

Libraries and catalogues in Ukraine -- the way to understand the past and build the future

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Abstract:

The article explores the modern state of library science and library catalogues in Ukraine, shows reasons and conditions that have the impact on its development and problems that prevent of its growth. It depicts library catalogues evolution from first attempts of library automation projects in the late 1980s and starting first library electronic catalogues in the middle of 1990s to the present. Particular focus is given to the increased access to information in Ukrainian libraries that has taken place over 20 years. The authors describe major projects concerning the library and library catalogues field and pay special attention to the Library of the National University of "Kyiv Mohyla Academy" experience in this field.

Subjects: Libraries, Integrated Library Systems, ILS, ALEPH 500, ACCESS to information, ONLINE library catalogs, Ukraine.

Foreword

Our paper should cover the library catalogues development in our country. But any attempt to describe the condition of the library catalogues in Ukraine involves the necessity to describe the library science condition and even its history in our country in general. Just so we could explain many things and open the window to our world. Everything is closely connected in this field; causes of any achievement and fail; almost every problem is a source of other problem or problems.

In spite of everything we will try to describe and summarize our topic as full as possible. We will use the statistics collected by our leading libraries¹ and supplement our story with history and development of our Library² – the vital picture of everything is going on in practice.

From beginnings to nowadays

Ukraine is a very old country (since 882 A.D as Kievan Rus) with very rich and, in many moments, very tragic history. The history of libraries is very old too. Libraries first appeared in the Kievan Rus (the largest and most powerful state in Europe during 10th-11th centuries). The First state library in Ukraine - the Library of Yaroslav the Wise was established in 1037.

The next stages of libraries history in centuries were:

- Monastery Libraries – Kyevo-Pechersky, Kyevo-Mezhyhirsky, Chernigiv and Pochayiv monasteries (from the 11th century);
- Libraries of Lviv, Kyiv, Chernigiv, Lutsk, Ostrog Brotherhoods³ (the 16th -17th centuries);
- The oldest University Library in Lviv (library was established in 1608 and works till now without any interruptions);
- The Library of Kyiv Mohyla Academy (1615);

¹ We don't have any general statistics on libraries-only statistics provided by the leading libraries in separate branches of specialization.

² Library of National University of "Kyiv-Mohyla Academy"

³ Brotherhoods – (Ukrainian singular: братство, *bratstvo*). Fraternities affiliated with individual churches in Ukraine that performed a number of religious and secular functions: <http://www.encyclopediaofukraine.com/display.asp?linkpath=pages\B\R\Brotherhoods.htm>

- University libraries in Kharkiv (1805), Odessa (1817), Kyiv (1834), Chernivtsi (1852) during the Russian empire existence;

- First Public libraries in Odessa (1830), Kyiv (1866) etc.

Libraries developed century by century. Along with the country libraries experienced different times. There were all: rapid development and flourishing, wars, after annexation to Russia – step-by-step loss the unique identity in 17th -19th centuries, the Ukrainian language and culture prohibition in 19 century, again wars, revivals and decline⁴. One more tragic page in Ukrainian history is the World War II. This war brought great losses to the libraries. Before the beginning of war there were 44 662 libraries with total book collections amounting to 102 million items. More than 40 000 libraries were ruined or damaged and about 80 million books were destroyed or stolen. Nevertheless, the library network in Ukraine was basically restored by 1950.

We could say that Libraries and Library science in Ukraine reflect the history and development of the country and its people.

The special place in the libraries development occupies Soviet time – mainly because such this time is the source of the biggest part of library problems today⁵. Ukraine was an integral part of the Soviet Union with capital in Moscow. All in Ukraine and the Library science without exception had the management center in Moscow and the outflow of the best skilled personnel to soviet capital was inevitable. All Libraries work with soviet library standards and classifications that were created or translated and adopted there.

And now when USSR does not exist for 23 years Ukraine continues to struggle with these remains and continues to use Russians standards and classifications and library workflow.

In spite of these left-overs democratic changes in Ukraine for the last 2 decades closely linked to the libraries which have been rethinking their role in society, considering different goals and facing new challenges.

Library financing

This is a complex issue. In Soviet times culture and libraries were financed on residual principle. In times of Ukraine independence libraries' financing has not grown up. To compensate the lack of money libraries have opened for themselves other sources of surviving – the fundraising sources (foreign grants, paid services, sponsorship).

Libraries and Library networks in Ukraine

Ukraine has quite diverse library network. It consists of 37 286 libraries⁶. It is appropriate for Ukraine such library dividing (according to Law on Libraries and Librarianship) [1]:

By significance:

- Libraries of the state significance (state, national libraries),
- Republican libraries (Autonomous republic of Crimea);
- Regional libraries (in Ukrainian - oblast libraries);
- City libraries;
- District libraries;
- Urban village libraries;
- Village libraries.

By purpose:

- Public libraries (this sort of libraries includes specialized libraries for children, youth, physically handicapped persons) ;
- Special libraries (Academy of science libraries, libraries of research and educational institutions etc).

Public, Special and specialized libraries could be united in library networks - Centralized library systems.

Library types that we have are just the same as in the all world.

We have 9 national libraries, more than 800 university libraries, 18031 public libraries, 910 medical libraries, regional scientific libraries – 25 and 542 Centralized library systems (among Ministry of culture libraries)⁷.

⁴ Very general periods in Ukrainian state history: the Kievan Rus, The Grand Duchy of Lithuania, Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth (*Pol. Rzeczpospolita*), Cossack Hetmanate, Russian Empire, USSR.

⁵ Not it is only the main reason - Ukraine for 4 centuries did not have the independence – it is the second big reason of culture and library problems.

⁶ 01. 01. 2012

National libraries have the right to the legal deposit copy of all printed editions and other informational media published in Ukraine.

Challenges for Ukrainian libraries

The major challenges that faced Ukrainian libraries in general are interrelated with the post-Soviet, postcommunist factor. For more than 70 years all libraries in country had been working as ideological centers. After the breakup of the Soviet Union libraries had continued to meet with such problems:

The bad state funding and support;

The lack of personnel;

Not prestigious, second-rate level of library profession perception in society. As a result – library profession is one of a low-paid profession.

There is absence of global thinking on the state level on the libraries development.

One more big problem - the State Statistics demands – they are very specific, the level and importance of each library are defined by number of patrons that library has. It means that the level of the library personnel salary directly depends on the number of registered library patrons.

Because of the past we have library and bibliographical standards that are the mirror copy of the Russian standards. These standards are created like in soviet times when Russia was methodological center in all fields of science and culture. It continues today and this center creates standards and other countries of former USSR join them so standards become international.

There is absence of many very important standards for some processes. For example we have problems with the national coordinated standard for machine-readable cataloguing (in use MARC 21 and UNIMARC at the same time).

There are no attempts to discuss on the cataloguing problems of electronic resources or RDA implementation. We are inbouded by GOSTs (State standards) with many libraries of the post-Soviet countries and library software that were created to serve and represent these standards. Some of these standards are not adapted so much for the electronic environment and some are not up-to-dated.

Federative search and discovery systems are used only in some lonely libraries in the country. There is no Bibliographic Records Creation and Dissemination Center at the national level. The same situation is with authority data. There are no state corporate projects in cataloguing in the country and there is no intention to do it.

Because of some reasons the amount of libraries is shortening, especially in the countryside⁸.

Year	Total number of public libraries⁹	Libraries in the countryside
Year 2011	18 080	14 619
Year 2012	18 031	14 580
Shortening	49	39

Table 1. The Public libraries shortening (2011-2012).

The level of libraries development differs from library to library. The most developed are national libraries, state level libraries, regional libraries, and academic libraries. They have their own information resources: websites, catalogues, electronic libraries etc.

In spite of all these problems we are developing and trying to support main progressive initiatives in the contemporary library and information science.

Automation, computers and ILS in libraries

The earlier projects of Ukrainian library automations originate in the 80-90s of the 20th century.

⁷ Statistics from National Parliamentary library <http://profy.nplu.org/articles.php?lng=uk&pg=5619>

⁸ Statistics from National Parliamentary library <http://profy.nplu.org/articles.php?lng=uk&pg=5619>

⁹ The Library network managed by the Ministry of Culture – public libraries.

Now more and more libraries start to use new information technologies, create electronics catalogues and other information products. The number of such libraries grows from year to year. The evolution of growth in such libraries number is slow but decent.

Among the most popular ILS are Russian and domestic software: UFD/Library (UFD/Biblioteka), IRBIS, MARC SQL¹⁰.

Widely spread are Russian production – the main reason of this – the common post-Soviet space with the same standards and this software are intended to serve these standards completely. Besides, this software has a relatively low price. It is enough for our libraries in our conditions.

There are libraries that use ILS that is known in the world but such libraries are relatively few (for example only 4 libraries in Ukraine use ILS ALEPH 500).

Some libraries use Open Source ILS (KOHA).

Some libraries use their own software although practice shows disadvantage of its use.

The stage of automation is better in the big cities – for example in Kyiv there are 10 centralized library systems (public libraries), and 9 of them use ILS MARC SQL – that was purchased centrally for all Kyiv public libraries.

Almost all Regional scientific libraries (central libraries of the region – oblast) use IRBIS.

We could illustrate the automation state by some statistics.

Year	Total number of libraries	Total number of Libraries that have Web-site	Total number of Libraries that have no Web-site	Total number of Libraries that use ILS
2012	216	213 Libraries that have their own web site – 105 Libraries that have their site as a part of the university site – 108	3	173

Table 2. Automation in Libraries of State Institutions of higher education (III-IV levels of accreditation)¹¹

#	ILS	Number of libraries
1	IRBIS	29
2	UFD/Library	19
	Other ILS (MARK-SQL, UNILIB, KOHA etc.)	12
3	Theirs own ILS	6
4	Don't have any ILS	8
Total number of libraries		74

Table 3. ILS usage in Libraries' network of Academy of Pedagogical sciences¹²

¹⁰ TOV "Ukrainskii fondovyi dim" (UFD/Library), NPO «Informsistema» (MARK SQL), Asotsiatsiia "EBNIT" (IRBIS).

¹¹ Statistics from Maksymovych Scientific Library of T. Shevchenko National University

http://www.library.univ.kiev.ua/ukr/for_lib/stats-res-2012.pdf

¹² V. A. Sukhomlinsky State Scientific Pedagogical Library of Ukraine. <http://www.dnpb.gov.ua/id/2347>

Year	Total number of Libraries	Number of Village libraries	Libraries that have computers	Village libraries that have computers	Libraries that have Internet access	Village libraries that have Internet access	Libraries that have Electronic catalogue
31.12.2012	18 031	14 580	3 759 (20,8%)	1 583 (10,8%)	2 948 (16,4%)	1 078 (7,4%)	434
31.12.2011	18 080	14 619	2 901	936	2 219	*	377

Table 4. Computers and Internet in Public libraries¹³

*We don't have any data

So we can see here: in spite of relatively low number of computers in the libraries there is started to appear the positive tendency - the number of computers is arising.

Electronic catalogues

Total number of catalogues gradually grows. The growth is stable but slow.

Some libraries as a temporary solution before the full electronic catalogue creation use – image catalogues (digitized catalog cards).¹⁴

Many of catalogues contain subject collections or databases where materials are grouped by some characteristics - for example, union local history catalogue or catalogue of periodicals [2]. Very popular are databases where materials are united by types: books, serials, sheet music, computer files, CD-ROMs, DVD-ROMs etc. The search is available in these databases and in general electronic catalogue.

In most cases catalogues contain analytic bibliographic records. Here we don't have any sources (for example the publishers databases) where we could find this information. So each library should spend the time and money to create the analytic bibliographic records from periodicals.

Services of electronic catalogue are traditional and standard. Every library is bounded by ILS possibilities that this library uses. Among e-catalogue services of Ukrainian libraries are: Library card, e-Shelf, possibility to select records, E-mail or print them.

Many electronic catalogues become fit the requirements of Web 2.0, there are mobile versions of catalogues.

Library projects

The most successful, profitable and made for really many libraries projects are not state one's. It means that the initiative and money in these projects don't belong to the state, unfortunately. And these projects are not cataloguing projects.

We can name here 2 biggest programs for the public libraries:

The Bibliomist program

This program is a project of The Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation (initiative Global Libraries).

Among the partners we can name the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, IREX (The International Research and Exchanges Board), the Ukrainian Library Association (ULA), local and national governments and libraries throughout the country.

The official goals of the project are:

- Equipping libraries with computers and linking them to the Internet to provide Ukrainian peoples the better access to the information.
- Providing trainings for the librarians so they can better serve the library patrons.
- Establishing an IT training infrastructure for Ukrainian librarians (training centers at central libraries in each region).

¹³ Statistics from National Parliamentary library <http://profy.nplu.org/articles.php?lng=uk&pg=5619>

¹⁴ http://www.dnpb.gov.ua/electronic_resources/img_cat/

- Improving and developing the capacity of the Ukrainian Library Association (ULA) to be able into the future to continue support of contemporary library services as for librarians as for library patrons throughout the country.
- Fostering Ukrainian government to support the development of a modern public library system in Ukraine; to realize the essential role of libraries in a modern society [3].

This initiative is very successful. It actually raised the new wave of the attention and respect to the public libraries and helps to transform public libraries into vital resources that can help improve the lives of millions of people.

Year/Action	Costs	Total number of Libraries that are equipped by program	Total number of Regional training centers are created at regional (oblast) Universal Scientific Libraries	Project Participants
2010	25 mln. dollars from the Bill and Melinda Gates Fund; free software by the cost of approximately 4,4 mln dollars from the Microsoft corporation	200	24	2,500
2013		1500		

Table 5. The Bibliomist statistics

Library Electronic Access Project (LEAP)

It is the second very successful program. Project is established and supported by the U.S. Embassy in Ukraine since 2001.

Year/Actions	Total number of opened free public Internet centers (each of them offers at least 5 work stations with Internet access and training on using computers and searching for information on the Internet)	Cost for opening free Internet centers in public libraries	Cost for the computer equipment, software, Internet access, and trainings
		over \$1,500,000	up to \$24,000
2013	147		

Table 6. The LEAP statistics

The Project provides grants for Ukrainian public libraries.

Project goals are similar to the first one:

- Providing libraries with free public access to the Internet. It helps Ukraine's integration with the world community.
- Training librarians to use information technologies to help patrons use it.

The projects actions have big impact on public libraries. Many of them after opening internet centers could attract additional attention and financial support from local government and businesses for their needs; librarians of those libraries started accumulate innovative ideas; the quality of library services has increased so the access to the information of the library patrons [4].

The U.S. Government has other programs in Ukraine: Window on America Program coordinated by the Information Resource Center of the U.S. Embassy in Kyiv¹⁵.

Ukrainian Corporate projects

In Ukraine are sufficiently popular corporate projects. But they are popular on the local, interlibrary level in most cases. These projects started to arise at the end of 20th century and related to the different types of the library activity: acquisition, cataloguing, collections preservation, information services for patrons, creation union information products and professional development.

There are corporative projects on different territorial and state levels: regional, interregional, state and international levels (mainly with Russian libraries). There are 9 library projects established by Vernadsky National Library [5].

Results of these projects are very different, among them union electronic catalogues, electronic libraries, databases, open archives, virtual library portals, reference services etc.

These projects are a striking example of libraries self-organization. Sometimes these projects are very flexible and dynamic or unstable, sometimes they are very successful¹⁶. The number of these projects is very variable, they constantly change and transform [5], some of them stop their existence at all, instead of old became new members but some of them are stable enough and exists for many years.

If we consider the corporate projects in cataloguing – they could be established between regional libraries, or between specialized libraries and many of them are related to the creation of union catalogues of articles from periodicals that were subscribed by libraries of the region, or libraries of one specialization etc. As a matter of fact the necessity to have information on the content of Ukrainian (and Russian) periodicals had given rise to the corporative projects in cataloguing. Because every library patrons would like have the up-to-date information on many subjects and this information you could find only in serials.

Initiators and leaders of corporate projects are region (oblast) Universal Scientific Libraries and libraries of institutions of higher education. Projects are implemented on the technological basis of the strongest library (for example the regional one).

The most of all corporative projects are developed in the most “computerized” areas of country — Kyiv, Mykolaiv, Vinnytsia, Lugansk, Kherson regions (oblast).

Other members of corporative projects are: local governments, publishers, museums, archives [5].

The main reason of these projects appearance it is the librarians’ aspiration for developing and making something new. Librarians want to fit the time and patrons demands, so they clear understand that some problems and operations are cheaper to do and to solve together.

There are problems that prevent the progress and globalization of corporative projects – different software, different cataloguing standards and different rules of subject headings creation. And on the general level impede progress – bad libraries’ financing, absence of information on the corporative projects, absence of groundwork on corporative projects’ management, technical and technological isolation; contingency approach to these projects creation, bad strategic planning, absence of the flexible control mechanism of library interaction. [5]

¹⁵ This program supports a network of public access resource centers throughout Ukraine in regional cities - 29 "Window on America", including 5 "Window on America" Centers for future leaders, and American Library in Kyiv. All of them are designed to provide up-to-date information on the United States, their general goal is promoting mutual understanding between the United States and Ukraine. It is achieving throughout book reading, organizing different events, photo exhibits, visiting speakers, showing film series, and other activities. <http://ukraine.usembassy.gov/woa.html> , www.woa-ua.org/en/

¹⁶ Examples: Kirovograd Regional Cooperative Catalogue (<http://library.kr.ua/krc/>), Rivne Region Libraries Regional Cooperative Library Information System (21 libraries of Rivne region 2012) - <http://77.222.153.241:8080/WebIrbis3/> -- Union Electronic Catalogue of Agricultural Corporative Library System of Kherson Territorial Association: 11 members to 1.04.2014 – <http://www.e-catalog.name/> . <http://www.ksau.kherson.ua/lib-ksau/?link=cbs>

Corporative projects	Projects by Vernadsky National Library	Other libraries projects	Total number of projects	Total number of libraries-members
Number	6	78	84	more 640 ¹⁷

Table 7. Corporative projects in Ukrainian Libraries.

Library and Information Science education

The number of schools where interested persons could become a librarian is shortened last years.

We have only one library science faculty in country (Kharkiv State Academy of Culture) and 4 departments of library science (The Kyiv National University of Culture and Arts, the Lugansk State Academy of Culture and Arts, I.Franko Lviv National University, Rivne State Humanitarian University). And one more institution of higher education offers the library profession education as a second one.

Altogether in Ukraine we have 6 institutions of higher education levels III and IV of accreditation (with branches) in 8 regions (in the main geographical areas of the country) that grant the bachelors', specialists' and masters' degrees in Library Science.

There are 19 institutions of higher education levels I and II of accreditation – library schools –that grant the bachelors' and junior Specialist degrees in Library Science.

4 institutions of higher education offer study only on professional subjects for postgraduate and Life Long Learning [6].

The modern Library and Information Science education needs series reforms.

Like in soviet time Ukrainian library science tends the Russian one. The Library profession is not prestige and it does not increase the willingness to study it. The result – demands to library schools applicants could not be very height. So we couldn't prepare the high level specialists.

Besides the outdated material and technical basis of institutions of Library and Information Science education does not favor this task performance [7].

So we have librarians that are not prepared for theirs jobs completely and preparation of these librarians does not fit the time demands.

Instead we need librarians that would be able work with arrays of information, as paper as electronic one; they could work with databases. They should be familiar with new technologies, world trends and experience in library and information science. They should know English and be capable to self-education. The time of ideological library workers is over.

Library Classifications

There are 2 widely-spread classification systems that in use in Ukrainian libraries: UDC (Universal Decimal Classification) and LBC (Library Bibliographic Classification, in our country has abbreviation BBK) [8]. Both LBC (BBK) and UDC in soviet time were in Russian. This peculiarity is remained for LBC (BBK) even now.

LBC (BBK) has different versions: full, middle and short tables. The reference version is full version. There are LBC (BBK) for scientific libraries and LBC (BBK) for public libraries. LBC (BBK) is used mainly in public libraries (even in the National Parliamentary Library), libraries of institutions of higher education, school libraries, medical, agricultural libraries.

LBC (BBK) tables had never been published in Ukrainian yet.

UDC is used in technical libraries and archives, patent services. The Book Chamber uses UDC too.

¹⁷ *It is changing constantly – statistics to 10.2012.

2 Ukrainian institutions - Vernadsky National Library and Ukrainian Book Chamber have experience in creation of the Ukrainian versions of library classifications. Translations and adaptations of both products started in 90s of the 20th century. The result of first project was "Work tables of Vernadsky National Library classification" are created on basis of full Library Bibliographic Classification (BBK) version for scientific libraries [9]. Now the Work tables have the electronic version - Rubricator (the subject authority) of the Vernadsky National Library – that represents the structure and specification level of the Vernadsky National Library electronic catalogue.

In turn the Book chamber adopted and translated UDC (project «Ukrainian classification system»¹⁸. [10] The first Ukrainian edition UDS was published in 2000, the second edition in 2008, 2011. At the same time were published electronic versions of editions and were published updates and additional copies. [9], [10]

Subject headings

We could name here as exemplary embodiment of subject headings – the creation of the National Parliamentary Library Thesaurus – "Information retrieval Thesaurus". The first edition of Thesaurus was published in 2004. ¹⁹ [11]

The Thesaurus has universal content and follows the general world principles of subject analysis. Thesaurus authors used the British standard BS 5723:1987 «Guidelines for the establishment and development of monolingual thesauri» that is identical the International standard ISO 2788:1986 « Documentation -- Guidelines for the establishment and development of monolingual thesauri»; State Standard of Ukraine (DSTU) 2398-94 «Information and documentation. Information languages. Terms and definitions»; International state standard (GOST) 7.74-96 «Information retrieval languages. Terms and definitions».

Authority data

Libraries make it by itself and for themselves. As we said we don't have any national center for dissemination of authority records.

The most successful projects are:

- Authority file „Subject headings” of Sukhomlynskiy State Scientific Pedagogical Library (ILS – IRBIS); [12]
- Vasyl Stefanyk Lviv National Scientific Library of Ukraine (LNSL) creates and supports the personal name authority records. (ILS – ALEPH 500); [13]
- Korolenko Kharkiv State Scientific Library - «Corporate Names» Authority file (ILS – IRBIS) Library creates it since 2002 and now library database counts more then 3 000 authority records. [14]

Machine-readable formats for bibliographic and other data

In our country we had attempt to do this job. Specialists group from the Vernadsky National Library, National Parliamentary Library and Maksymovych scientific library of T. Shevchenko National University supported by the International Renaissance foundation²⁰ worked (in 2002-2004) on creation of the national MARC format for bibliographic data representation. [15] Group created the version of National format – UKRMARC on the basis of UNIMARC. Now we can't see any active actions on this standard implementation and development. The Work on the national format – it is constant and complicate process. But this project had not become known to every library. Without promotion and popularization and strategic plans of implementation in libraries any project can't live.

OUR LIBRARY (National University of “Kyiv-Mohyla Academy” Library – NaUKMA library)

Every library is a mini copy of library science in any country. Country's problems in library science are present in every library too. From this point of view every library could be very interesting to realize the stage of the library science in all country. And from this point of view we examine our library.

¹⁸ Project started in 1997 after signing of the special agreement with UDC Consortium that permits translating, printing and distribution the *UDC Master Reference File* (MRF)

¹⁹ To 01.01.2012 Thesaurus contains 27 702 terms

²⁰ A Ukrainian Non-governmental organization founded by George Soros.

History

NaUKMA Library is a library of one of the oldest universities in Ukraine (was founded in 1615, closed in 1815 and revived in 1991).

Library collection grew from 1st book in 1991 – to 1,6 mln. collection now.

Year	Libraries (Departments)	Total number of patrons	Staff	Average Day Visits
To 01.01. 2014	9 (Including the American Public library	10 944	64	2034

Table 8. National University of “Kyiv-Mohyla Academy” Library Statistics

Automation

The automation project at the Library started in 1996 with implementing the Integrated Library System (ILS) ALEPH 500 (Ex Libris Ltd, Israel) (due to the project supported by Open Society Institute) . The Library always has the general automation tasks and some basic specific tasks. Except the full automation of all library processes and serving the patrons needs library should take into account the creation of possibility to extract from ILS data statistics according to our standards, the possibility to create the bibliographic production (bibliographical indexes) according to our standards. It should work only on the basis of our ILS without any additional expenditure for other products.

Any ILS demands adaptations to the one single library policy and practice, to the library needs. ILS made for our western neighbors demand more adaptation efforts to our specific standards.

But work went and step-by-step all system modules were put into action and statistics data retrieving was organize trough custom utilities creation and implementing (local system services written by customers of ILS). There are very useful the system flexibility.

Cataloguing and cataloguing standards

Cataloguing – was the first goal of the automation. Since the beginning the cataloguing processes in the library we use MARC 21 for the bibliographic data representation.

Some time we followed the rules of ACCR2 (*Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules*, 2nd ed., 2002) to compose the bibliographic description of a library item. But that can't be forever we should produce the bibliographic indexes by our standards demands²¹. And these demands are very different in the data representation. So we should switch our standards.

For Authority data representation we use MARC 21 too.

Electronic catalogue

Our catalogue contains information on all library collection.

Catalogue contains analytics (Newspaper & Magazine Articles), electronic resources.

We are trying to follow world library trends and fit to the patrons demand.

The library catalogue has virtual collections²² that help to find materials by some attributes – for example Periodicals, Multimedia, electronic resources, course reserves²³ etc. The search all these materials is possible in the general catalogue too.

Electronic catalogue services: library card, e-shelf, SDI request (Selective Dissemination of Information) - the delivery of information on new acquisitions via e-mail and RSS feeds; the acquisition request via the OPAC allows the patrons to request materials for purchasing that are absent in the library.

The part of the catalogue is the American library catalogue. Viktor Kytasty American Library is a public library. And has the catalogue that more fits for public library patrons.

²¹ State standards DSTU GOST 7.1:2006 «Bibliographic record. Bibliographic description. General demands and rules of creation», DSTU GOST 7.80:2007 " Bibliographic record. Heading. General demands and rules of creation".

²² Logical bases that separated conventionally from the general Library catalogue

²³ Course-related materials that recommended by the University professors for a course of studies

Year	Bibliographic records	Items	Authority records	Virtual collections
To 01.01. 2014	300 000	600 000	700+	13

Table 9. National University of “Kyiv-Mohyla Academy” Library catalogue – Total number of records.

Library Classification

The Library uses UDC. Viktor Kytasty American Library (as a Window on America project member) uses Dewey Classification.

Subject headings

We use the Library of Congress subject heading. But the big difference in languages – Ukrainian and English troubled this process. We can't use this rules word for word. We should realize every step and be very careful to prevent the mistakes.

Library projects

Library hosts the American library - Viktor Kytasty American Library – the member of U.S. Embassy project Window on America.

One more our non-cataloguing project – it is the ElibUkr project – Electronic library of Ukraine²⁴.

Corporative projects on cataloguing

Our library has experience with corporative cataloguing projects too. In 2006 we arranged the agreement among 4 libraries that use the same ILS (ALEPH 500) in Ukraine. The agreement planned the bibliographic records exchange between libraries and creation in the future the union electronic catalogue of 4 libraries. Project started without any financing. There were strategic plans, primary documentation on adjustment of relationships.

We tried to standardize the cataloguing rules, rules on subject headings creating. As a result of project members' work we published in 2010 “Rules of subject headings creating: methodological recommendation”. These rules were the product of translation and adaptation rules of Library of Congress USA on subject heading building.

Project was not very stable because the main reason of this project existing was the project members enthusiasm.

This project officially exists even now but without any active actions. Libraries are continuing to exchange the bibliographic records throughout the Z39.50 gate.

Authority data

We don't have any authority data on the national level. So because they are very important thing for the university scholars names identification – we started to do it. We have now: Authority file of University scholars' personal names and Authority file of personal names.

Discovery system

We use EDS (EBSCO discovery system) by EBSCO. We have the partly implementation of the system – it unites only our purchased databases (except the e-catalogue and the Electronic Repository).

Automation organization - staff list

The big problem is personnel. In our staff list – the official staff list from Ministry of Education and Science Of Ukraine²⁵ we have positions of system administrator and database administrator (not so long ago we did not have even it). But because of low salaries we can't say that it is too easy to find them for the library. Besides officially in our country we don't have such profession as a system librarian. No one institution prepares them. But work at the library demands special knowledge and skills so the library technician should be a librarian too.

²⁴ <http://www.elibukr.org/>

²⁵ Governmentally approved Staff List

Electronic catalogue management

We manage it by our own way – we can't say that other libraries use the same management practice. We can't study it in University but practice is our best teacher. We use it because we need it.

For us the most important thing in the library online catalogue management is creation of strong relationship between technical specialists and all library departments.

It requires the different work groups to maintain different functions of the ILS.

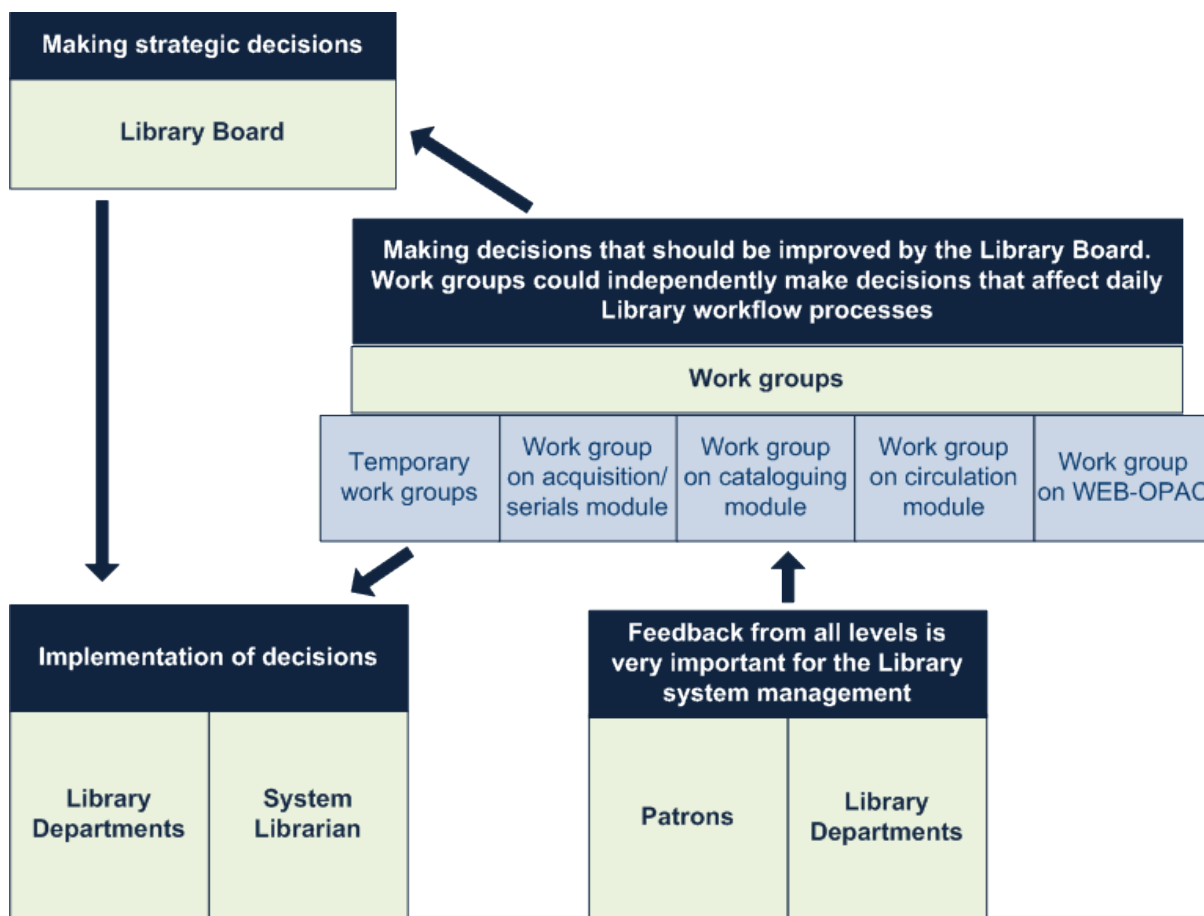


Figure 1. Electronic catalogue management in the National University of “Kyiv-Mohyla Academy” Library

There are such work groups that are related to the different system modules:

Work group on acquisition/serials module;

Work group on cataloguing module;

Work group on circulation module;

Work group on WEB-OPAC.

It is possible to maintain temporary work groups to implement the special function of the system or improve different library workflows.

No doubt Work groups it is not our invention. But it works very well. It is the most effective way to hear each other.

All work group actions help to meet the challenges and work together with a good result.

Questions

Our past and all these problems are cause that sometimes we face the questions that could be seem weird for some European or American librarian or technician: how we could for example implement RDA when we must create bibliographic production (indexes) from our catalogues by rules provided by post soviet GOSTs that are very different from RDA? How many years should past to change it?

How many years it takes to make understand our society that libraries are very useful and need no less attention then economic and business?

Conclusion

For sure we need so many improvements in all fields. We need reconsideration of the state policy in the library science [16], global thinking on the state level, financing and strategic plans, improving the legislative base, actualization of standards, new library education and new statistics.

But we have good potential. We should find the way and understand – when we could recognize the problem we are on a halfway to the solving of this problem. We should be constructive and patient, be ready to changes and risks and don't be afraid of them. So we will be able to work for our patrons benefit and respond to the time demands.

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