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RETROSPECTIVE PERIODICALS IN THE FORMATION OF PHILOSOPHY OF NATIONAL MEMORY (based on the experience of the University library)¹

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This article covers particular aspects of the way the perception of history in the modern Ukrainian society had formed, as well as their representation in the formation of the collection of periodicals dating back to 19th–20th centuries stored at the Scientific Library of Lviv Ivan Franko National University. Retrospective collections of newspapers were analyzed as a manifestation of a systemic tendency to modernize social process in Ukraine and in the world, as well as an important historical source and means of shaping a ‘national memory philosophy.’ In the context of the current political situation the libraries as ‘the sites of memory’, according to Pierre Nora, acquire a new role not only as resource centers, but also as the centers where an intellectual response to the present-day challenges is shaped. An initiative of the Scientific Library, the “Acta Diurna” repository, is an example of a modern model of periodicals collection promotion.

Keywords: “national memory philosophy”, retrospective periodicals, information resource, Scientific Library of Lviv Ivan Franko National University, “Acta Diurna”, “Libraria”.

Proliferation of media, especially newspapers – not only as a source of information about particular real events, but also as an important factor of shaping public opinion and ideology so as to attain specific political goals and tasks – was a key feature of social modernization in the 19th–20th centuries. “The monopoly on history went to the mass media. In modern-day societies, it is through the media and through them alone that an event strikes us, and cannot escape us,” wrote Pierre Nora, the founder of the ‘philosophy of memory’, a famous contemporary French historian and publisher, director of a seven-volume project ‘Realms of Memory’ finished in 1992². Contrary to expectations and assumptions, the modern epoch in the history of humanity has not become more examinable than the ancient times, despite the proliferation of narrative and other sources, including periodicals. Naive expectations of a student or a young researcher that the era of printing will be ‘easy’ and ‘examinable’ fall to pieces due to the great variety of facts and interpretations rooted in the very event or a historical fact. If a research laboratory can propose some models of partial context reconstruction, then which facts and interpretations shape public opinion, determine public interest, and, finally, form the national memory?

Research of the European historiography, in particular the Annales School and the advocates of studying mental aspects of social history, proposed a wide range of methodologies to reconstruct both the archetypes of the past, and the stereotypes of the present. From the times of the French Revolution, whose myth was among the formative

¹ За матеріалами доповіді, виголошеної на науково-практичній конференції “Бібліотека як науково-методичний та соціокультурний центр сучасного вищого навчального закладу (до 70-річчя з дня заснування Наукової бібліотеки Прикарпатського національного університету імені Василя Стефаника)” (Івано-Франківськ, 18 вересня 2014 р.).

² Нора П. *Теперішнє, нація, пам’ять* / пер. із фр. А. Рєпи. – Київ: ТОВ “Вид-во “Кліо”, 2014. – С. 24.

factors of the modern Europe, to the processes of urbanization and informatization of society after World War II – it is the mass media that become a means of ‘legitimizing’, ‘rooting’ events in the social memory, as well as determining global trends and often de-actualizing specific interpretations contrary to the national aspirations. The research of Christian Delacroix, François Dosse, and Patrick Garcia can be considered as an example of analysis of event history of the 19th–20th centuries in the light of historiographical trends and ideological (mass media) interpretation as exemplified by France³. There are more and more episodes of re-interpretation of historical events moderated in mass media at the turn of the 20th–21st centuries in the context of current concern for the present-day Ukraine. ‘Intervention’, as Pierre Nora puts it, of journalism into book publishing, as well as readers’ attraction to the ‘hot’ news, is an old phenomenon⁴, while the essays on current events and on-the-spot reports become successful competitors of fiction not only on the book shelves, but also in the library stocks and reading rooms. Actualization of periodicals in various traditions is usually associated not so much with professional interest or hedonistic tastes, which, though, should not be disregarded, as with the formation of powerful national projects. Thus, the phenomenon of press emerged in the 19th century on the Ukrainian lands as a means of protection of the Ukrainian culture and preservation of the national community against the backdrop of the historical past. It is for these purposes that the main trends of the Ukrainian periodicals were formed: scientific-literary and satirical-literary (usually Russian-language) periodicals in the Dnieper Ukraine and the first Ukrainian-language political periodical – ‘Zoria Halytska’ newspaper in 1848⁵.

The search of a model to form and preserve the national memory with the use of present-day and retrospective stock of periodicals of the modern Ukrainian libraries is becoming critical in the context of complicated geopolitical processes and military aggression against Ukraine. Under such conditions, state information security becomes one of the most important tools and leverages of influence. It is not a coincidence that historians, philosophers, and political scientists from the Western Europe and the USA pay special attention to the problem of differences in the perception of the past and the present in the democratic societies capable of influencing their governments and the international policy. Thus, presenting his book ‘The Tyranny of Guilt’ in September 2014 at the Scientific Library of Lviv Ivan Franko National University, a famous French philosopher Pascal Bruckner talked about a phenomenon of present-day geopolitics – ‘military infantilism’ of the two most combat-capable European countries, France and Great Britain, that amidst the Russian aggression are cutting down on the financing of the military sphere. The scholar attributes this paradox to a lack of continuity of historical memory – the Russian radical propaganda in mass media has superseded the memory of war⁶. Similar model of relations complicates the relationships in different parts of Europe. “The main difference between the Western Europe and the Eastern Europe lies in the different nature of memory: for the Western Europe it is, first of all, the memory of the committed crimes, of the harm done to other nations, while for the

³ Delacroix Ch., Dosse F., Garcia P. *Les courants historiques en France XIX-e – XX-e siècle*. – Paris: Gallimard, 2007. – 724 p.

⁴ Нора П. *Теперішнє, нація, пам'ять...* – С. 37–38.

⁵ Животко А. *Історія української преси*. – Київ: Науково-видавничий центр “Наша культура і наука”, 1999. – С. 39–40, 53.

⁶ Кметь В. Паскаль Брюкнер: про поклик серця та західний “мазохізм” / Вікторія Кметь // *Каменир*: інформаційно-аналітичний часопис ЛНУ імені Івана Франка. – 2014. – № 1, вересень. – С. 10 [Електронний ресурс]. – Режим доступу: <http://kameniar.lnu.edu.ua/wp-content/uploads/2014/09/kameniar-2014-1.pdf>

Eastern Europe it is, on the contrary, the memory of torments and tragedies suffered”, stressed P. Bruckner in the foreword to the Ukrainian publication⁷.

In his public speeches on the Ukraine-related issues, American historian and political scientist Timothy Snyder also mentions the disparity between the historical memories under the influence of media. Thus, in his recent speech at the university library in Lviv the researcher focused on the main aspects of how Ukraine and the Russian military aggression are perceived in the Western society⁸. Postmodern breakaway from the history of the Western civilization is one of the key aspects of this perception that for Ukrainians often seems unfathomable. A typical American remembers neither the history of World War II, not the more recent Cold War, which distances them from the arguments and principles grounded on the historical constants. At the same time, for the Ukrainian and Russian societies the history of totalitarianism in the 20th century is inseparably connected with the formation of their present – sometimes, to such an extent that it might even oppose it. ‘Putin’s’ system of propaganda in Russia, based on the rhetoric of empire and brutal falsification of the past, is a glaring example of such disparity. The researcher calls the Russian idea – whereby Ukraine is a Slavic younger brother (a mythologeme of the Russification policy of the 1970s) – a dangerous fantasy. T. Snyder said that it is those historians who researched the roots of totalitarianism in 1920–30th who feel confident in the present-day policy. When the Red Army entered the territory of Poland in September 1939, the Soviet propaganda, replicated in newspapers, claimed that this state is already non-existent, while the national minorities need urgent protection. Institutional memory allows transferring the same model into the present day: using newspapers and Internet media, the Russian propaganda claims the same things about the events in Ukraine in 2014. Unlike the countries of the Western Europe and the USA, Putin and his company remember the success of the Soviet ideology in the destruction of neighboring countries in 1939–1940. T. Snyder sees similarities between the foreign policy of Stalin and that of Putin in the prediction of mutual exhaustion of their competitors: Germany helped the USSR destroy Poland and should have later started the war with France and Great Britain. Today Russia is looking for allies among the far rightists. It is the neo-Nazi and fascists that are the most ardent adepts and followers of Putin. Fortunately, they have no influence in either of the European countries. “The Russian policy of memory has little in common with the historical facts. There is nothing strange that it is convenient for Putin to ignore China, the real regional competitor of Russia, and flatter Russia’s feeling of its superiority in the Eastern Europe, annexing Kyiv to Moscow”. Thus, Timothy Snyder believes that “an assumption that Ukraine is not a state” is the biggest soft spot in Putin’s foreign policy. This assumption, the researcher thinks, is more influential than policy or propaganda. It is an example of emotions that “cloud the mind”. Interference of Russia into the events of the Orange revolution of 2004, opposition to the conclusion of agreement with the European Union in 2013, intrusion into the Crimea in 2014 proved ineffective despite the triumphant slogans of ‘Putin’s’ media. They consolidated opposition and gave impetus to polar opposite results⁹. According to the historian, it is in this paradox that the future defeat of the empire is rooted.

⁷ Брюкнер П. *Тирания каяття. Есе про західний мазохізм* / пер. з фр. Петро Тарашук. – Київ: Темпора, 2013. – С. 1–3.

⁸ Кметь В. На шляху до “універсальної історії” / Василь Кметь // *Каменяр*. – 2014. – № 1, вересень. – С. 9 [Електронний ресурс]. – Режим доступу: <http://kameniar.lnu.edu.ua/wp-content/uploads/2014/09/kameniar-2014-1.pdf>.

⁹ Снайдер Т. *Українська історія, російська політика, європейське майбутнє*. – Київ: Дух і Літера, 2014. – С. 11–14.

The present-day Russian diplomacy is the most effective diplomacy in the world, as it illustrates how cynical lies, told with a smile, paralyze opposition on different levels and distort social moods and convictions. For many years T. Snyder has been an active ‘advocate’ of Ukraine in the West. He published scientific articles and op-eds in the leading media, opposing the aggressive Russian propaganda. On the basis of his own experience in media monitoring, Timothy Snyder illustrated efficiency of this propaganda by the example of the way the Russian channels in the USA covered the downing of the Malaysian aircraft by the terrorists. For several days the information attack on the viewers was focused on the comparison of a dozen of versions of the tragedy – from direct accusations of the Ukrainian side and claims that the Americans had falsified the data to a completely serious ‘analysis’ of theories about the ‘ghost’ aircraft and an attack of the Martians. It resulted in deactualization of the tragedy, which reflects the terror of military aggression, in particular environments, especially at the level of social discourse. ‘Russia Today’ TV channel has been preparing a favorable ground for the speeches of Lavrov and Churkins for fifteen years. However, the most effective diplomacy is not necessarily the right one, the one to be endorsed and continued. Therefore, Ukrainian historians, politicians, and diplomats have a long way to go in this direction.

It is in the context of such research and information activity that the stocks of periodicals in the Ukrainian libraries assume utmost importance as unique sources of studying the traditions of national memory formation and public opinion moderation with regard to objectivization of views on the stereotypes and facts of the past.

Scientific institutions and libraries in Lviv played a chief role in the research and popularization of retrospective periodicals. It is not a coincidence, as it is in Lviv where the first newspaper in Ukraine – French-language “Gazette de Leopold”¹⁰ – was published in 1776. In the coming centuries Lviv was also one of the main centers of journalism. In present-day research the periodicals of Western Ukraine have come to be treated as a phenomenon characterized not only by typologization and specific regional themes, but also global nature of political issues analysis, active participation in the nation-building, response to the external challenges, focus on European affairs, etc¹¹. Thus, Lviv libraries and research institutions have a considerable experience in the analysis and promotion of retrospective periodicals. It is proved by large publishing projects implemented by Lviv V. Stefanyk National Scientific Library, e.g. publication of a historical and bibliographical research of the Ukrainian press of the 19th–20th centuries¹². In his research of the Ukrainian legal press in the period of the German occupation of 1939–1944, Lviv scholar Kostiantyn Kurylyshyn reflects not only bibliographical context of the analyzed periodicals, but also different aspects of daily life of the Ukrainians. The researcher analyzes retrospective periodicals as a complex historical source that provides a possibility to reproduce a range of facts and intentionally created ideologemes from a critical point of view, as well as draw attention of the contemporaries

¹⁰ Можарова Г. “Gazette de Leopold” – перша львівська газета // *Збірник наукових праць відділу рукописних, стародрукованих та рідкісних книг ім. Ф. П. Максименка*. – Львів: [ЛНУ ім. Івана Франка], 1997. – С. 135–142.

¹¹ Кость С. *Західноукраїнська преса першої половини ХХ ст. у всеукраїнському контексті (засади діяльності, періодизація, структура, особливості функціонування)*. – Львів: Вид. центр ЛНУ ім. І. Франка, 2006. – 514 с.

¹² *Українська преса в Україні та світі ХІХ–ХХ ст.: історико-бібліографічне дослідження*. – Львів: Оріяна-Нова, 2007. – Т. 1: 1812–1890 рр. / уклад. М. В. Галушко, М. М. Романюк (керівник проекту), Л. В. Сніцарчук. – 560 с.; Львів, 2009. – Т. 2: 1891–1905 рр. / уклад. М. В. Галушко, М. М. Романюк (керівник проекту), Л. В. Сніцарчук. – 480 с.

to the events and episodes ignored by the public¹³. Research of the religious periodicals in Halychyna was carried out by Andriy Kravchuk. "Ukrainian theological science of the 20th century has suffered dreadful ordeals. A long-lasting Soviet ban has interrupted a continuity of the millennial tradition, excluded it from the educational system and the process of scientific progress, and deprived of its capacity to perform an educational role for the sake of general culture". The author of the bibliographical project stresses that only a better research of the past can revive creative imagination needed to solve the pressing issues of the present-day religious life¹⁴. These are just a couple of random highlights in the context of studying the importance of sources which belong to the unique retrospective stocks.

To actualize, preserve, and process retrospective periodicals at the scientific libraries, it is important to use modern information technologies to create repositories and catalogues that, on the basis of corporate cooperation, would represent the Ukrainian content in the global electronic network. One of such projects has recently been implemented on the basis of the Scientific Library of Lviv Ivan Franko National University.

The stock of periodicals at Lviv university library is one of the oldest in Ukraine. Its full-fledged acquisition started in 1807, when the library began to receive a sample of each periodical published in the territory of Halychyna and Volodymyriya. On the eve of World War I, the stock consisted of more than 1000 titles, including 150 Lviv periodicals. Starting from 1920, the library had been receiving samples of publications from the whole Poland. In the 1920th the Rockefeller Foundation awarded a grant to purchase a number of bibliographical, natural-study, and archeological periodicals. In the Soviet times, the stock was receiving leading Republican and Soviet publications. The oldest rarities of the Scientific Library include "Gazette de Leopold" (photocopy), "Zoria Halytska" of 1848, "Gazeta Lwowska" of 1811, "Dilo" newspaper of 1880, etc. A rare publication of the magazine "Krokodyl na Zakhidniy Ukraini" (1940) in Polish and Ukrainian is kept only at the Scientific Library of Lviv Ivan Franko National University¹⁵.

The history of creation of electronic resources at the National Library begins in late 1990s, when the librarians, using the available technical instruments (a digital camera), started to copy one of the most popular publications among the historians, journalists, and political scientists – Lviv newspaper "Dilo", which had been regularly published until 1939 and is considered a major source on the history of political relations, and economic, cultural, and religious life of Halychyna in late 19th – early 20th centuries. Requirements for the document storage – oxygenated paper is quickly destroyed and needs special conservation treatment not available at the library at that time – was an important impetus to set up an insurance fund and a fund of use. The archive of photocopies created in this way is still available for the library users. In 2010 it became a basis for the formation of a primary electronic repository which also includes other photographed or scanned copies of the periodicals selected to match the interests and demands of the library readers. The new resource is also available for the readers in the network of the Scientific Library and is popular owing not only to its contents, but also to the form of representation on screen – the effect of turning pages imitates the process of reading the original.

¹³ Курилишин К. *Українська легальна преса періоду німецької окупації (1939–1944 рр.)*: історико-бібліографічне дослідження: у 2 т. / відп. ред. Л. В. Сніцарчук. – Львів, 2007. – Т. 1: А–М. – 640 с.; Т. 2: Н–Я. – 592 с.; Його ж. *Українське життя в умовах німецької окупації (1939–1944 рр.)*. За матеріалами українськомовної легальної преси. – Львів, 2010. – 328 с.

¹⁴ Кравчук А. *Індекс української католицької періодики Галичини. 1871–1942*. – Львів: Свічадо, 2000. – С. XII.

¹⁵ Можарова Г. *Періодики фонд НБ ЛНУ // Наукова бібліотека Львівського національного університету імені Івана Франка. Матеріали до енциклопедії*. – Львів: ЛНУ ім. Івана Франка, 2005. – С. 114–115.

The experience of promoting the culture of reading and making the unique resources of the University Scientific Library available for the readers led to another successful project of cooperation with the departments of Lviv City Council. A network project “Lviv 100 Years Ago” was announced at the first motivational conference held at the Scientific Library on the eve of the launch of UNESCO program “Lviv – City of Literature” (February 21, 2013) and implemented on October 14, 2013, in cooperation with the Internal Policies Department of Lviv City Council. The website of the city council (<http://city-adm.lviv.ua>) and the pages in social media on a daily basis post the information taken from one newspaper published exactly one hundred years ago, provide access to this newspaper, and offer an analytical review of other periodicals published in Lviv. The project is coordinated by Ihor Petriy, candidate of historical sciences, head of the bibliography sector of the Scientific Library. So, promotion of University periodicals collections continues the tradition of close connections between the academic and urban communities and offers additional possibilities for the library readers.

Search for the model to actualize the stocks of the Scientific Library and extend the relations within the academic community resulted in the creation of open electronic archives – the humanitarian archive “Anthropos” (on the initiative of the Center for Humanitarian Studies) in 2008 and the one for natural and exact sciences “Eureka” in 2011. This project focuses on the publication of materials of scientific and retrospective periodicals. The dynamics of acquisition and use of open archives proved that such resources should further develop. The work of repositories is impeded by technical and organizational aspects, as well as collision of copyright interests – the authors, as well as some publishing houses and independent publishers, are not always eager to give their permission for the archiving of their works, so the topics and the range of the published documents have to comply with the interests of authors and publishers. Cooperation between the Scientific Library and the electronic library of printed periodicals “Press Point”, which started in 2010, is an important experience of work with the periodicals. The University was one of the first institutions in Ukraine to get an account of subscription for the academic publications in an electronic form. Today the number of publications totals 23¹⁶.

However, development of information technologies and growth of demands of the library users, as well as the necessity to preserve and conserve the documents in danger of physical destruction, caused further search of other models or copying and archiving the documents. Thus, in May-September 2012, on the initiative of the Holocaust Memorial Museum in Washington, the company “Archival Information Systems” (Kyiv) supported implementation of the project of digitalization of a number of Jewish, Ukrainian, and Polish periodicals of the inter-war period out of the Scientific Library stock. The project also covered professional trainings for the librarians on the skills needed to work with the special copying equipment book2net¹⁷.

The experience of formation of electronic libraries in the Baltic states was discussed on October 24, 2012, at the interdisciplinary scientific workshop Modus Legendi “The Issues of Protecting Copyright in the Modern Electronic Libraries”. Valdis Mazulis, deputy director in charge of library stock digitalization at the Academic Library of Latvian University, took part in the workshop and expressed his support in the exchange of experience. According to the cooperation agreement, with the assistance of the Embassy of the Republic of Latvia

¹⁶ Кметь В. Наукова бібліотека Львівського національного університету імені Івана Франка / Василь Кметь // *Encyclopedia. Львівський національний університет імені Івана Франка*: в 2 т. – Львів: ЛНУ імені Івана Франка, 2014. – Т. II: Л–Я. – С. 185–187.

¹⁷ Кметь В. Інвестиція в майбутнє / Василь Кметь // *Каменяр*. – 2012. – № 7, жовтень. – С. 4 [Електронний ресурс]. – Режим доступу: <http://kameniar.lnu.edu.ua/?p=2937>.

and on the invitation of the organizers, the representatives of the University Scientific Library had a chance to participate in the Fifth Scanning School held on May 27 – June 1, 2013, in Riga and Saulkrasti. It is an international specialized workshop of IT specialists and librarians which focuses on the issues connected with the creation, storage, and use of electronic resources at the library, as well as approbation of results of innovative approaches implementation to the organization of user service. The participants of the workshop had a possibility to familiarize themselves with the achievements in the sphere of information of the scientific libraries of Latvia, Lithuania, Belarus, and Russia, as well as study the experience of informational companies that supported establishment of the national repository of periodicals of Latvia (<http://www.periodika.lv>). The system of archiving the scanned copies allows not only to perform search using the standardized bibliographical indicators, but also to work with full-text documents, search by keywords, or copy documents in the version of automatic text recognition (the quality of which depends, first and foremost, on the state of printed matter, but can be improved during the conversion). The project implemented in Latvia was a result of cooperation between a number of libraries and research institutions and financial assistance of the EU. As of today, almost all periodicals of a small Baltic country have been archived.

Creation of “Acta Diurna”, an electronic repository of the Scientific Library of Lviv Ivan Franko National University, was an ambitious step towards formation of the Ukrainian national resource of retrospective periodicals. In September 2013 – May 2014, a software for an electronic database of full-text periodicals was developed in line with the technical requirements set by the employees of the Scientific Library and in cooperation with the companies “Archive Information Systems” and “Intelex”.

At the international conference “Periodicals in Libraries as the Institutes of National Memory”, held at the Scientific Library on May 15–16, 2014, the first electronic repository of the Ukrainian periodicals of 1776–1945 was presented, and a round table discussion “The National Catalogue of Periodicals: Issues and Prospects of Creation” was organized. The participants of the discussion agreed to establish cooperation between the libraries to supply the context for the database and called for creating a single catalogue of periodicals of Ukraine that will allow to identify not only the title and the place of storage, but also the state of the collection, whether it is complete, etc. A unified description system will not only support active information exchange, but also allow the libraries to develop a long-term program on scanning the preserved documents. Thus, a new resource of the University library was created on the basis of agreement between Lviv Ivan Franko National University and software development company “Intelex”.

The title of the electronic archive of periodicals comes from “Acta diurna populi Romani” – the first known publications of official notices on message boards which were introduced by Julius Caesar in the Ancient Rome. In future these publications became a prototype for newspapers and magazines. The title of the resource also symbolizes dynamic changes – proliferation of periodicals as the sources of social and scientific information in the contemporary age.

The electronic resource (<http://ad.lnu.edu.ua>) is a basis of the online catalogue of the national periodicals which should allow not only to identify the publications from the stock of the Ukrainian libraries, but also form a program of digitization and segmentation of the texts to be included in the repository created by the company “Archival Information Systems” in cooperation with the National Library – “LIBRARIA” (<https://libraria.ua/>). The repository will include scanned copies of periodicals processed by a special software, which will allow the readers to identify the periodical by its title, date and place of publication, language, etc. Moreover, the search system gives a chance to perform search

by keywords which are later highlighted in the text in all or only selected documents of the resource. It is also possible to choose the language of the periodical. As of June 1, 2016, the database includes 312 titles, 35,724 issues, and 234,881 pages of the Ukrainian periodicals out of the stock of the Scientific Library of Lviv Ivan Franko National University and the State Scientific Archival Library; a system of organization of database content supply has been developed, and the measures are being taken to secure financial support of the project. When the electronic resource starts to work systematically, not less than half a million pages will be added to the database each year.

The catalogue of periodicals is a part of a comprehensive project that aims to provide bibliographical identification of periodicals published in Ukraine or by the Ukrainian political, public, cultural, and religious representations abroad. The catalogue is a resource open for content supply which was developed by the Scientific Library of Lviv Ivan Franko National University in cooperation with Lviv V. Stefanyk National Scientific Library of Ukraine.

The above-mentioned project has just been launched, but considering public demands and the specific nature of libraries, especially the need to preserve the unique stocks, to register and exchange the information about the state of preservation and completeness, and to make the materials available for the wide readership, it can be said that it would be fully implemented. In the present-day political situation, development of an archive of the Ukrainian periodicals can be considered a strategic task. When a link with the history of leading European countries and the American society has been lost, which caused Ukraine's failure in the information wars, online retrospective funds will become an important acquisition of the national and global analytics, a means of historical and national self-identification, and an intellectual response to the world's claims that Ukraine 'has its eyes glued' on the past.

Переклад англійською Ганни ЛЕЛІВ

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РЕТРОСПЕКТИВНА ПЕРІОДИКА У ФОРМУВАННІ ФІЛОСОФІЇ НАЦІОНАЛЬНОЇ ПАМ’ЯТІ (з досвіду університетської книгозбірні)

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У статті розглянуто деякі аспекти формування історичної свідомості сучасного українського суспільства та їх відображення у формуванні фондів періодичних видань XIX–XX ст. Наукової бібліотеки Львівського національного університету імені Івана Франка. Ретроспективні колекції газетних видань проаналізовано як вияв системної тенденції до модернізації суспільних процесів в Україні та світі, а також як важливе історичне джерело та засіб формування “філософії пам’яті” суспільства. У контексті сучасної політичної ситуації бібліотеки як “місця пам’яті”, за термінологією П. Нора, набувають нової ролі не лише як ресурсні центри, але й осередки формування інтелектуальної відповіді на запити сучасності. Прикладом новітньої моделі популяризації газетних фондів є репозитарій “Acta Diurna” як ініціатива львівської університетської книгозбірні.

Ключові слова: “філософія пам’яті”, ретроспективна періодика, інформаційний ресурс, Наукова бібліотека ЛНУ ім. Івана Франка, “Acta Diurna”, “Libraria”.

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