

English Abstracts

KARIN ALEKSANDER

How do University Libraries serve the Needs of Gender Studies Programmes?

The growing number of women's and gender studies programmes has led to a need to reflect on the role of university libraries. The essay analyses a questionnaire which was sent to more than 20 gender studies centres at universities in Germany, Austria and Switzerland. All the centres are different as regards their founding date, the number of students and staff, and how they fit into the university's overall structure. The wide range of answers thus makes it worthwhile to look at similarities and to discuss possibilities in order to generalise them. (pp. 265-284)

GÜNTER BEYERSDORFF

Library Science and the Discussion about Reform

The New Economy made big promises but kept only a few of them. As a result politics no longer believes in the information society as an economic motor; instead the government now seeks to revive the job market through structural reforms and a new 'innovation offensive'. The real causes behind the break-down of the IT sector, however, are not being addressed. The bursting of the bubble was the result of a gap between the technological possibilities and the marketable product and service opportunities they offered. Libraries have developed such services over the last years, but few people are aware of the key position libraries occupy inside the economic process and the information society. It is essential that sound concepts to overcome the economic problems are developed through close co-operation between library science and economics. (pp. 173-182)

KLAUS-PETER BÖTTGER

Public Libraries and Library Science – an Individual Perspective

Library Science is hardly a prominently visible discipline in the everyday life of a public library – it is also necessary and essential for this field of librarianship yet. Above all, for reasons of acceptance, practical orientation should not be neglected. (pp. 295-300)

MICHAEL BUCKLAND

Information Schools: A Monk, Library Science, and the Information Age

Society is being transformed into an "information society". Universities were effective in the nineteenth century in responding to important societal needs by developing new departments expected to add knowledge through research, to prepare specialists, to assist industry, and to contribute to general education.

Modern universities have, however, been slow to respond programmatically to the challenge of the transition to an information society. New academic programs – “information schools” – are now emerging, many, not all, evolved from programs in library science. The relevance of library science as a foundation for information schools is reviewed. (pp. 19-32)

STEPHAN BÜTTNER

Electronic Publications and Their Impact on Librarianship

Starting with the structures of the “Gutenberg-Galaxis”, this article analyses the impact of digitalisation on scientific publishing. To respond the development, publishers and the science community developed a series of alternative models which the author categorises and examines. The article draws conclusions for the practice of librarianship, such as the impact on acquisition, production, distribution and the storage of electronic publications as well as new forms of co-operation. (pp. 103-114)

BIRGIT DANKERT

Always on Sunday ...

Always on a Sunday, educational policy speakers refer to school libraries as essential and competent institutions for obtaining information and acquiring knowledge. But on Mondays the reality in classrooms looks different. Only approximately 15 % of all German schools have a school library which is continuously and professionally kept up to date. Nevertheless, there are theoretical concepts and practical experience concerning the art of teaching school librarianship. The article offers a glimpse of how education and advanced training are likely to react and what significance will be given to school librarian studies in library science. (pp. 301-312)

URSULA GEORGY

Integrated Customer Service in Libraries

Integrated customer orientation is a central principle of marketing. Based on the three pillars of operation – customer satisfaction – close customer relationship, the principle has been embraced by libraries through library promotion. Co-operation in all areas is needed if today’s demands for a competitive librarianship are to be met. (pp. 313-324)

STEFAN GRADMANN

Is there a Future for Library Science?

The future of library science is inextricably linked to the future of its research object – the libraries. But the institutional identity of libraries is vulnerable to the ups and downs of the internet information economy. Diffuse terms like ‘digital

library' only help to obscure the trauma. Library science would be ill-advised to see its future exclusively in the digital information age. Nor will it be able in the long-term to derive its right to exist from the institutional legitimacy of libraries. Rather what is needed is a new orientation as a science which brings together technical, social and institutional aspects, the focus of which is the collective management of information. Such an orientation could yield a lasting profile for a science which includes aspects of informatics, semiology and sociology. An important step would be to give the discipline a new name. (pp. 97-102)

GERHARD HACKER

Academic Books, Public Library Practice and Thinking in the Way of Library Science

The division of libraries in Germany during the last century into public and academic libraries was more pronounced than in other countries. Even today, bridging this gap which strongly influences librarians' thinking, is an important task for Library and Information Science (LIS). This article reviews the effects of the so-called "Spartentrennung", the division of libraries, on training in librarianship. It further analyses the opportunities for LIS to promote a new approach in librarians' thinking. (pp. 393-416)

THOMAS HAPKE

'In-formation' – Information Literacy and Learning in the Age of Digital Libraries

The term 'in-formation' implies a close link between information literacy and learning. Information literacy is both the knowledge of efficient research and navigation strategies and the creativity to consciously develop the information process according to one's needs. The user of digital libraries is an 'information player' who plays with databases and search terms to improve research results. The article proposes subject-specific fields of research, such as the history of scientific information and communication, to serve as ideas for further research and educational topics in the area of information and librarianship whose ultimate goal is information literacy. (pp. 115-130)

JOSEF HERGET / NORBERT LANG

The Labour Market for Information Specialists in Switzerland

In a labour market survey, Swiss private-law entrepreneurs and public institutions were asked in their capacity as employers of information specialists about present demands and future labour market perspectives. About 60 % of private-law entrepreneurs and 50 % of public employers anticipate a growing demand for information specialists in the medium term. Neither public nor private-law employers expect demand for information specialists to decrease. (pp. 439-479)

HANS-CHRISTOPH HOBOHM

Areas for research in library science

Current perceptions of the term 'information society' are rooted in part in a narrow definition of information science which focuses exclusively on information technology and access to information. In order to regain the entire spectrum, it is essential to refer to the scientific traditions and disciplines that are now addressing key issues in library science: comparative literature, cultural studies as well as media studies and the social sciences are addressing issues such as "cultural memory", libraries and archives as a conveyor of information, and the social-cultural aspects of reading, studying and writing in the library. (pp. 47-64)

DAGMAR JANK

Mediation of Information Skills at Universities: A Recent Field of Research in Library Science

Information skills are one of the key professional qualifications in the 21st century. This article describes the current situation of library science research on the subject of "conveying information skills at institutions of higher education". It presents a number of successful projects and suggests possible areas for future research. (pp. 131-144)

BRIGITTE KÜHNE

Library Services for Students Enrolled in Long-Distance Learning

European Union resolutions underline the EU's firm intention to make life-long learning a central aspect in the lives of EU citizens, from pre-school age to post-retirement, and by embracing all methods of formal, non-formal and informal learning. Long-distance education is one method well-suited to facilitate life-long learning. How are long-distance students best provided with the required learning materials? To train students to become information literate, librarians should not only be specialists in Library and Information Science (LIS) but also on Pedagogy, a subject which contains a wide range of research issues for LIS experts. (pp. 239-254)

RAINER KUHLEN

Information Ethics – the Development of Standards for Using Knowledge and Information in the Digital Environment

By dealing with knowledge and information the Internet is the place where new behaviour patterns, norms and standards of moral are set. Consequently, information ethics (like ethics in general) can be determined as the reflection of moral behaviour or can be seen as accepted norm of existing moral concepts and standardised behaviour patterns by either specific groups or the general public.

Seen from this perspective, information ethics is a series of open statements about normative behaviour, which develops in increasingly tele-mediated worlds and by confronting traditional values and past normative behaviour. Knowledge about the development of normative behaviour in an electronic environment is an important component of professionalism and education in the field of information, including library science. (pp. 159-172)

WALBURGA LÖSCH

Engineering Competence vs. Human Resources

Today library science in Germany has got the chance to rule information and communication for the future in a way which creates available knowledge to all of us. It's necessary to change the perspective from a technical orientated to a research that is orientated by communication and services as well as to reevaluate the 'staff factor' within information brokering. (pp. 479-422)

CLAUDIA LUX

Does Practice Need Library Science?

Librarians often fail to appreciate the benefit of library science for their own work because they do not perceive the results of research. The following article refers to themes for projects and research works which pick up current library problems. They also show how to examine and assess unknown questions and future library needs in a scientific method. (pp. 287-294)

CHRISTEL MAHNKE

Impulses for Information Society

In the era of globalisation and the Europeanisation of information and library policy, library science needs new impulses through international exchange. In this the Goethe Institute, the German cultural institute with its affiliates around the world, can be a partner. At national level, library science can give new impulses to the information society through interdisciplinary co-operation and policy advice. (pp. 183-102)

ULRICH MOESKE

Cost-Performace Analysis in Libraries

Replacing the cameralistic principle with the method of cost-performance analysis is gaining increasing influence in German libraries. Acting according to this method libraries will be able to achieve a more effective balance between their costs and their results as well as a better public perception. This article also opens up issues for e.g. financial, sociological, economical, pedagogical studies and research. (pp. 345-362)

HARALD MÜLLER

What do Juristic Libraries expect from Library Science?

Library science and jurisprudence have a common fate: It is often alleged that these are not a science but at most a handicraft. After short explanation of the term 'science', its definition, task and function, the text specifically addresses historical and present day jurisprudence. The determination is a desolate situation for library science, a desolate situation for juristic libraries and particularly a desolate situation for juristic library science. This text is an initial attempt to provide a global view of juristic library science. (pp. 257-264)

ULRICH NAUMANN

Notions on Effectiveness and Efficiency of Education in Library Science

The topic of this contribution is the question of whether the present library science training creates the basis for an occupation in the senior sections of the civil service in libraries. For this, criteria for efficiency and effectiveness are formulated and examined for the available data of the Institute for Library Science at the Humboldt-University in Berlin. One part in the discussion also raises the question of whether the training of the senior sections of the civil service should take place primarily as library science per se or instead as library science as a handicraft. Due to these considerations competitions in the library job market are represented, which end with an appeal not to lose the practical orientation in the reorganization of library-scientific training for a possible future field of 'librarianship'. (pp. 365-380)

KERSTIN OCHUDLO-HÖBING

E-Learning for Adolescents and Young Adults – A Challenge for Public Libraries

This paper deals with two subjects. On the one hand services for adolescents in public libraries, whereas the term "adolescents" means young people at the age of 12 to 21 years. On the other hand the currently often discussed electronically supported learning (in short e-Learning) is studied with the aim to find out whether this form of learning should be offered by German public libraries and how this offer could be designed for the special needs of young people. A collection of international examples points out the different possibilities and gives ideas for the development of a modern program tailor-made for a target group which has been neglected for a long time. (pp. 325-344)

MARC RITTBERGER

CERTIDoc

Since 1998 the European Union sponsors the certification of information professionals within the framework of the Leonardo da Vinci program. During the first project a certification handbook was produced in the area of documentation. In the following project the handbook was completely revised. The competence areas were rewritten and completed to broaden the scope of the handbook in the information sector. We will introduce the new handbook, the Euroréférentiel I&D, and compare its competencies with competencies of librarians. A short conclusion follows and finally we want to propose an organizational model of a certification procedure, which could be managed together by librarian and documentalists in Germany. (pp. 423-438)

HANS E. ROOSENDAAL / PETER A. TH. M. GEURTS / EBERHARD R. HILF

Pertinent Strategy Issues in Scientific Information and Communication in 2004

In this article we will discuss some broader developments in the field of scientific information with the aim to determine and analyse some of the pertinent strategic issues that the stakeholders will face at present. The stakeholders in the value chain of scientific information are: the user as author, reader and reviewer; the institution with which these users are affiliated; the publisher and the library as the main intermediaries; and other intermediaries such as subscription agents, providers and so on. We will look at these strategic issues from different stakeholder perspectives and we will attempt to make a comparison of these perspectives under the premise that these issues are relevant to further developments in library science. (pp. 217-238)

ROBERT SCHLÖGL / THERESA VELDEN

The Internet and Science

Open Access is the direct, immediate, and unrestricted availability of all scientific primary information. The Open Access Movement aims to change way scientific publishing is organised. The Max Planck Society (MPS) participates in this movement as an improvement in the quality of scientific communication has a direct impact on the quality of scientific work. This is why the MPS is developing and introducing an Open Access Platform at its institutes. This in turn means changes for MPS libraries and new challenges for library science. (pp. 209-216)

ANNE SIMANK

Is It Still Worthwhile?

This article examines the master's degree study of Library Science at the Institute of Library Science at the Humboldt-University of Berlin from the point of view of a successful graduate. Apart from the description of content and demands the author describes her difficulties in finding a job in the field of librarianship. She aims at support the calls for necessary changes and gives some reasons why the Institute of Library Science as well as all professional organisations and associations in Germany should be more interested in breaking down formal barriers which still prevent successful graduates in finding an appropriate job in German university and general research libraries. (pp. 381-392)

THOMAS STÄCKER

Ars sine scientia nihil est – Library Science from research librarian point of view

Library science? Does it really exist? So Fritz Milkau wrote in his Manual of Library Science in 1931. The question set the tone for the three-volume oeuvre, a work which was then continued by Leyh, and still provides plenty of food for thought today. The thorny issue of the self-image of librarians and how they perceive their task remains something of a never-ending story. Part of the reason is that unlike Library Science, and despite some isolated success stories, Bibliothekswissenschaft did not manage to claim its place among the academic disciplines and to establish itself as a universal discipline. From an institutional perspective, Bibliothekswissenschaft in Germany has remained an erratic phenomenon. How come? What chances are there for Bibliotheks-wissenschaft to regain some of the ground lost and how could it positively contribute to the work of research libraries? (pp. 33-46)

CAROL TENOPIR

Electronic Publishing and Its Relationship to Library and Information Science

Changes in scholarly publishing and scholarly communication are influencing library and information science research initiatives and will continue to do so in the future. Key research topics should focus on the effect of electronic publishing on users, scholarship, publishers, and libraries. Research in these areas will drive the development of better information products and services. (pp. 145-156)

PAUL S. ULRICH

The Library as a Real – Virtual – Public Place for Networking Ideas, Information and People

The influx of new technologies and new services in libraries has obscured many of the traditional qualities which made libraries strong. The current race to keep up with new technologies and new services needs to be placed in context with the past. The library as a place where communication takes place, a place where people interact (even when it is increasingly a virtual environment) can still continue to be relevant – if librarians seek solutions by asking questions which keep them in perspective. (pp. 191-268)

WALTHER UMSTÄTTER

75 Years of Library Science

Ever since the founding of the The Institute of Library Science at Humboldt University in Berlin some 75 years ago, terms like library, documentation, information, and knowledge have changed. In part this was due to new technology and the digitalisation of key aspects in librarianship. Education and science became the single most important economic factor in the knowledge society after industrialisation. Hence, to judge, organise and manage published knowledge is one of key roles of library science today, a task which forms an important basis for the management of knowledge production. (pp. 81-94)

ROLAND WAGNER-DÖBLER

The Research Program of Library Science

This article describes library science in Germany in the 1970s from the point of view of a novice librarian who went on to pursue a career in higher service at science libraries, and 30 years later, from a retrospective view of science theory. Looking at library science in Germany today, one cannot help but ask whether 'Bibliothekswissenschaft' has become obsolete. The answer is no, provided that library science is prepared to take up the theoretical challenges: possible areas for research and existing gaps. To address these issues constitutes one of the core pillars on which the intellectual architecture of 'knowledge societies' rests. (pp. 65-80)