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**IFLA WORK ON INTERNATIONAL CATALOGING PRINCIPLES.
FROM PARIS PRINCIPLES THROUGH INTERNATIONAL STANDARD BIBLIOGRAPHIC
DESCRIPTION AND FUNCTIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR BIBLIOGRAPHIC RECORDS
TO INTERNATIONAL CATALOGING PRINCIPLES**

KEYWORDS: Cataloging. Cataloging principles. IFLA. ISBD. ICP. FRBR. ISADN.

ABSTRACT: **Objective** – The author presents changes in international cataloging principles influenced by IFLA since 1960s and current trends in the development of rules for bibliographic description. **Methodology** – The article is based on the analysis of the literature and selected results of a survey conducted by the author for her PhD thesis. **Results and conclusions** – The need for standardization and dissemination of uniform rules of bibliographic description and access points (headings) were influenced by the technological revolution in the second half of 20th century and beginning of 21st century. IFLA activities conducted in the international field since 1950s helped to standardize bibliographic description (ISBD), authority entries (ISADN – International Standard Authority Data Number, VIAF – Virtual International Authority File), requirements for bibliographic records (FRBR – Functional Requirements for Bibliographic Records) and general cataloging principles (*Paris Principles*, ICP – International Cataloguing Principles). Standards are introduced to simplify the exchange of bibliographic information in the electronic environment and adjust the display of bibliographic data to the changing needs of information users.

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OPEN ACCESS IN GERMANY

KEYWORDS: Open Access. Germany. Green approach. Gold approach. Repositories. Scholarly communication. Open science.

ABSTRACT: **Objective** – The author discusses current status of Open Access (OA) in Germany, methods of promoting OA and some implementation cases. **Methodology** – The article is based on the analysis of the literature in the field, source texts such as OA programs and initiatives and letters exchanged with representatives of selected German institutions involved in OA development. **Results and conclusions** – In Germany most important scholarly institutions support both green and gold approach in OA. All OA mandates are guidelines implemented through the development of the infrastructure and financial support of publishing process. Further acceleration of OA development is considered to be possible with changes in copyright.

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**ENHANCING DIGITAL LIBRARY AND CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCES
WITH DIGITAL DEPOSITS FROM PRIVATE COLLECTIONS**

KEYWORDS: Digital deposits. Private collections. Origin of digital resources. Digitization. Protection of cultural heritage. Poland.

ABSTRACT: **Objective** – The author points to the need for the inclusion of digitized private bibliophilic collections into Polish digital library resources and attempts to evaluate the presence of that type of documents in Polish digital libraries. **Methodology** – Based on the analysis of town information portals, local press published on Internet and documents published on the websites of digital libraries, National Digital Archives and National Audiovisual Institute an attempt was made to evaluate the interest of digital libraries in the digitization of private bibliophilic collections. The presence of such deposits in Polish digital libraries was analyzed on the basis of the results of the survey addressed to libraries - members of Polish Digital Library Federation in February 2012. The survey evaluated the amount of digital resources received from private collections, types of resources obtained from that source and rules for cooperation with private owners. **Results** – It was discovered that digital libraries mostly include both historical and contemporary library holdings and private collections are virtually non-existent on the list of sources for digital libraries. It is particularly well visible in the case of university digital libraries receiving their content from traditional libraries as well as digital repositories related to various institutions. Private collections are very scarce in those databases. The largest amount of private collections has been digitized so far by Wielkopolska Biblioteka Cyfrowa (Wielkopolska Digital Library) – approx. 3,000 publications (2% of all Library collections). The situation is considerably different in the case of digital libraries comprising selected book collections and gathering local publications or documents on selected branch of knowledge, cultural group, institution, person, etc., such as: Biblioteka Multimedialna Ośrodka „Brama Grodzka” – Teatr NN (Multimedia Library of "Brama Grodzka" Center - NN Theater), Wirtualne Archiwum Polских Ormian (Virtual Archives of Polish Armenians) or Ziemiańska Biblioteka Cyfrowa (Digital Library of Landed Gentry), the latter solely containing digitized journal *Wiadomości Ziemiańskie (Landed Gentry News)* - in the case of such digital libraries 100% resources (approx. 2,000 scans) come from private collections. Those libraries depend on private bibliophilic collections as the source of new content and they are very interested in acquiring such resources. **Conclusions** - Polish libraries do not create digital deposits if original documents remain in private possession while the acquisition of bibliophilic collections would significantly enrich digital libraries with rare and unique documents and protect cultural heritage.

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ACQUISITION MODULE IN GDANSK UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

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KEYWORDS: Library automation. Acquisition. VTLS/Virtua integrated library system (ILS). Gdansk University Library.

ABSTRACT: **Objective** – The author discusses tests and implementation of VTLS/Virtua ILS acquisition module in Gdansk University Library and presents basic elements of the module and their application. The discussion is followed with a list of changes introduced in Acquisition and Cataloging Divisions as a result of the module implementation. **Methodology** – Presented information, opinions and postulates are based on the experience of the Library staff acquired during the tests and regular work with the module implemented in the production database. **Results and conclusions** – Automation of acquisition tasks increases the efficiency of work and requires certain organizational rearrangement as these tasks involve shared cataloging in the union database and cataloging on-a-fly titles ordered from the vendors. Moreover, the implementation of VTLS/Virtua acquisition module requires it to be adjusted to Polish procedures of ordering and recording new acquisitions and managing the library budget.