

Profesoriø Stasá Kutkevièiø (1925 01 19 – 1994 02 13) prisimenant



2005 m. sausio 19 d. prof. Stasiui Kutkevièiui bûtø sukakæ aðtuoniasdeðimt. Anapilin jis iðkeliamo labai staiga, palikæs gausià savo mokiniø chemikø ðeimà ir daugybæ neágvendintø sumanymø. Tai buvo skaudi netektis visai Lietuvos chemikø bendruomenei, nes jis galëjo dar daug nuveikti jau Nepriklausomos Lietuvos labui.

S. Kutkevièius gimë Raseiniø rajono Trupinëlio kaime tarnautojø ðeimoje. Tëvas visà gyvenimà dirbo miðkø urëdu, motina augino ðeðis sùnus (Stasys buvo treèias). 1945 m. baigë Ðakio vidurinæ mokyklæ, 1946 m. rudená ástojo á Kauno universitetà. Dar studijuodamas jis jau dëstë chemija Kauno kooperacijos technikume. 1950 m. baigës universitetà, liko dirbtì tame (jau pertvarkytame á Kauno politechnikos institutà), akad. Antano Purëno vadovaujamø Organinës chemijos katedroje. Dirbo vyr. laborantu, asistentu, vyr. dëstytoju. 1952 m. iðvyko á Maskvà, á D. Mendelejevo cheminës technologijos instituto aspirantûrâ. Jam vadovavo þymus rusø chemikas akad. N. Vorobjovas. Dienas ir vakarus praleido laboratorioje arba bibliotekoje; S. Kutkevièiaus intensyvus darbas buvo pastebëtas ir jam paskiriamà valstybinë stipendija.

1955 m. Maskvoje apgynæs kandidato disertacijà „Epichlorhidrino sàveikos su aromatiniais aminais produktø tyrimas“, jis sugrâþo á savajà Alma Mater. Dirbo asistentu, vyr. dëstytoju, nuo 1958 m. – docentas. Taëiau jis neapsiribojo pedagoginiu darbu.

Padëjo A. Purënu ruoðti aspirantus, o akademikui mirus, intensyviai plëtojo Maskvoje pradëtâ, o Lietuvoje tuo metu visai naujà tematikâ. Buvo iðtirtos epichlorhidrino reakcijos su aromatiniais aminais ir heterocikliniais junginiai, hidroksitetrahidrochinolino dariniø aromatizacijos ir halogeninimo, aromatinio epoksijunginiø aromatizacijos, junginiø, turinèiø aziridino ciklæ, disproporcionavimo, taip pat epoksipropilkarbazolo halogeninimo reakcijos; koreguotas Skraupo reakcijos mechanizmas benzo[h]chinolino ir jo dariniø sintezës atveju; sukurti aromatinio aminø ir heterociklinio junginiø epoksipropildariniø, 1,3-dipakeistø 2-propanolio, hidroksitetrahidrochinalino ir jo N- bei O-acildariniø, aziridino, 1,3-dioksolano dariniø sintezës bûdai; pasiûlyti nauji originalûs poliamidiniø pluoðtø daþymo metodai sudarant chemiðkai sujungtus daþus tiesiog ant pluoðto jo gamybos metu. Dalis tø metodø buvo ádiegti Lietuvos ir tuometinës SSSR gamyklose – Kauno ðilko kombine (buv. P. Ziberto ðilko kombinatas), Klimo cheminiø pluoðtø susivienijime „Chimvolokno“, Vilniaus kojiniø-trikotaþo fabrike „Sparta“, Olainës MGS „Biolar“ ir kt.

1972 m., apibendrinæs tyrimø rezultatus, S. Kutkevièius Vilnius universitete apgynë disertacijà „Aromatinio aminø ir heterociklinio junginiø N- γ -chlor- β -oksiploliniø dariniø sintezë ir tyrimas“ ir jam buvo suteiktas chemijos daktaro (1993 m. nostrifikuotas á habilituoto daktaro) laipsnis. 1974 m. jam suteiktas profesoriaus vardas, 1976 m. – Lietuvos nusipelnusio mokslo ir technikos veikëjo vardas. 1977 m. konkurse „Eureka-77“ kaprono pluoðto daþymo metodas pripaþintas vertingiausiui metø iðradimu; 1978 m. uþ laimëjimus mokslinëje veikloje buvo paskirta Lietuvos valstybinë premija; 1979 m. parodoje „Iðradybinis ir patentinis licencinis darbas“ jis su bendraautoriais apdovanotas sidabro medaliu.

Nuo 1980 m. prof. S. Kutkevièiaus vadovaujamø grupës moksliniø interesø sritis plëtësi, nes epichlorhidrino sàveikos su aromatiniais aminais ir ypaè heterocikliniais junginiai produktai labai sëkmungai pradëti naudoti organiniø fotopusalaidininkø, kurie bandomi Vilniaus ir Maskvos elektrografijos institutuose, sintezei. Lietuvoje susintetintieji nauji stabiliø amorfinës bûsenos maþamolekuliai junginiai,

vėliau pavadinti molekuliniai stiklai, buvo pirmosios to tipo medpiagos ir tik tuometinė „gelepinė uždanga“ sutrukdė tam, kad dabar S. Kutkevičius būtų ávardijamas kaip ðios srities pradininkas pasalyje. Nepaisant to, jis buvo vienas ið daugiausiai presetiþiuose uþsienio þurnaluose cituojamø Lietuvos chemikø.

Prof. S. Kutkevičiaus mokslinës veiklos rezultatai paskelbtí 260 publikacijø, ið jo 50 iðradimø. Jam vadovaujant apgintos 26 daktaro ir 1 habilituoto daktaro disertacijos. Profesorius iðugdyti chemikai sekmingai dirba Kauno technologijos ir Lietuvos ðemës ûkio universitetuose, Lietuvos veterinarijos akademijoje bei pramonës ámonëse, o per pastarajá deðimtmetá jo mokslinë grupë JAV, Japonijoje, Europoje, Pietø Korëjoje, Kinijoje, Lietuvoje uþpatentavo per 20 iðradimø. Simboliðka, jog tarp profesoriaus mokinio buvo ir jo dukra Vida, kuri daktaro disertacijà apgynë vadovaujant buvusiam profesoriaus aspirantui.

Prof. S. Kutkevičius buvo puikus pedagogas. Daugelá metø skaitë organinës chemijos kursà Cheminës technologijos ir Lengvosios pramonës (dabar Dizaino ir technologijø) fakultetø studentams. Jis buvo daþikliø chemijos pradininkas Lietuvoje: paruoðë plato daþø chemijos kursà, kurá daugelá metø dëstë audiniø apdailos specialybës studentams, tobulino lie туviðkà daþikliø chemijos terminijà, raðë straipsnius apie daþiklius enciklopedijai. Sudëtingiausias daþikliø formules raðyadvø iñ atminties, tuo stebindamas klausytojus.

Profesorius buvo ilgametis KTU Senato narys, disertacijø gynimo specializuotø moksliniø tarybø, vëliau – doktorantûros komitetø narys, daugybës disertacijø oponentas. Atkûrus nepriklausomybæ buvo iðrinktas Lietuvos mokslø akademijos nariu eksperitu.

Mes, jo mokiniai, su didþiule meile prisimename prof. S. Kutkevičio kaip be galio darbøtø, nuoðirdø, paprastà, vienodai atidþiai iðklausantá kiekvienà á já besikreipiantá visada pasiruoðusá kiekvienam padëti, patarti. Ið tévelio paveldëjæs meilæ gamtais, jis didþiøjä savo laisvalaikio dalá skyrë sodo prie savo namø puoselejimui bei medþioklei. Daugelá metø vadovavo KPI medþiotojø bûreliui. Jis mokëjo dþiaugtis pavasarà praþydusia alyva ar obelimi savo kieme, o rudená – gausiu obuoliø bei kitø gërybiø, kuriomis mielai daþindavosi su savo kolegomis ir bendradarbiais, derliumi.

Ðiandien, minint prof. S. Kutkevičiaus 80-metá, galima pasakyti, kad graþiausias paminklas iðeju siam mokslininkui ir pedagogui yra jo sukurtos mokslinës mokyklos veiklos tolimesnë plétotë.

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Professor Stasys Kutkevičius

(19 01 1925 – 13 02 1994)

This year on January 19th he would have turned eighty. He passed away very suddenly, leaving behind a large family of his students-chemists and many unimplemented ideas. It was a painful loss to the whole community of Lithuanian chemists, since he could have still done much for the good of Independent Lithuania.

S. Kutkevičius was born in Raseiniai district, Trupinëliai village to the family of white-collar workers. His father was a forestry officer; mother was a housewife taking care of six sons (Stasys was the third child). In 1945 Stasys graduated from Ðakiai secondary school and in the autumn of 1946 entered Kaunas University. While being a student he already taught a chemistry course at Kaunas Higher School of Cooperation. In 1950 he graduated from the University and remained in it, transformed by that time into the Kaunas Polytechnical Institute, at the Department of Organic Chemistry headed by Academician Antanas Purënas. Stasys was a senior laboratory assistant, then assistant, senior lecturer, and in 1952 became a PhD student at D. Mendeleev Institute of Chemical Technology in Moscow. The distinguished Russian chemist academician N. Vorozhtsov was a supervisor of his scientific work. He used to spend his days and evenings in laboratory and library, and was awarded a state stipend for the active research.

After defending the candidate degree dissertation ‘Investigation of interaction products of epichlorohydrin with aromatic amines’ in 1955, the young scientist returned to his Alma Mater to work at first as an assistant, later as a senior lecturer, and since 1958 as associate professor. He did not limit himself by teaching, he helped A. Purënas to supervise his PhD students and after his death he developed intensively a completely new then in Lithuania scientific area, which he started in Moscow. The reactions of epichlorohydrin with aromatic amines and heterocyclic compounds, aromatization and halogenization of hydroxytetrahydroquinoline derivatives, aromatization of aromatic epoxy compounds, disproportionation of compounds containing aziridine cycle, halogenization of epoxyprolylcbazole were investigated, correction of the Scraup reaction mechanism in the case of synthesis of benzo[h]quinoline and its derivatives was made; new synthesis methods for preparation of epoxypropyl derivatives of aromatic amines and heterocyclic compounds were developed, 1,3-disubstituted 2-propanol, hydroxyltetrahydroquinoline and its N- and O-acyl derivatives, aziridine, 1,3-dioxolane derivatives were developed; novel dyeing methods for polyamide fibre when che-

mically attached dyes were formed straight on the fibre in the course of its production were proposed. Some of these methods were implemented at the Lithuanian and former USSR factories, among them Kaunas silk factory, Klin Chemical Fibres Association "Chimvolokno", Vilnius socks-knitwear factory "Sparta", Olaine "Biolar".

In 1972, as a summary of many-years work, S. Kutkevièius defended the dissertation "Synthesis and investigation of N- γ -chloro- β -oxypropyl derivatives of aromatic amines and heterocyclic compounds" at Vilnius University and was awarded doctor's in chemistry degree (in 1993 it was nostrified as habilitated doctor's degree). In 1974 he became a professor, in 1976 he was awarded the name of Lithuanian meritorious person in science and technique; in 1977 at the contest "Eureka-77" the dyeing method for nylon fibre was declared the most valuable invention of the year; in 1978 he got the national Science Prize; in 1979 Professor and his co-workers won a silver medal at the exhibition "Invention and patent-liscence work".

Since 1980 Prof. S. Kutkevièius group's area of scientific interests had broadened due to a very successful application of interaction products of epichlorohydrin with aromatic amines and specifically heterocyclic compounds for the synthesis of organic photosemiconductors, which were tested at the electrographic institutes in Vilnius and Moscow. The group was the first to synthesize novel low-molecular compounds of stable amorphous state, which latter were called molecular glasses, and only because of the "iron curtain" Professor has not been named the pioneer of this area in the world. Despite that, he was one of the Lithuanian chemists most often cited in prestigious foreign journals.

Research results of Prof. S. Kutkevièius were published in 260 publications, including 50 patents. He had supervised 26 doctoral and one habilitated doctor's dissertations. Chemists raised by Professor are successful employees at the Kaunas University of Technology, the University of Agriculture, Academy of Veterinary, and in industry. In the recent decade his scientific group patented over 20 inventions in the USA, Japan, Europe, South Korea, China and

Lithuania. Symbolically, his daughter Vida was among numerous Professor's students. She defended her doctoral dissertation under the supervision of a former Professor's PhD student.

Professor S. Kutkevièius was an excellent educationalist. For many years he taught a course of organic chemistry to the students of the Faculties of Chemical Technology and of Light Industry (at present Faculty of Design and Technologies). He was the pioneer of dye chemistry in Lithuania: he prepared a wide dye chemistry course and taught it for many years to the students of textile fibres; he improved the Lithuanian terminology of dye chemistry, wrote articles about dyes for Lithuanian Encyclopaedia. The audience was amazed when he wrote the most complicated formulas of dyes from memory.

For many years Professor was member of KTU Senate, member of special doctoral councils and committees, opponent of numerous dissertations. After declaration of Independence he was elected a member-expert of the Lithuanian Academy of Sciences.

Today we, his students, remember our teacher with great love as an immensely diligent, sincere, homely person; he listened with equal attention to everyone who approached him, was ready to help and advice everyone. Having inherited love to nature from his father, he spent most of his leisure by nurturing garden at his house and hunting. For many years he was a leader of KPI hunters group. He rejoiced over a blossoming lilac or apple-tree in his garden and plentiful harvest of his garden fruits, which he willingly shared with his colleagues in autumn.

Today, at the 80th anniversary of Prof. S. Kutkevièius, we can say that the further development of the scientific school created by him is the best monument for the outstanding educationalist and scientist.

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