производство своих разработок, идей. При его участии происходило строительство и освоение первого в мире цеха с полным циклом термической обработки рельсов. Это было на Нижнетагильском металлургическом комбинате, и затем подобный цех был построен на Кузнецком металлургическом комбинате. Профессор Ю.В. Грдина стал заслуженным деятелем науки и техники РСФСР, лауреатом Государственной премии. После его смерти в 1967 году одна из улиц Новокузнецка названа именем Грдины- внука и сына австрийских подданных, выпускников Томского технологического института.

Ю.М. Лозинский,
доцент ТПУ

Austrian citizen and his son were the Students of Tomsk technological institute

Ivan Frantsevich Grdina, an Austrian citizen, the musician on a speciality, has arrived in Russia at the end of the 70-th years in 19-th century, having a temporary residential permit for 1 year in the country, but his destiny has disposed so that he and his children have remained to live in Russia forever.

Working as a musician and as a teacher of music, by 1900-th year I.F.Grdina already was a capellmeister in an Artillery brigade at first in Vilcomir, and then in Vilno (now they are the cities of Lithuania Ukmerge and Vilnius).

In 1881 in Vilkomir his son was born and christened in Vilkomir and has received a name Vatslav. In the metric book of the temple there was written down that baby was born by the Austrian citizens, spouses Ivan and Albina Grdina and hence became a citizen of Austria too.

Vatslav, and later he was called with the Russian variant of this name Vyacheslav, in 1893 entered a Vilno real school and in 1900 finished it. The successes in study were rather average. "Excellent" Vyacheslav has received only in Religion. In other subjects there were only marks "good" and "satisfactory".

After finishing the real school V.I.Grdina went in Tomsk and in 1900 entered Tomsk technological institute in mechanical faculty. It was the first Siberian high school. Vyacheslav displayed a real interest and diligence to the studying in the institute, and his successes were quite good. The average mark during the study was 4,5. The Austrian citizenship did not suit Vyacheslav, because he learnt in Russian high school and was going to live and to work in Russia. Therefore, being the 4-year student, he addressed to the director of the institute with the request to help him to receive the Russian citizenship. The director E.L.Zubashev and trustee of a Western-Siberian educational district L.Lavrentiev have supported this request and have submitted the necessary petitions. As the result V.I.Grdina has become a Russian citizen, and even earlier he has changed his former Roman-Catholic creed to the Orthodox.

In December, 1906 Vyacheslav Ivanovich had graduated from the institute, executing under the guidance of the professor T.I. Tikhonov, the degree work on a theme "A nowadays situation of the blacksmith business at machine-building factories" and had got the diploma of the engineer - mechanician.

It was the first Siberian class of the engineers. The 15 graduates of mechanical and 2 graduates of chemical branches received the diplomas.

After the graduating from the institute V.I. Grdina worked at Nizhneudinsk station of the Siberian railway and a bit later had become the assistant of the local chief of a Siberian railway draft service. In 1909 he had become the member of Siberian engineers society created in the same time. In April 1910 general meeting of the Society commemorated the died member V.I. Grdina and decided to give out monthly a 10 rubles grant to his widow Maria Osipovna.

The son of V.I. Grdina received the large popularity as the eminent scientist in the field of general metallurgy and thermal processing of metals.

Yury Vyacheslavovich Grdina was born on July 6, 1901 in Vilno. Graduated in 1918 from Tomsk real school, he entered mechanical faculty of TTI, i.e. where his father learnt. Being the student of the scientists and teachers, known in that time, the -professors T.I.Tikhonov and N.V.Gutovsky, Yury Vyacheslavovich had received a good knowledge and had become the highly skilled expert.

After the graduating from the institute the engineer-mechanician Y.V.Grdina began to work as the scientific fellow in created in 1923 research institute of applied physics at TTI.

There he became a real scientist-metallurgist. A number of works on steel crystallization were done there, the work "Recrystallization

It was the first Siberian class of the engineers. The 15 graduates of mechanical and 2 graduates of chemical branches received the diplomas.

Vaclav Hrdina

Siberian Austrian of Czech origin

of a thermal-strained steel" was published in 1925 (together with the future professor A.N.Dobrovidov).

During the creation in 1930 in Tomsk the Siberian research institute of metals Yury Vyacheslavovich was the active participant of this process. Since 1933 he was the deputy director of this institute and then, for a some time, he was its director. From the beginning of construction and development of manufacture in Kuznetsk metallurgical combine in Novokuznetsk, Y.V.Grdina began successfully to work on its problems.

In the autumn of 1931 the Siberian institute of black metals, formed in 1930 after the division of the former TTI to the number of independent high schools, moves from Tomsk to Novokuznetsk. And a bit later Yury Vyacheslavovich began to work in this institute and in the middle of 30-th years he domiciled in Novokuznetsk. In 1937 he was already the manager of the subfaculty of thermal processing of steel, and all his further life was connected with this high school, which has received the name Sibirian metallurgical institute in 1933.

There Y.V.Grdina has created a scientific discipline on thermal processing of rails, development and manufacture of armored steel, he has organized the preparation of the engineers on a speciality "General metallurgy and thermal processing of metals". All his activity was closely connected with Kuznetsk metallurgical combine. Under his guidance there was mastered a production of the armored steel already in 1941. And Yury Vyacheslavovich has rendered a large help to the plant when mastering of the armor plate rolling. It was very important for the country during this period, because during the war 1941-45 it received from Kuznetsk metallurgical combine 30 % of all armored steel and 50 % of armored plates.

In 1945 Y.V.Grdina had defended the doctor's thesis and became the professor. During his activity in Siberian metallurgical institute he was the dean of faculty for a number of years, and the vice-rector on scientific work. Besides Yury Vyacheslavovich was a member of USSR State Planning Committee Council on coordination of research works in the field of metallurgy, the vice-president of a rail commission of Scientific and Technical Ministry Board, and the deputy of Kemerovo scientific board.

But multilateral activity of Y.V.Grdina did not withdraw him from the integration of his developments, ideas in real manufacture. With his participation there was enacted a construction and development of the first in the world shop with a complete cycle of thermal processing of rails. It was at Nizhny Tagil metallurgical combine, and then the similar shop was constructed at Kuznetsk metallurgical combine.

Professor Y.V.Grdina has become the honored worker of science and engineering of RSFSR, winner of the State premium.

After his death in 1967 one of streets of Novokuznetsk was named after Y.V. Grdina, who was a grandson and son of Austrian citizens, alumni of Tomsk technological institute.

Y.M.Lozinsky,
Senior lecturer of TPU

Professor Y.V.Hrdina has become the honored worker of science and engineering of RSFSR, winner of the State premium.
After his death in 1967 one of streets of Novokuznetsk was named after Y.V. Hrdina, who was a grandson and son of Austrian citizens, alumni of Tomsk technological institute.