

Summaries

Birger Hjørland: Kompetencer i forskningsbibliotekerne i historisk og aktuel belysning. Udviklingsbehov i perspektiv af digitaliseringen. (Competencies in research libraries in historical and contemporary light. Future needs discussed from the perspective of digitalization)

Pages: 5-30

This article presents some main lines in the development of the education, qualifications and competencies of librarians, research librarians and information specialists. These main lines are discussed in relation to developments in the working tasks of research libraries and scientific communication. A set of possible future work tasks are discussed in the light of digitization: a) material selection and collection management b) document description (descriptive and administrative metadata etc.) c) subject indexing and classification d) reference work and documentation e) subject specific teaching of information seeking and information competency f) the construction of subject gateways g) the communication with relevant subject environments and supporting their publication activities h) meta-scientific research (including bibliometrics, sociology of science, work on subject terminology and research in scholarly quality norms and paradigm theory) and finally i) the cultural-political and socio-political work ensuring free and equal access to information and knowledge. For each of these possible future work tasks the necessary competencies, which must be present in order to offer quality service, are discussed. In this connection the need for domain-specific knowledge, information

technological knowledge and information scientific knowledge is discussed. The main conclusion is that these kinds of knowledge cannot be combined in an external way, but to a high degree have to be combined in the persons who are responsible for carrying out the specific tasks. The implications for research and education in information science are outlined.

Åse Hedemark: Förändrade föreställningar om folkbibliotek? En diskursanalytisk studie av biblioteksdebatter i svenska medier från 1970 till och med 2009. (Is the Perception of Public Libraries Changing? A Discourse Analytic Study of Library Debates in the Swedish press between 1970 and 2009)

Pages: 33-44

In this article I discuss the results of my thesis *The Imagined Public Library. A Study of Library Debates in the Swedish Press between 1970 and 2006 using Discourse Analysis* that was published in 2009. The empirical material consists of debates that occur in Swedish TV, radio and the daily press. The aim of the analysis is to identify dominant discourses and also to problematize and discuss the consequences of these discourses. The study highlights some of the political, professional and institutional interests which are behind the arguments that can be found in the media. It also reveals how these arguments have changed over time and what consequences this may have for public libraries. The result of the analysis shows that the most dominant discourse during all the decades of the study is called *the book discourse*. There is also a discourse during the 1970s called

the *community centre discourse*. The *information mediation discourse* appeared first in the 1980s and continued being present during the 1990s. Authors often hold the most prominent position in the debates which means that they exert a substantial influence over the content of the debates. In this article I also analyze a relatively new public library debate that took place in 2009. I put the results from this analysis in relation to the debates from earlier periods. The conclusion shows that some changes concerning the public image of the library have occurred. The librarians are more visible in the debate from 2009 and this might explain why the libraries' role as a meeting-place is more pronounced in media debates today.

Martin Dyrbye: På sporet af den nye medietid. Lyde og mislyde i 1920'ernes folkebiblioteker. (Tracing the New Media Time in the 1920s. Sounds and Murmurs in the Public Libraries)
Pages: 45-55

The purpose of this article is to illustrate the consequences that the introduction of new media can have on library development in a historical perspective.

Libraries have through their long history continuously been challenged by new media. Recently, the information technology, i.e. the development of the digitization and dissemination of the so-called social media, created a discussion about books and the survival of the libraries in the future. The discussion is in substance not new, since similar considerations prevailed when e.g. the telephone as well as the radio became more and more popular in the 20th century's first decades. Especially the radio was seen as challenging the public libraries. While the phone immediately was accepted as a useful tool, the radio on the contrary was refused as a means of communication in public libraries. The theme of the article is taken into a theoretical framework depicted on recent media theories proposed by respective Enzensberger and Kittler. It seems obvious that their theories are useful in the study of the reception theory behind the spread of two new media in a context of the library development in the first decades of the 20th century.

However, the users have become familiar with digital services and this affects the information behaviour.