

РОЗДІЛ І

РОЛЬ ОСОБИСТОСТІ В НАУЦІ. ФЕНОМЕН НАУКОВОЇ ТА НАУКОВО-ТЕХНІЧНОЇ ШКОЛИ.

A MAN AND A SCHOLAR

Pugach, O., Serdyukova, N., Serdyukov, P.

National University, 11255 N. Torrey Pines Rd. La Jolla, CA USA

e-mail: nserdyuk@nu.edu

There are people about whom it is impossible to speak in the past tense. These people, despite their physical departure from life, remain with us and invisibly (as they say now, virtually) and remain present in our memory and our hearts forever. They continue to influence us constantly, and will live with us while we are alive. We would like to talk about one of these people today. It is Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor M.V. Belous, whose whole life was connected with KPI. He was an amazing person. People who were lucky to meet him on their way, especially those who had worked under his command, believed that they were born under a lucky star.

By the 80th anniversary of the birth of M. Belous Olga Pugach, senior lecturer of the Department of General Physics and Solid State Physics, published a book about him entitled *M.V. Belous* (O.Pugach. M.V.Belous: An attempt at a mosaic portrait. Publisher O.V.Pugach, Kiev, 2013), which included memories of his family members, employees, fellow workers and prominent Ukrainian scientists (18 people in total). In this presentation we will try to deliver the main facts from this book in order to remind the older generation about this remarkable person and also to tell about him to the younger generation. After all, we learn from the examples of the best people.

M.Belous was born on November 29, 1930 in Simferopol in an intelligent family of a psychiatrist and a teacher of French. In 1949, he enrolled in the KPI, and later graduated with a degree in physics of metals, the MF-2 group (School of Metallurgy, later Engineering and Physics). Upon graduation, he was offered a position of a faculty, defended his candidate's and then doctoral dissertations. After defending his doctoral dissertation in 1973, M. Belous became the head of the Department of General Physics, and after its splitting, the Department of General Physics and Solid State Physics until the end of his life.

During his life he published 164 scientific papers. His research interests were extremely wide. He was a famous scientist in the field of phase transformations in steels, physical metallurgy of thin films. He was the author of two dozen monographs and textbooks on physics and solid state physics, which became handbooks for many students, teachers, graduate students and research workers. At the discovery level were the results of a study of deformation-induced dissolution of cement in perlite steels (1962). The so-called "Belous effect" described in it was proved in the 90s in the West by using the method of three-dimensional field-ion microscopy.

M.Belous became a professional educator and a patriot of higher education. "In the university system, one must first learn to teach well," Belous loved to say. "To do this, you need to memorize lectures, reports, and speeches - then you come to an understanding, and gain knowledge, and develop the ability to present it. There is no other way. " "Knowledge is what is left after what had been understood and learned has been forgotten, but the crammed one still remains," he liked to repeat. Despite his great

teaching experience, M. Belous carefully prepared for each lecture. He taught his listeners (students and staff) not only physics as a science, he taught them to love physics, to understand the spirit and ethics of this science. In his opinion, in physics there was no place for confused thoughts, and the physical essence of any question had to be clearly and correctly explained even without the help of complex formulas and concepts.

M. Belous was a modest man and a true professor, and left many students with a kind memory in their hearts. At the same time, he was a special person. Everybody loved him: teachers, classmates, colleagues and comrades. All his life he was faithful to his main principle - to live for the sake of the people, and that was his nature.

He knew almost everything about his faulty members, always asked how things were at home, he knew the names of all our loved ones and children. M. Belous possessed some special, subtle sense of humor. It is scientifically proven that a sense of humor is the first mark of intelligence. He joked even when he was already sick and did not leave the house. M. Belous read a lot of both special literature and fiction books.

To describe M. Belous accurately we conducted a quick linguistic analysis of the book about him. Out of the memories of M. Belous we selected all the adjectives and definitions characterizing him. There were 85 different words total on the list. Most of the adjectives (89%) characterized M. Belous as a person: open, gentle, kind, modest, honest, loving, etc. These also include words that describe his cultural level: intelligent, delicate, restrained, tactful, and people's attitude to him: loved, dear, amazing, bright. 11% of adjectives relate to his professional activities: qualified, outstanding, teacher, psychologist, leader.

It is significant that although everyone noted his high professionalism, the overwhelming majority of authors emphasized his human qualities and expressed their attitude towards him. Why? Probably because we all want to see these properties in the people around us and, probably, in ourselves too. He was a model of a true individual, a teacher and a scientist, a model of the personality that we dream of being a little like. Probably we all became a little better when being next to him. In the old days they said: "Do to other people what you want them to do to you." And this is what M. Belous taught us by his example, and this is the most precious thing that he left for us.

ВНЕСОК О. В. КОРЧАК-ЧЕПУРКІВСЬКОГО У ПРОФІЛАКТИЧНУ МЕДИЦИНУ ТА ПОДОЛАННЯ ЕПІДЕМІЇ ДИФТЕРІЇ В ХЕРСОНСЬКІЙ ГУБЕРНІЇ У ДРУГІЙ ПОЛОВИНІ ХІХ СТОЛІТТЯ

Безлуцька В.В., Момрик А.П.

Національний медичний університет імені О.О. Богомольця

e-mail: lera.bezlutskaya55@gmail.com

Історія медичної науки, відношення людини, суспільства і держави до смерті та хвороб у різні історичні епохи, впливи організації медичної справи на природній рух населення, соціальну роль медицини та лікарів є важливим напрямком сучасних історичних досліджень. Особливе місце займає епідеміологія – наука про виникнення, шляхи поширення та профілактику гострозаразних хвороб, – адже саме зараз зустрічаються випадки спалаху давно забутих епідемій, а отже використання протиепідемічного досвіду лікарів ХІХ – початку ХХ ст. може бути корисним і сьогодні.