

According to government programs, it is necessary to build 116.8 kilometers in 2025.

High-quality construction depends on many factors. But first of all, it depends on the integrity of developers who comply with all building regulations and can provide project documentation. That is why I chose the topic of the problem of roads, since our faculty has a department of forest roads. I believe that at the moment it is necessary to pay more attention to teaching the design of forest roads and, accordingly, to raise the interest of students in this kind of activity in order to increase the number of personnel and improve the efficiency and quality of forest roads in the republic.

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OPERATION PAPERCLIP IMPACT ON SHIFT TO ENGLISH AS THE INTERNATIONAL LANGUAGE OF SCIENCE

In today's world English takes place as the most prevalent choice of language for international scientific communications. Exchange of scientific knowledge conducted primarily in English that is being articles, researches or conferences.

That indicates the status of English as the main language of international scientific discourse. The events that forced the decline of German – the previous leading language, can be called the pivotal events that led to the adoption of the global English language.

This report aims at describing the historical process of the acceptance of the new instrument for knowledge accumulation and researching the role of the very last milestone in the decline of the international scientific German lan-

guage – happened in the aftermath of the second World war American intelligence program – operation Paperclip, in the international languages shift and the subsequent globalization of English as the dominant scientific language.

International standing of German language

During the 19th and early 20th centuries, German became a leading language of science, particularly in fields like chemistry, physics, and medicine, due to Germany's robust academic institutions, prolific research output, and influential journals. It surpassed other languages including English not only in numerical superiority of native speakers, but also in number of scientific publications that was done in German, reaching its peak in the 1920s.

However, after the prominent rise began the decline of German language. The decline started on the basis of the aftermath of the World War I because of the boycott, that the Allied academies of sciences staged against German scientists and the German language. It significantly weakened the status of scientific German. Indeed, after such rapid rejection of the one language, need for a new linguistic standard for a scientific discourse appeared.

Operation Paperclip and the Shift to English

The post-WWI events put a start to the declining of German language process. The World War II aftermath, however, delivered the final blow by physically removing top-tier researchers from Germany. Operation Paperclip was the secret program used to recruit the scientists of Nazi Germany for employment by the United States. It served the purpose to deny German scientific knowledge and expertise to the potentially hostile states and to Germany itself.

Since German scientists under Operation Paperclip were integrated into English-speaking spaces, e.g. U.S. military, aerospace, and academic institutions, all researches and documentation were in English.

That completely put an end to use of German as the “lingua franca” of science. Rapidly increasing scientific progress of the U.S. allowed English to develop just as rapidly as a language of the world's leading research activities. Such global spread of English in science was produced by a deliberate Americanization of science policy around the world after the war and bears a strong affinity to U.S. postwar foreign policy.

With widespread of the U.S. influence by becoming the great scientific and technological power English became the default language for international science communications.

Conclusion

The spread of English as an international language, especially in science, is a relatively modern phenomenon. For the most part it began after the World

War II as a result of a complete decline of German and the rise of the USA as the dominant economic and political world power leading the world's scientific researches, thanks to the higher intelligence resources. Thus, all of these factors was a result of a secret U.S. intelligence program known by many today as Operation Paperclip.

The relocation of these scientists to the United States not only transferred knowledge but also shifted the center of scientific research from Germany to the English-speaking world. As these scientists began publishing their work in English and collaborating with American researchers, English gradually became the preferred language for scientific communication.

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