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Professors of the Kharkiv Technological Institute: unknown pages of biography

***Abstract.** The purpose of the study is to conduct a comprehensive historical and scientific analysis of the life and scientific and organizational activities of professors of the Kharkiv Technological Institute Oleksii Khinkulov and Pavlo Dedusenko, using the study of scientific literature and involved archival materials. On the basis of the involvement of unknown and little-known archival documents, a historical reconstruction of the creative activity of scientists was conducted; in particular, the little-known period of their life in 1940–1946 was studied in detail. A comprehensive analysis of the scientific activities of Oleksii Khinkulov was carried out, his contribution to the formation of the electrical industry was determined. His role in the development of scientific research in the field of radio engineering in Ukraine was emphasized. He headed one of the largest radio engineering club in Ukraine. The social activities of Oleksii Khinkulov were investigated, it was found that for a long time he worked as deputy chairman, and then as chairman of the All-Ukrainian Association of Engineers, which united the teams of research departments of technical institutions of Ukraine. The scientific and organizational activities of Professor Oleksii Khinkulov certainly contributed to the development of electrical engineering science and education both in Kharkov and in Ukraine. He was one of the organizers and*



promoters of the radio engineering direction in Ukraine, participated in the work of public organizations and electrical congresses. His colleague at KhTI, Professor of chemistry Pavlo Dedusenko, is undoubtedly an outstanding person. As an active member of various charities, he worked hard for the public. These are both scientific societies and various social projects. A supporter of Ukrainian nationalism, he strove for the Independence of Ukraine, the development of Ukrainian culture. Repressed in 1945, the scientist died in the concentration camp in 1946. In 1991, due to the lack of evidence confirming the guilt of Pavlo Dedusenko, the professor was rehabilitated.

Keywords: *Oleksii Khinkulov; Pavlo Dedusenko; Kharkiv Technological Institute; higher technical education; Ukraine*

Introduction.

The system of higher technical educational institutions began to be created in Ukraine at the end of the XIX century. In order to improve the training of engineers for the industrial complex in 1885 in Kharkov was opened the first higher technical institution of Sloboda Ukraine – the Kharkiv Practical Technological Institute (KhPTI, since 1898 – Kharkiv Technological Institute, KhTI, since 2000 – National technical University “Kharkiv polytechnic institute”), which became a center for technical sciences and a base for the emergence of research collectives.

The history of NTU “KhPI” from its beginning has become an integral part of scientific, technical, intellectual and cultural history of Ukraine. During the long history of the University many scientific directions have been formed. NTU “KhPI” played an important role in the creation and development of leading technical universities in Kharkiv and Ukraine, in particular the National Aerospace University M.Ye. Zhukovsky “Kharkiv Aviation Institute”, Kharkiv National University of Radio Electronics, Kharkiv National University of Civil Engineering and Architecture, Ukrainian Engineering Pedagogics Academy, Volodymyr Dahl East Ukrainian National University, Central Ukrainian National Technical University (Kropyvnytskyi), Sumy and Kremenchuk institutions of higher technical education, which had long been branches of Kharkiv Polytechnic. The formation of scientific research in the field of electrical engineering and chemistry at NTU “KhPI” took place in the late XIX century – at the first half of the XX century during socio-political and economic transformations, revolutions, wars. The names of Mykola Pylchikov, Oleksiy Pogorelko, Mykola Klobukov, Pavlo Kopniaev, Valerii Hiemilian, Ivan Adadurov, Oleksandr Lidov, Yevhen Orlov and others were associated with this period.

Among the representatives of the scientific community of Kharkiv Technological Institute cannot miss the figures of Oleksii Khinkulov and Pavlo Dedusenko, who were engaged in teaching and research activities at the KhTI in the first half of the XX century and were members of the same family (O. Khinkulov got married to P. Dedusenko's sister).

The fate of these scientists remained unknown for a long time. The last information about Oleksii Khinkulov's life dates back to 1938 when he was a professor at the Department of General Electrical Engineering of the Civil Engineering Institute. His joint activities with P. Dedusenko in public associations during the pre-war period and at the beginning of the World War II remain completely unexplored. Meanwhile, a number of declassified documents emerged in the State Archives of Kharkiv Region, which allowed fill in gaps in the biographies of KhTI professors.

Scientific and organizational activity of Professor Oleksii Khinkulov and Professor Pavlo Dedusenko was not the subject of a separate study. Some information about the life and professional activities of the scientists can be found in the anniversary publications on the history of NTU “KhPI” (Kirkach (Ed.), 1985; Tovazhnianskyi, 2000). Brief biographical data are presented on the website of NTU “KhPI” in the section “History of the Kharkiv Technological Institute in persons”. Information about the work of Oleksii Khinkulov in Kharkiv is presented in a monograph about the activities of Professor Pavlo Kopniaev’ scientific school (Tverytnykova, 2009), monograph on the history of technical sciences in Ukraine (Tverytnykova, Posvyatenko, & Melnyk, 2015), and article (Klepikov, 2010).

There are even fewer publications about the activities of Professor Pavlo Dedusenko. Some information about the life of the scientist is in the work of D. Zhurylo (Zhurylo, 2016). However, the name of the scientist is not at all mentioned in the publications on the history of NTU “KhPI” (Baranov, 2016; Zynchenko & Krotenko, 2017; Kamchatnyi, 2017; Minakova et al, 2018).

Today scientific biography has become an important component of modern historical research. One of the current areas of the system of scientific knowledge development of modern Ukrainian studies about Ukraine is the study of the scientific achievements of the technical Ukrainian community as a social phenomenon, their role and contribution to world and Ukrainian science. Therefore, the systematization of biographies of scientists of NTU “KhPI” as a form of preservation of cultural memory and popularization of science is relevant.

The purpose of the article – to reconstruct the little-known pages of life and creative activity of scientists associated with the Kharkiv Technological Institute, in particular one of the organizers of electrical and radio engineering education in Ukraine – Oleksii Khinkulov and Professor of chemistry, public figure – Pavlo Dedusenko.

The source base of this study was the documents of the archives of the Dedusenko’s family, the funds of the State Archives of Kharkiv region and the archive of NTU “KhPI”.

Research methods.

The methodology of research is a system of principles and basic approaches to cognition and dialectics, which together allow for a comprehensive analysis. Methods such as content analysis, historiographic analysis, historical-genetic, historical-

chronological, historical-comparative, biographical methods, and the method of critical analysis based on the principles of objectivity and historicism have been used (Pylypchuk & Strelko, 2020).

Results and discussion.

Oleksii Khinkulov was born on March 17, 1885 near Chisinau in a family of Bessarabia nobles (father – Kharyton Vasylovych Khinkulov). In 1836, this Bessarabian family was added to the city nobility at the petition of Constantine and Khariton Khinkulov.

In 1903, Oleksii graduated from the Chisinau Real School, where he received his first technical knowledge and skills. The curriculum of the real school was quite varied, in addition to lectures on literature, history, geography, mathematics, physics, foreign languages, chemistry, drawing, mechanics, chemical technology, etc., the practical classes were held in laboratories.

Oleksii Khinkulov decided to continue his studies at KhTI. However, as early as 1907, he was expelled and banned from living in large and medium-sized cities in Russia due to active revolutionary activities. In 1911, attempts were made to restore. His father, Khariton Khinkulov, filed a petition to the Director of the KhTI, but it was denied. Only in 1914 Oleksii Khinkulov was admitted to study (Bondarenko, 2009).

In 1914 with the beginning of the World War I Oleksii Khinkulov (Fig. 1) went to the front as volunteer, took part in hostilities, and received the rank of ensign. According to the “Russian word” newspaper, he was wounded in 1915. On October 8, 1919, he was sent to Odessa, then served in the Armed Forces of the South, Staff Captain and was captured. After the end of the Civil War, he continued his studies at KhTI, despite the fact that he was under the constant supervision of the State Political Department (Volkov, 2015).



Figure 1. Oleksii Khinkulov, 1914 (photo from NTU «KhPI»’s library Website).

After graduating in 1921 from accelerated course of the Faculty of Mechanical Engineering, he was enrolled in the staff of the Faculty of Electrical Engineering as an engineer. But he was involved in teaching lectures on general electrical engineering. Then Oleksii Khinkulov studied in graduate school under the guidance of Professor Pavlo Kopniaev (SAKhR, f. R-1682, op. 1, c. 120, p. 46).

Scientific and pedagogical activity of Pavlo Kopniaev began in the KhTI in 1899, when the situation with the electrical engineering was unresolved. Electrical engineering disciplines were not included in the curriculum, and no scientific research was conducted. The activity of Pavlo Kopniaev was aimed at expanding the teaching of electrical engineering and the creation of an Electrical Engineering Faculty at the KhTI, the organization of scientific laboratories. Professor P. Kopniaev conducted theoretical research in the field of AC and DC machines, electrical measurements, electrical traction, and electrification of production (Gutnyk, Tverytnykova, & Sklyar, 2019).

In the early 1920's Pavlo Kopniaev headed the Research Department of Electrical Engineering and the Department of Postgraduate Studies. Great merit of Pavlo Kopniaev was in that he gathered a forceful teaching staff of the Faculty of Electrical Engineering, which created favorable conditions for the development of scientific school. To increase the level of teaching and research work strengthen Pavlo Kopniaev invited a specialist in the field of high voltage technology Vasyl Khrushchev, a specialist in electric traction Oleksander Potebnya, a specialist in the field of electric drive Tyhon Hubenko. As part of the research Department of Electrical Engineering of KhTI professors M. Perevozsky and S. Theis, researchers Oleksii Khinkulov, Oleh Bron, Leonid Hayler, Oleksander Berher, Hryhorii Sturman were worked. In addition, the staff of the Faculty was carefully selected among the most talented students (SAKhR, f. R-1682, op. 1, c. 107, pp. 22–23).

After graduating from postgraduate courses Oleksii Khinkulov worked as an assistant at the Department of Electrical Equipment. There he taught courses in telegraphy, telephony, radiotelegraphy, and electrical measurement. At the proposal of Professor Pavlo Kopniaev the assistant Oleksii Khinkulov began promising research in a new direction – radio engineering (SAKhR, f. R-1682, op. 1, c. 233, p. 18).

In 1922 Oleksii Khinkulov went on a business trip to Moscow, where he visited a radiotelephone station, the Shabolovka arc radio station, the laboratories of the Institute of Communications, and the electrical laboratories of the Moscow Higher Technical School. During 1922–1923 he studied the methods of radio measurements, got acquainted with the equipment of the Nizhny Novgorod laboratory, under the direction of Dmytro Rozhansky. In 1926 he was sent to Germany, where he got acquainted with the methods of teaching radio engineering and laboratory equipment (Klepikov & Tverytnykova, 2017).

Gained experience he used for the development of a new specialization and the establishment of a new faculty at KhTI. According to the results of the business trip Oleksii Khinkulov made the reports at the electrical department of the Faculty on the

main details of radio technology, the work of radio stations, prepared an educational program on radio technology, which was included in the curriculum of the Electrical Engineering Faculty in 1927. A separate course of lectures for the Aviation Department was also prepared. Taking into account the new direction of development of electrical engineering in KhTI, he started six new laboratory works in the electrical measuring laboratory, developed a lecture course – radiotelegraphy and initiated the construction of a radio laboratory. Later, the radio laboratory became the basis for the organization of the Radio Engineering Department at the Kharkiv Electrotechnical Institute (SAKhR, f. R-1682, op. 1, c. 151, p. 12).

In KhTI Oleksii Khinkulov created a radio engineering club, which in addition to scientific work was also engaged in promotional activities. At that time there were more than 100 such clubs and Kharkiv club was one of the largest. The first information about the scale of the Kharkiv radio engineering club can be taken from the article by M. Vladimirova. However, only a few words were given in the materials of the publication about the role of O. Khinkulov in the formation of the radio club. Students and teachers gave lectures and made reports on topical issues of radio engineering at enterprises and other educational institutions. Lectures were accompanied by demonstration materials. A large loudspeaker was installed in the physical auditorium of the KhTI, where lectures were regularly held for those who were interested in radio engineering (Vladimirova, 1967, p. 5).

During 1925–1930, Oleksii Khinkulov worked as deputy chairman and later he became a chairman of the All-Ukrainian Association of Engineers. The association united more than 1600 people and had nine branches: Kharkiv (610 members), Dnipropetrovsk (360 members), Kyiv (183 members), Zaporizhzhia (42 members), Odessa (260 members), Kherson (22 members), Mykolaiv (32 members), Berdiansk (17 members) Lysychansk (28 members) (Zhelekhivsky, (Ed.) 1930, pp. 11–12).

The All-Ukrainian Association of Engineers was established in 1921 at the proposition of Professor Ivan Krasuskyi. In the report by I. Krasuskyi the creation of new forms of science organization – Research Institutes or public associations of research departments was discussed. This allowed more effective communication among the scientific communities. The Association offered the publication of scientific periodicals, holding annual congresses, conferences, international exchange of specialists. As a result, the All-Ukrainian Association of Engineers was created, which united the staff of research departments of Ukrainian technical institutions (SAKhR, f. R-1682, op. 1, c. 155, pp. 16–18).

It should be added that Oleksii Khinkulov organized electrotechnical courses within the Association, founded a scientific journal “Electrotechnical Bulletin”, carried out active promotional activities of the achievements of electrical and radio engineering science. He also took part as secretary of the Presidium of the Congress in the organization and holding of the All-Ukrainian Energy Congress in April, 1924 (Fig. 2).



Figure 2. Presidium of the All-Ukrainian Energy Congress, in the center P. Kopniaev & O. Khinkulov, 1924 (Funds of the museum of NTU “KhPI”).

In 1931 Oleksii Khinkulov was invited to the Kharkiv Aviation Institute (KhAI), where he organized the workshop of Electrical Engineering, on the basis of which in 1934 the Electrical Engineering Department was established. In 1936 he was fired from the KhAI as a «*class-hostile element*». «... ..*Khinkulov O. Kh., Professor, non-party. – Former White Army staff-captain. He was arrested by the GPU) in Rostov. Son of a rich Bessarabian kulak. He was associated with prominent figures of the Central Committee of the Cadet Party. As an expert is not of special value...*» (Baluta (Ed.), 2014, p. 54).

However, Oleksii Khinkulov began to work at the Kharkiv Technological Institute, headed the General Electrical Engineering Department until 1942 and he headed the school of craftsmen at the Kharkiv Tractor Plant. At that time, Professor Pavlo Kopniaev died and his student headed the Electrical Engineering area at the KhTI.

In addition, as a leading electrician Oleksii Khinkulov was invited to organize electrical engineering research in other institutes of the city. Thus, he worked until 1938 at the Kharkiv Civil Engineering Institute as acting Head of the Department of General Electrical Engineering (Pavlova, 2016).

With the beginning of World War II at the territory of Ukraine Oleksii Khinkulov was not evacuated and stayed in Kharkiv during the occupation. By this time he got married for the second time to Oleksandra Oleksandrivna Khinkulova (surname before marriage is unknown), born in 1898. Oleksandra worked as the secretary of Main

Department of Nonmetallic Industry (SAKhR, f. 901с/Г3744, оп. 2, с. 2, р. 10).

The first wife of Oleksii Khinkulov was Kateryna Tymofiiivna Dedusenko (Fig.3), sister of Professor of the Department of Analytical Chemistry of KhTI Pavlo Dedusenko. Actually, thanks to the archives of the Dedusenko's family, some information about the further life of Oleksii Khinkulov was kept.



Figure 3. Oleksii Khinkulov with his first wife – Kateryna Dedusenko (photo from Bondarenko V. K., 2009).

Short information about Oleksii Khinkulov can be found in the materials of the State Archives of Kharkiv region. According to the list of people who were living in the building of KhTI № 16, at Kaplunivska Street – on February 15, 1942, Professor Oleksii Kharytonovych Khinkulov and his wife Oleksandra Oleksandrivna left to Poltava for temporary residence according to the order of the German authorities. His first wife Kateryna Dedusenko, who lived in the same house, stayed in Kharkiv (SAKhR, f. 901с/Г3744, оп. 2, с. 28, р. 18).

Further information on Oleksii Khinkulov and his second wife wasn't found by authors of the article. So, the further fate of this electrical engineer is unknown.

From the archive of the Dedusenko' family it is known that Oleksii Khinkulov could have been repressed after the World War II, but documents proving this have not been found yet.

Pavlo Dedusenko was born in 1872 in the village Yelizavetivka (Azov district, Rostov region), in a large Cossack family. Pavlo had three brothers and five sisters. He studied at the Kharkiv University at the Department of Natural Sciences of the Faculty of Physics and Mathematics, and graduated it in 1897 with a diploma of the 1st degree (Fig. 4).



Figure 4. Pavlo Dedusenko, 1902 (photo from NTU «KhPI»'s library Website).

After graduation, he worked for two years as a non-staff laboratory assistant in the chemical laboratory of the University, then as a laboratory assistant in the Analytical Department of the chemical laboratory of KhTI. In addition, he was invited as an assistant during the lectures of Professor Volodymyr Timofeev in organic chemistry and Professor Ivan Osipov in inorganic chemistry. During this period, the young scientist worked hard, engaged in both teaching and research. He taught various disciplines at the Kharkiv Institute of Noble Girls, Mariinsky Women's Gymnasium (girl's high school), Kharkiv Real School, Kharkiv School of Dentists, gave practical classes for students of medical and chemical faculties. He studied samples of iron and manganese ore, coal from the mines of Ukraine. He also participated in naturalist congresses. In 1904, Pavlo Dedusenko passed the exams at the Chemical Department of the KhTI for receiving a degree in engineering technology. Pavlo Dedusenko's career was quickly progressed at this time. Having received in 1901 the rank of titular counselor, in 1908 Pavlo Dedusenko received the councilor-in-arms rank, that is, he became a nobleman.

The initial period of Pavlo Dedusenko's scientific activity in the chemical department of KhTI is highlighted by D. Zhurylo (Zhurylo 2016, pp. 220–221). In the biographical data of the scientist given by D. Zhurylo there is information that raises questions, so it needs appropriate explanations or clarifications. In addition, the further fate of the scientist has not been studied at all, and especially during the World War II.

Since 1917, Pavlo Dedusenko was an assistant at KhTI, taught chemistry and worked as the Head of the laboratory of qualitative analysis (Fig. 5) (SAKhR, f. R-1682, op. 2, c. 89, pp. 3–7).

To providing the taught courses with the scientific literature, the scientist in 1919 prepared a publication “Introduction to the study of qualitative analysis”. In September 1925, P. Dedusenko took part in the IV Mendeleev Congress, which was held in Moscow. A total of 432 reports were discussed in the field of chemistry, including colloid and agronomic ones (Proceedings of the IV Mendeleev Congress, 1926). An invitation to the event of such a high level confirms that by the middle of 1920s Pavlo Dedusenko had already been a well-known chemist.

On March 3, 1928, Pavlo Dedusenko was arrested for his nationalist views and imprisoned for three years in the Solovetskyi special purpose camp (forced labour camp), where he was recruited to work in chemical laboratories. After his return, he was exiled to northern Russia. For some time he was an associate professor at the Vologda Dairy Institute. Pavlo Dedusenko's second wife, Hanna (his first wife Kseniia Semenova has died), and their youngest daughter, Nataliia, were also in exile. From 1933 he worked as a Professor of chemistry at the Kharkiv Mechanical Engineering Institute. In addition, he got a job at the Cement Research Institute and at the Central Materials Testing Laboratory. He tried to make scientific experiments, but soon in 1934 he was fired «*for lack of workload*». This was written in the order No. 107 from October 20, 1933, the approval of the teaching staff for 1933/1934 educational year.

Later Pavlo Dedusenko was forced to leave Kharkiv. First he got a job at the Institute of Chemical Technology in Berezniki (Russia), then at the Advanced Training Institute for Agriculture in Moscow (SAKhR, f. 30530, c. 4797, p. 57).

In 1937, Pavlo Dedusenko took academic degree – Associate Professor and from 1937 to 1941 he headed the Department of Inorganic Chemistry at Samarkand University. In September 1941 he returned to Kharkiv, where his big family lived: his wife, daughter and son, grandchildren, sister and old father.

In 1941, during the German occupation, an attempt to organize the educational and scientific process in KhTI was made. The professors of the Institute who stayed in Kharkiv continued to work at the Institute. They were engaged in the equipment inventory, preservation of facilities and library funds from theft. At the chemical department, some production was developed and Pavlo Dedusenko worked there as a consultant.

In addition, to support the starving KhTI teachers, the “Academpensioner” society was established to support the KhTI faculty and their families. At the initiative of the Society a canteen was opened at the Institute. At the end of 1941 and the beginning of

1942, Pavlo Dedusenko headed this Society and O. Khinkulov was a secretary. In addition, Pavlo Dedusenko headed the cultural and educational society «Prosvita» (USBU, f. 30530, c. 4797, pp. 22–24).

In August, 1943, Pavlo Dedusenko and his family moved to Lviv, where he worked as the head of the analytical department of the created Chemical Research Institute. The Chemical Institute had six departments: organic chemistry; study of the coal properties; organic technology; biochemistry; inorganic and analytical chemistry; physical chemistry. In 1944, together with the staff of the institute Pavlo Dedusenko was evacuated first to Krakow and then to Berlin.

In the archival file of Pavlo Dedusenko there is a certificate in which is stating that from May to September 1945 repressed P. Dedusenko had been working in the group of Major General P. N. Skorodumov in Berlin. In 1945 he was arrested for the second time. On March 27, 1946, a military tribunal sentenced him to 10 years in prison. He died in the camp in 1946. In 1991, due to the lack of evidence confirming P.T. Dedusenko's guilt, the professor was rehabilitated (USBU, f. 30530, c. 4797, pp. 5–6).

Conclusions.

Summarizing, it should be noted that the educational and organizational activities of Professor Oleksii Khinkulov certainly contributed to the development of electrical science and education both in Kharkiv and in Ukraine. The significance of the scientist's activity as the Head of the General Electrical Engineering Department at the Kharkiv Technological Institute, General Electrical Engineering Department at the Kharkiv Engineering Civil Construction Institute, Electrical Engineering Department at the Kharkiv Aviation Institute for the revival of the educational process, organization of electrical engineering disciplines. Several his main achievements of this period were: the teaching an unique discipline “Radio engineering” in Kharkiv, building a radio laboratory and creation a radio club at the KhTI, which became a stimulus to the organization of the Radio Engineering Faculty at the Institute.

In addition, unknown and little-known facts from the biography of the scientist were summarized and introduced into scientific circulation, in particular concerning with his personal participation in scientific forums, congresses, meetings and conferences, where he made reports and in this way his popularization activity was characterized. In particular, as the chairman of the All-Ukrainian Association of Engineers O. Khinkulov initiated the publication of scientific journal “Electrotechnical Bulletin”, organized electrotechnical courses. It is determined, that during the World War II he was one of the initiators of the creation of the “Academpensioner” company, which aimed to support the teaching staff of KhTI and their families.

Based on the analysis of the Professor P. Dedusenko's archival investigation file, adjustments were made to his official biography. It is obvious that he was groundlessly accused because of his public activity during the World War II in the cultural and educational society ‘Prosvita’ (“Enlightenment”). The life and activity of the scientist

in the late 1930s – 1946 were studied in detail. Professor of Chemistry P. T. Dedusenko is definitely an extraordinary person. An active member of various charitable societies, he worked hard for the public. These were both scientific societies and various social projects. A supporter of Ukrainian nationalism, he sought the independence of Ukraine, the development of Ukrainian culture.

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Анотація. Мета дослідження – на основі опрацювання наукової літератури та архівних матеріалів провести комплексний історико-науковий аналіз життєвого шляху та науково-організаційної діяльності професорів Харківського технологічного інституту Олексія Хінкулова та Павла Дедусенка. На основі залучення невідомих та маловідомих архівних документів здійснено історичну реконструкцію творчої діяльності вчених, зокрема ретельно досліджено маловідомий період їхнього життя впродовж 1940–1946 рр. Проведено комплексний аналіз наукової діяльності Олексія Хінкулова, окреслено

його внесок у становлення електротехнічної галузі. Підкреслено його роль у розгортанні в Україні наукових досліджень в галузі радіотехніки. Вчений очолював один з найбільших радіотехнічних гуртків України. Досліджено громадську діяльність Олексія Хінкулова, встановлено, що тривалий час він працював заступником голови, а далі головою Всеукраїнської асоціації інженерів, яка об'єднувала колективи науково-дослідних кафедр технічних закладів України. Наукова та організаційна діяльність професора Олексія Хінкулова безумовно сприяла розвитку електротехнічної науки й освіти як в Харкові так і в Україні. Він був одним з організаторів та популяризаторів радіотехнічного напрямку в Україні, брав участь у роботі громадських організацій та електротехнічних з'їздів. Його колега по ХТІ професор хімії Павло Дедусенко безумовно непересічна особистість. Активний учасник різних благодійних товариств, він багато працював для громадськості. Це як наукові товариства так і різні проекти соціального спрямування. Прихильник українського націоналізму він прагнув незалежності України, розвитку української культури. Репресований повторно 1945 р. вчений помер у таборі у 1946 р. У 1991 р. з огляду на відсутність доказів, що підтверджували провину Павла Дедусенка, науковця було реабілітовано.

Ключові слова: Олексій Хінкулов; Павло Дедусенко; Харківський технологічний інститут; вища технічна освіта; Україна

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Аннотация. Цель исследования – на основе обработки научной литературы и архивных материалов провести комплексный историко-научный анализ жизненного пути и научно-организационной деятельности профессоров Харьковского технологического института Алексея Хинкулова и Павла Дедусенка. На основе привлечения неизвестных и малоизвестных архивных документов осуществлено историческую реконструкцию творческой деятельности ученых, в частности детально исследован малоизвестный период

их жизни в 1940–1946 гг. Проведен комплексный анализ научной деятельности Алексея Хинкулова, определен его вклад в становление электротехнической отрасли. Подчеркнуто его роль в развертывании в Украине научных исследований в области радиотехники. Он возглавлял один из крупнейших радиотехнических кружков Украины. Исследовано общественную деятельность Алексея Хинкулова, установлено, что длительное время он работал заместителем председателя, а дальше председателем Всеукраинской ассоциации инженеров, которая объединила коллективы научно-исследовательских кафедр технических заведений Украины. Научная и организационная деятельность профессора Алексея Хинкулова безусловно способствовала развитию электротехнической науки и образования как в Харькове так и в Украине. Он был одним из организаторов и популяризаторов радиотехнического направления в Украине, участвовал в работе общественных организаций и электротехнических съездов. Его коллега по ХТИ профессор химии Павел Дедусенко бесспорно незаурядная личность. Активный участник различных благотворительных обществ, он много работал для общественности. Это как научные общества так и различные проекты социальной направленности. Сторонник украинского национализма он стремился к независимости Украины, развитию украинской культуры. Репрессирован повторно в 1945 г., умер ученый в лагере 1946 г. Ввиду отсутствия доказательств, подтверждающих вину Павла Дедусенка в 1991 г. профессор был реабилитирован.

Ключевые слова: Алексей Хинкулов; Павел Дедусенко; Харьковский технологический институт; высшее техническое образование; Украина

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