



The Mission of Being the Space of Knowledge, Creating Value for the Society

On 16 February this year we've celebrated the 100th anniversary of the restoration of Lithuanian statehood. In the modern and-rapidly changing global world a small country with population of fewer than three million can preserve its identity, create unique things that are interesting to the world and participate in the competition only by developing and fostering the nation's intelligence. That is why we focused on Martynas Mažvydas National Library of Lithuania – the centre of intellect. The guest of our magazine is Prof. Dr. Renaldas GUDAUSKAS, Director General of Martynas Mažvydas National Library of Lithuania.





Upon visiting the library after eight years of reconstruction it's difficult to recognise the same sanctuary of books that we used to spend time at, studying for our exams at the huge long tables. The library that has reopened its door in September 2016 became even more magnificent and mysterious, attracting attention not only at national, but also global architecture and design competitions. These external features are truly very pleasant. Professor, could you name the essential changes that are invisible for the competition judges and perhaps even visitors?

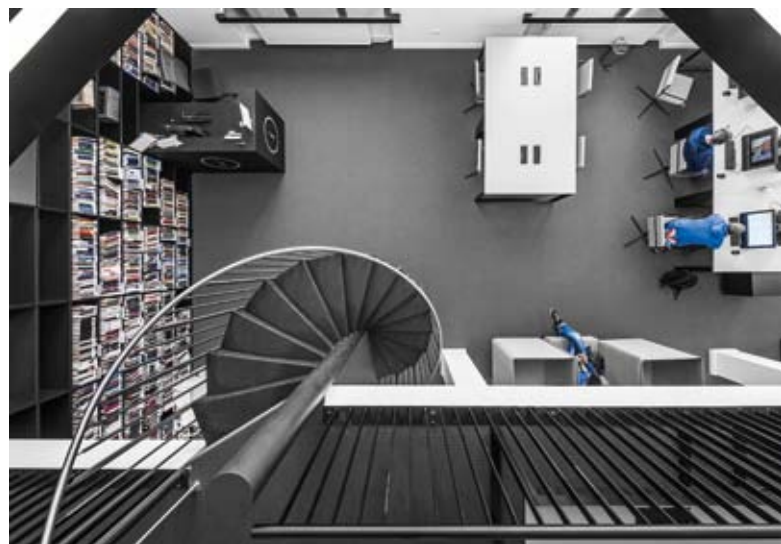
Lithuania has a unique institution of national memory, working at full capacity once more. Martynas Mažvydas National Library of Lithuania (NLL) has been entrusted with an exceptional mission – we are the keepers of the national archive collection of published documents. It includes publications on our culture, language, history, politics and economy, as well as representative documents, published in Lithuania and beyond, dated from the 16th c. (1547) to this day. The current number is around 7 million. Thus, the NLL plays a significant role in the fields of preserving, promoting and integrating the national documented heritage into the European culture heritage. However, the National Library that was reopened in 2016 is significantly different from what it was before. In the eight years of reconstruction the world has changed, especially in the field of information technology. The spaces of the reconstructed building of the National Library are better fit to the changed needs and expectations of our information consumers. Aside from the traditional library spaces – reading rooms, printed media funds, etc. – the NLL also has its own TV studio, Youth Workshops, Metadata Cooperation Space, conference and cinema halls, a Recording Studio, music and art spaces, as well as a Children's Activity Centre (Toytheque). All of them are engaged in very intensive activities. Since the autumn of 2016 the library has organised more than 1500 various national and international events – conferences, discussions, concerts, film viewings and exhibitions.

What is the difference between the modern library and the one, where we used to study for our exams? What is the vision of a contemporary library?

The NLL is implementing its mission – to become a space of Lithuanian knowledge, creating value for the society – in a rapidly-changing environment, which determines its course. Global tendencies are transferred into the national space as well. There is an exponential growth of information flows and the digital content takes up more and more space in all fields of science, economics and culture. There is a well-developed field of strategic activities for managing information flows in the fields of culture, education, science, economics and politics. The NLL has been a parliamentary library for already 27 years. Recently we've expanded the range of our information analysis services and the network of our institutional partners, signing co-operation agreements with the Presidential Palace and Government of the Republic of Lithuania, as well as Vilnius Municipality Administration. Aside from the national mission that we're already engaged in, we are seeking to become the capital's Knowledge Quarter, thus significantly contributing to the development of the modern Vilnius.

Talking at one conference you have mentioned culture, science, the state and the future as the major values that suppose the library's mission, and the values that should be especially cherished – scientific research spaces, as well as the nation's intellectual, social and economic value. How does this mission actually work? What is the library's role or contribution to fostering or increasing the protected values?

The NLL is a reliable strategic partner for accessing knowledge and information in the fields of culture, education, science, economics and state management, offering various activities and thus contributing to the improvement of the Lithuanian knowledge society and increasing the state's international competitiveness. The NLL Model for Intellectual Activity for 2017–2020, which involves metadata analysis, introduced and approved during our visit at the World Library and Information Congress, which took place in Cape Town (SAR) back in 2015, will become the new, augmented reality. We hope that it will become a significant contribution to the implementation of the state innovation policy, increasing competitive advantage and developing the Lithuanian knowledge society. The library is also proud of the historical funds of the state's manor libraries and famous persons, which have been accumulated for almost a century (next year the National Library will celebrate its anniversary).





In your presentation you have mentioned the business term of “the logistics of developing social capital” and noted that the British Library has about 500 business partners. Could you define the essence of the logistics of developing social capital and the role of business in that process?

The major current tendencies that will influence the global economy are urbanisation, merging and convergence, infrastructure development, future mobility, future energy and social capital. In case of libraries, the logistics of developing social capital as a classic value pyramid – data > information > knowledge – becomes rather intensive. This value chain is particularly influenced by networking science, artificial intelligence, digital humanities, supercomputers and the metadata. The NLL has been implementing these tendencies through strategic partnerships with business structures and associations.

The magazine is already well familiar with these concepts, since *JŪRA MOPE SEA* has been implementing the project of Synergy of Business, Science and Art for already several years. What opportunities for synergy of business, science and art with libraries do you see?

The NLL has a hub for metadata and creative industries, which is an equivalent to the model of the metadata institute of the British Library. Our hub offers opportunities for cooperation between high-tech experts, entrepreneurs of business and science, as well as digital marketing specialists, who can work together with information analysts, developing common projects that create precedent-setting strategic effects.

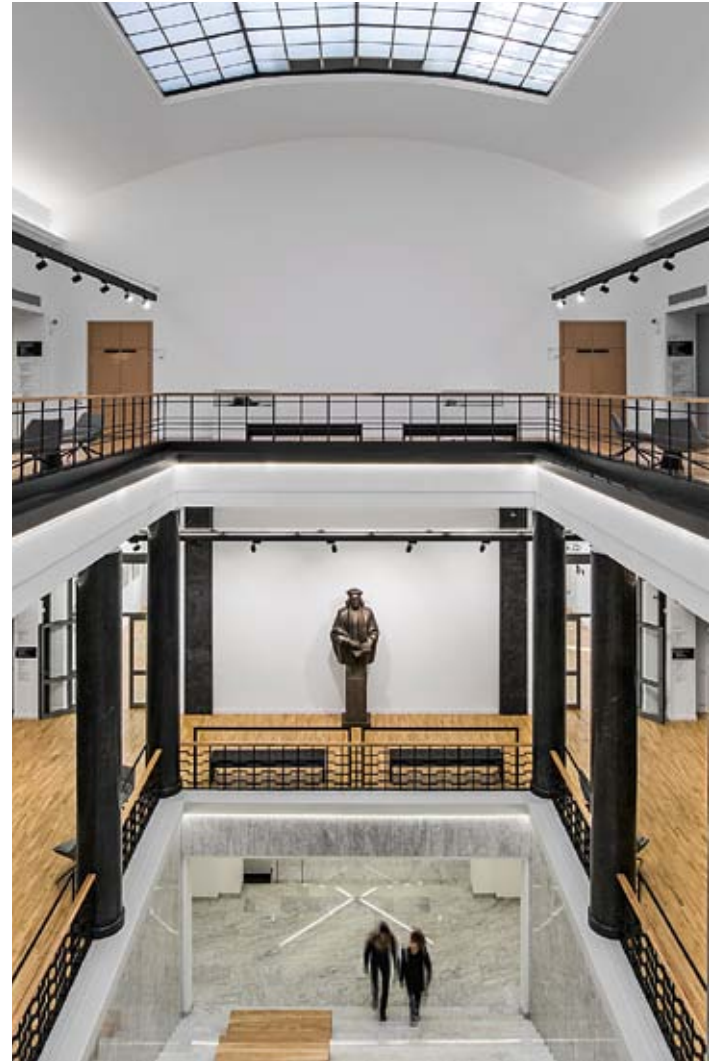
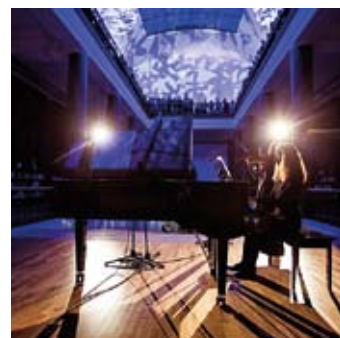
The EU Research and Innovation programme HORIZON 2020 (2014–2020), which helps to move towards integrated economic growth, aiming for world-class science and technology in Europe, is getting closer to the

end. Is the National Lithuanian Library participating in this project? If so, then how will this project enrich the library and Lithuania?

The EU Research and Innovation programme HORIZON 2020 is mostly focused on universities, scientific institutions and those that work in the field of high technology. The NLL is also our country’s main library, employing several dozens of experts with doctoral degree. Modern libraries are getting increasingly more involved in the field of metadata. Based on the HORIZON 2020 programme, the NLL together with our partners – major Lithuanian universities and Scandinavian libraries, being consulted by the British Library – is preparing a project of a new generation library – the Intellectual Library. Its major ideas were already successfully introduced at the HORIZON events in Luxembourg and Slovakia.

Although your Estonian colleagues say that libraries are turning into digital fortresses, they will probably remain the sanctuaries, where we can flip through the latest paper books and the old issues. Not so long ago Romas Jankauskas, the Commissioner of the Lithuanian pavilion at EXPO exhibition, and I had the honour of bringing back ancient books that were donated to Martynas Mažvydas National Library of Lithuania by Arminio Sciolti, the owner of the Il Rivellino Leonardo da Vinci Gallery in the city of Locarno, Switzerland. We brought back two suitcases of books, dating to the prewar period. How does the library accumulate and store such ancient books? How do they get to be introduced to the society?

After the restoration of Lithuania’s independence in 1990, we were presented with an opportunity not only to “free” the books from the interwar period that were deemed inappropriate by the Soviet regime and “imprisoned” in special storage departments. Thanks to the active cooperation with Lithu-



anian organisations and individual people of good will abroad, the library has accumulated huge funds of the so-called Lithuanian exodus press from Lithuanians living abroad. These include books and periodicals, printed “behind the iron curtain”, which were completely new to the Lithuanian society.

I should also mention the personal collections of famous Lithuanian public figures in politics, science and culture that have also enriched the library’s collection, featuring the family libraries of the philosopher Antanas Maceina, poet and publicist Tomas Venclova, as well as the famous family of politicians and diplomats – Stasys and Daniela Lozoraitis. Professor Vytautas Landsbergis, the Prime Minister of the Reconstituent Parliament, entrusted his book collection to the library at the end of last year, while at the beginning of this year we received a pleasant message from the patron Arminio Sciolli who lives in Switzerland and decided to donate a collection of the Russian exodus literature. Just taking a look at this collection we saw that it features pieces of Russian fiction that are unique not only to our library, but the entire Lithuania, including publications that come from a rather wide geographic area, ranging from South America to China. It is important to note that this collection coming to our library will enable the readers to expand and supplement the concept of diaspora publishing with new horizons, ranging from Lithuanian diaspora to fragments of other ethnic communities and cultures, living in Lithuania. It may become a rather important step in attempting to perceive and understand the concept of multinational and multicultural Lithuania, at the same time creating an opportunity to develop the civic maturity of its citizens.

Thank you for conversation.

Interviewed by Zita Tallat-Kelpšaitė

知识间使是社创价 知空的命为会造值



今年2月16日，我们庆祝立陶宛恢复建国100周年。在现代和迅速变化的全球化世界中，一个人口少于300万的小国可以保持其身份，创造出独特的东西，让世界感兴趣并且只有通过发展和培育国家的智能才能参与竞争。这就是为什么我们把重点放在立陶宛的马尔他纳斯·马哲维达斯国家图书馆 ---- 智力的中心。我们杂志的客人是立陶宛Martynas Mažvydas国家图书馆馆长 Renaldas GUDAUSKAS教授。



在经过八年的重建之后，在访问图书馆时，很难辨认出我们曾经花时间在同一间教室读书，在巨大的长桌上学习考试。2016年9月重新开放的图书馆变得更加壮观和神秘，不仅在国内，而且在全球建筑和设计竞赛中引起了关注。这些外部功能确实非常令人愉快。教授，你能否指出竞争裁判甚至游客看不见的重大变化？

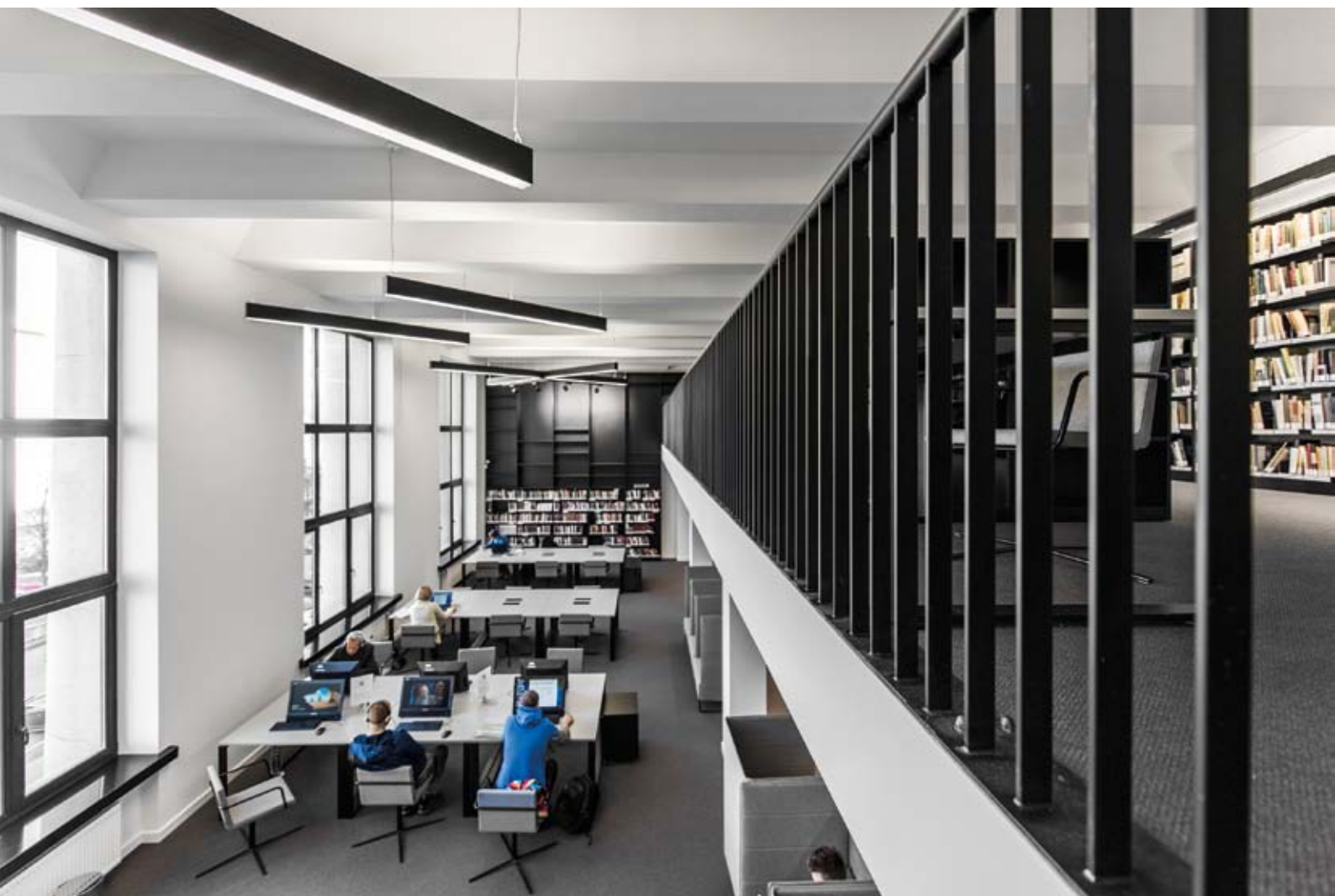
立陶宛拥有独特的国家记忆机构，再次以满负荷运转。立陶宛国家图书馆（NLL）Martynas Mažvydas被赋予了一项特殊的使命——我们是国家档案馆藏书文件的保管者。它包括关于我们的文化、语言、历史、政治和经济出版物，以及出版于立陶宛及其以后（从16世纪的1547年）至今的代表性文件。目前数目约为700万。因此，立陶宛国家图书馆在保存、促进和将国家文献遗产纳入欧洲文化遗产领域发挥着重要作用。但是，2016年重新开放的国家图书馆与之前的图书馆显着不同。在八年的重建过程中，世界发生了变化，特别是在信息技术领域。国家图书馆重建大楼的空间更适合我们信息消费者不断变化的需求和期望。除了传统的图书馆空间——阅览室、印刷媒体基金等——立陶宛国家图书馆还拥有自己的电视工作室、青年工作室、元数据合作空间、会议和电影厅、录音室、音乐和艺术空间以及儿童活动

中心（Toytheque）。他们都举办非常密集的活动。自2016年秋季以来，图书馆举办了1500多场各种国内和国际活动——会议、讨论、音乐会、电影观看和展览。

现代图书馆和我们过去为考试而学习的图书馆有什么不同？当代图书馆的愿景是什么？

立陶宛国家图书馆正在实现自己的使命——在瞬息万变的环境中，成为立陶宛人的知识空间，为社会创造价值。全球趋势也转移到国家空间。信息流量呈指数级增长，数字内容在科学、经济、文化各个领域占有越来越大的空间。管理文化、教育、科学、经济和政治领域信息流动的战略活动领域非常发达。立陶宛国家图书馆已经是27年的议会图书馆了。最近，我们扩大了信息分析服务的范围和我们机构合作伙伴的网络，与立陶宛总统府和政府以及维尔纽斯市政府签署了合作协议。除了我们已经参与的国家使命之外，我们正在寻求成为首都的知识区，从而为维尔纽斯现代化的发展作出重大贡献。

在一次会议上你谈到提到的文化、科学、国家和未来是设想图书馆使命的主要价值观，以及应该特别珍视的价值▶



---- 科学研究空间以及国家的智力、社会和经济价值。这个任务如何用于实际工作？图书馆对培育或提高受保护价值的作用或贡献是什么？

立陶宛国家图书馆是获取文化、教育、科学、经济和国家管理领域知识和信息的可靠的战略合作伙伴，提供各种活动，从而为立陶宛知识社会的改善和提高国家的国际竞争力做出贡献。2015年在开普敦(特区)举行的世界图书馆与信息大会上，我们在访问期间介绍和批准的2017-2020年度知识活动立陶宛国家图书馆模型涉及元数据分析，将成为新的增强现实。我们希望这将成为实施国家创新政策，增强竞争优势，发展立陶宛知识社会的重要贡献。图书馆还为国家的庄园图书馆和名人的历史资金感到自豪，这些资金已经积累了近一个世纪(明年国家图书馆将庆祝其周年纪念)。

在您的演讲中，您提到了“发展社会资本的后勤”这一商业术语，并指出大英图书馆有大约500个商业伙伴。你能否定义发展社会资本的物流的本质和企业在这个过程中作用？

影响全球经济的主要趋势是城市化、融合、基础设施发展、未来流动性、未来能源和社会资本。在图书馆的情况下，作为发展社会资本的经典价值金字塔 - 数据>信息>知识 - 的后



勤工作变得相当密集。这个价值链特别受到网络科学、人工智能、数字人文、超级计算机和元数据的影响。立陶宛国家图书馆一直通过与商业结构和协会的战略合作伙伴关系来实施这些趋势。

本杂志已经非常熟悉这些概念，因为JŪRA MOPE SEA实施了商业、科学和艺术的协同作用已经有好几年了。您看到了什么商业、科学和艺术与图书馆协同作用的机会？

立陶宛国家图书馆拥有元数据和创意产业的中心，这与大英图书馆元数据研究所的模式相当。我们的中心提供了高科技专家、商业和科学企业家以及数字营销专家之间的合作机会，他们可以与信息分析师一起工作，开发创造先例战略效果的共同项目。

欧盟研究与创新计划地平线2020 (2014 - 2020年)有助于走向综合经济增长，瞄准欧洲世界级科技，正在接近尾声。立陶宛国家图书馆是否参与这个项目？如果是这样，那么这个项目将如何丰富图书馆和立陶宛？

欧盟2020年的研究和创新计划主要集中在大学、科研机构 and 那些在高科技领域工作的机构。立陶宛国家图书馆也是我们国家的主要图书馆，雇佣了几十名具有博士学位的专家。现代图书馆越来越多地涉足元数据领域。根据地平线2020计划，立陶宛国家图书馆与我们的合作伙伴 ---- 主要的立陶宛大学和斯堪的纳维亚图书馆 ---- 正在为大英图书馆进行咨询 ---- 正在准备一个新一代图书馆项目 ---- 知识库。其主要想法已经在卢森堡和斯洛伐克的地平线活动中成功引入。

虽然您的爱沙尼亚同事说图书馆正在变成数字堡垒，但他们可能仍然是保护区，我们可以翻阅最新的纸质书籍和旧的问题。不久之前，世博会立陶宛馆馆长罗曼斯·詹斯卡斯 (Romas Jankauskas) 和我有幸把阿米尼奥·斯托利 (Arminio Sciolli)，拥有在瑞士洛迦诺市的伊里·里维利诺·达·芬奇 (Il Rivellino Leonardo da Vinci) 作品画廊的人，他的藏书捐赠给立陶宛Martynas Mažvydas国家图书馆。我们带回了两手提箱的书，可以追溯到战前时期。图书馆如何积累和存储这样的古籍？他们怎么样能被介绍给社会呢？

1990年立陶宛独立恢复后，我们获得了一个机会，不仅可以从苏联政权认为不合适的“两国之间”时期将书籍“释放”出来，并将其“囚禁”在特别的储存部门。由于与立陶宛组织和国外善意个人的积极合作，图书馆为居住在国外的立陶宛人筹集了大量所谓立陶宛出埃及记者的大量资金。其中包括书籍和期刊，印在“铁幕后”，这对立陶宛社会来说是全新的。

我还应该提到立陶宛著名的政治、科学和文化界人士的个人藏品，这些藏品还丰富了图书馆馆藏，包括哲学家Antanas Maceina的家庭图书馆，诗人和公关人员Tomas Venclova以及著政治家 and 外交官 - Stasys和Daniela Lozoraitis。重建议会总理Vytautas Landsbergis教授在去年年底把他的藏书交给了图书馆，而在今年年初，我们收到了一位住在瑞士的赞助人Arminio Sciolli的信息，捐赠俄罗斯出埃及记文献。只要看看这个收藏，我们看到它包含了一些俄罗斯小说，这些小说不仅是我们的图书馆，而且是整个立陶宛，包括来自南美洲到中国等相当广泛的地理区域的出版物。重要的是要注意到，这个馆藏到我们的图书馆将使读者扩大和补充散文出版概念与立陶宛散居到其他种族社区和文化的片段新视野。试图感知和理解多民族和多文化立陶宛的概念，同时为发展公民成熟度创造机会，这可能成为相当重要的一步。