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Стаття надійшла до редакції 06.05.2019 р.

УДК 025.7/.9:025.171"20"

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PRESERVATION OF BOOK MONUMENTS IN LIBRARIES OF UKRAINE: THE MODERN STATE AND THE WAYS TO SOLVE THE PROBLEM

With the beginning of political and economic reforms, with the change of state information and cultural policy, libraries have begun a new phase of their development. There is an evolution of its social role: changing technologies, service forms, the nature of interaction with authorities and different social groups. The memorial function of libraries is essential. It provides preservation of the books that are the heritage of history and culture or book monuments, promoting them with modern means, and ensuring the proper organization and access of users to knowledge. **The purpose of the article** is to highlight the state of book preservation at the present stage, where the top issue is the lack of a concerted policy to preserve the National Library Fund, ensuring the preservation of the documentary heritage of Ukraine as a national part of the world's heritage. **Methodology** of the research is to use general scientific cognition methods, including a systematic approach to discover the current state of library science and identify the mechanisms of its activity. The axiological approach is used to determine the meaningful value of a source, its systemic integrity while combining the value of information and material media at the same time. In addition, theoretical and empirical methods have been applied, in particular, the analysis of the condition of books, abstraction, analogy, deduction, induction, reduction and synthesis, structuring of data on its preservation. **The scientific novelty** of the research is to identify the factors that cause the library's long-term and secure preservation under current conditions. **Conclusions.** It is proved that holdings maintenance should be provided to preserve and secure funds. The following preservation action should be followed: to maintain the material and sanitary-hygienic condition of the premises at the appropriate level; to equip libraries with modern systems of technical means of safety, constant improvement of material and technical base; to follow regulatory regimes of documents preservation and their conservation; to ensure the processes of protection, preservation and use of library funds with right amount of skilled personnel, etc.

Key words: preservation, book monuments, library, information, library collection, rare and valuable publications, conservation, digitization.

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Збереження книжкових пам'яток у бібліотеках України: сучасний стан та шляхи вирішення проблеми

З початком політичних і економічних реформ, зі зміною державної інформаційної та культурної політики бібліотеки розпочали новий етап свого розвитку. Відбувається еволюція їх соціальної ролі: змінюються технології, форми обслуговування, характер взаємодії з органами влади, різними соціальними групами населення. Однією з головних функцій бібліотек є меморіальна – збереження книг, що є пам'ятками історії та культури чи книжковими пам'ятками, пропаганда їх сучасними засобами, забезпечення належної організації і доступу користувачів до знань. **Метою дослідження** є висвітлення стану збереження книжкових пам'яток на сучасному етапі, де гострою проблемою постає відсутність узгодженої політики щодо збереження національного бібліотечного фонду, забезпечення повноти збереження документної спадщини України як національної частини загальносвітового духовного надбання. **Методологія** дослідження полягає у використанні загальнонаукових методів пізнання, у тому числі, системного підходу для розкриття сучасного стану бібліотечної справи та виявлення механізмів її діяльності. Аксиологічний метод використаний для визначення змістовної цінності джерела, його системної цілісності при поєднанні цінності інформації й матеріального носія одночасно. Крім того, застосовано теоретико-емпіричні методи, зокрема, аналіз стану книжкових пам'яток, абстрагування, аналогія, дедукція, індукція, редукція та синтез, структуризація даних щодо їх збереженості. **Наукова новизна** дослідження полягає у виявленні чинників, що зумовлюють тривале та безпечне збереження бібліотечного фонду у сучасних умовах. **Висновки.** Доведено, що створення оптимального режиму збереження і безпеки фондів може бути забезпечене лише при виконанні низки таких умов як: утримання на належному рівні фізичного і санітарно-гігієнічного стану приміщень; облаштування бібліотек сучасними системами технічних засобів безпеки, постійне покращення матеріально-технічної бази; дотримання нормативних режимів збереження документів та їхньої реставрації; забезпечення процесів захисту, збереження та використання бібліотечних фондів належною кількістю кваліфікованих кадрів та ін.

Ключові слова: збереження, книжкова пам'ятка, бібліотека, інформація, бібліотечний фонд, рідкісні та цінні видання, консервація, оцифрування.

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Сохранение книжных памятников в библиотеках Украины: современное состояние и пути решения проблемы

С началом политических и экономических реформ, с изменением государственной информационной и культурной политики библиотеки вступили в новый этап своего развития. Происходит эволюция их социальной роли: меняются технологии, формы обслуживания, характер взаимодействия с органами власти, различными социальными группами населения. Одна из главных функций библиотек – мемориальная: сохранение книг, являющихся памятниками истории и культуры или книжными

памятниками, пропаганда их современными средствами, обеспечения надлежащей организации и доступа пользователей к знаниям. **Целью исследования** является освещение состояния сохранности книжных памятников на современном этапе, где острой проблемой является отсутствие согласованной политики по сохранению национального библиотечного фонда, обеспечения полноты сохранения документационного наследия Украины как национальной части общемирового духовного достояния. **Методология** исследования заключается в использовании общенаучных методов познания, в том числе, системного подхода для раскрытия современного состояния библиотечного дела и выявления механизмов ее деятельности. Аксиологический метод использован для определения содержательной ценности источника, его системной целостности при сочетании ценности информации и материального носителя одновременно. Кроме того, применены теоретико-эмпирические методы, в частности, анализ книжных памятников, абстрагирование, аналогия, дедукция, индукция, редукция и синтез, структурирование данных об их сохранности. **Научная новизна** исследования заключается в выявлении факторов, обуславливающих длительное и безопасное хранение библиотечного фонда в современных условиях. **Выводы.** Доказано, что создание оптимального режима сохранности и безопасности фондов может быть обеспечено только при выполнении ряда таких условий как: содержание на должном уровне физического и санитарно-гигиенического состояния помещений; обустройство библиотек современными системами технических средств безопасности, постоянное улучшение материально-технической базы; соблюдение нормативных режимов хранения документов и их реставрации; обеспечения процессов защиты, сохранения и использования библиотечных фондов надлежащим количеством квалифицированных кадров и др.

Ключевые слова: сохранение, книжный памятник, библиотека, информация, библиотечный фонд, редкие и ценные издания, консервация, оцифровка.

Relevance of the research topic. Library Funds of Ukraine are not only a unique part of the national cultural heritage but also a valuable historical source and information resource that contains a large number of unique records of world significance. The prestige of a library is determined primarily by the composition and quality of its storage, and the primary purpose of the library is to preserve the accumulated books. The age of the fund is particularly valuable.

As a rule, the collections of collectors, personal libraries of writers, scientists, and public figures are accumulated in library funds. Therefore, the issue of preserving book memos in the current context of library networks is extremely relevant to the intellectual enrichment of its citizens.

The library (from Greek *biblion* - book and *theke* - archive) is a cultural, educational and scientific institution that organizes the accumulation, storage, public use of printed and manuscript sources. And a book, a socio-cultural phenomenon, is a unique means of accumulating spiritual values. It emerges as a wise and tolerant translator of information, synthesized by the embodiment of good, truth and beauty.

The term "book monuments" allows you to define this concept, to equate a book with other types of historical and cultural heritage. It is a reflection of both book culture, the history of mankind, and culture in general. It defines the task of preserving book monuments as cultural heritage objects [13, 73-74].

Library is considered to be the most democratic institution that fulfils its social purpose providing new information to anyone who wants to get closer to such vital source. Information that contains the multifaceted evolution of humanity is stored in libraries and archives of the world. The origins preservation for future generations is becoming a global task that all civilized countries and the world community are trying to deliver on target. The housing of book fund providing with the tasks of the present requires constant development of the form and methods of work.

Libraries of Ukraine, as part of the educational and cultural environment, meet constitutional rights of free access to information and knowledge for citizens; enable them to share in the values of national and world heritage. Public policy in the library field is aimed at reframing its role, resources, in accordance with the new social needs of the public. In the context of the physical deterioration of library collections and unsatisfactory levels of public funding, the need to keep books is becoming more and more urgent.

Analysis of research and publications. Many modern researchers have treated the problem of books stored in libraries. I. Bondarenko, exploring the evolution of scientific views on the problems of library funds storage, considered such concepts as "storage of library collection", "preservation of library collection", and "housing of library collection". The author emphasizes that the storage of library collections as a phenomenon simultaneously covers the processes of collection formation and use and proposes to replace the existing concepts of "possession or access" with more, in her view, perfect – "possession for access" [4, 6].

Exploring the problems of the collections preservation of scientific libraries of Ukraine, V. Verhunov determines the conditions for creating optimal actions to preserve and secure the library collections on the basis of state standards and substantiates the feasibility of creating a special State Committee on Libraries and Library Affairs or Vernadsky National Library of Ukraine's Committee in order to solve the problems of the preservation of collections [7]. O. Perminova also points out that the problem of documentary preservation is extremely urgent all over the world. Moreover, the traditional housing does not meet the requirements of present times [14, 34]. Therefore, researching the experience of preserving funds using the latest technologies, developed at the Russian State Library, the researcher indicates that the priority area is conservation, as well as the feasibility of microfilming [14, 34-37].

Considering the issues of formation, peculiarity of scientific handling and preservation of collection of old-printed books, rare and valuable editions, H. Kovalchuk defines such concepts and terms as "rare book", "valuable book". In particular, the term "book monument" is defined by the author as a kind of spiritual treasure and collective memory of humanity [9, 5]. The value of book monuments and the importance of preserving library holdings are pointed out by O. Lazarev, L.Nikolenko, emphasizing that "this is a global problem facing whether we can hand down the legacy of past generations" [12, 17]. Topical is the holding of the Third

International Book Reading (Odesa, September 15-17, 2015) "Old-Books and Rare Editions in the University Library", which covered the following issues: digital preservation of books; experience and perspectives; university libraries and libraries of academic institutions; history, current problems, and perspectives; old books and book collections; problems of conservation, study and interpretation, etc. [15].

That being said, the problem of storing books as cultural property in libraries is not sufficiently studied and highlighted, although its scientific and practical significance is indisputable since it is inextricably linked to the needs of the public for information stored in the library and archival holdings.

The purpose of the study is to highlight the state of book preservation at the present stage.

Presenting the main material. Studying the specifics of preserving the collections of scientific libraries, V. Verhunov emphasizes the importance of ensuring the appropriate actions of the personnel of the funds, the implementation of accounting and preservation of rare and valuable editions, coordination of programs for their preservation at the national, regional and departmental levels. These aspects are highlighted by the author on the materials of the book collections of the National Scientific Agricultural Library of the National Academy of Agrarian Sciences of Ukraine (NAASB NAAS). It stores universal documents on the development of agrarian science, education and technology over several centuries, which make up the library and bibliographic base of the qualified development of the agricultural sector of Ukraine [5].

V. Verhunov believes that the preservation of book collections in the scientific and educational institution is being implemented in several areas as development of best management practices system for the preservation of library values; producing a modern instructional and methodological documentation that prescribes the technical means for funds preservation; physicochemical safety and hygiene of library funds through the creation of own base of the restoration and hygiene of funds; timely and qualitative repair of the library storerooms; the employing of highly skilled book restorers and book hygiene experts; consistent implementation of research work results, recommendations for preservation of funds learning from best practices of the largest libraries in the country.

It is extremely difficult to create a fully positive storage conditions for each document, in spite of the physicochemical, temperature and humidity, sanitary, hygienic and biological modes.

The book storage is important because, in the previous two centuries, there have been mass-destruction of documents printed on acid paper [5]. Ukrainian and foreign scientists tend to neutralise the pH. Therefore, it is of the most immediate interest to introduce a preventive conservation to implement preventive measures aimed at prevention of processes of documents destruction; phase conservation for damaged documents that are placed in boxes made of acid free cardboard with the subsequent restriction of their use; stabilization (impregnating and laminating) and restoration of documents.

With the aim to improve the system process of storing the library collection in the face of information-oriented society, we can focus on the axiological principle, namely: the informative value of the source (according to smart data: the value of the material media (for old, rare and high-valued documents); the system integrity, when combined with the value of information and the material medium (for documents of high demand) at the same time [3].

Book preservation is bidirectional: with the use of conservation or restoration methods to preserve the origin; to convert the preserved object to microfilm or digital media with the aim to preserve the intellectual content (creating copies) [7].

Collection preservation means ensuring the integrity and normal physical state of the documents stored in the library requires the active maintenance of the library and its protection from damage and theft. Hygiene, conservation and restoration help to preserve documents [1, 138].

Storage condition involves the physical presence of the document and the fullness of all its component parts; and as for books there are also the primary characteristics of appearance (cover, uncut edges, etc.). Moreover, the storage condition is narrower term than preservation. It is not a technological process, but the library funds conditions in terms of certain quality of preservation.

N. Belous indicates that there are several categories of library funds condition.

The first category refers to instances in which there is a full range of features of the book monument. This level requires continuous visual control by library staff, compliance with generally accepted rules of documentation and literature lending out.

The second category covers the stock library units, marked as highly valued, for example, if there are autographs and book labels. Highly valued are also graphic and cartographic editions, miniature books, careless use of which poses the risk of their destruction. The use of the publications of this category requires holding higher monitoring for their preservation.

Moreover, in some cases, an original replacement is simply impossible (publication age, high price). Some publications, marked as very old retain their relevance to readers.

The third category of storage condition applies to the massive publications, demand for which has a limited-time period with the possible replacement of the original. In this case, there are no additional rules of use, except for a general librarian [2].

Protection of information data and its media requires special programs aimed at protecting library holdings from unauthorized access or harm in any form.

Studying the experience of documents preservation and conservation in the Russian State Library, O. Perminov points out the development of a strategic program for preserving library documents, activity of the Document Preservation Research Centre, as well as Book Monuments Statement. These documents take into account the use of the state-of-the-art preservation, conservation and protection technologies of documents accumulated in the library funds.

The above program is aimed at building a complete system of storage units' preservation at different stages of using the document: from its accession to the library fund to complete demolition. Advanced holding maintenance to preserve library holdings relates to preventing deterioration and slowing the natural aging of documents, as well as providing for preventive conservation. Retrospective measures are aimed at the restoration of damaged documents and their conservation.

Such procedures are carried out taking into account the time standards for determining their storage time, potential durability, speed of aging; stabilization and restoration technologies.

In order to preserve the original for a long time, it requires digitizing it. However, it is unfortunate to say that most libraries have little or no professional interest in the book preservation preventing, but most often we deal with the negative consequences, as it were "fact of disease", and instead of dealing with the causes of massive destruction of collections and collections, and preventing it from focusing on preventative conservation, librarians insist on further increasing the volume of restoration of the original [9].

A major role in the physical preservation of old printed, rare and valuable editions conservation and restoration work play. With the aim to preserve such documents it is necessary to provide a good-equipped special restoration and conservation service. Today due to underfinancing there is no capacities and facilities for high-quality restoration of library funds. There is a lack of special types of paper, polymeric materials the necessary condition, chemicals, paints, glue, cardboard, and leatherette, etc. leatherette (from German Leder – leather) is a cotton cloth or special paper with a special lacquer coating that imitates the leather. It is used mainly for the manufacture of bookbindings.

In modern Ukraine there is practically no system of professional training of restorers of books. Such personnel training is largely like an internship work in restoration centers, which does not allow to purchase system knowledge in biology, chemistry, materials science, and etc. Therefore, with the purpose of enhancing staff professional education it requires to involve the library and historical archives high and higher institutions with experienced teaching staff and scientific workers from the restoration center [6].

The rapid development of IT and telecommunications media contributes to the successful solution of urgent problems of preservation, retrieving and effective use of the book as a component of intellectual culture. Under the influence of the development of IT, digitization of documents is a positive method. It provides efficient access to electronic copies on the Internet and long-term preservation of unique collections of historical, scientific and artistic documents and materials.

The library network in Ukraine is represented by almost 45,000 libraries with priceless collections, which employ about 70 000 libraries that offer its users a wide range of library and information services. In recent years there have been several basic directions to support the activities of the library network: development of regulatory legislation; purchase of local publications for the latest information, and etc. The priority is to raise the book funds as valuable informational resources. Despite the difficulties, libraries are applying for information technologies, which greatly expand their options in a globalized society [6, 25]. Extremely important is to digit the valuable and rare publications from the collections of public libraries. The integration of libraries of Ukraine in world information space was discussed at international conferences. As the result, the Order of the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine 2015 "About approval of the Procedure for creation of copies of unique documents for insurance fund and fund of use, restoration, repair or preservation of unique documents" was issued.

The preservation of a particular document or storage media is carried out by means of preventive preservation, restoration of documents, and prolongation of the same term of the intellectual value of the document by transfer of information to the newest media, which have a longer shelf life than paper. Technological ways of preserving paper records are digitization, the possibilities of which are endless, the benefits are obvious, and the arguments in favour of new technology for security are sometimes so convincing that the funds that could be settled for microfilming or conservation are allocated for digitization [7].

In fact, a new library development is being dynamically formed in Ukraine, aimed at, first, ensuring the preservation of documents (first of all, manuscripts and books), and secondly, opening up to the general public the finest specimens of the world and national cultural heritage [8, with. 12-15].

Whereas a large part of the holdings of scientific libraries are documents of the late XIX - early XX centuries; printed on nondurable, oxidized, and fragile, fast-deteriorated paper, there is a danger of losing unique information, so there are three basic tasks to be done to ensure the long storage of documents: to provide with appropriate storage conditions, to form a copy fund, to restore documents. Each type of work is performed for a specific purpose: appropriate storage conditions are to slow the aging process, minimize the number of destructive factors, reduce the intensity of their impact on print media; copy funds are to insure storage of information (insurance funds), as well as for replacing originals with copies when using documents (use funds); restoration - for physical restoration of documents deteriorated with age [15, 1-4].

Unfortunately, it can be stated that the repositories of the vast majority of libraries are housed in hardly suitable premises, which are often in a state of disrepair, which causes an increased risk for library holdings, even in leading book storerooms of the country.

In the context of unsustainable budget financing of libraries, the problem of the replenishment of funds is also extremely important. However, a special decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine on the obligatory book copy works only partially in a sign of the growing scale of theft of valuable and rare publications and the careless attitude of some librarians to their professional duties.

The problem of underfunding of libraries is often solved by the authorities by reducing its number or putting the library staff on part-time. At present, every third worker in a rural library in Ukraine works part-time and only 20% of districts provide full-time salaries for main staff. Such dissatisfaction with the work conditions indirectly leads to lowering the staff attentive behaviour and increasing cases of theft of library values.

If the state and local self-government bodies do not significantly strengthen the support to development of library fund preservation, the role of libraries as an educational, information and scientific unit will be undermined, the education and skills level of people, who do not have access to information, will be reduced, the social tension associated with the inability to meet intellectual needs will increase [10].

The unsatisfactory state of registration of rare and valuable publications is noteworthy. There are no accurate statistics on the number of available landmarks in the country's regional and city libraries. The work on the inventory of rare editions in the fixed assets of the largest libraries remains unfinished [8, 28].

Conclusions. Thus, the maintenance of the appropriate holding should be provided to preserve and secure funds. The following preservation action should be followed: to maintain the material and sanitary-hygienic condition of the reference and research rooms at the appropriate level; to expand storage areas with the library holdings increasing; to equip the libraries with modern systems of technical means of safety and improvement; to improve the material and technical base of libraries to meet appropriate conditions of preservation of documents and their restoration; to ensure the processes of protection, preservation and use of library holdings with the proper quantity and quality of skilled personnel; to provide a comprehensive insurance system for the preservation of library funds; to provide the clear work management for bookkeepers, fund conservation and security services, monitoring the performance of duties in the process of preserving and using library values. In modern conditions, the technological quality of transferring information from traditional media (handwritten and printed works) to non-traditional ones, fixation in electronic media, etc., is of particular importance. It is also important to digitize documents and make electronic copies of it.

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