Summaries

*Hans Jørn Nielsen: Digital Humanities. Digitalise-
ring og dokument (Digital Humanities. Digitalization
and document)*
Page: 5-20

At first the article presents some general issues con-
cerning *Digital Humanities* (DH). The purpose is
to explore the issues further in relation to specific
examples of digitalization of documents. Among
several ways of doing digital humanities the article
chooses the kind of DH which defines DH as *mak-
ing* and *building* of digital objects, installations and
forms. The article coins this as a practical-productive
turn of humanities. The article chooses three types
of digitalization for further examination. The three
types represent different ways of handling digitaliza-
tion and different versions of the practical-productive
turn. They also represent a development from the
nineties until today, and on a more general level they
represent modes of changes in the transition from
print culture to digital culture. Finally the three types
are examined in relation to theoretical and epistemo-
logical questions.

The first type we find in the digitalization of liter-
ary heritage in the nineties with focus on coding and
tagging and on organizing of hypertext structures.
The second type we find in attempts of reorganizing
documents into data of information and into data-
bases. The third type we find in the construction of
multimodal and multi-media web texts. The three
types connect to different kinds of theories: theo-
ries of hypertext, theories of big data, and theories
of multimodality and web media. They all represent
important moments of DH and of the transition from
print to digital culture.

*Johanna Rivano Eckerdal & Olof Sundin: Genhus-
ning af visdommens ugle. Encyklopædier i et livs-
historisk perspektiv (Relocating the owl of wisdom.
Encyclopaedias in a life-historical perspective)*
Pages: 21-34

The article is an investigation of people's relation to
reference books and encyclopaedias in a life his-
torical perspective during a period when traditional
encyclopaedias have undergone major changes. The
method consisted of a qualitative questionnaire that
was sent to volunteer contributors of the Folk life Ar-
chive in Lund, Sweden. The answers have been ana-
lysed guided by concepts rooted in post humanistic
theory. The analysis shows the ways print encyclo-
paedias have played a role in the contributors' lives.
The set of books were expensive and functioned as a
middle class insurance for the family. That spouses
not always agreed on the decision to invest in an
encyclopaedia reveals the changed economic condi-
tions for women and the changed book prices. The
materiality of the books is of substantial importance
even though it becomes a challenge when informa-
tion is available online. Encyclopaedias are associ-
ated with print editions even though most of the con-
tributors today use *Google*. The print editions have
moved to cellars and country houses where their
inalterability contributes to making them a part of
people's lives.

*Haakon Lund & Susanne Ørnager: Optimering af in-
formationsarkitekturen i FN's World Food Program-
me (Optimising the information architecture in UN's
World Food Programme (WFP))*
Pages: 37-52

The UN World Food Programme (WFP) did identify
issues within the existing information architecture.
This article presents a case study where the informa-
tion and knowledge management is examined. The
research include an analysis of the users' (i.e. WFP
staff and volunteers) searches for and access to infor-
mation and examine WFP's information architecture
in order to submit recommendations for a new struc-
ture that will enable users to find the information
they need by an effective and unique categorisation
system, i.e. a *taxonomy*.

The article presents several methods and approaches
to identify the problems in WFP. The results show
that the development and implementation of a com-
mon taxonomy can reduce the shortcomings with
web navigation and searches for information and
documents by the already established search engines.
The conclusion is that WFP has to develop a pick-list
that will enable a corporate terminology within the
organisation. In addition to the concept list the devel-
opment of synonym rings are recommended as they
can improve the retrieval process. It is suggested to
employ an information manager and to choose local
experts within each division, the so-called taxonomy-
champions, to ensure the development and mainte-
nance of the information architecture. The latter rec-
ommendations have been implemented by WFP.

*Jannicke Røgler & Tord Høivik: Levende bøker
og død kapital. Omløpstallet som styringsverktøy
(Living books and dead capital: Turnover rates as a
management tool)*
Pages: 53-66

Turnover rate, defined as loans/stock, is a well
known but little used indicator among librarians.
The article investigates the contribution turnover rate
may have in developing the modern library. Turno-
ver rates show the utility of the library's collections.
Low values indicate that corrective action should be
taken. Most Norwegian public libraries have larger
collections than necessary. By referring to turnover
rates it becomes easier to win support for systematic
weeding of library materials.

The library community needs theoretical understand-
ing of and practical guidance in the use of this indi-
cator. To achieve this we summarize the literature
and analyze a variety of empirical data. Norwegian
turnover rates are the lowest of the Nordic countries.
Half of the variation can be linked to the number of
inhabitants. Small municipalities have very low turn-
over rates, of books in particular. The Nordic library
community has rarely developed norms for collec-
tion size, turnover rates and weeding. We show how
librarians can leverage statistics and systems data to
calculate turnover rates in collections and sub-collec-
tions and conclude with suggestions for recommend-
ed turnover rates.