

"reorganization" was the "History of the Ming Dynasty" compiled in 1739, where the invasion of China by the Manchus and related events were presented in strict accordance with the government order. All this has done great damage to historical science. This kind of spiritual terror continued under Hongli for about two decades. Creative thought turned out to be constrained by fear. The intellectual sphere touched on the endless interpretation of ancient monuments and trampled on the medieval level, which was one of the goals of the "literary inquisition."

Conclusion. Qing rulers used literature, including scientific literature, as a means of forming "correct" socio-political views. The Qing rulers were not limited in their censorship only to burning "wrong" books and controlling the behavior of the elite, but also destroyed the intelligentsia and their relatives, as well as desecrated the graves of long-dead writers. Chinese literature during this period was a convenient and effective means of forming the socio-political views necessary for the government and introducing imperial ideology into the social environment.

1. Bokshchanin, A. A. The Faces of the Middle Kingdom: Entertaining and informative plots of the medieval history of China / A. A. Bokshchanin, O. E. Nepomnin; Institute of Oriental Studies. – M.: East lit., 2002. – P. 430.

2. Vasiliev, L. S. The History of the East / L. S. Vasiliev. – Vol. 1. – M.: Higher School, 1994. – P. 388–392.

3. Gu, Ming Dong (2003), Literary Openness: A Bridge across the Divide between Chinese and Western Literary Thoughts, Comparative Literature (Duke University Press). – Vol. 55(2): P. 112–129.

4. 清代史料笔记丛刊 – Collection of historical notes of the Qing period. – Beijing: Zhonghua shuju, 1982. – P. 337.

DEVELOPMENT OF VETERINARY SCIENCE DURING THE GREAT PATRIOTIC WAR

Zhanna Ilkevich

Vitebsk State Academy of Veterinary Medicine, Vitebsk, Belarus

Keywords: veterinary medicine, veterinary science, advanced development, diagnosis, prevention, treatment.

The study of the work of veterinary scientists and practitioners during the Great Patriotic War of 1941–1945 is of paramount importance for the young generation of veterinarians striving to know the state of art in the profession in the course of history closely connected with the history of the country. Though there are many works devoted to the history of veterinary medicine, it remains relevant to unveil new details and mark new names of veterinary practitioners and scientists who made a great contribution to the glorious victory.

The purpose of the work is to trace the development of veterinary science, to study the major activities of veterinary educational and research institutions and advanced achievements in veterinary medicine, veterinary science, best veterinary practice during the Great Patriotic war 1941–1945.

Material and methods. The research was carried out based on the study of the content of the journals "Veterinary Medicine" 1941–1946, newspaper articles, works

and publications of veterinary specialists, educators, military veterinary authorities, and historians as well as, veterinary textbooks, government statements published within the war and post-war periods.

Methods of data collection, studying, analysis and generalization were used to fulfill the tasks.

Findings and their discussion. Scientific observations and investigations were carried out in the infirmaries, hospitals, clinics, during the evacuation of livestock, within re-evacuation period, and when driving captured livestock to the liberated territories. Central research institutions supervised the scientific work of peripheral research institutions and organizations. In the research institutes of the USSR (the All-Union Institute of Experimental Veterinary Medicine, the All-Union Institute of Helminthology named after K. I. Skryabin, the State Institute for the Control of Biological Products, etc.) as well as higher educational veterinary institutions and faculties investigations were conducted on the most pressing problems of epizootiology, parasitology, internal non-infectious diseases, surgery, obstetrics and gynecology, veterinary sanitation, etc. [1, p. 6].

The Scientific Veterinary Council under the Head of the Veterinary Department of the Soviet Army and the Veterinary Section of the All-Union Institute of the Academy of Agricultural Sciences named after V.I. Lenin (VASHNIL) under the guidance of the academician K.I. Skryabin, invited major scientists such as S.N. Vysheslesky, Y. E. Kolyakov, I.V. Shur, G.V. Domrachev and others, in every possible way to contribute to the scientific search, dissemination of advanced scientific knowledge and best practice.

Scientifically grounded principles used for diagnosis, prevention and treatment of animal diseases ensured the continuity, consistency, and effectiveness of veterinary measures.

Veterinary specialists training and professional development of academic and scientific staff did not stop for a while.

In 1942, the veterinary faculty was opened at the Moscow Technological Institute of Meat and Dairy Industry to train veterinarians for the meat industry. The scientists continued to defend their candidate's and doctoral theses. For example, 4 doctoral and 17 candidate's theses were defended in the Academic Council of the All-Union Institute for Experimental Veterinary Medicine (VIEV) during the war period [2, p. 191].

Hundreds of veterinary hospitals and laboratories have become a platform for everyday research and scientific observations. Veterinary professionals from the education and science system were found at the battle front and in partisan detachments, they took direct part in the battle fields.

The staff of research and educational institutions were sent to the active army to render both practical assistance and consultancy. Veterinary practitioners and scientists at local sites actively participated in organization and performing sanitary and anti-epizootic emergency measures in the rear.

The analysis of the results of numerous studies was also provided by scientific and practical conferences held at the fronts. Practical recommendations reached the army units by means of conference proceedings, practical guidelines, brochures, manuals, leaflets. Educational guides, tutorials and books on veterinary medicine were published regularly [3, p. 2].

Dozens of new efficient methods and means of treatment for diseases were developed and implemented. Anthrax vaccine (STI), aluminum hydroxide vaccine against sheep pox, convalescent sera as a prophylactic means against foot-and-mouth disease in calves, piglets and lambs were produced and implemented into veterinary practice. Bacteriophages and sulfanilamide preparations were widely used. Vaccines and sera against leptospirosis, tetanus and smallpox vaccines were mastered [2, p. 191].

The use of aluminum hydroxide vaccine against sheep pox allowed to reduce the morbidity rate by 25% [3, p. 4].

Veterinary surgeons and therapists have developed new, much more effective ways for wounds treatment. The system of stage-by-stage treatment of animals significantly expanded the arsenal of methods that enabled the return to service of more than 90% of sick and injured horses [3, p. 5].

Great progress was made in the treatment of fractures of the bones in the horses' extremities [4, p. 37].

This immense contribution of scientists to the development of veterinary science and veterinary practice was marked by government awards. Professors S.Y. Lyubashenko, N.N. Ginsburg, N.V. Likhachev, academician C.N. Vyshelesky were awarded the USSR State Prize. The Order of Lenin was awarded to Professor A.M. Laktionov, the Order of the Red Banner of Labor was awarded to academicians C.N. Vyshelesky and K.I. Skryabin, Professors P.N. Andreev, N.A. Mikhin, V.M. Koropov, A.A. Polyakov, D.C. Ruzhentsev, B.B. Slivko, A.P. Studentsov and others [2, p. 192].

The materials of scientific, journalistic works, scientific publications, documents of the war and post-war periods show that the research work of veterinary specialists was carried out in all major branches of veterinary science. Research institutions, veterinary services and veterinary faculties made up a full-scale thematic plan and gave the country many scientific and practical works in support of success on the fronts, the preservation and development of animal husbandry, and strengthening economic power of the country. Scientific endeavor and immense collective experience worked out within the war period enabled a great breakthrough in veterinary science and medicine that followed thereafter.

Conclusion. In this study the historic cornerstones of the development of veterinary science and veterinary medicine within period of the Great Patriotic War have been observed. Unprecedented achievements, dynamics, and sustainable development in all major areas of veterinary science and veterinary medicine: veterinary surgery, veterinary epizootiology, veterinary therapy, veterinary sanitary expertise, veterinary pharmacy was revealed.

Finally, it can be concluded that veterinary scientists as well as educators, surgeons and laboratory assistants, all veterinary workers honorably fulfilled the tasks of ensuring veterinary welfare and wellbeing of animal husbandry during the period of the Great Patriotic War, thereby making a worthy contribution to the overall victory and the steady development of veterinary science and veterinary medicine.

1. Leonov, N.I. The work of VIEV during the Patriotic War / N.I. Leonov, V.A. Alikeev. // Veterinary medicine. – 1946. – № 1. – P. 6–8.

2. History of Veterinary Medicine in Belarus: reference edition / general ed. A. I. Yatusovich // Vitebsk: VSAVM, 2011. – P. 430.

3. Laktionov, A. For clarity and high quality of work / A. Laktionov. // *Veterinary medicine*. – 1946. – №12. – P. 1–7.

4. Alichkin, S.L. *Military Veterinary Service: textbook* / ed. by S.L. Alichkin. // Moscow: Military Publishing House, 1956. – P. 318.

VISUAL IMAGES OF POSTERS IN THE BELARUSIAN STATE MUSEUM OF THE HISTORY OF THE GREAT PATRIOTIC WAR

Vladislav Khirkovskiy

Mogilev Institute of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, Mogilev, Belarus

Keywords: World War II, poster, museum collection, visual images, Soviet soldier, enemy.

Visual images of the Great Patriotic War in Belarus continue to be comprehended both on scientific level [1], and on the level of mass consciousness and public practice. However, in this problem field, there are only sporadic examples of historians turning to artistic visual sources to answer the question of how the Great Patriotic War was presented to contemporaries. No less important is the question of how the Great Patriotic War is seen today. The Belarusian State Museum of the Great Patriotic War history does a lot of work in preserving the memory of 1941-1945. What we see on the museum tour creates a picture of the war for the current generation. The aim of the study is to identify the features of visual images in the collection of posters of the Belarusian State Museum of the History of the Great Patriotic War.

Material and methods. On the example of the posters presented in the catalogue of the Poster Collection of the Belarusian State Museum of the History of the Great Patriotic War [2], a range of visual images used by the poster artists has been defined. To clarify a range of images used, it is necessary to identify the main visual marker: gender, age, uniform for the image of a soldier, a red tie for the image of a pioneer, etc. Naturally, the attribution of the person depicted on the poster to a particular image can be subjective. In this case, the researcher is in the role of the viewer and perception of art is a very individual process. However, due to the specificity of the source, this approach seems to be correct.

Findings and their discussion. Printed sheets most often feature images of heroic and dramatic content. The poster sheet usually contained one or two figures, their action was emphasized by a characteristic movement. In total 27 categories of visual images were identified: Soviet soldier (78), generalised image of the Soviet armed forces (46), generalised image of the enemy (39), Hitler (29), child (21), girl (17), worker of the rear (16), partisan (15), woman-mother (14), Soviet sailor (12), images of the heroic past (11), USSR allies (7), militia man (6), Motherland (5), villagers (5), young man (4), Stalin (4), Komsomol member (3), political worker (3), Lenin (3), teenager (2), generalized image of writer (2), pioneers (2).

In general, the images of the Soviet soldier (the soldier and the generalized image of the Soviet armed forces) and the enemy (his generalized image and the personified image of Hitler) as opposing forces are the most common. This is not to say that these images are stereotypical. On the contrary, the image of the soldier is almost always