

Kharkiv State Academy of Culture played a significant role in my life. It provided me with a high level of education and practical training, strengthened my overall personality, and gave me the confidence to be an active member of my community, which benefited from me and the academic experience I gained at the Academy of Culture.

With my sincerest love and appreciation to all the Academy staff, the Ukrainian people in general, and dear citizens of Kharkiv in particular: Inaya Al-Qsous.

V. Мамон

THE BIBLIOGRAPHICAL ACTIVITIES OF THE KHARKIV PUBLIC LIBRARY

В. Мамон

БІБЛІОГРАФІЧНА ДІЯЛЬНІСТЬ ХАРКІВСЬКОЇ ГРОМАДСЬКОЇ БІБЛІОТЕКИ

The Kharkiv Public Library, established in 1886, emerged as a significant cultural and educational center in the region. Its contribution to the development of library science, particularly through the systematization and cataloging of literature, marked a new chapter in bibliographic practices. One of the library's earliest achievements was the publication of the First Catalog of the Kharkiv Public Library in the latter half of 1886. This catalog, containing 1,410 book titles systematically arranged into sections such as fiction, science and applied knowledge, children's books, folk literature, and periodicals, became a valuable resource for readers. It was distributed in 600 copies, making it widely accessible.

The library's bibliographic efforts advanced further in 1887 with the release of a systematic catalog spanning 319 pages and encompassing over 5,000 book titles. This catalog included an alphabetical index, significantly enhancing its usability and functionality for researchers and general readers alike.

A cornerstone of the library's bibliographic development was the work of Mykhailo Antokonenko, a former revolutionary populist who joined the library's board in 1893. Antokonenko played a pivotal role in managing acquisitions, ensuring the accuracy of bibliographic records, and overseeing key sections such as "Mathematics", "Agriculture", and "Technology". His dedication to precision and organization established a solid foundation for the library's bibliographic standards.

In 1900, under the guidance of Alexander Didrichson, the library founded a bibliographic commission. Antokonenko, as an active member, contributed significantly by compiling an index of journal articles published over the previous five years (1895–1900). This endeavor further enriched the library's resources and enhanced access to contemporary periodicals.

Antokonenko's contributions to systematic catalogs were particularly noteworthy. Between 1896 and 1897, he prepared the first volume of a systematic catalog, covering the library's holdings up to 1895. This milestone was followed by the second volume (1900–1901), which documented books acquired between 1895 and October 1, 1900. His meticulous verification and correction of entries elevated the catalog's quality and reliability. The third volume, covering acquisitions from 1901 to May 1, 1906, was also compiled under his direction. While the correction process for this volume was a collaborative effort involving esteemed bibliographers such as Arseniy Kadlubovsky, Mikhail Maslov, and Valeriy Patokov, Antokonenko's leadership was instrumental in its completion in 1907. The final product included approximately 20,000 titles, reflecting the library's growing scope and significance.

The Kharkiv Public Library also prioritized local history literature, thanks to the initiative of Dmytro Bahaliy. A dedicated section in printed catalogs focused on

works concerning the history, geography, ethnography, statistics, and industry of the Slobozhanshchyna region. This emphasis on regional studies not only fostered the popularization of local history but also contributed to the broader development of library science within the local context. Bahaliy further advocated for the establishment of a library science department, as proposed by Khavkina, where specialized catalogs on topics such as library history, cataloging, and bibliography were developed.

Among the department's key accomplishments was a catalog of library science literature. This catalog was organized into six sections, including the history of libraries, legislation, cataloging, and specialized periodicals. It served as an essential tool for scholars and practitioners in the field of library science.

A particularly significant contribution to Ukrainian bibliography was the Catalog of Books in the Ukrainian Language of the Kharkiv Public Library, compiled by Pavlo Mokrous between 1910 and 1912. Commissioned by the Ukrainian Library Commission, this catalog included over 3,000 works by Ukrainian authors, translations, and periodicals. As noted by bibliographer F. P. Maksymenko in 1945, this catalog remains a unique and invaluable example of a Ukrainian-language library catalog, underscoring its profound impact on the preservation and promotion of Ukrainian literary heritage.

In 1916, with financial support from the Kharkiv City Council, the library established a children's department catering to readers aged 4 to 14. This department not only provided access to literature for young audiences but also extended bibliographic and library services to children's institutions across Kharkiv.

In conclusion, the bibliographical activities of the Kharkiv Public Library represent a significant contribution to the advancement of education, culture, and library science in Ukraine. Through systematic cataloging, promotion of local history, and support for Ukrainian literature, the library laid a strong foundation for the continued development of library practices and the dissemination of knowledge.

Д. Сулаєва

БІБЛІОТЕКА ЯК СОЦІАЛЬНИЙ ПРОСТІР: ТРАВМООРІЄНТОВАНИЙ ПІДХІД ЯК СТРАТЕГІЯ ПІДТРИМКИ ГРОМАДИ

D. Sulaieva

LIBRARY AS A SOCIAL SPACE: TRAUMA-CENTRED APPROACH: COMMUNITY SUPPORT STRATEGY

Сучасна бібліотека виконує значно ширші функції, ніж просто збереження та поширення знань. У контексті суспільних криз, викликаних війною, масовими переміщеннями населення та соціально-економічною нестабільністю, бібліотеки стають осередками підтримки, сприяючи інтеграції, адаптації та психологічному відновленню громади. Одним із найбільш ефективних підходів у цьому напрямі є формування травмоорієнтованої моделі бібліотеки.

Травмоорієнтований підхід у бібліотечній діяльності передбачає створення безпечного, інклюзивного простору, що сприяє психологічному комфорту та соціальній інтеграції відвідувачів. Важливим аспектом є усвідомлення того, що значна кількість людей має досвід психологічної травми. Це зумовлює необхідність впровадження відповідних комунікативних стратегій, адаптації простору та навчання персоналу основам роботи з людьми, які зазнали емоційних потрясінь.

З огляду на це, першочерговою умовою успішної реалізації травмоорієнтованої моделі діяльності бібліотеки є відповідна організація простору. Бібліотека