

# Summaries

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*Caroline Enghoff og Søren Rafn: Sæt litteraturen på spil som litteratur .Bibliotekarisk og litterær skøn-litteraturformidling mellem tekst og læser (Put literature on the line as literature. Literary work with fiction between text and reader in the library)*

Pages: 5-16

The purpose is to suggest a new and literary approach to fiction in libraries. Within a framework of discourse analysis we explore the present view on and practice of materials selection as well as the present “formidling” of fiction (the Danish word ”formidling” is untranslatable, but here it covers the librarians’ activities towards presentation of and communication (with the users) about books). The analysis is based on central literature and two interviews with librarians from Horsens and Vejle libraries. A main point is that the attitude towards materials selection is full of compromise, a so-called expanding discourse, which affects the “formidling” – which is based on a vague concept and accompanied by a mixed view on the user as client, citizen and customer. On this basis we launch a radical proposal of a literary concept of “formidling” in which the user is considered a *reader*, and with the relationship between reader and text in focus. We suggest how this can be realized in the library.

*Niels D. Lund: Thomas Mann und kein Ende. Bogkulturens institutionalisering, efterlivets vidensorganisering og forfatterskab som kulturarvssymbol (Thomas Mann and no end. The institutionalization of the culture of books, the knowledge organization of the afterlife, and an authorship as a symbol of cultural heritage)*

Pages: 17-27

The article sketches the infrastructure nowadays of the knowledge and communication of the authorship of the German writer Thomas Mann (1875-1955) concerning the book market, the literary research, the media, and the internet. The institutionalization of the literary culture is reviewed – balanced between complexity and reduction of complexity, experts and common people – considering the subject of literature, the focus of personal character, the rise of museums of literature, and the function of cultural heritage in Germany. The article concludes that a broad cultural study based on knowledge and information history combined with book history and sociology of texts is a need for LIS.

*Hans Elbeshausen: Folkebiblioteker og den åbne læring. Viden i dialog (Public libraries and open learning. Knowledge in dialogue)*  
Pages: 29-40

Increasing cultural diversity and social differentiation have intensified integration demands in Western societies. About five years ago, public libraries in Denmark got started with setting up learning centres, mainly in areas with many ethnic minority groups.

The overall aim of the paper is to explore and discuss essential principles of learning and the impartment of knowledge. First I describe what public libraries understand by teaching and studying and what their experiences are with arranging for the acquisition of knowledge. Then it will be discussed in a more systematic way, what it means to put learning concepts into practice. Dialogic learning and mutual recognition are considered significant principles of teaching activities. The subsequent discussion of those principles is based on Paulo Freires' participative learning theory. Finally, it will be stressed that it is rather important in post-colonial times and in cultural diverse surroundings that cultural institutions are aware of their underlying cultural mind sets.

The article is based on the research report: Knowledge in dialogue - empowerment in open and closed learning spaces in public libraries. The research was supported by the Danish Library Authority.

*Nan Dahlkild: De første folkebiblioteksbygninger. I internationalt perspektiv (The making of the public library building)*  
Pages: 41-55

The focus of this article is the creation of the public library building at the end of the 19th and at the beginning of the 20th century. The architecture and interiors of the first public library buildings are compared from an international perspective. Depending upon regional traditions and political systems library buildings were expressing different views on democracy, education and open access. The starting

point of the article is the anglo-american library model, that among other things is characterized by the introduction of open access and by patrons of education such as Andrew Carnegie, who financed many library buildings as small "temples of knowledge". Examples of Central European and Soviet libraries are investigated. Finally the article analyses the development of the "Scandinavian Style" of public library buildings, that combined the traditional library with the experiments of modern architecture and created library spaces, that were "light, spacious and informal".

*Leif Kajberg: Forskningsformidlingens veje og vildveje, (The Routes and Off-track Routes of Research Communication)*  
Pages: 57-61

In June 2007 Senior Research Fellow Jørgen Burchardt's review of the research dissemination system in Denmark appeared. The work, which is evaluated positively, summarises and discusses the major views, suggestions and critical observations included in the report. There is a need for making the research community more visible along with the voluntary and unsalaried work conducted by researchers. Included in the study are reviews and analyses of the structures of the research dissemination, the quality control maintenance system, journals and other dissemination media viewed as an "ecological" system, the financial and economic situation characterising journals and other dissemination vehicles, views on language issues related to research communication, media types as well as information policy related reflections on electronic publishing formats versus paper-based journals. It is suggested that a national-level organisation/focus be established that can look after the interests of the research dissemination system in Denmark. The reviewer considers the relevance of the study to the Royal School of Library and Information Science and articulates some critical views of the usability and translatability of research results in industry and commerce and in society in general. The complexity of user needs in this respect should not be overlooked.