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BIBLIOGRAPHIES AND CATALOGS – DISCUSSING CONCEPTS AND TERMS. A HISTORICAL OUTLINE

KEYWORDS: Bibliography. Catalog. Communication. Libraries. Ancient Library of Alexandria. Cataloging. Bibliographic control. Bibliographic description. Catalog description. Universal bibliographic control. Systematic bibliography. Descriptive bibliography. Analytical bibliography. Incunabula.

ABSTRACT: Thesis/Objective – The article is a comparison of mutual relations (methodological and theoretical) in the aspect of the historical development between catalogs and bibliographies. Three periods should be distinguished for both phenomena: The Ancient Library of Alexandria (3rd century BCE) to Gutenberg movable type (15th century); advanced printing (16th century) to the invention of digital entity (20th century); digital period when the universal digital entity becomes a basic building block of all media, including text. **Research methods** – The author used two historical methods (comparative and evolutionary) as well as the bibliological one and the comparative analysis of primary and some selected secondary sources. **Results/Conclusions** – Employed research methods enabled the author to conclude that features of virtuality (bibliography) and reality (catalog) were intertwined during the development of both forms of information on the document collections. After a long period of heterogenic development of catalogs and bibliographies (phase one) the final turning point of applying movable type (15th century) separated both phenomena. Despite that the genetic relations between catalogs and bibliographies did not allow for their total separation in the second period. Nowadays, when the digital information universe is created (called with a variety of names, e.g. Bibliography 2.0) the boundaries between bibliographies and catalogs are erased gradually. The reality of the catalog is getting more virtual (for instance Amazon) which is a common case in the digital world and the differences between bibliographies and catalogs become more and more historical. Online environment is virtual in itself and the virtual entity becomes a common denominator for all media, which concerns both catalogs and bibliographies.

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THE HOMELESS IN THE LIBRARIES – FOREIGN EXPERIENCE

KEYWORDS: The homeless. Homelessness. Library services for the homeless. ALA strategy towards poor and homeless library users.

ABSTRACT: **Thesis/Objective** – The article is to present issues related to the homelessness and possible roles performed by libraries for the homeless (help in overcoming this problem). The author emphasizes the importance of library services for the homeless and for the overall library image and points to the problems experienced by librarians while dealing with this group of users. Foreign solutions for this problem are presented, focused on the improvement of library services. **Research methods** – The critical analysis of the literature in the field (mostly the foreign one) was used. **Results and conclusions** – The American Library Association (ALA) strategy for the homeless in libraries is presented, tools helping to work with this particular group of users are discussed and best practices for this issue are described with the assumption that they may inspire other actions to be taken in Poland as well.

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**VERTICALITY OF LIBRARIES – FROM SACRUM
AND WATCHTOWER TO MARKETING ICON
(A PHILOSOPHICAL ESSAY)**

KEYWORDS: Library architecture. Symbolism of space. Psychology of place.

ABSTRACT: Thesis/Objective – The article is intended to present selected transformations in the symbolism of libraries, visible both in their organization and embodiment, i.e. the architecture. One of the indicators connoting new symbolic content different from the traditional one are vertical constructions of library buildings. **Research methods** – Both formulas shared one feature: towers were isolated from the local community and accessed only by the chosen ones. **Results and conclusions** – Contemporary implementations and projects use different symbolism of verticality. Libraries lose their aura of transcendence, mysticism and glue binding together the world of matter and spirit exemplified by towers for ages. Nowadays towers are a crowded part of the social space (the center of civilization and culture) and their archetypality is meant to lure and beckon the library users. This way the symbol is exchanged and becomes more material, available for adjustment to the current needs. The human need for the status remains satisfied but the temple is replaced with a product.

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SEARCHING FOR DUPLICATE BIBLIOGRAPHIC RECORDS IN A DATABASE: THE CASE OF THE JAGIELLONIAN UNIVERSITY REPOSITORY

KEYWORDS: Algorithms for comparing text strings. Data mining. Bibliographic databases. The Jagiellonian University Repository.

ABSTRACT: **Thesis/Objective** – The article is to describe the algorithm applied to search for duplicate bibliographic records in a bibliographic database. The algorithm in question was built to automate the query used to retrieve duplicate bibliographic records in the Jagiellonian University Repository. **Research methods** – In order to build the algorithm the author analyzed already existing algorithms used to compare text data. The construction of the new algorithm was done with vector calculations in multidimensional hiperspaces and analytic geometry in Cartesian plane. **Results and conclusions** – Tests have shown that processing of large number of records is possible and more effective if text data are replaced with numbers.

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NEW SERVICE AT THE LIBRARY OF WARSAW SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS – FREE OF CHARGE ACCESS TO CONFIDENTIAL MICRODATA FROM EUROSTAT

KEYWORDS: Academic library. Information services. Information needs. Statistical microdata. Protection of confidential microdata. Science and research productivity. Eurostat.

ABSTRACT: **Thesis/Objective** – The author describes a new service offered at the Reference Department of the Library of Warsaw School of Economics and explains the reasons of its introduction and expectations of the School academic community. The service in question is a free of charge access to Eurostat confidential microdata for research purposes. The article includes a discussion of general importance of statistical microdata for science and obstacles in accessing them by researchers. Finally, the European Union legal solutions for controlled access to confidential data are presented, followed with a description of service implementation by Eurostat. **Research methods** – The article is based on the literature of the field, statistical data and legal documents of Polish, European Union and international origin. The author uses the method of critical analysis of the sources as well as her own observations and experience. **Results/Conclusions** – The access to confidential microdata has been requested for a long time by the researchers as a condition for the development of fundamental research and expansion of science horizons. Eurostat fully answered this request, which is confirmed with an extreme interest in the data discussed in the very first months of new service availability. The Reference Department of the Library used cooperation with Eurostat to expand its offer of information, research and teaching tools. The Department employees assume that this would enhance the science and research productivity of the School academic staff.