Abstracts

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Ph.d. Gabriela Băran – **Product and service documentation in the Romanian educational system**

This paper aims, on one hand, to investigate the informational structures that support education in Romania, in all forms of education (university education, pre-university education), in terms of information services and documentation products offered, and, on the other hand, to problematize and identify the essential issues concerning the support of the non-formal education within the educational process. This is a scientific approach that opens new research directions and provides useful proposals for the development of models and informational structures of the education system in Romania. Structured into two parts - *Libraries and Information Services in public higher education in Romania* and *Libraries and Information Services in public pre-university education in Romania* - includes the chapters: *University Libraries, Central University Library and the School Library, The Information and Documentation Centre, Production and documentation services in the education system in Romania: A Case Study*. The research on libraries in higher and pre-university education in Romania reveals some issues: lack of computerization of the informational structures in general, the lack of a single program of computerization, insufficient training of those engaged in storing and transmitting information, librarians and teachers; the existence of a «detached» attitude towards current problems of librarianship and policy-makers and school librarians resignation in the face of the phenomenon of information literacy; poor promotion of integrated libraries in the education system.

Keywords: *documentation services; documentation products; Central University libraries; University libraries; school libraries; information and documentation centres.*

Ph.dc. Silviu Constantin Nedelcu – **Libraries of the Byzantine Empire (330-1453)**

In the year 324BC Saint Constantine the Great (306-337) was proclaimed sole emperor of the Roman Empire. He will choose a new capital instead of Rome, the former Greek colony of Byzantium on the shore of Bosphorus, which construction lasted six years. The official opening took place on the 11th of May 330 BC and brought up the imperial library, founded by the emperor Constantine himself as an addition to the most important buildings of the city. The foundation of the imperial library represented the starting point for other types of libraries present there until the Ottomans' conquest of the Byzantine Empire in 1453. At that time, the most important libraries in theByzantium were: imperial, patriarchal monastic

and private library. To these four types of libraries, the author adds the university library which is stated to have existed at the University of Constantinople. This particular university library, founded by Emperor Theodosius II (408-450 BC) in 425BC, and is refered to as the legal library or the library of the law school. These 5 types of libraries have undergone an interesting evolution over the 11 centuries of Byzantine history, but were abolished with the fall under the Ottoman Empire, on the 29th of May 1453. From this point, libraries were shut down and their collections transferred to the library of Sultan Mehmed II the Conqueror (1451-1481).

Keywords: *Byzantine Empire; Saint Constantine the Great; Imperial library; Patriarchal library; Monastic library; University library.*

Ph.dc. Dina Paladi – **The elements of the Legal Deposit system**

The legal deposit is the main instrument for establishing a national collection for preservion the national written heritage for future generations. It was declared by the 19th article of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and each country is obliged to respect At the same time, this guarantees access to the published heritage of the nation for every citizen in the world. Every system of legal deposit raises a number of issues that should be carefully reviewed to ensure the achievement of the objectives. For this it is necessary to take into account the origin of the publications, its place of publication representing each part representig essential elements. Every country has set its boundaries when it comes of the legal deposit for the national production of publications issued in the territory of the country, in different formats. The complexity of the collection imposes thus important quality analysis of the Document Fund that would eventually constitute the legal deposit. Document producers, the main contributors to the legal deposit, are required to send a certain number of copies to the institution which is responsible for the organisation and functioning of the legal deposit, which, in most countries, is the national library. The number of copies is set by law and may vary according to the documents' type. The same can be said about the deadline for submission of coppies which vary widely from country to country. The establishment and development of a national legal deposit should therefore be based on a legal framework, ensuring that all publishers and producers of documents will comply with it.

Keywords: *Legal Deposit; national heritage; national collection; number of copies; legislative framework.*

Gelu Brîncoveanu – ***Pages of Elogiatory history in the „Clio" magazine***

Edited by the County Museum „Teohari Antonescu", „Clio" magazine includes important pieces of information, unique at the time of its publication, refering to personalities who made themselves noticed in various domains in the Romanian society, most of them born in the city of Giurgiu or in the Vlașca County. The materials published here completes biographies of well-known scholars of international reputation, Prime-shelf literary personalities,

engineers with outstanding activity, militars with leadership places in the Romanian army. At the same time, topics of local interest are brought to the public attention topics of local interest: highlights from the life and work of intellectuals who have decisively influenced the city of Giurgiu's cultural movement, its first public library, the most important historical monuments of the area. The Editorial office of the magazine aims to publish articles in an accessible style, without compromising their scientific integrity. Although modest in looks and volume, „Clio" attracted the attention of specialists, being classified among the major publications of the first decade after December 1989. This article might be used as bibliographic reference for future researches interested in the topics addressed by this magazine.

Keywords: *Elogiatory history; „Clio" magazine; County Museum „Teohari Antonescu" Giurgiu; cultural heritage.*

Daniela-Elena Brîncoveanu – **The Museum library between classic and modern**

Museum libraries are considered referencial departments in the institutions to which they belong. They were instituted in the nineteenth century, developed at the same time as the museums that created them and have especially flourished after 1900. Their history has been analyzed over time by the researchers of the field, and the results were included in various studies, scientific papers and treaties, relatively few in number. Originally created in museums from the United States , this type of library subsequently gained entry also in European countries. In Romania, one of the oldest, most valuable and most researched museum libraries is the one created by Baron Samuel von Brukenthal, managed today by the museum that bears his name. Less known and studied is the County Museum „Teohari Antonescu" library which holds outstanding bibliophile values. Its classic structure could become a modern one by applying innovative librarian principles.

Keywords: *cultural heritage; specialized library; museum library; County museum „Teohari Antonescu" Giurgiu.*

Angela Bilcea – **Architectural projects, urban palaces. Architect John D. Berindey and the French eclecticism**

At the end of the nineteenth century, French architectural eclecticism was imposed and left its mark on most of the representative buildings in Bucharest. At the same time, due to the low number of Architects in Romania, young people were encouraged to study abroad, most choosing France as their destination, Arch. Ion D. Berindey (1871-1928) being also one of them. Considered one of the founders of the Romanian national school of architecture, his creation combines elements of classic French eclectic style, Romanticism, Rococo, neo-Romanian tendencies and modern elements of 1900 design, both in the overall composition as

well as in the richly represented decoration. The defining building for the architect Berindei remains George Grigore Cantacuzino Palace in Bucharest, at Calea Victoriei no. 141, which today houses the „George Enescu" national museum. Also called „The House of Lions", the palace was built for the richest man in Romania at that time, George Grigore Cantacuzino (1832-1913), nicknamed „Nabob" because of his wealth status. Built between 1901 and 1903, the palace was inaugurated in 1906 with an amazing banquet, unprecedented in the country. After the death of the Nabob, the palace was inherited by his son, Mihail G. Cantacuzino, who bequeath his wife (Marica) Maria Rosetti- Tescanu who in 1937 married the composer George Enescu. After his death (1955), according to his will, the Palace will become the headquarters of the Union of romanian composers and the „George Enescu" Museum.

Keywords: *Architecture of the XIXth Century; Architect Ion D. Berindey; French eclecticism; Cantacuzino Palace; George Grigore Cantacuzino.*

Ph.d. Ioana Mitea – **Theatre of the 19ᵗʰ century in the context of the Northern and Eastern Europe nationalist demonstrations**

For the european teather, the nineteenth century meant a period of important changes. Ethnic groups in northern and eastern Europe affirmed their national identity primarily through performing arts, aimed at validating the national values by promoting the language, educating the audience and synchronizing traditions between West and East European theatre. The Romanian tehater landscape comprised mainly repertoires of the well known local bands and followed a strong programmatic characteristic. All these were imposed by the general objectives of the so called affirmation of the national culture, dictated by the revolutionary atmosphere of that time. The article describes aspects related to the emergence and development of the Northern and Eastern european theatre in the nineteenth century within the context of national movements and higlights the common features of that period: the adaptation of established models, the control exercised by authorities through censorship, financial and organizational issues, the competition created by the foreign theater companies.

Keywords: *Northern and Eastern european theatre; 19th Century; Theatre history; National identity.*

Petruța Dumitrescu – **Comparative analysis of human resource management in libraries and information services in Japan and Romania**

The article analyzes the libraries and information services in Japan and Romania, in terms of human resources management. It shows similarities and differences between the two systems, with reference to: the specific procedures for recruitment and selection of the employees, professional integration and their training, performance evaluation and motivation of the workforce in both library structures. Also, it discusses situations where the Japanese

model could be applied for Romanian space, taking into account the different historical context of the two nations, decisive in shaping the current countries. The article points out, at the same time, moments like the appearance of libraries in Japan and Romania, the year of the introduction of librarianship in universities and also the year of the foundation of national library associations or the periods during which the two countries became IFLA members. The comparison highlights the differences and proposes solutions adapted to its own realities for the issue being addressed.

Keywords: *human resources; Japan; Romania; Libraries and Information Services; Comparative analysis; Diet Library; National Library.*

Nicoleta Corpaci **– Toy Library or the «Art of persuasion» in education**

Gaming is an activity that contributes substantially to the formation of individuals. UNESCO recommended that libraries should create spaces for leisure and play where children could spend their free time in an enjoyable still productive manner. A space intended to stimulate creation and communication and cultivate skills for different domains. Libraries have agreed to include gaming in their services in the last decades of the twentieth century, and the form in which this activity entered the library is the Toy Library. Modern library talks about the paradox of the game as a result of cultural experiences, allowing for a multitude of social interactions and exchange of ideas, interpreting and transmitting them. The article presents gaming as the main way to educate small children, emphasizing the importance of establishing Toy Libraries in libraries. The article reviews the Toy Libraries' history, purpose, goals their mission and the logistics and characteristics that they should have.

Keywords: *game; toy library; library services.*

Mihai Constantinescu **– Semantic Search Engines**

Informational retrieval and automated searching systems provides many advantages such as fastness, multi-access retrieval of all terms from a database, simultaneous search through an enormous amount of documents. The informational noise increases together with the quantity of information, which is why the search can be limited according to various criteria: access to the full- text version, the language of the document, country of origin etc. Search engines have improved their search algorithms, mainly by using the ordering of the results by different criteria. The article presents the advantages and disadvantages of keyword searches, and at the same time, the new web (semantic web) and its specific search engines semantic search engines). The advantage of these new search engines is that they are created starting from the idea that the terms of a search will always be linked and the relationship between terms shall constitute a search criterion.

Keywords: *Semantic Web; search engines; semantic search engines; search algorithms.*

Ph.d. Adriana-Elena Boruna **– Accessible documents for people with visual impairments. From Braille to the digital era**

The paper analyzes the typology of accessible document formats available at the moment, insisting particularly on their advantages and drawbacks. It has been demonstrated that the accessibility of information is a social requirement which is increasingly more demanded by the demographic growth of communities that can benefit from it. The wide variety of available access technologies make it possible to provide a positive response to this request. This article reflects aspect of the editorial market of documents in accessible formats taking into account the demand and supply for such documents, highlighting the family of the XML formats and certain tools used for their transformation, suitable for a multichannel publication. The DTBook format is detailes as part of DAISY primary system for the conversion of formats.

Keywords: *Accessibility; Accessible formats; DAISY; Visual impaired users.*

Résumés

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Assist. univ. dr. Gabriela Băran – **Les produits et les services documentaires pour le système éducatif roumain**

L'ouvrage vise à la fois l'étude des structures info-documentaires qui soutiennent le processus d'éducation en Roumanie, au niveau de tous ses paliers (l'enseignement universitaire, l'enseignement secondaire), surtout les services d'information et les produits documentaires proposés, ainsi que les principales problèmes qui concerne l'appui documentaire de l'éducation non formelle dans le processus instructif et éducatif. Il s'agit d'une démarche scientifique qui ouvre des nouvelles perspectives et directions de recherche, en même temps qu'offre quelques exemples et suggestions utiles pour le développement des structures info-documentaires du système roumain d'enseignement en Roumanie. Structuré en deux parties – *Les structures info-documentaires dans l'enseignement supérieur d'état en Roumanie* et *Les structures info-documentaires dans l'enseignement secondaire d'état en Roumanie* – l'ouvrage comprend les chapitres suivantes: *Les Bibliothèques universitaires, Les Bibliothèques centrales universitaires* et *Les bibliothèque écolière, Le Centre de documentation et d'information, Les produits et les services documentaires dans le système éducatif roumain: étude de cas.* La recherche sur les bibliothèques de l'enseignement universitaire et secondaire en Roumanie relève quelques problèmes: l'absence de l'informatisation dans les structures info-documentaires; l'absence d'un programme unitaire d'informatisation; la formation professionnelle insuffisante des personnes qui travaillent dans le stockage et la transmission de l'information, des bibliothécaires et des professeurs documentaristes; l'attitude au plus tôt « réservée » des facteurs de décision concernant les problèmes actuels de la bibliothéconomie et la résignation des bibliothécaires face à l'alphabétisation informationnelle; les bibliothèques intégrées dans le système d'enseignement pâtit d'une faible promotion auprès des usagers.

Mots clefs: *services documentaires; produits documentaires; bibliothèques universitaires; bibliothèques scolaires; centres d'information et de documentation.*

Drd. Silviu Constantin Nedelcu – **Les bibliothèques de L'Empire Byzantin (330-1453)**

Figure prépondérante du IVe siècle, Constantin Ier le Grand (306-337) est proclamé 34e empereur romain en 324 par les légions de Bretagne. À cette occasion, Constantin transforme la cité grecque de Byzance située à l'entrée du Bosphore en une « Nouvelle Rome », à laquelle il donne son nom, Constantinople. La construction de la nouvelle capitale dura presque six années et l'inauguration officielle eut lieu en 11 mai 330.