signed two new agreements with the Anglo-American company ProQuest, partly about phase 2 of the total quality digitisation of Danish Collections until 1700, partly about quality digitisation of the library's collection of foreign incunabula, i.e. books printed during the period 1454-1500, a total of 4,600 units. The digitised works will be accessible in

ProQuest's database *Early European Books* and with free access from all Danish computers (i.e. from Danish IP numbers).

The Ministry of Culture has decided that Denmark should be more "visible" in *Europeana*, and The Royal Library has therefore been appointed as Danish "national aggregator", which is the central authority for adjusting and passing on data from Denmark. Denmark plans to have links to about 475,000 objects by mid-2012.

The Royal Library also contributes to *Europeana Collections 1914-1918*. The library digitises 500 pamphlets, 1,000 books and 5,000 pictures that all deal with Denmark during the First World War. The Department of Maps, Prints and Photographs has in 2011 selected the 5,000 pictures for scanning, and metadata have been assigned to a major part of these. Denmark was neutral during the war, but nevertheless affected by it. The collection contains pictures of the Danish defence forces and the fortifications in Copenhagen, of prisoners of war, of social hardship and the distribution of ration coupons etc. Moreover, there are pictures from the reunion of Denmark with North Slesvig in 1920, an important consequence of the World War for Denmark. The National Library and other partners from eight countries are taking part in the project, which is expected to incorporate no less than 400,000 digitisations. These are to be launched on *Europeana's* portal during the summer of 2014 – the centenary of the outbreak of World War One.

A number of projects have been completed thanks to special funding. Most important, and also the largest, is a first version of the so-called aerial-photo application, *Denmark as seen from the Air*. It will be used for displaying geographically related material such as retro-digitised aerial photos. The application also supports changing the material around as well as adding your own comments and activities – termed "crowd-sourcing". The first part is important in connection with the aerial-photo project where it is often a question of very limited information about motif and content of the individual photo. A broader involvement of the users is therefore necessary in order to place the many thousand farms, houses and plants on the island Funen which are in the process of being digitised as the initial part of the project.

Concurrently with the larger digitisation projects the library is working in prioritized order and project-oriented on preserving and making available parts of The National Library's collections via the net. As examples of this work we should mention:

The multiannual project with digitisation of parts of Chief Rabbi and professor David Simonsen's collections, acquired by the library in 1932, continued in 2011, with Simonsen's large collection of letters now being digitised.

The digitisation of The Royal Library's Dunhuan scrolls, done in collaboration with The International Dunhuang Project, British Library, was completed in 2011. The digital facsimiles can be seen at the project's website: <idp.bl.uk/database/oo_cat.a4d?shortref=Petersen_1998>

Materials from the following Danish authors and archives have been digitised: H.C. Andersen: *The Philosopher's Stone*, manuscripts by Karen Blixen, the manuscript for *The Chronic Innocence* by

Klaus Rifbjerg as well as four of his collections of poems, poems by Klaus Høeck translated into English, diaries by the painter Martinus Rørbye and a manuscript by Martin Luther. Moreover, eight Greek manuscripts from the collections GKS, Thott, E don.var and Fabricius have been digitised; these are collections of sermons by church fathers Basilus Magnus and Johannes Chrysostomus.

Funding

When the new institution was established – the merging of The Royal Library and The Danish National Library of Science and Medicine – the Ministry decided that fixed economic frames had to be worked out for the National Library's, the University Library's and the shared functions' shares of the total government grant. The total amount in the National Budget was DKK 339.3 mill.

In the accounts the library's activities within subsidised research and other subsidized activities are neutral in terms of results.

The turnover on the two forms of activities amounted in 2011 to about DKK 30m. It was a question of costs that were all covered through grants primarily from private benefactors such as foundations, legacies etc.

The library has received financial support from a large number of sponsors, foundations, institutions, companies and private citizens during 2011.

In the National Budget 2011 the library had an appropriation of DKK 339.3m. Following the submission of accounts for 2010 the amount of DKK 7.1m was added. During the fiscal year the library had supplementary income amounting to DKK 65.5m The total disposable amount for the library in 2011 thus came to DKK 412.4m.

The library's total expenses in 2011 amounted to in all DKK 409.9m 177.5m went on salaries and 232.4 on other costs. Of the total costs of 409.9m – the equivalent of almost 30% – related to the library's buildings.

Legislation

The legislative framework for The Royal Library is set out in the National Budget. Apart from that there are specific legislative frameworks for legal deposit, for protection of collections against theft and for research.

Pursuant to Act on Legal Deposit the Danish part of the internet is harvested to the Web Archive. Due to the copyright and personal data protection legislation there is only access to the Web Archive for research purposes. It has been a keen wish to provide broader access to the Web Archive. In order to obtain this, The Royal Library together with the State and University Library in the end of 2010 finished a report on the technical and legal possibilities that exist of extending access to the Web Archive for people other than researchers without giving access to sensitive personal data that might appear in the archive. The conclusion of the report was that it is not possible to find solutions for an automated way of securing personal data protection. The result was

that Act on Legal Deposit was revised in June 2011, where a revision clause about increased access was omitted. The wish for a broader access was thus not fulfilled on that occasion, but the two libraries continue to work on the problem, as the aim for increased access is given high priority.

Buildings

2011 was the ‘time of the stacks’. In the spring about 25 shelf kilometres of the National Library’s collections were moved to climatized sections in the State Archives’ newly built stacks at Kalvebod Brygge 32. The bulk of the moved materials comes from *Danish Collections*, which means legal deposit material.

After the move the impressive stack, *Danske Sal*, in the Holm building from 1906 was empty for a while. The period was used for dismantling irregular shelf elements and redecorating. In 2012 collections from other stacks are being moved to the original shelves in *Danske Sal*.

As far as the University Library is concerned a stack section in Nørre Allé was rebuilt after the removal to Kalvebod Brygge of the pre-1900 collections, and subsequently an internal reorganisation of the collections in Nørre Allé has been effectuated with a view to a more rational service and handling of the stack material.

On 2 July 2011 the Copenhagen area was hit by the largest cloudburst in 55 years with a rainfall of 5.3 inches over 24 hours. This cloudburst was the biggest alert challenge for the library’s technical and collection-responsible departments during the year.

The cloudburst caused water to penetrate into part of the library basements and through some glass frontages. Water seeping into the routes also caused a number of errors in the technical installations and the landline installation.

On the day itself and during the following days and nights the library was in a state of alert, and the situation required an extraordinary effort on behalf of the entire library’s staff. On the return to simple alert about five days and nights later the conclusion was that the library’s buildings, compared to some other buildings in the area, had weathered the storm well and sustained relatively few damages, primarily due to a swift and prioritized effort. The National Library’s collections remained undamaged.

Staffing matters

In 2011 a total of 591 members of staff were employed in the library. The number of employees has thus remained more or less the same as in 2010. The 591 members of staff are the equivalent of 430.1 FTE, which is slightly above the figure of 2010. The rise is due exclusively to increased activity within the social chapter.

The 430.1 FTEs are related to the following appropriation forms:

- Ordinary activity 399.7 FTE
- Commercial services 9.2 FTE
- Grant-aided research 13.0 FTE

- Other grant-aided activities 8.1 FTE

Altogether it has been a stable year in staffing terms. Behind these figures we will, however, find a considerable number of leavings and intakes, a total of 103 employees have left and 100 employees have joined the library. A considerable part of these changes has happened within the group of temporary staff, such as students, project staff etc. Intake and departure among permanent staff only account for a smaller number. The library has encountered no problems with handling the replacement process. The fall in the number of staff and FTEs as a result of the year's reductions in costs will only become apparent in the budget and accounts for 2012.

The library's internal administration is becoming increasingly digital, and this includes that continuing education of the staff has now to a great extent become IT-based. Today there is access to a large number of e-learning courses via the state's e-learning portal *Campus*, and new courses are rapidly developing. In the new competence policy it will be stressed that the e-learning program is first choice when you feel in need of further training.

IT

Digital Infrastructure and Service (DIS) is responsible for the running and further development of The Royal Library's digital infrastructure in the broader sense.

This means that DIS is responsible for a number of systems, which are necessary in order to ensure that The Royal Library can service its customers within the digital area. DIS is moreover responsible for digitisation and via its web group strives to ensure user-friendliness in the systems offered.

In 2011 DIS started a central surveillance in the department of all servers and operational systems through the Open Source system NAGIOS. This means that any errors in the systems are discovered by the library's staff before the users do, and the problem can be solved before it reaches the end user. In concrete terms it means that the time where the systems are fully operational is now 99.8% as opposed to previously 80%.

A cache layer has also been introduced, i.e. a very fast middle layer on all pages under <www.kb.dk> and <www.kb.dk/rex> which offers several advantages. The user does not experience a downtime period, as the data are kept in the middle layer, and at the same time it means a much quicker response time than before.

In 2011 *Digital development and dissemination* has been marked by three major projects: The SIFD project (System for collection and dissemination of data) the aerial photo project *Denmark seen from the air*, a so-called aerial photo application, which will i.e. be used for displaying geographically related material, such as retro-digitised aerial photos, and DISKURS, a digital archive for dissertations and prize papers submitted to Copenhagen University.

An important strategic objective for The Royal Library is to become a digital National and University Library, and the SIFD project is engaged in building up the kind of infrastructure which

will move the library in that direction. The first step in the project was a user survey among The National Library's and Copenhagen University Library's stakeholders, which resulted in a solid performance specification. On the basis of this the next phase in the project can begin. That phase involves making a decision about the technical solution in 2012 and then developing it gradually up till and including 2014.

The past few years have witnessed an increasing wish to have digital versions of dissertations and prize papers stored and made searchable, which has resulted in the digital archive DISKURS (digital collection of Copenhagen University's dissertations and prize papers) <www.diskurs.dk>. DISKURS facilitates storing and disseminating dissertations and has during the initial phase received about 500 papers from the Faculty of Life Sciences, Faculty of Pharmaceutical Sciences and Faculty of Social Sciences. The rest of the faculties are expected to follow suit in 2012.

Apart from these major projects the initial steps were taken in the autumn of 2011 towards making The Royal Library's services available on mobile units. Here the primary service is a mobile-version of REX (The Royal Library's online catalogue), so that it functions on a smartphone. A few functional adaptations have been made in relation to the version of REX you access via a computer or tablet.

Much of the work in DIS has in 2011 been directed at data optimization and consolidation of databases. A major data quality project has also been launched in order to make sure that The Royal Library in the future, too, will have a free option when it comes to choice of library system. This project has three subsidiary goals, namely data reestablishment, physical matching and conversion to the catalogue format MARC21.

In May 2011 The Royal Library changed data basis for article search in REX from DDS (Digital Article Database Service), provided by Technical Information Centre of Denmark, to Primo Central provided by Ex Libris.

Legal deposit

The Department's task – pursuant to Act no. 1439 of 22 December 2004 on legal deposit of published material – is to ensure a comprehensive legal deposit of the types of material, which The Royal Library is responsible for collecting. This includes publications, sheet music, maps, CD-ROMs, discs and other works published in physical form.

Together with The Royal Library's Department for Digital Preservation and the State and University Library in Aarhus, The Royal Library is responsible for collecting (harvesting) the Danish part of the internet, thereby forming part of the virtual institution *Netarkivet* (Web Archive), which is responsible for this part of the legal deposit.

2011 was the year when the commercial e-books – i.e. electronic books – achieved their serious break-through in Denmark. Now more than 100 works are published weekly, and all the major Danish publishers now publish e-book editions simultaneously with the paper books. E-books are typically published online and are collected via net harvestings for the Web Archive. During the

year the Web Archive entered into an agreement with Publizon, which is Denmark's largest distribution portal for e-books and which represents a large number of larger and smaller publishers, just as Web Archive has made an agreement with Museum Tusculanum Publishers. By the end of the year the harvest for 2011 amounted to just over 6,300 e-books, which are now safely stored in the Web Archive.

In 2011 The Royal Library's endeavours to collect and preserve Danish computer games were subjected to a public debate questioning the library's efforts. In spring 2011 the question was addressed by the Cultural Committee in the Danish Parliament, and in November 2011 the Ministry of Culture submitted a report dealing with the issue to the Committee.

During the year the Department intensified its efforts concerning the collection of computer games, i.a. by updating reminder and reclamation procedures and by introducing a new acquisition policy for computer games not covered by the legal deposit act.

Computer games present a particular challenge in terms of preservation, i.e. because the original data media (CD-ROMs, DVDs etc.) are not very durable. In order to counteract future problems the Legal Deposit Department has increased its efforts to transfer games data from the original media to digital preservation via a process called *ripping*. During autumn 2011 more than 300 games were transferred from their original media and thereby guaranteed much better preservation conditions in the long run. The project has thereby reached the figure of 502 ripped games.

According to Act no. 1439 of 22 December 2004 on legal deposit of published material, §4, section 3 the publisher is obliged to submit the legal deposit, even if the copy is produced abroad. In 2011, and on the basis of a police report, a Danish publisher was convicted by Danish court for not having complied with this obligation despite numerous requests. The case against the publisher was about books printed abroad during the period 2004-2009, which were not deposited.

Acquisitions and donations

In 2011 The Royal Library received three quite extraordinary acquisitions, one of them being a historic exchange of a manuscript with Sweden.

The exchange took place on 31 March, when one of the greatest treasures of the Danish cultural heritage, the oldest copy of The Code of the Danes [previously The Code of Jutland] from about 1280 arrived in Denmark after almost 300 years' stay in Sweden. It is the oldest known manuscript (Codex holmiensis C 37) for the first general national law in Denmark, in contemporary sources termed *Lex Danie* or *Lex Danorum*, but in the 14th Century it was rechristened The Code of Jutland following a curtailment of its sphere of application. The law was given by King Valdemar II of Denmark (the Victorious) in Vordingborg shortly before his death in March 1241. More than 240 copies of the law have been preserved, but only 14 of them dating from before 1400. Recent research now establishes that the manuscript is the oldest or next-oldest surviving medieval manuscript of Danish provenance with Danish text. This discovery also changes the historical perspective for the origin of the law, its content and significance.

That The Jutland Law could return to Denmark is due to an agreement between The Royal Library in Denmark and The Royal Library in Sweden about a mutual exchange with a Swedish provincial law, *Södermannalag*, from 1327.

Another important acquisition is *The Courtenay Manuscript*, of English provenance from about 1350. It contains the hitherto unknown version of King Canute the Great's Chronicle from about 1040 as well as other sources for the history of Denmark, Europe and Asia. We have known since the 18th Century that this version must have existed and it now turns out that it had not been lost. It is the library's belief that the acquisition of *The Courtenay Manuscript* in historical terms is on a level with Denmark's acquisition of the *Angers Fragment* in 1878 with 8 pages of Saxo's original manuscript from about 1200 for *Gesta Danorum*.

The third major acquisition is a donation of the manuscript for the fairytale *De vises sten* (*The Philosopher's Stone*), which is supposed to have been the last larger H.C. Andersen manuscript in private ownership. The fairytale is about the faith that solves the puzzle of life and death, and was written in autumn 1858, while H.C. Andersen was staying at the Basnæs estate near Skælskør. It was initially published the same year in the popular *Folkekalender for Danmark 1859*. The manuscript has been traded as a speculation object on the private market, but following an abortive sale at an auction in November 2010 the foundation *15. Juni Fonden* bought the manuscript directly from the then owner with a view to the manuscript being preserved and made available to the public. The Foundation therefore presented the manuscript to The Royal Library.

The National Museum of Photography and the Department of Maps, Prints and Photographs provide The Royal Library with one of the finest public collections of cultural-historical as well as artistic photography in Northern Europe. Altogether the various collections amount to about 18m pictures.

The largest donations to the Department of Maps, Prints and Photographs in 2011 is a collection of about 100,000 negatives from the advertising agency Jakob + Weiland from the period 1970-2008 as well as about 150,000 negatives from Strüwing Reklamefoto, established by Aage Strüwing (1913-1989) and carried on by his son Jørgen Strüwing.

The National Museum of Photography has acquired a number of works by prominent Danish and foreign photographers, e.g. Hartmut Stockter, Sarah Christianson, Jeanette Ehlers, Wilma Hurskainen (FI), Adam Jeppesen, Isabel Rocamora (ES) og Cinthia Marcelle (BRA).

Among the year's donations to the Museum of Danish Cartoon Art we should mention the artist Tom Wikborg, who submitted his entire life's work to the daily paper *Berlingske Tidende*, a total of more than 16,000 drawings, and the artist Poul Holck (1939-2002), whose widow donated more than 8,000 drawings from Poul Holck's 40 years with the daily paper *Politiken*.

The Music and Theatre Department has in 2011 received a small book of sheet music with compositions by the poet Adam Oehlenschläger, written in his own hand in 1847 for his daughter

Marie, married name Konow. It contains mostly songs with piano accompaniment with Danish and German texts, some by the poet himself.

The Department moreover received collections from the composer Bent Lorentzen (1935-), composer and music theorist Yngve Jan Trede (1933-2010), composer Lars Hegaard (1950-) and dramatist Finn Methling (1917-2010).

Preservation and conservation

In the Department of Physical Preservation the Emergency Group has been working on the details in the library's contingency plan and elaborated how damages can best be limited and subsequently set right in case of any major damages to the collections. This came in very useful at the cloudburst on 2 July 2011. In The Royal Library the damage to the national collections was luckily very limited, as an intensive drying effort on the day following the cloudburst saved the photographs that had become damp due to minor water damage in the Department of Maps, Prints and Photographs. In the days after the cloudburst the Preservation Department was very busy concentrating on a small part of the library's photo collection which was dried without any noticeable damage. Over the following days other collections in the library were checked for water damage, and fortunately the damages were limited to the loans collections which are not part of the national collections.

In 2011 a number of collections with cellulose nitrate negatives from the Aerial Photograph Collection was re-packaged in the Department of Preservation and placed in a permanent frost stack. The entire removal of the highly inflammable materials has now been completed.

The Department of Preservation has also worked hard on saving some of the most decomposed collections of cellulose nitrate negatives which could not immediately be placed in a stack. Those are i.e. parts of Sylvest Jensen's Aerial Photo Collection and royal photographer Peter Elfelt's collection. The negatives are in a very poor condition; they are sticky and brittle, and often parts of the motif are discoloured. In order to save the last photo information the negatives are being preservation-digitised, i.e. digitised in a high quality.

The conservation effort has in 2011 primarily been focused on preparations for the digitisation of Danish printed matter from the period 1601-1700, which is done in collaboration with the Anglo-American company ProQuest. Conservators have gone through the books according to the catalogue and marked the items for conservation and boxes. The entire project involves sorting through more than 12,000 units, so that any damaged books have been conserved before digitisation takes place.

Digital preservation includes all the challenges that have to make sure that digital material will continue to be readable and understandable for several generations to come, where systems, programs and utility purposes have changed in a direction we are not able to imagine at all and where future users only have the knowledge about the materials available of which we have secured the survival. At The Royal Library the work with digital preservation is for the sixth year running organised in a small specialist unit within the National Library, which has the responsibility – in

close interaction with the Department of Preservation – for the physical material and all the departments engaged in building digital collections which must be preserved.

As preparation for the SIFD project it has been an important task in 2011 to secure sound by digitising old magnetic tapes in Danish Folklore Archives. As a result of this work that material can be handled and minimum secured in the present system, as well as in mutual knowledge-sharing in connection with the specific sound materials, including how they should be managed digitally to obtain the best possible preservation and any possible future application. This is also relevant information for the future administrative system which is going to provide better support for preservation and making the materials accessible.

Together with the State and University Library and The National Archive, The Royal Library has been working on the development of a shared, national bit stack for the cultural institutions in Denmark. The objective of the bit stack is that all cultural heritage institutions should be able to establish solutions for their bit preservation which fulfil exactly their institution's requirements in terms of for example bit security, accessibility and confidentiality. The system is expected to start operating in 2012.

The Royal Library has also been in charge of a project financed by DEFF, Denmark's Electronic Research Library, called *Danish Infrastructure for Persistent Identifiers*, which will make it possible to give and receive persistent addresses for digital materials.

User service

Students flock to the library as never before. At Copenhagen University Library the Faculty of Natural and Health Sciences attracts the largest number of students, while The Black Diamond is the most intensively used library in the whole of The Royal Library. It proves that the library's classic function as a place of study is apparently timeless.

Creating a good study environment is an important aspect of the function as university library. The Royal Library works continuously on creating and optimizing the physical frames so that they provide inducement and motivation for studying, while at the same time developing new information services and courses in order that the students may use the library's resources in the most appropriate way.

Towards the end of 2010 and at the beginning of 2011 new furniture was acquired for the study environment in the Information Hall at The Diamond, and it was decided to transform Centre for Music and Theatre and Centre for Orientalia and Judaica to a more general study reading room in the National Library, called Reading Room E West, to accommodate the great need for reading places.

In 2011 the faculty and institute libraries have collaborated on the preparation for guidance services. The Faculty of Social Sciences has established info places and a help desk to give the new students a good start, and now offers instruction in CURIS research registration for all newly employed researchers. The Faculty Library of Humanities has together with Copenhagen University

completed the pilot project *Integration of information competences at the Faculty of Humanities*, which focused on including information competence in the curriculum of the subjects. The faculty library also started working together with the faculty's PhD school about the selection of courses to offer.

In 2010 the number of visitors to KUBIS amounted to 1,245,305 (1,049,350 at The Royal Library's service points and 195,955 at the libraries under Copenhagen University). In 2011 the figure was 1,509,510 (1,153,238 at The Royal Library and 356,272 at the libraries owned by Copenhagen University). It should be noted, though, that the libraries under Copenhagen University in 2011 also included the Faculty Library of Law (149,367 visitors), a number which was not counted in 2010. The number of visitors to The National Library's reading rooms, centres and collections was in 2011 25,657 as opposed to 26,616 in 2010. Altogether the number of visits to all the service points, reading rooms, centres and libraries under The Royal Library amounted to 1,535,167 in 2011.

Cultural events, exhibitions and publications

The Royal Library is home to a broad variety of cultural events, exhibitions, publications and concerts.

International Authors' Stage in The Black Diamond was in 2011 visited by several of the world's biggest names in literature, including Paul Auster, Erica Jong, Amoz Oz and Sofi Oksanen. This meant a more or less sold out spring programme. 2011 was also the year when *International Authors' Stage* experimented with letting French authors speak in their mother tongue, when Philippe Claudel and Emmanuel Carrère visited the Stage. Both events were conducted in French which did not deter the public at all.

Within the area of music new concert forms were introduced, for example after-work concerts which proved a great success. 2011 offered a multitude of jazz and classical concerts. Apart from The Royal Library's 'house ensemble' – DiamantEnsemblet – The Black Diamond was visited by i.e. Danish String Quartet, one of the top crooners in the USA, Kurt Elling, pianist Lukas Geniusas, the piano trio Trio Wanderer, the year's recipient of the Léonie Sonning Music Prize, the Finnish composer icon, Kaija Saariaho and Norwegian violinist Vilde Frang.

250 years ago the Danish king Frederik V dispatched six specifically chosen persons on a journey to what was then called Arabia Felix – Happy Arabia. The expedition's mission was to investigate the unknown and mystical Arabian world and find the answers to a number of scientific questions. On the occasion of the 250 year anniversary of The Arabian Journey a special exhibition was shown from 9 May to 6 September 2011 – *Carsten Niebuhr and The Arabian Journey* at The Royal Library in cooperation with Copenhagen University, Department of Cross-Cultural and Regional Studies and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The exhibition described the dramatic course of the journey and told about Carsten Niebuhr's unique work of research. It gave a chronological overview of the journey and presented examples of

the material which the natural historian collected, the manuscripts the philologist purchased and the maps the cartographer, Niebuhr, drew.

The exhibition of one of the biggest names in American photography, Gregory Crewdson, in the National Museum of Photography from 23 September 2011 to 28 January 2012, attracted excellent reviews and became the one visited by the largest number of people. Crewdson composes i.e. impressive, staged tableaux, which balance between the pictorial and the filmic with a claustrophobic atmosphere, which one for example also notices in the painter Edward Hopper's melancholic pictures.

In a series of lectures on *The Cold War and Denmark* the knowledge that experts have today about an important and topical epoch in Danish history is brought together for the first time. 70 authors have contributed with a large number of subjects that tell the story about Denmark during The Cold War. The more than 500 entry words of the work cover Denmark's conditions and relations during The Cold War in the broader sense.

At the turn of the year no. 50 of the annual publication *Fund og Forskning* was published. The yearbook this time comprises 640 pages, making it the largest up till now, more than three times as big as each of the first 20 volumes. The size reflects the fact that *Fund og Forskning* has become an established scientific journal, where a wide circle of researchers, not only at The Royal Library, but to an even greater extent outside the library, have an interest in getting their work published.

Major celebrations

25-27 September 2011 The Royal Library hosted the 25th Annual Meeting of *the Conference of European National Libraries* (CENL). Members of CENL are the national librarians of all Member States of the Council of Europe. The meeting took place at Christiansborg Castle, seat of the Danish Parliament.

In continuation of the CENL annual meeting The Royal Library in collaboration with Denmark's Electronic Research Library (DEFF) held an international conference, *Linked Worlds*, on 28 September 2011. As the title indicates, the conference was about a world where information and digital services are ubiquitous. The conference attracted Danish as well as internationally well-known speakers and was in no way limited to only dealing with library professional aspects.

Organisation

The National Library is organised as a main area and consists of the following departments:

- Department of Legal Deposit
- Catalogue Department
- Manuscript Department
- Department of Maps, Prints and Photographs

- Department of Music and Theatre
- Oriental and Judaica Collections (until 31. august 2011)
- Danish Folklore Archives
- Department of Cultural Activities
- Department of Preservation
- Department of Digital Preservation
- Department of Research

Copenhagen University Library consists of the following units:

- Copenhagen University Library City
- Copenhagen University Library North, consisting of three departments, Department of Subject Specialities and Documentation, Process Department and Public Department/Nørre Allé
- Copenhagen University Library Slotsholmen
- Copenhagen University Library South

The shared functions are organised within:

- Digital Infrastructure and Service
- Department of Administration
- Department of Operations
- Department of Security