

The public criticizes Ukrainian television, primarily a number of central TV channels, for the presence of a large amount of content of russian origin. According to the estimates of activists of the campaign “Boycott russian Cinema”, in September 2014 on 10 leading Ukrainian TV channels (“1+1”, “Ukraine”, “STB”, “ICTV”, “Novyi Kanal”, “TET”, “2+ 2”, “NTN” and “K1”; the last of them is the pro-russian TV channel “Inter”), the volume of russian TV product was on average 40%. In October and December, activists recorded an increase in the volume of russian content on these TV channels.

Since 2020, russian-language content is reducing, but its presence has weakened the cultural development of Ukraine for many years. This was one of the methods of information warfare, which later turned into a military invasion.

Mass media and the government should find an opportunity to act as partners in building a new Ukraine, accelerating its development, and observing mutual responsibility. An important social institution, which is mass media, is called to fill the national information space with meaningful, truthful messages in a different manner of presentation, to take a constructive position regarding the establishment of the national idea, the problems of state building, reforming the economy, strengthening spirituality, instilling a sense of patriotism, pride for one’s independent state.

*A. Musienko*

## **LIBRARIES OF UKRAINE DURING THE WAR**

*A. Мусієнко*

### **БІБЛІОТЕКИ УКРАЇНИ ПІД ЧАС ВІЙНИ**

During World War II, the libraries of Ukraine suffered significant damage and losses due to military actions, bombings, and looting by the occupying German forces. The Nazis considered the destruction of libraries as a means of erasing the cultural and intellectual identity of the occupied territories and imposing their ideology on the local population.

Despite the destruction and losses, some libraries managed to preserve their collections and even continue to function during the war. For example, the National Parliamentary Library of Ukraine in Lviv continued to operate, and its staff risked their lives to save valuable books and documents.

After the war, the libraries of Ukraine faced the difficult task of rebuilding their collections and restoring their services to the population. Many books and manuscripts lost during the war were never recovered, and some libraries had to rely on donations and international aid to rebuild their collections.

In the post-war years, Soviet authorities invested heavily in the development of libraries and other cultural institutions in Ukraine, with a focus on promoting Soviet ideology and propaganda.

Today, the libraries of Ukraine are an essential part of the country’s cultural heritage and serve as important centres for learning, research, and community engagement.

In recent years, the libraries of Ukraine have also played an important role in promoting cultural diversity and fostering dialogue between different communities. Many libraries have launched programs and initiatives aimed at promoting tolerance and understanding, particularly in regions affected by conflict and tensions between different ethnic and linguistic groups.

The libraries of Ukraine have also played an important role in promoting human rights and democracy, particularly in the aftermath of the Euromaidan protests of 2014. Many

libraries hosted events and discussions aimed at promoting civil society and democracy, and some libraries even served as safe spaces for protesters and activists.

In addition to promoting cultural diversity and democracy, the libraries of Ukraine have also played an important role in promoting scientific research and innovation. Many libraries have developed extensive collections of scientific and technical literature, and they provide important resources and support for researchers in a wide range of disciplines.

Finally, libraries in Ukraine also serve as important partners in disaster response and recovery efforts. In times of crisis, libraries can provide vital information and support to affected communities, and they can play a critical role in helping communities recover and rebuild in the aftermath of natural disasters, conflict, or other crises.

During the Russian-Ukrainian war, many libraries in Ukraine have been affected in different ways: some facing destruction, damage, or looting, while others have managed to continue their operations under difficult circumstances.

Here are some examples:

1. The Donetsk National University Library: the library was severely damaged during the war due to shelling, and thousands of books were lost. The library was forced to close temporarily, and the remaining collection was moved to a safer location.

2. The Luhansk National University Library: the library suffered significant damage during the war due to shelling and looting. The library staff managed to evacuate most of the collection, but many books were destroyed or stolen.

3. The National Parliamentary Library of Ukraine: the library was not directly affected by the war, but it played an important role in providing information and support to people affected by the conflict. The library launched several initiatives to collect and preserve documents related to the war and its impact on Ukrainian society.

4. The Lviv National Scientific Library of Ukraine: the library managed to continue its operations during the war despite facing challenges such as power outages and transportation disruptions. The library provided access to its collections to researchers, students, and other users, and also organized various cultural events to promote Ukrainian culture.

5. The Kyiv National University of Culture and Arts Library: the library was not directly affected by the war, but it played an important role in preserving and promoting Ukrainian culture during the conflict. The library organized various exhibitions, lectures, and workshops related to Ukrainian literature, art, and history, and also provided support to students and faculty members affected by the war.

The impact of the Russian-Ukrainian war on libraries in Ukraine has been significant and varied. In addition to the examples mentioned above, here are some more details on how the war has affected libraries in Ukraine:

1. The National Library of Ukraine for Children: the library was evacuated during the war and its collections were moved to a safer location. The library has since returned to its original location but continues to face challenges such as limited funding and staff shortages.

2. The V. I. Vernadskyi National Library of Ukraine: the library was not directly affected by the war, but it has been impacted by the economic crisis in Ukraine that was caused in part by the conflict. The library has faced funding cuts and staff reductions, which have affected its ability to provide services to users.

3. The Central Scientific Library of Ukraine: the library was not directly affected by the war, but it has played an important role in preserving and providing access to Ukrainian

literature, history, and culture. The library has faced funding cuts and staff reductions, which have affected its ability to provide services to users.

4. The library at the Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv: the library has faced challenges such as power outages and transportation disruptions during the war. Despite these challenges, the library has continued to provide access to its collections and services to users.

5. The library at the Ivan Franko National University of Lviv: the library was not directly affected by the war, but it has faced challenges such as funding cuts and staff shortages. The library has continued to provide access to its collections and services to users and has also played an important role in promoting Ukrainian culture and history through its exhibitions and events.

In addition to the challenges faced by individual libraries, the war has also had a broader impact on the library sector in Ukraine. For example, the conflict has led to the loss of valuable cultural heritage and historical documents, as well as the displacement of many library users and staff. However, despite these challenges, libraries in Ukraine have continued to play an important role in preserving and promoting Ukrainian culture and heritage, and in providing access to information and knowledge to their users.

*A. Dmitriieva*

#### **TRIPS ABROAD OF “ZAPOVIT” FOLK DANCE THEATER IN WARTIME**

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#### **ПОЇЗДКИ ЗА КОРДОН ТНТ «ЗАПОВІТ» У ВОЄННИЙ ЧАС**

Dance art is one of the most valuable treasures of the original culture of the Ukrainian people. The national character, history and multifaceted life of Ukrainians are revealed in dance images. The dance reflected the heroism of the struggle, the joy of work, games related to different seasons, and lyrical motifs. And today, despite all the challenges, war, pain, suffering, students of KSAC meet in a remote format, communicate, study program material, polish their performing skills.

From the first day of the full-scale invasion of Russia into Ukraine, not only humanity was very painfully affected, but also creativity and culture in Ukraine: theaters, music, architecture, dance, which exist among the masses. Now the culture is slowly starting to resume its work. It becomes different, it suffers, cries and fights with the whole country, with its dilapidated cities, civilian and military. Ukrainian defenders have become for us inspirations and motivators who do not let us lose hope and lose heart.

“Zapovit” folk dance theater is today a kind of business card not only of the Kharkiv State Academy of Culture, but also of the whole Ukraine. Its founder, artistic director and author of concert programs was B.M. Kolnohuzenko. The team has repeatedly represented Kharkiv Oblast at international and all-Ukrainian competitions. Individual dances, compositions, mini-performances and whole programs are constantly recognized as the best choreographic works of Ukraine. Since the first year of its activity, almost all creative events in Kharkiv or the region take place with the participation of the “Zapovit” theater.

The audience of our city always very warmly welcomes the performances of the group’s artists. Folk dance theater “Zapovit” demonstrates the department’s achievements on the main stages of Ukraine.

In addition, the participation of “Zapovit” in all-Ukrainian and international festivals and competitions gives students - theater artists - the opportunity to directly familiarize