

Summary



BuB App Now Available / Multi-medial, Accessible Anywhere, Free for Association Members

The professional journal BuB provides up-to-date, in-depth, and opinion-shaping news from the library world. Now it also is available through an app for smart phones and tablet devices. Developed by Pressmatrix, the app went online in July and has received many positive user reviews. Members of the BIB library association pay nothing, while other subscribers will need to pay only for a 15€/year upgrade. The print edition of the journal will continue to be published, unchanged, ten times a year.

Whether in print or in the app version, BuB readers will always have the latest edition, since the app version does not differ from the print version. Additionally, past issues can be downloaded to the app's digital archive. Along with texts and photos, the app also offers direct links to videos on various topics, to maps showing the libraries being discussed, to additional photographs, to the email contact data of an article's authors, as well as to numerous other links for further information.

The BuB app is more than a print journal in digital format. For example, the bookmark function enables faster access to favorite articles. Interesting items can also be forwarded directly to social media accounts. Using the text mode, it is possible to work with the text more easily without photos, illustrations, and formatted text. The easy-to-use full-text search function helps find desired information quickly. Whether for an iPhone or an Android device, the BuB app can be used on all standard devices and is available in the Apple App Store, Google Play Store, and Amazon Store at no charge.

Post-Functionalism / New Avenues of Library Planning and Design (Olaf Eigenbrodt) (pp. 466 – 471)

It is not difficult to recognize that the Functionalism that dominated the 1960s to 1980s lead to an impasse in the area of library buildings. By the 1980s we experienced a turning point, at first in the sector of public libraries – which became inspired by Scandinavian models – and later also in academic libraries -- such as in the Lower Saxony State and University Library of Göttingen. It's design by Eckhart Gerber represented an important and sustainable milestone. Various writers have noted a shift in focus toward the library user, particularly in terms of open stacks and more workspaces. Nonetheless, critics have complained about the rigid modular gridding that resulted from the functionalist limitations placed on the planning and construction of academic libraries.

However, in the past two decades there has been a paradigmatic change in the field of library construction. Both public and academic libraries have begun to make fundamental changes in their use of space, technology, and services. This has had a decisive impact on the way libraries are designed. In this article Olaf Eigenbrodt explores whether the new type of library that is emerging can even be conceptualized with the old methods and processes of needs analysis and planning; or whether librarians might better work together with architects, governing agencies, and local organizations and institutions to find new and more successful solutions.

No Entry for Adults / Biblo Tøyen - Oslo's Library for 10 to 15 Year-Olds (Beate Detlefs) (pp. 484 – 489)

»Biblo Tøyen« is the latest addition to the Deichmanske Libraries, the public library network of Oslo, Norway. This children's and youth library is the first one in Norway to be specially created for the 10-15 years age group. Located in a former store with about 600 square meters (6450 square feet), the carpet in the entrance warns visitors that »adults and shoes must stay outside«. Since its opening at the end of March, 300 to 400 children and adolescents have visited the library every day. Mornings are reserved for school classes. While their teachers wait in the café across the way, students work on their projects in the library or get lost in their books. After 2 p.m. the library becomes a so-called „third home“ for a target group which libraries had long neglected – those who can't go to after-school day centers, which are only available through the 4th grade.

The first library for middle-school aged children was designed with their input and according to their wishes. Workshops were conducted in order to determine what their ideal library looked like and what they had been missing in a library. Many described their dream library as a place to go and relax, hang out, and get away from siblings and parents. And it needed books, media, and computers. They wanted a place to get together and opportunities to be creative. It should have a cozy atmosphere, caring, and comfortable. The library administration has been able to fulfill these wishes with a cool and homey place, somewhere between school and home, where 10-15 year olds can study, explore, and just be themselves.

Translated by Martha Baker