

через що його можна поставити в суперечливе положення між фальсифікатором та копіїстом рідкісних книжкових пам'яток. Також неоднозначним серед фахівців залишається ставлення до найбільш відомого в Україні рукопису «Велесова книга», яку деякі досі вважають справжнім історичним джерелом (хоча деякі знані філологи та історики, наприклад такі, як Л. Жуковська, П. Філін, Б. Рибаків та інші доводили про хибність цього «найдавнішого літопису»).

Фальсифікація документів чи неправдиві «доповнення» до справжніх документів — явище інтернаціональне. Вона доволі міцно пов'язана з літературною містифікацією, тобто свідомим введенням в оману читачів шляхом неправдивого зазначення авторства, дати створення творів, місця, подій тощо. У національних бібліотеках фальсифікація документів, так само як і літературна містифікація, виправляється під час складання бібліографічного або каталожного опису.

Inaya Al-Qsous

THE ROLE OF KHARKIV STATE ACADEMY OF CULTURE IN TRAINING FOREIGN SPECIALISTS IN LIBRARY SCIENCE

Іная аль-Ксу

РОЛЬ ХДАК У ПІДГОТОВЦІ ЗАРУБІЖНИХ ФАХІВЦІВ З БІБЛІОТЕКОЗНАВСТВА

My name is Inaya, and I am from the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. I completed my school education in Jordan, in the city of Karak, in the south of the country. At that time, it was difficult for me to enroll in university studies in Jordan because of financial circumstances.

Fortunately, I got an opportunity to become a student of the Institute of Culture in the city of Kharkiv, where I studied for five years at the Faculty of Library Science, and graduated with a specialization in Library Management.

My years of study in Kharkiv were some of the most beautiful years in my life. I fell in love with the city and the Institute, and became deeply attached to it, to the point that it became my second home, a place I still hold dear to this day.

After completing my studies in Kharkiv, I returned to Jordan and worked as a librarian at the library of Mutah University. There, I applied all the knowledge and experience I had gained at the Academy of Culture. I also transferred this knowledge to my colleagues, enriching the library with new expertise, which positively impacted its overall performance.

Later, I moved to live and work in the capital, Amman, where I worked at the Arab Women's Association in my field of specialization as a library manager. In Amman, I also joined the Alumni Club for Graduates of Universities and Institutes in Ukraine. Through this, I met many graduates from various republics that were once a large friendly family. This was a great opportunity to connect with fellow graduates from Ukraine in general and from my beloved city Kharkiv, and my beloved Academy, in particular.

It is worth noting that Kharkiv graduates share a strong bond that dates back to our student years, which we consider some of the best times of our lives. We came from different parts of the world to study together and share unforgettable moments. I had the chance to learn about different cultures and traditions, and to this day, I still cherish those happy memories.

Dear Colleagues! Let me extend my deepest gratitude to all the staff at the Academy of Culture for their tremendous efforts in enhancing my academic and cultural knowledge. Their dedication provided me with the opportunity to secure a suitable job and attain a high level of education and culture.

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