# INTERNATIONAL PERSPECTIVES

## • Government Publications and Gray Literature in Turkey

by Hakan Anameriç

Available online 19 August 2009

**This paper investigates bibliographic control of government publications and gray literature in Turkey, in order to determine what further measures are needed to support researchers in both Turkey and abroad. It reports the circumstances surrounding the creation of *The Bibliography of Government Publications* prepared in 1971, and outlines how gray literature was collected in various bibliographies and thesis centers according to types and made available to researchers. The development of systems for publication and access to government publications and gray literature are evaluated in the context of current studies and past endeavors to provide for bibliographic control and access to these sources.**

*Hakan Anameriç is Assistant Professor, University of Ankara, Faculty of Language and History-Geography, Department of Information and Records Management, Turkey*
*<anameric@humanity.ankara.edu.tr>,*
*<hakananameric@gmail.com>.*

### Introduction

Government publications and gray literature are information sources that are difficult to access since, while there is often considerable effort put into their production, they are frequently printed and distributed in relatively small numbers. Various systems have been created, and institutions established, for bibliographic control of both types of information sources in different countries.

Government publications (reports, policy documents, and patents, as well as laws and regulations) and gray literature often contain critical information and knowledge related to a wide variety of subjects. Masters and doctoral theses may be the main source of new scientific knowledge. Because of their strategic importance, government publications and other forms of gray literature have usually been differently processed to provide control and access, and in some cases access to them may be prevented or strictly limited. In order to assist researchers in obtaining government publications and gray literature, not only in their own countries but also in other countries, the program *Universal Availability of Publications* (*UAP*),[1] hosted by the British Library at Boston Spa and IFLA, was created in the early 1980s. UAP is both an objective and a program, the objective being the widest possible availability of published material (that is, recorded knowledge issued for public use) to intending users, wherever and whenever they need it and in the format required. Published materials include not only printed materials, including so-called 'gray literature,' but audiovisual materials and publications recorded in electronic form. To work towards this objective, the UAP program aims to improve availability at all levels, from the local to the international, and at all stages, from the publication of new material to the retention of last copies, both by positive action and by the removal of barriers. UAP aims to ensure that improved access to information on publications is matched by improved access to the publications themselves.[2] From this initiative, the importance of government publications and gray literature for both academic research, and for the work of government agencies, is highlighted. For this reason, an investigation into control and access of these sources has been undertaken in Turkey, as in other countries. This paper outlines the production of and access to government publications and gray literature within Turkey with some examples.

## The General Conditions of Government Publications and Gray Literature in Turkey

In Turkey, bibliographic studies began with the work called *Keşfü'z-zünün an Esami'ül-kütüb ve'l-fünun* of *Katip Çelebi* (1609–1657), who is known as Hacı Kalfa (Hadji master builder) or Hacı Halife (Hadji Caliph) in the West. The work of Katip Çelebi is a large bibliographic encyclopedia written in Arabic, introducing nearly 14,500 books and 10,000 writers in alphabetical order. It was printed in Egypt, Germany and Istanbul and was also translated into Latin. No bibliographical work on this scale was undertaken for a long period following, although bibliographic work resumed with *Osmanlı Müellifleri* (*The Ottoman Authors*), which was begun by *Bursalı Mehmed Tahir Bey* (1861–1924) at the end of the 19th century, and published in three volumes in 1915. Although prepared as a biographical work, since it gives more information about the works of the writers, it also has the characteristics of a bibliographic resource. Nearly 20,000 works from 1600 Ottoman writers are mentioned.[3] In the 20th century, preparation and distribution of a national bibliography became a hot topic, and *The Turkish National Bibliography* was prepared for the purpose of introducing the publications produced until the tenth year of the Republic (1933) after the acceptance of the new Turkish alphabet[4] by the Bibliography Service of the Istanbul University Library in 1928.[5] Furthermore, with the Deposit Law of 1934, the distribution of The Turkish National Bibliography – which would include all materials published in Turkey – started with the publication of the first volume in 1939, covering the ten years from 1928 to 1938. Since 1953, The Turkish National Bibliography has been regularly published by The Bibliography Institute of the Turkish National Library.[6] *The Bibliography of Articles in Turkish Periodicals* lists articles in scientific and cultural periodicals deposited with the library in accordance with the Deposit Law of 1952. Through these various initiatives, books and periodicals, which are basic sources for information in the country, were thereby brought under bibliographic control.

## Government Publications

Government publications (also known as *official publications*) are defined by the fact that their publication, copying and distribution are carried out by the government.[7] An examination of the historical process reveals that in many countries, certainly in Turkey, the government was the main publisher, the juristic personality "government" controlling publication procedures and distribution in the period following the invention of writing until the advent of liberal/secular/democratic/law and government systems.

Government publications may include:

- Legislation, or the Execution of laws and regulations;
- Service delivery activities of government; and,
- Research and cultural activities, or information for citizens.

Under Turkish law, government publications therefore consist of materials printed or copied in electronic or traditional forms such as; serial works, theses prepared in various fields, declarations, congress and conference minutes, committee reports, seminars, news and commentary bulletins, indexes, law collections, forms and tables prepared for different purposes, contracts, meeting minutes, instructions, graphics, development plans, projects, drafts of law, schedules of prices, regulations, decrees, proclamations, circulars, statistics, laws, the reports of researches and examinations made by public institutions and establishments, documents about the public institutions and establishments' works, minutes, lists of conditions, programs, proposals, guidebooks, catalogues, bibliographies, handbooks, annuals, stamps, banknotes, posters, announcements, bonds and periodicals published by the official institutions.

However, today, the wide use of Internet-based e-government applications means that the majority of publications from public institutions and establishments are provided through agencies' own web pages, which are used to post information about their processes and services, in order to keep both the public and other institutions informed. This situation raises the question of whether the sources published by downloading information from web pages are government publications. The definitions of government publications in Turkey are different from those in other countries. The reason is because the terms 'publication' and 'broadcasting' are used for both printed and audiovisual publications.[8] 'Publication' (*yayın* in Turkish) is defined as "things, which are read like books, newspapers printed and put up for sale, or things, which are presented, announced, transferred to the public by the means of radio, television". The word 'distribution' (*yayım* in Turkish)[9] is defined as "printing and distributing things to read like books, newspapers or conveying any work to the audience and spectators".[10] Here, government publications, along with TV and radio programs, which are prepared with the support and under the control of public institutions and establishments for the purpose of informing the public in the fields of culture, science and art, come under the same broad definition with the result that TV and radio broadcasts must be included in the definition of government publications.

We can therefore say that the term 'government publication' expresses "the publication type including TV and radio programs in addition to printed or electronic sources that are printed, copied or bought and distributed for the purpose of legal obligations, service introduction/application or informing, which are formed for institutional purposes, specially classified for national security and presented to limited service for parliament, public institutions and establishments or public by any public institution or establishment".

As mentioned, since the largest and most prolific publishing institution in Turkey is the government, a special bibliography is needed for the control of the publications produced by public institutions and establishments. However, it was not until 1971 that a special

study on the bibliographical control of the government publications was carried out. This aimed to be a complete resource of all government publications. To this end, the *Ministry of Education* stated that all government publications including mimeographed and photocopied documents, which are not included under the Deposit Law, must be sent to the Documentation Center of General Directorate of Turkish National Library.[11] From this, a bibliography prepared by the National Library of Turkey was published in 19 volumes and 228 numbers between the years 1971 and 1989.[12] However, at the end of 1989, The Turkish National Bibliography ceased publication for the reason that it includes government publications and causes unnecessary expenditure.

## Gray Literature

Gray literature is another important type of information source, especially for academia. Its importance stems from the way such publications are more comprehensive, current and scientific than government publications in terms of content. The similarity between gray literature and government publications is that both are published and distributed in limited numbers. Government publications may have more limited access than gray literature since they may include some archival materials which are not publicly available.

Like government publications, gray literature is also very varied and may include: reports, preliminary printings, meeting minutes, congress-conference-symposium presentations, theses, standards and patents.[13] Among these, the types attracting the greatest amount of attention are theses and congress-conference-symposium presentations, organized by particular or general disciplines or fields, and scientific platforms where studies in different subjects are first made public. Conferences of this kind can form one of the basic sources for scientific theses, prepared over the course of a Masters education in Turkey, which is why tracing and controlling these forms of gray literature is so important.

## Production and Access to Government Publications in the Western World

In different countries, different institutions are responsible for printing and distributing government publications. In England, this is *Her Majesty's Stationary Office* (*HMSO-1786*), in USA, the *Government Printing Office* (*GPO-1813*), in Canada, the *Canadian Government Printing Bureau*, in France, *L'Impremiere Royale* (*National Printing House in Paris-1640*). In Ireland, the *Government Publications Sales Office* carries out the processes for government publications.[14] However, not all developed countries have specific institutions for dealing with these works. For example, there is no separate institution for collecting and printing these publications in Germany. Government publications are printed in the printing houses of the relevant institutions in the provinces such as *Bundesangeizer Verlag*. For the Germans, control of and access to government publications are more important than their printing. For this reason, four German libraries are charged with collecting government publications. These are: *Deutsche National Bibliothek in Frankfurt*, *Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin*, *Bibliothek des Deutschen Bundestages* in Berlin and *Bayerische Staatsbibliothek* in Munich.[15] There is, furthermore, a central institution which is responsible for printing and distributing political reports, minor agendas, programs, etc., and for producing general publications about political matters, called the *Bundeszentrale für politische Bildung*.[16]

The authority for preserving, printing and publishing publicly available information and records attached to all institutions with legislation and execution authority in the United States of America is held by the US Government Printing Office (GPO). The duty of the GPO is to announce, and make publicly available, information and records in printed and electronic media. Today, the GPO is the primary center for collecting, producing, cataloging, preserving and presenting all official information in various formats on the Internet. There is a mirror site offering access to GPO publications in Turkey. Since 1993, Bilkent University has held a collection of official documents of the USA. Rearranged in 2004, this collection is the only collection of US official documents open to the public in Turkey.[17] The GPO's publications are delivered both through its own webpage and by specific libraries in the individual states through the Federal Depository Library scheme.[18] In England, HMSO undertakes a different, more specialized, task compared to the GPO. HMSO is responsible only for the publishing and distribution of legal regulations enacted by British Parliament and other authorities, and publications concerning the administration of the Queen.[19] From this perspective, HMSO is similar to the duties of the General Directorship for Regulations and Publication of the Turkish Prime Ministry, which is responsible for publishing the *Turkish Official Gazette*. The GPO has wider duties and greater authority than either of these latter institutions.

## Production and Access to Government Publications and Gray Literature in Turkey

Government publications in Turkey are divided into two main groups. These are:

- documents created by public institutions and establishments as a result of their daily activities; and,
- other printed or electronic publications including information about services, activities and processes of government institutions, whose cost is met by government institutions.

Our interest here is in the second category.

Government publications are paid for by the allocations of public institutions and establishments with the aim of publication and dissemination, and are generally printed in the printing house of their respective institutions. The institutions that produce the most publications are the Turkish Prime Ministry and the Ministry of Education, both of which publish a variety of publications given their many sub-institutions and provincial establishments. In addition, there are publications that are

produced by other ministries, institutions attached to these ministries, and State-owned Economic Enterprises (Kamu İktisadi Teşekkülleri — K.İ.T). Searches of the online catalog of the National Library of Turkey reveal that from 1923 to 2005, the Turkish Prime Ministry produced 3701 publications, and the Ministry of Education produced 4088 publications.[20] Besides these two ministries, universities, which are public establishments, are also major government publishing establishments. There are 73 government universities, including military and police professional schools, in Turkey. These higher education institutions produced 10,529 publications from 1928 to 2006.

In contrast to the institutions referred to above, there is no equivalent institution responsible for printing and distributing government publications in Turkey. Instead, public institutions generally produce their own publications, using their own printing houses, or private printing houses. As in many Western countries, these publications are governed by a Deposit Law.[21] However, this law has not been updated since 1934, and does not meet new developments and needs, particularly electronic publishing. As a result, the bibliographic control of government publications is currently inadequate.

Following the cessation of *The Bibliography of Turkish Government Publications*, the urgent question became whether every kind of publication from public institutions and establishments should be listed in The Turkish National Bibliography and The Bibliography of Articles in Turkish Periodicals. The Deposit Law of 1934, and the Copyright Law of 1951 (modified in 1983, 1995, 2001, 2005 and 2007), assist only partly in controlling these information sources and preserving intellectual property rights. For this reason, The Turkish National Bibliography and The Bibliography of Articles in Turkish Periodicals do not completely achieve bibliographic control of Turkish publications except in two source types, monographs, and serials. In such a situation, the control of government publications and gray literature becomes more difficult. To address this, a Compilation Law would be required, or the existing law updated to include changing publication types. Consideration of this question led to a revision of item 5 of the Copyright Law — the Duplicated Copyright Collection Law. If this law is approved by the Turkish Grand National Assembly, all items

> "printed and duplicated within the borders of the country; works published as single or a part of a team or series such as book, booklet, encyclopedia, album, atlas and note, periodicals such as newspaper, magazine, annual, bulletin and almanac, graphic works such as poster, postcard, engraving, reproduction, printed photo, projection works such as slide, film reel, cassette, cartridge, films and microforms, works duplicated by recording in optical and magnetic media including sound, image and data for using in every kind of computer, music and video equipment, works such as stamps and banknotes, geographic, geologic, topographic or meteorological maps, plans and sketches, in Turkey or abroad; according to laws and bilateral or multilateral treaties, the works prepared by foreign persons benefiting from libraries, museums and archives in Turkey, and works on methods or results of their researches or archeological excavations which are published and duplicated abroad,"

will be collected by the National Library, the Library-Documentation and Translation Directorship of the Turkish Grand National Assembly, Beyazıt State Library and the Ankara Adnan Ötüken Province Public Library. As mentioned above, this law will provide for the collection of almost all government publications.

The most significant exercises carried out that will enhance access to government publications in Turkey are the digitization of *T.C. Resmi Gazete* (*Turkish Republic Official Gazette*) from 2000 onwards, and the digital Regulations Information System project, which will provide electronic access to all regulations in the period since the announcement of the Republic. T.C. Resmi Gazete is a daily gazette that publishes the regulations introduced by the Turkish National Assembly (TBMM), the legislative body of the Turkish Republic. The gazette includes laws, regulations, decisions of the cabinet, proclamations, decisions of the high court, appointment/proxy announcements and bids. The web page of T.C. Resmi Gazete can be accessed at http://rega.basbakanlik.gov.tr/# (this can be searched by keyword, law number, date, etc.). The second project, the Regulations Information System, comprises all regulations in force and nullified regulations from the announcement of the Republic (1923) up to the present. Its access points are laws, decrees with the force of law, abolished laws, treaties, proclamations, circulars and regulations. The Regulations Information System is accessed at http://mevzuat.basbakanlik.gov.tr/ (in Turkish only).

Two other important government publications in Turkey are the *Turkish National Bibliography* (1939–) and The Bibliography of Articles in Turkish Periodicals (1952–) published by the National Library of Turkey. Both have been published in CD since 2003. The Turkish National Bibliography also acts as a general catalog, arranged by name of author, name of works and subjects, for the National Library of Turkey; thus the catalog of the National Library of Turkey has been published regularly since 1939. This bibliography and the catalog of National Library of Turkey can be accessed and searched with detailed access points at http://mksun.mkutup.gov.tr/. The Bibliography of Articles in Turkish Periodicals can be accessed in two ways. The first is through CDRom or online (http://makale.mkutup.gov.tr/). This is a version of the 1923–1999 *Bibliography of Articles of the Republic Period* containing bibliographic records for 566,000 articles in old (Ottoman) and new letters published in 4398 periodicals which have been determined by the Bibliography Unit of the National Library of Turkey from 1995 to today. The other access is through the Bibliography of Articles in Turkish Periodicals, which consists of bibliographic records for almost 150,000 articles and conference papers since 1995, available at http://makale.mkutup.gov.tr/cgi-bin/WebObjects/Makale.

Bibliographic control of gray publications has generally been focused on scientific theses, standards, patents and scientific declarations. In 73 state and 30 foundation (private) universities in Turkey, a total of 196,509 scientific theses have been prepared since 1970 when the systematic organization of theses began. This number is equivalent to 5171 theses in a year.[22] These

theses, prepared mainly by candidates for Masters degrees, are stored electronically for use by other researchers in The National Thesis Center of The Turkish Council of Higher Education. Thus the first important work undertaken for the bibliographic control of gray literature in Turkey is the *Turkish Thesis Catalogue*, established by decree, with the force of law, number 124 (1983).[23] The *Thesis Catalogue* has been prepared and published by the General Directorate of Publication and Documentation Centre of the Turkish Council of Higher Education since 1987 for the purpose of providing access to scientific theses. This catalog was published in 8 sections, 16 volumes, from 1987 to 1995. Furthermore, thesis catalogs and bibliographies containing bibliographic records for theses prepared in institutions attached to the universities have also been published.[24] In order to access complete texts of theses whose publication has been permitted by the author and processed in varying degrees of completeness in the *Turkish Council of Higher Education National Thesis Center* (http://tez2.yok.gov.tr/) membership is required Searching for bibliographic data on theses does not require membership. Transferring theses into electronic media is an ongoing process.

The most commonly used types of gray literature, publications of congresses/conferences/symposiums, have not been subjected to any particular directive. Books of symposium proceedings, including papers presented in international and national scientific meetings of universities, non-governmental organizations and other public institutions and establishments in Turkey, are listed in the *Turkish Bibliography* and the Bibliography of Articles in Turkish Periodicals. A subset of these, the classification by subject of scientific meetings held in Turkey and elsewhere, was published as *National and International Meetings on Science and Technology* from 1975 to 1983 by the *Scientific and Technological Research Council of Turkey* (*TÜBİTAK*).[25] However, publication of this work has meanwhile ended.

Since standards and patents contain important information from a commercial and legal point of view, they are controlled more carefully than the other gray literatures. Two different institutions were founded for these two publication types in Turkey. One is the Turkish Standards Institution, which was founded with the aim of vetting every kind of standard for products and services, and publishing on these subjects; the other is the Turkish Patent Institute, which was founded with the aim of providing patents and mark, for the protection of designs for scientific and technical inventions and other industry properties. Both institutions are responsible for the control, distribution and access of the publications in their authority fields.

The Turkish Standards Institute publishes the *Catalogue for Turkish Standards*, which includes bibliographical records belonging to all standards under its authority. This catalog is prepared in Turkish and English according to the subjects in SIC (Standard Industrial Classification) accepted by the ISO (International Standardization Organization). The catalog, available on CD and DVD, is entitled the *Perinorm DVD Catalogue* and contains bibliographical information about all national standards, designs of standards and technical regulations currently and prospectively in practice in the USA, Germany, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, France, Holland, England, Spain, Switzerland, Japan, Norway, Poland and Turkey, updated monthly.[26]

Through the Turkish Standards Institute, access to the standards in electronic and published media is available at http://tse.org.tr/turkish/abone/signIn.asp. Access to the complete texts is dependent on membership and a fee. The search page is free, and the search menu (Standard.net) can be accessed through http://www.tse.org.tr/Turkish/Abone/DetayliArama.asp using the TS no. (Turkish Standard number), Turkish and English titles, and ICS code. Standard orders are sent by cargo/post or mail following payment. In April 2007, the Turkish Standards Catalogue became available in electronic media according to the International Classification for Standards (ICS), which is accepted by the International Standardization Organization (ISO), by using the Standards Database program created by the Turkish Standards Institute.

A total of 5692 applications for patents have been made to the Turkish Patent Institute from 1995 to 2006, with 700 of them approved.[27] However, compared with the USA and Japan, the numbers of published and approved patents in Turkey is rather low, and although fewer patents have advantages for bibliographical control and access, it has great disadvantages for the commercial and legal position of Turkey in the world. Information about these patents is listed in *TPE Official Patent Bulletin*, which is published every month by the Turkish Patent Institution, and searching and sale of sources such as approved patent, mark and design can be made via the web page of Turkish Patent Institution since 1995. Patents can be searched in Turkish and English at http://online.tpe.gov.tr/EPATENT/servlet/EPreSearchREquestManager and http://online.tpe.gov.tr/EPATENT/servlet/PreSearchRequestManager via the webpage of the Turkish Patent Institute. In both sites, searches can be made by entering title, bulletin number, application number, preference number, publication date, applier identity, finder identity, application proxy.

In summary, while there is limited control of government publications in Turkey, and no control, production and access system for other gray literature types (translations, reports, etc.), scientific, commercial, and technical publications are subject to similar control and access systems in Turkey, as in many other countries.

## Conclusion

Government publications and gray literature in Turkey represent different information sources with different content and formal features, although as a general rule government publications are broader in content and type. Publication and distribution (the words are very similar in Turkish) is spasmodic, which limits bibliographical control and access to government publications and gray literature. For this reason, there is an urgent need to either update or republish *The Bibliography of*

*Government Publications*, which was published by National Library of Turkey between 1971 and 1989, or, alternatively, to devote sections of the Turkish national bibliographies, The Turkish National Bibliography and The Bibliography of Articles in Turkish Periodicals, to government publications. This latter appears the most rational policy, and one that offers a solution to the demands of both Turkish citizens and public institutions for access to government information in accordance with the *Freedom of Information Law*, which has been in force since April 24th, 2004. (Government publications are important sources of public institutions and establishments to obtain information about each other's service and processes.) There are also government publications that do not appear in the bibliographies since ISBN or 'tax labels' are not procured for them. For example, there are many publications, which are formatted as a book by duplication and/or photocopying in the institution, often from an electronic source, which itself may not be listed. Reliable results are therefore difficult to obtain in searches of the *National Library of Turkey* and other catalogs. In the Turkish National Bibliography, listing of this kind of publication is dependent on an application to the institution concerned, seeking information about such publications. The government publications that are most easily controlled are therefore books, magazines, catalogs, etc., published by the various public institutions and establishments. These publications are controlled through the *Deposit Law*, *Copyright Law*, and tax label and ISBN applications, which are under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, General Directorate of Publications and Libraries. The same applies to periodicals that carry an ISSN.

In Turkey, bibliographical control, production and access to gray literature is, paradoxically, given more importance than access to government publications. For products of institutions that are not central government institutions, access to gray literature is a simpler matter. Moreover, gray literature is more likely to represent important sources of information in scientific, economic, legal and commercial fields in Turkey, the most sought-after and used gray literature types being scientific theses, declarations, standards and patents. These publications can often be accessed through the web sites of the institutions, searches can be made by various access points, and the documents purchased online if necessary (unlike for the majority of government publications). Both electronic and printed catalogs cover much of this type of gray literature. However, bibliographic control of the output of public institutions such as universities and non-governmental organizations is difficult and there are problems in accessing declarations and other presentations made at scientific meetings in Turkey. Since each institution makes its announcements via its own website or communication lists, participation and interest in such events remains limited. What is needed is a national portal to provide enhanced access to conferences, symposia and workshops that announces their programs and provides access to proceedings.

## Notes and References

1. The UAP program was originally situated within the *Office for International Lending*, sharing its staff and resources. The *Office for International Lending* had been established some years earlier, as a gift to *IFLA* from the *British Library Board*, with the specific purpose of improving procedures for international lending and document supply between libraries. In June 1979, when an extra full-time officer was recruited, the functions, staffing and financing of the UAP program were fully separated from those of the *Office for International Lending (OIL)*, which continued to be supported wholly by the *British Library*. See UAP and OIL: Report on the work of the Core Programme for Universal Availability of Publications and the Office for International Lending 1979–2002. Online. Available: http://www.ifla.org/VI/2/uapreport79-02.htm (June 21, 2009).
2. Maurice Line and Syephen Vickers, "Universal Availability of Publications (UAP)." IFLA *Journal* 12 (1986, 4): 325–328; *Universal Availability of Publications Core Activity (UAP) is closed Archive — Historical Material*. Available: http://www.ifla.org/VI/2/uap-archive.htm (June 3, 2009).
3. Louise-Noëlle Malclès, Andrée Lhéritier ve Türker Acaroğlu, *Batı'da ve Türkiye'de Kaynakça Tarihi*. (İstanbul: İletişim Yayınları, 2003), pp. 206–208; Fatih Rukancı, *Türkiye'de Hukuk Kaynaklarının Bibliyografik Denetimi*. (Ankara: Alter Yayınları, 2005), pp. 150–151.
4. The New Turkish Republic, founded on 29 October 1923, started to use the new Turkish alphabet based on Latin letters with the law made on 1 November 1928.
5. Türker Acaroğlu, "Türkiye Bibliyografyası Bugün ne Durumda?". *Türk Kütüphaneciler Derneği Bülteni* 19.2 (1970): 83–95.
6. The Turkish National Bibliography is also the catalog of the National Library of Turkey.
7. Özer Soysal, "Devlet Yayınları". *Türk Kütüphaneciler Derneği Bülteni*, 10.1–2 (1961): 41–46.; İbrahim Karaer, "Devlet Yayınlarının Bibliyografik Denetimi". *Türk Kütüphaneciler Derneği Bülteni*, 27.3–4 (1978): 160–166.; Halis Alar, "T.C. Devlet Yayınları Bibliyografyası Üzerine Bir İnceleme (Düzen ve İçerik Yönünden)". *Türk Kütüphaneciler Derneği Bülteni*, 28.3 (1979): 118–119. Joan M Reitz, *Dictionary for Library and Information Science* (Westport-Connecticut; London: Libraries Unlimited, 2004), p. 318, p. 496; Raymond John Prytherch, *Harrod's Librarians Glossary and Reference Book* (Aldershot: Gower, 1987), p. 338; "Government Publications" in *Encyclopedia of Library and Information Science*, Vol. 10, (New York: Mercel-Dekker Inc. 1973), pp. 38–140 (pp. 38–39).
8. In English, the term publication is used for printed publications, *broadcasting* is used for publications by the means of media; in German the terms *publikation* and *vebreitung*, *rundfunk* are used interchangeably for a range of publication and dissemination modes.
9. It is used in English as *distribution*, in German as *verteilung*, in French as *répartition*.
10. *Büyük Türkçe Sözlük*. Online. Available: http://tdkterim.gov.tr/bts/ (June 2, 2009).
11. Milli Eğitim Bakanlığı, *Genelge* (29 Ocak/January 1971); Özer Soysal, *Türkiye'de Çağdaş Bibliyografik-Dokümanter Hizmetlerin Gelişimi: The Development of the Current Bibliographical and Documentation Services in Turkey* (Ankara: A.Ü. D.T.C.F., 1983), p. 23.
12. *The Bibliography of Government Publications* was published monthly and they were united as collective volumes in the end of every year.

13. Reitz, *Dictionary for Library and Information Science*, p. 321.
14. *Encyclopedia of Library and Information Science*, pp. 40–140.
15. Jürgen Seefeldt ve Ludger Syré, *Geçmişe ve Geleceğe Açılan Kapı Almanya'da Kütüphaneler: Portale zu Vergangenheit und Zukunft: Bibliotheken in Deutschland*, translated by Meltem Arun (Hildeshein; Zürich; New York: Georg Olms Verlag, 2007), p. 37. Online. Available: http://www.goethe.de/kug/pro/ifla/tuerkisch.pdf (June 21, 2009).
16. *Bundeszentrale für politische Bildung*. Online. Available: http://www.bpb.de/die_bpb/ (January 10, 2009).
17. *GPO Access*. Online. Available: http://www.gpoaccess.gov/libraries.html (June 2, 2009); *GPO Facts*. Available: http://www.gpo.gov/factsheet/index.html#7 (June 2, 2009).
18. *GPO Access*.
19. *What Happened to HMSO?* Online. Available: http://www.opsi.gov.uk/about/hmso.htm (June 2, 2009).
20. These publications include the different presses of the same works.
21. According to the 1st and 2nd articles of Deposit Law numbered 2527, all printed works should be sent to the libraries which are determined by the law.
22. *Yükseköğretim Kurulu Ulusal Tez Merkezi*. Online. Available: http://tez2.yok.gov.tr (June 2, 2009).
23. See "The Decree in the force of law on Administrative Organization of Higher Education Institutions and Higher Committees of Higher Education numbered 124." *T.C. Resmi Gazete* (21.11.1983,.18228).
24. For example, *Thesis Summaries of Anadolu University (1992–1994), Thesis Summaries of Marmara University (1982–1986), Doctorate and Master Thesis Summaries of Medicine Institute of Ankara Univeristy (1986)*.
25. Didar Bayır, *Gri Yayınlar: Tanımlama, Sağlama, Bibliyografik Sunuş ve İşlemler: Grey Literature: Identification, Acquisition, Bibliographic Presentation and Processes* (İstanbul: Türk Kütüphaneciler Derneği, 1995), p. 48.
26. *Türk Standardları Enstitüsü Enformasyon Hizmetleri*. Online. Available: http://www.tse.org.tr/Turkish/abone/enformasyon.asp (June 2, 2009).
27. *Türk Patent Enstitüsü*. Online. Available: http://www.tpe.gov.tr/portal/default2.jsp?sayfa=136 (June 2, 2009). *Türk Patent Enstitüsü Online İşlemler*. Online. Available: http://online.tpe.gov.tr/ (June 2, 2009).