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Further tables with additional figures and information regarding this annual report can be found at http://www.nb.admin.ch/annual report.
Key Figures

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<th>Swiss literary output</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>+/- %</th>
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<td>Books published in Switzerland</td>
<td>11 182</td>
<td>12 711</td>
<td>+13.7%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Non-commercial publications</td>
<td>5 758</td>
<td>6 034</td>
<td>+4.8%</td>
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| Collection |
|------------------|-------|-------|
| Collections holdings: publications (in million units) | 4.37 | 4.44 | +1.6% |
| Collections holdings: Federal Archives of Historic Monuments (in million units, estimates) | 1.2 | 1.2 | 0.0% |
| Helveticat, total bibliographic records | 1 581 851 | 1 616 879 | +2.2% |
| HelveticArchives, total records | 324 281 | 370 099 | +14.1% |
| Swiss Poster Catalogue, total bibliographic records | 71 199 | 77 170 | +8.4% |
| Swiss Literary Archives: archives and literary estates¹ | 326 | 341 | +4.6% |
| Swiss Literary Archives: online archive inventories | 115 | 131 | +13.9% |

| User services |
|------------------|-------|-------|
| Active users | 5 178 | 5 679 | +9.7% |
| Individual loans (loaned documents) | 86 543 | 76 121 | -12.0% |
| Information retrievals | 17 933 | 17 941 | 0.0% |
| Number of visits to www.nb.admin.ch | 579 054 | 527 204 | -9.0% |
| Number of visitors at exhibitions, guided tours, events, training sessions | 11 130 | 21 147 | +90.0% |

| Resources |
|------------------|-------|-------|
| Employees (full time equivalents, annual average) | 123.6 | 126.0 | +1.9% |
| Operating expenses (in millions of CHF) | 35.5 | 36.1 | +1.7% |
| Operating income (in millions of CHF) | 0.2 | 0.3 | +50.0% |
| Swiss National Sound Archives subsidy (in millions of CHF) | 1.6 | 1.6 | 0.0% |

¹ Number of collections listed in the Index of manuscript collections held in libraries and archives in Switzerland.
The analogue and digital worlds are merging

The analogue and digital worlds are merging into a single reality. As a memory institution of the Swiss Confederation, the Swiss National Library stands ready to address this development. Four key action areas set out the direction in which we are going.

“The future is digital. But paper remains.” That was our strategy for 2012–2019 when we formulated it back in 2011. These days, digital publications are no longer formats of the future. They are here and they are growing; new forms are being developed, others discarded. Digital information production has a dynamism that its paper counterpart now lacks. Paper’s genres are familiar; no new ones are being developed. Yet nor are they dying out. Printed information continues to be produced and consulted, often in parallel to digital. Many of us still browse through our favourite newspaper in the morning and turn to Wikipedia when we come across something we want to know more about.

This example demonstrates that the familiar opposition of the “analogue” and “digital” worlds will soon be obsolete in day to day terms. People live their lives within a single reality and make use of the tools best suited to their needs, provided they have access to them. As a library, we are obliged to retain an analytical distinction between the analogue and digital worlds, because otherwise it would be impossible to manage them. In practice, however, the two are merging.

This new reality is reflected in the revised version of our strategy which came into force at the end of 2014. As a memory institution of the Swiss Confederation, the NL is determined, required and able to embrace the societal reality of our approach to information. Our collection is analogue and digital. We want it to be quick to find and easy to use. Both on site and online.

Four key action areas up to 2019

Step by step, we are committed to bringing our vision closer to reality. We aim to make sources from Switzerland available around the globe, at any time, everywhere and for everyone interested in them. Our particular focus is on students, experts and researchers in the humanities and the people of Switzerland. The former work with our collections; the latter can discover and use part of their cultural heritage at the NL.

We have set out the following key action areas up to 2019:

1. Preserving records of the present for the future.
2. Making our content easy to find and simple to use.
3. Supporting researchers in their work.
4. Fostering debate about Switzerland.

Our success in the first two areas will in part determine how far our voice is listened to in research and in public discourse about Switzerland.

Preserving records of the present for the future

Collection and preservation are the starting point of all heritage transmission. Working with our partners, we continue to collect Helvetica on all storage media. We guarantee their long-term preservation in their original form and their ongoing readability.

We have long been successfully employing the methods of conserving paper documents. In 2014, we completed the paper deacidification programme that we embarked on in 2000. This enabled us to at least quadruple the life of the documents treated.

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The ongoing process of change renders collecting and preserving digital publications considerably more resource-intensive than for those on paper. We are currently developing a method of handling them that is expedient and makes the most effective use of our resources. A key role in this process is played by a “repository”: a central data store for the long-term archiving and management of our digital content.

The NL’s collections will soon encompass sound storage media as well as text and image documents. In November 2014, when approving the Culture Dispatch, the Federal Council decided to incorporate the Swiss National Sound Archives into the Swiss National Library from 1st January 2016. Both the Board of the Sound Archives and the Federal Council believe this is the best way to preserve this part of Switzerland’s cultural heritage. The Sound Archives will remain in Lugano once the integration is complete. Lugano will thus become the NL’s third location, in addition to its headquarters in Bern and the Centre Dürrenmatt Neuchâtel.

Making our content easy to find and simple to use
The first precondition for globally accessible content is standardised, high-quality metadata. We therefore catalogue in accordance with international standards. Since 2013, subject indexing has been carried out using the new combined authority file. A new subject cataloguing concept has been drawn up to enable digitally born documents to be indexed as well, without more staff being required.5

The next few years will see the replacement of the library system and, with it, the user interface. In future, we aim to make our bibliographic data available primarily via an appropriate metacatalogue. In the interests of wider availability and easier access, we plan to dispense with a separate NL user interface in the foreseeable future. This will require the introduction of a new library system, scheduled for 2017.

The aim is to enable not only the metadata but also the actual documents and their content to be easily located on site and, where the law permits, online. In terms of content, our focus is on Swiss personalities and places, as well as events of importance to Switzerland. As with the library catalogue, the emphasis in terms of dissemination channels is on third-party platforms, which typically have greater reach and address other groups than the NL’s own platforms. A prime example of this is our collaboration with Wikimedia Switzerland, which began in 2014.6

Supporting researchers in their work
Our collections consist first and foremost of information. For that information to be translated into knowledge, it must be structured, appraised and contextualised: in a word, it must be researched. Supporting research in the humanities is one of our central concerns. We offer both services and personal advice to assist with this.

We supply expert knowledge in literary studies, historical sciences and visual studies. We maintain close contacts with the relevant academic communities, enabling us to adapt our offering continually in response to new developments in research. We are currently networking the Bibliography on Swiss History7 with platforms that deliver added value for researchers, such as the Historical Dictionary of Switzerland8 and Diplomatic Documents of Switzerland9.

5 See p. 13.
6 See p. 15.
7 www.nb.admin.ch/bsg
8 www.hls-dhs-dss.ch
9 www.dodis.ch
In literary studies, and for the appraisal of our image collections, we enter into research partnerships with universities and memory institutions. One current example is the Swiss National Science Foundation project on artists’ books, which is being carried out by the NL's Prints and Drawings Department together with the University of Lausanne. We publish the results of our research in an appropriate form. During the year in review, the Swiss Literary Archives published two volumes documenting the results of academic conferences.

Fostering debate about Switzerland

Few collections are better placed than ours to encourage reflection about our country and contribute to a better understanding of it. For this reason we present a selection of our documents in historical and cultural contexts, on site and online. We aim to combine familiar forms of presentation with new ones, thus exploiting both the aura of the original and the reach of the reproduction.

We organise specialist colloquia in which experts in various disciplines can engage with our collections and also with general issues facing memory institutions.

Events and major exhibitions, both at our headquarters in Bern and in the Centre Dürrenmatt Neuchâtel, will remain important for a wider audience. The exhibition Under Propaganda Fire. Switzerland and the First World War, a joint presentation with the Museum of Communication during the year in review, offers an initial taste of the new methodology guiding our cultural outreach activities. Documents not on show in the exhibition itself were regularly published on Facebook to accompany it. In future, we intend to enhance this extension into the virtual realm, enabling those who are unwilling or unable to travel to benefit from our programme, and from their cultural heritage.

Encouraging participation in cultural heritage, social cohesion, and creation and innovation, are the three areas of action defined by the Federal Council in the Culture Dispatch. Transposed into the terms of our mandate, they have been incorporated into the NL's revised strategy.

Marie-Christine Doffey,
Director
Main Events – a Selection

Swiss Literature Awards ceremony
20.2.2014
The Swiss Literature Awards were presented in the reading room of the NL at a ceremony attended by Federal Councillor Alain Berset. The Grand Award for Literature went to Philippe Jaccottet and Paul Nizon, while Christoph Ferber received the Special Award for Translation. The awards for works from the literary year 2013 went to Urs Allemann, David Bosc, Roland Buti, Rose-Marie Pagnard, Matteo Terzaghi, Urs Widmer and Vera Schindler-Wunderlich.

Museum Night in Bern
21.3.2014
The Museum Night was dominated by art, with the Federal Office of Culture presenting works from the Federal Art Collection, which is not open to the public, for the first time in the exhibition Blütenlese (‘Florilegium’). For children there was ARTUR, a mobile art transport crate crammed with craft materials from the Museum of Fine Arts Bern. Architects offered guided tours of the architecturally important NL building, and Wilfried Meichtry read from his biography of Mani Matter. The night closed with music and dance, as electro swing band Klischée from Bern filled the normally silent reading room with sound.

Annual general meeting of the Réseau francophone numérique
11.4.2014
The Réseau francophone numérique (RFN) is a network of 25 French-language memory institutions from all over the world. Its objective is to make its digital and digitised documents available online. In 2014, the NL played host to the RFN’s annual general meeting.

Book-destroying bibliophiles
23.4.2014
In his lecture to mark World Book Day, Caspar Hirschi, Professor of History at the University of St. Gallen, discussed the taboo subject of what happens to unsold books: they are reused for other purposes, recycled or destroyed. He also offered an insight into the conditions under which academic literature is produced today.

Wikimedia in the NL
26.4.2014 and 3.5.2014
The NL embarked on its collaboration with the Wikimedia Switzerland association in 2014. Two “Wikipedians in Residence” made the first documents from the NL’s collection accessible on Wikimedia Commons. They also organised two writing workshops in which participants learned to compose and publish their own Wikipedia articles.
Library Science Talk: Transformer 200 ans d’articles de presse en un système d’information

29.4.2014
The digital archive of *Le Temps* contains four million newspaper articles from 200 years, including every issue of its predecessor publications *Journal de Genève*, *Gazette de Lausanne* and *Le Nouveau Quotidien*. Frédéric Kaplan, Professor at the Digital Humanities Laboratory (DHLAB) of the Ecole polytechnique fédérale de Lausanne, presented a project designed to create an information system from this material. The aim is to use an automated process to identify all the units described in the archive, such as places, people and things, and classify them unambiguously based on Wikipedia and other sources.

KOOP-LITERA International

7.–9.5.2014
KOOP-LITERA is a network of German, Luxembourg, Austrian and Swiss institutions that acquire, catalogue and archive literary estates and autographs and make them accessible to the public. Its second working conference, organised by the Swiss Literary Archives (SLA), was held in the NL. Topics covered included collections of institutional provenance, regulations and authority data as well as issues relating to digital archives.

6th Summer academy on Swiss literature

22.–27.6.2014
At the SLA’s Summer academy in the Centre Dürrenmatt Neuchâtel (CDN), twenty undergraduate and doctoral students from throughout the German-speaking world and America examined the topic of “Literature and Religion”. Public events with Sibylle Lewitscharoff and Thomas Hürlimann provided an opportunity to discuss the topic directly with authors.

Im Feuer der Propaganda. Die Schweiz und der Erste Weltkrieg (Under Propaganda Fire. Switzerland and the First World War)

21.8.–9.11.2014
The First World War brought Switzerland close to collapse. The exhibition *Im Feuer der Propaganda* revealed why: the country was deeply divided, and the rift was accentuated by massive propaganda from at home and abroad. The exhibition was a collaboration with the neighbouring Museum of Communication. With a few exceptions, the approximately two hundred newspapers and periodicals, posters and postcards, photographs and graphic works, flyers and dispatches, manuscripts, books and films were drawn from the two institutions’ collections. Almost all of them were the original documents.
The Hidden World – Jim Shaw Didactic Art Collection with Jean-Frédéric Schnyder & Friedrich Dürrenmatt
24.8–7.12.2014
For the first time in Switzerland, the CDN presented the didactic art collection of the internationally renowned Californian artist Jim Shaw. The exhibition, on the theme of belief, confronted Shaw’s collection with works by Swiss artists Jean-Frédéric Schnyder and Friedrich Dürrenmatt.

VTLS EMEA Users’ Group Meeting
17.–19.9.2014
Specialists who work with products from VTLS Inc. meet regularly to share their experiences. They include representatives of the NL, as our Helveticat catalogue is based on the VTLS software Virtua. In 2014, the VTLS Users’ Group Meeting for Europe, the Middle East and Africa (EMEA) took place at the NL. It was attended by some ninety people from twenty different nations.

“sempre cercando” – Parole e immagini di Franco Beltrametti
24.9.2014
A multilingual evening and a small exhibition of original documents by the SLA were devoted to the literature of the Beat Generation in Switzerland, whose major representative was Franco Beltrametti. Annetta Ganzoni and Daniele Cuffaro offered an introduction to Beltrametti’s work and his literary estate, and chaired the discussion with John Gian and Urban Gwerder.

Feuerstellen – Entlang eines Weges. With Dieter Bachmann and Pierre Favre
15.10.2014
Accompanied by percussion artist Pierre Favre, Dieter Bachmann set off on a journey through his literary work: a kind of safari to the most important “campfires”. The SLA soirée, which was chaired by Magnus Wieland, was accompanied by a small exhibition of documents from Bachmann’s archive.

Unikat – Unikum. Artists’ books from the Prints and Drawings Department
22.11.2014–28.2.2015
Unikat – Unicum marked the start of the exhibition series Artists’ Books from the Prints and Drawings Department of the Swiss National Library. This ties in with the three-year Swiss National Science Foundation research project “Artists and Books (1880–2015): Switzerland as a Cultural Platform”. The exhibition examined the artists’ book not just as a particular form, but in its extreme manifestation as a unique entity. It opened at the end of an international colloquium on the same topic at which experts from museums, libraries, archives and universities discussed the phenomenon of the unique artists’ book in the context of cultural practices in Switzerland and internationally.
Notable Acquisitions

Monographs

Pre-1900


Vera, e soda risposta alle calunnie, e ragioni, con le quali i ribelli dela Val-telina, veri, e naturali sudditi de Grisoni vanno paliando e mascherando il loro escrabile misfatto, e tentano con un’abomineuole intrapresa persuadere il Rè, e potenati à prender l’armi per loro protettione e difesa, In Milano: [s.n.], 1627.

NECKER, Jacques, *De l’importance des opinions religieuses*, A Londres; et se trouve à Paris: [s.n.], 1788.


Post-1900


STAUFFER, Serge (1929–1989) and Doris (*1934): Correspondence between Serge Stauffer and André Thomkins. Beginning in 1946, the art theorist and the artist corresponded frequently by letter. The 172 letters from Serge Stauffer include collages, sometimes sketches, photographs, enclosures or drawings, while the 192 letters from André Thomkins comprise works up to A4 format, sketches, general notes on his works as well as miniature works.

KLOSTER ST. GEORGEN: The photographic archive was transferred from the St. George’s Abbey museum (a federal museum) to the Federal Archives of Historic Monuments. It consists mostly of glass negatives and glass slides in a wide range of formats, the majority in black and white but with some in colour. Particularly interesting from a photographic history perspective are 14 autochromes. The collection also contains some black and white prints and a small number of plastic negatives.

Editions, artists’ books, plates and drawings

BÜRNER, Susanne, SULLIVAN, Derek, GODINAT, Aloïs, GINDRE, Jérémie, KREMERS, Marc, LARIC, Oliver, RADBOY, Babak, The Split Show (deluxe), 2009. Recto/verso posters of each artist, each folded into a 24-page book.


Swiss Literary Archives

BENOZIGLIO, Jean-Luc (1941–2013): The literary estate comprises the manuscripts of a number of works, some published – including *Louis Capet, suite et fin* (2005) – and others unpublished, as well as notes, studies and working materials for them. There are also typescripts of various literary and journalistic works such as the translations of books from the Old Testament for the Bible published by Bayard in 2001, as well as additional documents on these projects and the works left unfinished on the author’s death on numerous data storage media (disks, USB sticks, etc.). The literary estate also includes numerous personal and family documents: correspondence, notebooks, appointment diaries, volumes from the author’s personal library and photographs. There is also a selection of documents on the father figure Nissim Beno, who plays a central role in the writer’s work. (donation)

BOLLACK, Jean (1923–2012):
Bollack was born into a Jewish family in Alsace and spent his youth and the war years in Basel. He moved to Paris in 1945. His literary estate (approx. 650 boxes) comprises not only all the research files on his works as a Hellenist, Germanist and Romanist, but also his files on literary criticism, psychoanalysis, sociology (Pierre Bourdieu was a good friend of Bollack’s), contemporary dance (he worked with Ariane Mnouchkine) and theatre. The collection also includes his correspondence (with, for example, Paul Celan, André du Bouchet and Peter Szondi), personal notes (published under the title *Au jour le jour*), special reprints, newspaper cuttings, thematic dossiers and photographs. The literary estate was bequeathed to the SLA by Bollack’s wife Mayotte and their daughters Sabine and Emmanuelle.

BOLLIGER, Max (1929–2013): Extensive correspondence with Erika Burkart, an autograph, photos of Hermann Hesse, Rilke’s handkerchief.

HÜRLIMANN, Thomas (*1950): The literary oeuvre of Thomas Hürlimann is as exemplary as it is peerless for the history of the federal state. As the son of former Federal Councillor Hans Hürlimann (1973–81), his work on the family's history has links with Switzerland. The work archive comprises manuscripts, typescripts, galley proofs, notebooks and the working materials for the works from the beginnings. The second part consists of the chronicle of his mother Marie-Therese Hürlimann. It contains documents on the reception of works and public appearances by her son, and documents the productions of his dramas from 1981 to 2001. The third part comprises the Hürlimann family archive from a private and public perspective, documenting events in representative albums, drawings, photos and press cuttings.

FREY, Eleonore (*1939): The archive contains notebooks, work and project books, and correspondence with colleagues. Her literary conversation on poetry with Felix Philipp Ingold extends over more than three decades. Included are Christian Haller, Friederike Kretzen, Gertrud Leutenegger, Samuel Moser, Heinz F. Schafroth, Bruno Steiger, Werner Weber and others. A few work manuscripts have been preserved. The work journals are of particularly high quality.

PRIMAULT, Rosemarie (1941): Primault was for many years the private secretary of Max Frisch and later also Adolf Muschg. Her collection contains documents on the two Swiss writers.
SANER, Hans (*1934): The archive of the important Swiss philosopher and essayist comprises extensive miscellaneous collections of notes and manuscripts as well as his diaries and sometimes extensive correspondence with Hannah Arendt, O. F. Bollnow, Edgar Bonjour, Ernst Eggimann, Max Frisch, Christoph Geiser, Hermann Levin Goldschmidt, Jeanne Hersch, Rolf Hochhuth, Ludwig Hohl, Otfried Höffe, Kurt Marti, E.Y. Meyer and many others.

STEINBERG VERLAGSARCHIV (approx. 1940–1985): Founded by the sisters Selma and Luise Steinberg, the publishing firm specialised in translations from British and American English (Huxley, Hemingway, Maugham, Steinbeck and others). The firm also published books primarily by emigré authors such as Klaus Mann, Max Brod, Rudolf Jakob Humm, Jo Mihaly and others. Staff of the firm included at various times Carl Seelig, Arnold Künzli and the authors Kurt Kläber and Kurt Münzer (a.k.a. Georg Fink), whose partial literary estate is also in the firm’s files. The archive also includes typescripts of important individual works by Wieland Herzfelde, Horst Schade and Alexander M. Frey. The publishers’ principal correspondents included Klaus and Erika Mann, Alfred Döblin, Hermann Hesse, Erich Kästner, Ferdinand von Hardekopf, Luis Aragon, Max Brod, Ulrich Becher and others. (on deposit from the Robert Walser Center)

WALTER VERLAGSARCHIV (approx. 1950–1990): Documents from the estate of the publishing firm’s former head Josef Rast, who ran it from 1958 to 1987. The archive comprises authorial and proofreading correspondence, production dossiers as well as documentation on bookkeeping and internal organisation. It is of great cultural significance, not least because it covers the period during which Otto F. Walter designed the literary programme. The correspondence is extremely rich, encompassing prestigious names from classics such as Heinrich Böll, Friedrich Dürrenmatt and Max Frisch through to representatives of the avant-garde such as Friedrich Achleitner, Günter Eich and Eugen Gomringer. It also documents the two major editions of the works of Alfred Döblin and Edgar Allan Poe, translated by Arno Schmidt and Hans Wöllschläger. (donation)
Collection

After fourteen years, the mass deacidification of paper documents has finally been completed. The papersave swiss process has roughly quadrupled the life of well over a million documents.

"Viva" project

The Viva project addresses the future management of association publications. The collection comprises grey literature (i.e. works that were not published directly by the book trade) from associations, institutions and companies, including activity reports, bylaws and brochures. The details of the collection policy have been set out in new directives on acquisition.

Publications of bodies that are active nationally, within or between cantons are collected in their entirety. Those of regional and local entities are acquired on a case-by-case basis. Both print publications and websites are included; the latter are incorporated into the Web Archive Switzerland. Items that are not collected include electronic offline publications such as DVDs, documents with little information content, and archives. The directives will come into force once the project is concluded, which is projected to be in 2016.

New cataloguing rules have also been drawn up. These are currently being tested on representative holdings. The entire issue of collection management is currently under review.

Acquisitions

At the end of 2014 the Helvetica collection contained 4,436,219 units (2013: 4,367,662). That figure comprised 2,942,782 monographs, 857,190 volumes of journals, 479,642 prints, photographs and cards, and 35,626 online publications.

The Swiss Literary Archives acquired ten new archives and literary estates, bringing the total to 341.13 One archive was donated to the Prints and Drawings Department (PDD) – specifically to the Federal Archives of Historic Monuments (FAHM), which are part of the PDD. In total the PDD holds 199 archives and collections.14

The NL’s collection remit also includes publications for the visually impaired in Braille. A new agreement with the SBS Swiss Library for the Blind, Visually Impaired and Print Disabled will enable these to be managed better in future. As of 1 January 2015, the SBS looks after this part of the collection on the NL’s behalf. The SBS catalogues, preserves and lends them out. The NL retains ownership of the publications for the blind in its collection, but the items themselves are transferred to the SBS.

Catalogues

At the end of 2014 the Helveticat15 library catalogue contained 1,616,897 bibliographic records (2013: 1,581,851). The new Helveticat user interface, originally planned for 2014, is still undergoing development.

Work on introducing the combined authority file (GND) for formal indexing continued during the year in review. Subject indexing has been carried out using the GND since 2013. Since July 2014 it has also included new keywords in accordance with the binding Resource Description and Access (RDA) regulations. Our subject indexing policy has been revised, allowing us to extend it to electronic documents in future while maintaining the same resources. Under the new policy, manual subject indexing is carried out only for printed publications with a thematic link to Switzerland. With regard to other printed documents, automatic ingest of data from other libraries

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13 Holdings listed in the Index of manuscript collections. There is a time delay in the inclusion of new acquisitions.
14 For notable acquisitions see p. 90ff.
15 www.nb.admin.ch/helveticat
is being looked into. We are examining the introduction of automatic indexing processes for electronic publications that have not so far been subject indexed. Over the long term, this should lead to an increase in the proportion of documents with subject indexing data.

At the end of the year the HelveticArchives16 archive catalogue comprised 370,099 records (2013: 324,281). It now contains the first collection level descriptions of individual special collections. The Swiss Poster Catalogue17 contained 77,170 bibliographic records (2013: 71,199).

The *Bibliography on Swiss History* (BSH)18 comprised 99,185 bibliographic entries (2013: 94,371). Following the installation of a new conversion tool, yearly extracts from the database are once again being published as PDF documents. The BSH for 2010 was published in 2014.

### Preservation and Conservation

44,976 new acquisitions underwent conservation treatment during the year in review (2013: 40,481), 3,762 protective covers were manufactured (2013: 4,382) and 278 publications were repaired (2013: 413).

The mass paper deacidification process was completed in 2014. In the final year of the programme 62,449 documents with a total weight of 12.4 tons were treated (2013: 22,116 documents, 19.8 tons). Over the approximately fifteen years of the project from 2000 to 2014, 1,175,300 NL documents weighing 483 tons were deacidified. This will at least quadruple the life of the endangered paper documents. The major rescue operation was made possible thanks to special funds from the Confederation. Between 1998 and 2000 a deacidification plant costing some CHF 13.5 million was installed on the premises of Nitrochemie Wimmis AG. The plant uses the papersave swiss process, which was co-developed by the NL. Operated by Nitrochemie, it can treat 120 tons of paper a year. Its main customers to date have been the NL and the Swiss Federal Archives. In total, deacidification of the NL documents costs around CHF 13 million.

The next conservation priority is the photographs. A preliminary study is currently under way to establish the status of international research and the practice of related institutions.

### Digital Collection

In terms of storage space, the “e-Helvetica” digital collection more than doubled in size between 2013 and 2014. It occupied 2.4 TB at the end of 2013; at the end of 2014 this had risen to 5.3 TB. This is made up of 54,070 publications (2013: 30,524). Over 80% of these are digitally born publications, many of them websites. It is now possible to process a limited amount of large websites comprising over 50,000 individual files.

Just under 20% of the e-Helvetica collection consists of digitised versions of printed publications, generally monographs. Periodicals, newspapers and images are not included in these figures, as they are stored at other locations.19

It is planned to replace the large number of storage locations with a central repository that can incorporate digital items from the NL as soon as possible. The WTO tender is currently being prepared.

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16 [www.nb.admin.ch/helveticarchives](http://www.nb.admin.ch/helveticarchives)
17 [www.nb.admin.ch/posters](http://www.nb.admin.ch/posters)
18 [www.nb.admin.ch/bsg](http://www.nb.admin.ch/bsg)
19 See p. 16.
User Services

The first image documents from the Swiss National Library (NL) are now accessible on Wikimedia Commons. On-site use has been made more convenient thanks to an overhaul of the technical infrastructure.

Circulation

The number of active users rose from 5178 (2013) to 5679 in 2014. 4305 people (2003: 3772) used the General Collection, 548 (527) the Prints and Drawings Department (PDD). The number of users of the Swiss Literary Archives (SLA) fell from 879 to 826. As regards the General Collection, only users that order electronically are recorded. Some 27% of orders were submitted manually.

Overall, the trend in the number of documents lent out was the opposite of the number of active users. The figure fell from 86 54320 to 76 121. The decline affects the General Collection – both physical loans (2013: 74 163, 2014: 66 149) and microfilms (2013: 8400, 2014: 6655). Management of archive boxes in the SLA was made more efficient, with the result that only 2326 orders were placed, compared with 3351. The PDD lent out roughly a third more units than in the previous year (2013: 629; 2014: 991).

Items were loaned to exhibitions at numerous institutions throughout Switzerland and also to destinations abroad, including Bonn, Bregenz and Brno.

Information Retrieval

Information and research requests remained stable at just under 18 000 (2013: 17 933, 2014: 17 941). This trend is evident in both the General Collection and the SLA. The PDD recorded an increase of over 5%, compared with rises of more than 20% in the two preceding years (2012: 731, 2013: 891; 2014: 937).

The technical infrastructure in the public rooms was overhauled during the year. It is now possible to consult copyright digital documents from the NL collection. Two workstations were set up to cater to the needs of the visually impaired.

Outreach

Digitised content

The NL aims to make both metadata and content available digitally. Since 2009 the digitisation principles have been laid down in guidelines21 which were revised in 2014. One fundamental change is that in future high-resolution files will also be conserved, allowing for a wider range of potential uses. At the same time, the NL is bringing its digital archiving practice into line with that of other memory institutions.

In line with one of our strategic goals – to make documents available to the largest possible number of users – we engaged two “Wikipedians in Residence” in cooperation with the Wikimedia Switzerland association. They placed the first freely usable images from the Prints and Drawings Department online. By the end of the year, 784 images were available on Wikimedia Commons.22 Articles containing images from the NL were accessed a total of 475 154 times, a reflection of Wikipedia’s vast reach.

Other platforms that receive materials from the NL include swisspressarchives.ch23 for newspapers and retro.seals.ch24 for journals. The former now also contains newspapers from the

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20 For the first time, this figure includes loans from the Prints and Drawings Department, which were not counted in the 2013 Annual Report.
22 https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:Media_contributed_by_the_Swiss_National_Library
23 www.swisspressarchives.ch
24 http://retro.seals.ch
canton of St. Gallen, from which eight titles from the 19th century were made accessible, as well as La Sentinelle (1890–1971), from the canton of Neuchâtel. Accessing of newspapers digitised by the NL rose more than fivefold compared with the previous year (2013: 15 114; 2014: 83 549).25

The Gewerkschaftliche Rundschau and the Revue syndicale suisse, two periodicals that are of importance to Swiss social history, are now available on retro.seals.

At the end of 2014, some 11 million pages from the NL’s collections were publicly accessible on NL or third-party platforms (2013: 9.5 million). They come from 5811 monographs, 6951 volumes of journals and 6610 volumes of newspapers. In terms of volumes, 0.51 per cent of the General Collection has been digitised.

Website and social media
Visits to the website www.nb.admin.ch fell for the first time in years (2013: 579054, 2014: 527204). It is hoped that placing thematic dossiers online will enhance the value of the website. The first pilot dossier was published to mark 150 years since the signing of the First Geneva Convention.26

The NL’s German Twitter feed had 984 followers at the end of 2014 (2013: 569), while the French feed had 797 (2013: 522). The number of fans of the German Facebook page remained stable at over 10000, while for the French page the figure rose from rather more than 7000 to over 8000. Each page still reaches around 7000 people per month unpaid (2013: 11000 in German, 16000 in French). The reason for this is that Facebook is limiting organic reach.

Catalogues
Research requests to the HelveticArchives database rose from 114 685 to 133 514. No reliable figures for usage of the other catalogues are available, as it is impossible to filter out requests from search engines, and technical problems were experienced in gathering the data.

Reproductions
The figures for reprographic services fluctuate substantially from year to year, as the need for them is dictated largely by external research projects. In 2014, 4991 (2013: 5334) photographs, 37 422 (40 602) copies and 148 (131) e-books on demand were produced.

Cultural offerings
The highlight at the headquarters in Bern was the exhibition Under Propaganda Fire. Switzerland and the First World War, the first joint project between the NL and the Museum of Communication. It was well received by the media and visitors throughout Switzerland. Contributions on Facebook extended it into the virtual domain. After a lengthy break, the PDD resumed its outreach activities, while the SLA continued its established programmes. The Centre Dürrenmatt Neuchâtel presented three major exhibitions during the year.27

Visitor numbers were substantially higher than in the previous year. In total, 10375 (2013: 5227) people made use of an NL cultural offering in Bern. The figure for the CDN was 10 772 (5903).

25 Titles on www.swisspressarchives.ch plus L’Express and L’Impartial
27 See p. 19.
Barely a year after it was acquired, the archive of Serge Stauffer has been catalogued and is available to researchers. In the first of three exhibitions on artists’ books, the Prints and Drawings Department (PDD) again presents one of its collections, after a break lasting a number of years.

Artists’ books
The PDD is conducting the Swiss National Science Foundation (SNSF) research project “Artists and Books (1880–2015). Switzerland as a Cultural Platform” in conjunction with the University of Lausanne. Running from 2013 to 2016, it involves a scientific appraisal of the artists’ books in the holdings of the NL and other national and international collections. For the first time, it presents a complete overview of the Swiss artists’ book, examining it as an entity and offering a clear definition of the term.

During the term of the project, the topic will be addressed once a year in an exhibition and an academic conference. The first of these, both entitled **Unikat–Unikum**, analysed the paradoxical phenomenon of the unique artists’ book as extreme manifestation of a genre and a form of artistic creativity.

A selection of artists’ books showing the breadth of artistic engagement with the medium was added to the collection.28

Collection
Cataloguing of the archive of Serge Stauffer, which was acquired by the PDD in 2013, was completed in the SNSF project “Serge Stauffer – ein Vorreiter von Kunst als Forschung” (‘Serge Stauffer – A Pioneer of Art as Research’), thus making it available to researchers just a year after its arrival. The project is a prime example of collaboration between research and archiving. The documents were processed by researchers from the Zurich University of the Arts in the NL in accordance with our requirements and an academic inventory compiled.29

To complement Stauffer’s archive, the PDD acquired his correspondence with André Thomkins. The Federal Archives of Historic Monuments (FAHM) received the photographic archive of St. George’s Abbey museum.30 Ingest of the archive of Emil Zbinden was completed. Thanks to the extensive preparatory work undertaken by his family, the graphic plates are already available online. A further key cataloguing project involved the photographic archive of Rudolf Zinggeler; over 10000 photos from it have been processed and can be searched for in HelveticArchives.

User Services
The number of requests for information and research rose from 891 in 2013 to 937 in 2014. For the first time, information on users’ interests was gathered. Postcards (201 requests), art (193), historic monuments (144) and history (67) proved to be the most interesting topics. The most frequently requested collections were the Poster Collection (253), the FAHM Photographic Collection (218), the FAHM files (91) and the Prints and Drawings (72).

The NL’s cooperation with Wikimedia Switzerland enabled the first high-resolution images from the PDD to be made available to a broad public on Wikimedia Commons; they included images from the Gugelmann collection of “Kleinmeister” and the original plans for Zurich main station by Jakob Friedrich Wanner.31

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28 New acquisitions see p. 10.
29 All the catalogued fonds mentioned can be found in www.nb.admin.ch/helveticarchives
30 See p. 10.
31 [https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:Media_contributed_by_the_Swiss_National_Library](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:Media_contributed_by_the_Swiss_National_Library)
The acquisitions of Thomas Hürlimann’s archive and the literary estate of Jean Bollack highlight that the Swiss Literary Archives (SLA) are also a favoured address among authors and scholars abroad.

Organisation
As well as its collection, the SLA’s remit has also grown in recent years. Alongside the traditional tasks of an archive, the last few years have seen the addition of genetic research, systematic cataloguing and researching of publishers’ archives and the scholarly library of Jean Starobinski, as well as various edition projects, all made possible by collaborations. This necessitated a division of management responsibility. Since 1st January 2014, the SLA have been divided into two units: Cataloguing and Services, and Research and Outreach. The SLA’s head is primarily responsible for acquisition and international cooperations. Together with the two co-heads of each unit, he or she makes up the five-member management committee.

Collection
The SLA added ten literary estates and archives to their holdings. They include the documents of a number of individuals who are of exceptional importance for their respective language community: Jean Bollack and Jean-Luc Benoziglio for French, Thomas Hürlimann and Hans Saner for German. Bollack, Benoziglio and Hürlimann demonstrate that the relationships cultivated with authors and scholars abroad over many years are bearing fruit. The literary estate of the philologist Jean Bollack also shows that the SLA is a recognised address for scholars’ archives.

In total, the Index of manuscript collections held in libraries and archives in Switzerland included 341 archives and literary estates from the SLA (2013: 326). Cataloguing is proceeding swiftly, thanks not least to the grants funded by the Society for the Swiss Literary Archives. 131 inventories were online at the end of 2014 (2013: 115).

User Services
826 people carried out research in the SLA during the year (2013: 879). They consulted a total of 2326 archive boxes. Owing to the introduction of a new management system, a comparison with the previous year’s figure (3351) is not meaningful. User requests for information and research totalled 3366 (2013: 3459).

The SLA were involved in three research events. They co-organised the fifth conference of the Gesellschaft für die Erforschung der Deutschschweizer Literatur (Society for Research into German-Language Swiss Lierature, G.E.D.L) (Literatur in der Zeitung), hosted the working conference of KOOP-Litera international for the first time, and conducted the Summer academy on “Religion and Literature” at the Centre Dürrenmatt Neuchâtel.

Edited contributions from the 2012 Summer academy were published in the conference publication “Verwunschene Orte” – Raumfiktionen zwischen Paradies und Hölle. The publication Dramaturgen der Phantasie. Dürrenmatt intertextuell und intermedial derives from an international symposium held in 2011. Two issues of the journal Quarto were published: 38 Pierre Jean Jouve and 39 Schreiben im Gefängnis. George Borgeaud’s letters to his mother were published to mark his 100th birthday, with the support of the SLA. Finally, the outreach offering included five literary soirées.

32 For a list with descriptions see p. 11f.
33 Arbeitsgemeinschaft der deutschsprachigen Literaturarchive und Nachlassinstitutionen
2014 was an exceptional year for the Centre Dürrenmatt Neuchâtel (CDN). Three major exhibitions were organised, while in November Madeleine Betschart succeeded Janine Perret Sgualdo as the institution’s head. The CDN recorded 10,772 visitors last year, an average of 50 per day.

The exhibition cycle on the theme of the labyrinth, which was launched in 2013, was completed last year. *Balades avec le Minotaure* examined the motif of the bull-headed creature in the works of Friedrich Dürrenmatt and artists such as Goya and Richard Long. It included works on loan from prestigious collections and closed with a reading of Dürrenmatt’s ballad *Minotaurus* by Jean-Luc Bideau.

*Le labyrinth poétique d’Armand Schulthess* at the CDN was the largest exhibition yet devoted to this practitioner of art brut. Armand Schulthess (1901–1972) gave up his job as a civil servant at the age of 50 and retired to Ticino, where he transformed his garden into a fantastical world of knowledge: a “total work of art”, revealed in the works and photographs on display. The exhibition was staged in association with the Collection de l’Art Brut in Lausanne.

The third exhibition of 2014, *The Hidden World – Jim Shaw Didactic Art Collection with Jean-Frédéric Schnyder & Friedrich Dürrenmatt*, was curated by Marc-Olivier Wahler and investigated the concept of belief. It showcased the collection amassed by Jim Shaw (*1951), comprising thousands of objects and illustrations commissioned by sects or secret societies. The exhibition confronted it with religious-themed works by Jean-Frédéric Schnyder (*1945) and Friedrich Dürrenmatt (1921–1990).

For the first time in its history, the CDN presented three major exhibitions in succession. All attracted a wide audience and were very well received in the media. Publications and events including round-table discussions, readings and conferences as well as cultural outreach programmes complemented the exhibitions.

Music was also represented, with a 1st August concert featuring Samuel Blaser and Pierre Favre as well as a musical theatre evening with works by Peter Maxwell Davies. In June, the 6th Summer academy on Swiss literature organised by the Swiss Literary Archives examined the interrelationships between literature and religion.

Janine Perret Sgualdo, Director of the Centre Dürrenmatt Neuchâtel since its foundation, retired in November. More than thirty exhibitions and an extensive programme of events related to the visual arts, literature, music and scientific research were organised under her auspices. She positioned the CDN as a top-flight interdisciplinary museum institution.

Madeleine Betschart was appointed as the new head of the CDN. An archaeologist and art historian by training, she directed the Museum Schwab Biel and subsequently the Alimentarium in Vevey. She has also held important responsibilities at the Werner Oechslin library in Einsiedeln and at the Swiss arts council Pro Helvetia. Madeleine Betschart will continue the work started by Janine Perret Sgualdo and develop a concept for the CDN’s future operations.
Finances

Budget and Expenditures 2013/2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>in millions of CHF</th>
<th>Actual 2013</th>
<th>Budget 2014</th>
<th>Actual 2014</th>
<th>Difference Act14–Bud14</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Staff expenses</td>
<td>18.0</td>
<td>17.6</td>
<td>18.4</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material expenses</td>
<td>17.5</td>
<td>18.9</td>
<td>17.7</td>
<td>-1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating expenses</td>
<td>35.5</td>
<td>36.5</td>
<td>36.1</td>
<td>-0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating income</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Funding requirement (federal funds)</td>
<td>35.3</td>
<td>36.2</td>
<td>35.8</td>
<td>-0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self-financing level</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subsidy to Swiss National Sound Archives</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Operating expenses were CHF 0.4 million lower than budgeted. Material expenses were CHF 1.2 million below budget, and staff expenses CHF 0.8 million higher. Income rose by CHF 0.1 million. The funding requirement was CHF 0.5 million higher than the previous year.

Funding Requirement by Product 2012–2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>in millions of CHF</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acquisitions</td>
<td>9.2</td>
<td>9.3</td>
<td>9.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catalogues</td>
<td>9.1</td>
<td>8.9</td>
<td>9.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preservation and Conservation</td>
<td>8.2</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>7.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Circulation</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>1.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information Retrieval</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>2.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outreach</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>6.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>37.1</td>
<td>35.5</td>
<td>36.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The costs of most products remained fairly constant compared with the previous year. The progressive decline in the outlay for Presentation and Conservation reflects the wind-down of the paper deacidification project. The CHF 1 million increase in the costs of Outreach is attributable to three factors. The Centre Dürrenmatt Neuchâtel was closed for several months in 2013, and therefore its rental costs were not fully invoiced. They applied for the full year 2014. Unlike in 2013, the NL once again presented a major exhibition, while costs for digitisation were also slightly higher.
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As of 31 December 2014

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