

## PECULIARITIES OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN UKRAINE IN 1945-1955

**Olena Chetverykova**

*PhD in Fylolohyia, assistant professor*

*Izmail State University of Humanities*

*(Izmail, Ukraine)*

The period of the post-war reconstruction is noted by the challenges Ukraine had to overcome in the shortest possible time. The country faced the problem connected with the lack of professionals in various fields of national economy including the educational spheres. The years of the destructive military events left Ukraine with the huge tasks of economic and social rebuilding. The impact of the Second World War on Ukrainians was not only devastating but also unusually far-reaching, because the country that emerged from the war, was very different from what it had been previously [1, p. 487].

Social changes and the growth of international ties of the country followed the process of industrialization. The late 1940's and early 1950's were characterized by the greatest need for technical and humanitarian experts. It was necessary to apply greatly expanded educational opportunities. Higher education was introduced rapidly. For example, in 1950 about 24,000 regular and 9000 corresponding students were enrolled in Western Ukraine's 24 institutions of higher learning [1, p. 492]. There was also observed rapid increase in the number of night schools in different cities from 876 in 1950-1 to 2,070 in 1964-5 (rural areas experienced a decrease in this period), which reflected the difficulties of the Ukrainian educational system of this period. There were also established various courses for adults, which in future helped them to enter higher educational establishments.

The number of institutions of higher learning was still rather small, while the number of students increased. There appeared an urge for new universities and institutes. So, for example, in 1945 the Uzhhorod University was founded. In 1946 almost all the institutions of higher learning (except for pedagogical, medical, and art colleges) were brought under the direct control of the Ministry of Higher Education in Moscow. The republic's Ministry of Higher Education in Kyiv was restored only in 1955 as a Union-republican agency, but its powers were greatly curtailed. Galicia, Volhynia, and Bukovyna had the highest percentage of Ukrainian schools, so twenty-two institutions of higher education were created here, most of which initially had Ukrainian as the language of instruction. By 1949-52, however, it was replaced by the Russian language [2].

Lack of specialists was observed in different fields of higher learning: in historical science, economy, philosophy, state management, Ukrainian language and literature. In 1945-1957, special institutes of the republic were solving the problem of coaching future teachers and scientific personnel for higher schools [3, p. 213].

There were started post-graduate schools and doctoral studies were young specialists could write and defend a thesis. There had been taken a decision to organize special departments in such universities, as Kyiv Pedagogical institute, Kharkiv Pedagogical institute, Odessa institute of foreign specialists and other. In 1947, there were organized special classes in which about 256 higher school teachers were taught. In order to advance the preparation of high school specialists in 1948 there was started

the institute of the Academy of sciences of Ukraine [3, p. 143]. In 1951, the Academy started the doctoral studies with 19 postgraduate students.

In the Southern Bessarabia the main higher educational institution was the Odessa university, which in 1945 was given the name of I.I. Metchnikoff (who studied immunology, microbiology, and evolutionary embryology), a Nobel prize winner in 1908. During the century and a half of its existence, the University has earned the reputation of being one of the best educational institutions in Ukraine. Another well-known institution – Admiral Makarov National University of Shipbuilding - was accredited for postgraduate study in marine engineering and steam and internal combustion engine design in 1946. Reforming of pedagogical education in Ukraine led to the transfer of the Teacher's Institute in the early 1951 to the regional center – the city of Izmail. In 1952, the educational establishment received the name of Izmail state pedagogical Institute.

The other famous Ukrainian Universities: Kyiv-Mohyla Academy, (became one of the most brilliant phenomena of the Ukrainian culture and the Ukrainian spirit), Kharkiv University (which is the first university in Russian-ruled Ukrainian territory), Odessa National Polytechnic University (among the graduates of which are many talented engineers, scientists, heads of scientific organizations and universities, top management staff at different industries) between 1945-1955 continued their noble work.

Alongside the reconstruction of higher learning, Ukraine developed its international affairs. In a couple of after-war years Ukraine had representatives in almost 20 international organizations and signed 65 international treaties. The country established diplomatic relations with many countries of Europe, but the first was the embassy in the Polish Republic. Ukraine participated in the development of economic ties of the USSR with the foreign countries, especially with those, which were the members of the Council of Economic Aid, created in 1949. All this contributed to strengthening of international scientific and cultural relations, exchanging of scientific information, international scientific projects. In 1951, Kyiv became the host of the first peace conference.

The expansion of economic, political and cultural relations of Ukraine with the other countries caused an urgent need for professional translators.

The post-war world witnessed significant quantitative and qualitative changes, which largely affected the nature of translation activities and the requirements that had to satisfy translation and translators. In this period, there was a need to improve theoretical knowledge about the theory of translation, and the first theorists of translation were the translators themselves. The twentieth century gave us many talented translators and scholars, opened new horizons for Ukrainian translation.

After the Second world war there appeared the so-called «information explosion», which caused sharp increase in the exchange of information between people and nations, which was accompanied by a «translation explosion» – the corresponding increase in translation activity throughout the world. With the development of science and technology, space flights, increase of international world contacts there appeared new types of translation: simultaneous interpretation, translation (dubbing) of films and radio programs, translation of television interviews, and the like. Separately stood out interpreter and translator conferences, without which any international connection would be impossible. Many interpreters, for example

those who worked in the United Nations Organization, constantly had to switch from one knowledge area to another.

The Second World War had stopped any belletristic translation in Ukraine for some years. Nevertheless, in 1944-1945 there were established publishing houses which republished some translators, the works of whom were completed before the war. The newly translated works appeared only in late 1940's, but their number was very small [4, p.72]. Not only professional translators, but also other professionals who speak foreign languages: engineers, librarians, diplomats, secretaries, teachers, and employees of information centres were preoccupied with translation. The necessity to prepare professional translators was greatly felt in Ukraine.

After 1953 there appeared the first signs of revival of belletristic translation. There appeared a war-hardened generation of talented and patriotically minded editors and translators, who graduated after the war from philological faculties of universities and institutes, for example, from Lviv University. It was during those years that several new editorial departments for translating works from foreign languages were opened at some major publishing houses. In late 1950's and early 1960's there came into being and arrayed themselves around Ukrainian publishing houses in Kyiv, Kharkiv, L'viv and some other cities. Newly made translations arose the question of quality of the translated belletristic texts. In 1956, Oleksa Kundzich published critical articles on the state of literary translation in Ukraine, in which he put forward a categorical demand to reject literalism and improve the artistic level of translation. Prominent before the Second World War and immediately after it was the Ukrainian typologist M.Ya. Kalynovych, whose object of contrasting was the word in different European and South Asian languages [5, p. 31].

Definite achievements could also be seen in the fields of literature study, general linguistics, ethnography, philosophy and legal studies. In 1946 there had been established the Institute of Philosophy and the sector of the state and law. Literary critics investigated the works of Ukrainian classics and contemporary writers of the country. Scholars collected the works of Taras Shevchenko, Marko Vovchok, Myhailo Kotsubynsky and other prominent Ukrainian writers and poets. The publication of ten-volume series by T. Shevchenko had been continued. In 1949 they started the twenty-volume series by I. Franko. The full collection of I. Kotlyarevsky's works and the five-volume series by Lesya Ukrainka appeared in the early 50-th. The Institute of Linguistics after O. Potebnya provided investigations of the phonetic system, grammatical building and lexical composition of the contemporary Ukrainian language. Scientists were collecting materials for the atlas of the Ukrainian language.

Higher education acquired special significance, since this system facilitated the achievements of new social and political priorities. In our opinion, the history of higher education after the Second World War has not been the subject of careful investigation and needs to be studied in future.

### **Література:**

1. Orest Subtelny. Ukraine. A History. – 3-d Edition.- University of Toronto Press, Toronto. Buffalo. London, 2000.
2. Енциклопедія України в Інтернеті. Освіта. – [Електроний ресурс]. – Режим доступу: <http://www.encyclopediaofukraine.com/display.asp?linkpath=pages%5CE%5CD%5CEducation.htm>

3. Ірина Регейло. Основні форми підготовки фахівців вищої кваліфікації в Україні у 1945-1957 рр. / Ірина Регейло // Історія неперервної професійної освіти. – [Електронний ресурс]. – Режим доступу: [https://docviewer.yandex.ua/view/0/?\\*=3oK%2F9DNqhxUJb3v8oWLSQF2YdyN7InVybCI6Imh0dHA6Ly9pcmJpcy1uYnV2Lmdvdi51YS9jZ2ktYmluL2lyYmlzX25idXYvY2dpraXJiaXNfNjQuZXhIPOMyMUNPT](https://docviewer.yandex.ua/view/0/?*=3oK%2F9DNqhxUJb3v8oWLSQF2YdyN7InVybCI6Imh0dHA6Ly9pcmJpcy1uYnV2Lmdvdi51YS9jZ2ktYmluL2lyYmlzX25idXYvY2dpraXJiaXNfNjQuZXhIPOMyMUNPT)

4. Корунець І. В. Теорія і практика перекладу (аспектний переклад) / І. В. Корунець. – Вінниця : Нова Книга, 2003. – 448 с.

5. Корунець І. В. Порівняльна типологія англійської та української мов / І. В. Корунець. – Вінниця: Нова Книга, 2003. – 464 с.

***Олена Четверікова. Особливості вищої освіти в Україні у 1945-1955 рр.***

*Статтю присвячено розгляду складних проблем, які повстали перед українською вищою школою у післявоєнні роки. Виділено напрямки розвитку університетів та інститутів країни. Підкреслено вплив міжнародного розвитку та зв'язків України з появою окремих галузей науки, зокрема, перекладознавства. Виділено актуальні напрямки роботи окремих вчених-лінгвістів.*

***Ключові слова:*** Вища школа, перекладознавство, галузь

**ПЕРЕЯСЛАВ-ХМЕЛЬНИЦЬКА ХЛІБОПЕКАРНЯ  
В ПЕРІОД ПІСЛЯВОЄННОЇ ВІДБУДОВИ (1943-1955 рр.)**

**Валентина Шакула**

*молодший науковий співробітник  
науково-дослідного відділу «Музей хліба»  
Національного історико-етнографічного  
заповідника «Переяслав»  
(Переяслав-Хмельницький, Україна)*

У період післявоєнної відбудови в Україні особливої гостроти набуло питання забезпечення населення продовольчими товарами. У зв'язку з тим, що основним продуктом харчування був хліб, відбудова підприємств хлібопекарської галузі була пріоритетним напрямом політики місцевих органів влади.

Темою цього дослідження є історія діяльності хлібопекарні Переяслав-Хмельницького заводу продовольчих товарів у період післявоєнної відбудови (1943-1955 рр.), відновлення та стабілізація її роботи.

Дане дослідження проводиться вперше й заповнює прогалини в системі наукових праць, які висвітлюють історію Переяслава, діяльність підприємств міста, доповнить історію вітчизняної хлібопекарської галузі 2-ї пол. ХХ ст.

При ознайомленні з попередніми напрацюваннями дослідників було встановлено, що в історії хлібопекарства Переяславщини відсутнє систематизоване, різнобічне й водночас структурно скомпоноване повне дослідження історії створення та діяльності Переяслав-Хмельницького хлібозаводу, який до сьогодні є провідним підприємством із виготовлення хлібобулочних виробів у вказаному регіоні.

Історія цього підприємства бере початок із невеликої примітивної пекарні, заснованої в 20-х рр. ХХ ст. Перед початком Другої світової війни пекарня