

THE LIVES AND WORK OF SERBIAN SCIENTISTS

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FROM FOREWORD WRITTEN BY VLADAN DJORDJEVIĆ:



"The death of academician Miloje R. Sarić (December 6, 2002) not only deeply touched his family but numerous activities he had been engaged in at Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts were also affected. Among the most significant ones was his role as the editor on this Edition as well as the managing of the Board for studying the lives and work of Serbian scientists and scientists of Serbian origin. The Board was founded in 1992 on his initiative. Over the following years, as the results of a systematic and devoted work, the Board has compiled a list which contains the names of over 200 scientists engaged in natural, mathematical, medical and technical sciences. The results of their work and efforts, undoubtedly obvious, have indebted our science and left a profound mark on our overall culture. Starting in 1996, 8 books with over 3500 pages containing the biographies of 99 scientists from the above mentioned areas of expertise have been published.

The obtained results were of such importance that an institution with reputation such as the SANU naturally could not allow their effort to be hindered its or wasted because of the death of the editor in chief. The Board continued its demanding activities which resulted in publishing albeit delayed, of the 9th volume of this Edition: *The Lives and Work of Serbian Scientists*, which offers biographies of 13 esteemed men of science. We hope that this book, just as the previous volumes did, by serving its main purpose will save the names of mentioned scientists from the oblivion and that it will also be an inspiration and encouragement to young scientists who are just emerging into the arena of challenges and hard work which any serious scientific discipline demands of its devotees."

FROM CONTENTS OF THE VOLUME IX:

Vladimir V. Farmakovski (1880-1954)

written by Zoran Savić



Academician Vladimir V. Farmakovski was born on October 21, 1880 in Simbirsk, Rusia. He completed his machine engineering studies at Faculty of Mechanics of the Institute of Technology in 1903 in Petrograd. After finishing the military service he worked in the construction department at the Hanomag locomotive factory, Germany. In 1909 he was elected assistant at the Kiev Polytechnics Institute. In 1911, after defending his thesis, which correspond to a doctorate, he became an assistant in applied mechanics, in 1912 an associate professor and two years later a full professor at the Department of Applied mechanics, locomotive section.

Professor Farmakovski lived in Belgrade since 1920. In 1922, as an expert and former Kiev institute professor he was appointed to a professorship at the Technical Faculty in Belgrade. From 1948 he lectured subjects of Locomotive, Mechanical Engineering Encyclopedia, Railway Engineering Plants and Machine Parts.

He became a full member of the Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts in 1948. The institute for Mechanical Engineering SANU was named "Vladimir Farmakovski".

The main areas of his scientific and professional work were the theory, construction and experimental research of thermic processes in locomotives. His most important contribution to the science was making of steam overheater, one of the most important components of the locomotive. The results of Professor's own research and the account of all significant findings by scientists and experts from the field of engine thermo-techniques are obtainable from Farmakovski's monograph book entitled Thermo-technique of Steam Engine.

Svetolik Pivko (1910-1987)

written by Dragomir Zeković



Svetolik Pivko was born on September 28, 1910, in Maribor (Slovenia) where he completed his primary education and in 1928 graduated from grammar school. He commenced his technical studies in Prague and completed them in Belgrade, in 1933. The following year he left for France, where he did his specialist studies and in 1938 defended his doctoral thesis in the field of aerodynamics.

During the World War Two he was active both military and politically. His political career began during his student's days in Prague, only to be continued in Belgrade and in Paris. After the war, he went to Russia where he finished his air training. In 1945 he was appointed deputy commander-in-chief of the Yugoslav Air Force.

In 1960 Svetolik Pivko was elected full professor of the faculty of Mechanical Engineering in Belgrade. For a number of years he was the Head of Mechanics Department at the Faculty of Engineering. (*Previous Head of this department was Professor Dr Ing Dipl. Math Danilo P. Rašković, addition by Editor-in-chief of this Journal*).

Svetolik Pivko was editor –in-chief of the magazine "Our Wings".

In 1961 he became a member extraordinaire of the Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts and in 1976 its full member.

Svetolik Pivko's research was mostly in connection with theoretical and experimental aerodynamics. During this specialization years in France, he studied the best position the propeller could have in relation to the wing which brought about the emergence of the aerodynamic force on the carrying surface of the plane under the influence of the air jet of the propeller. The phenomenon was named after him and is now known as the "Pivko Effect".

Pivko wrote 123 scientific papers, 6 textbooks, 3 monographs and 14 technical essays.

He participated in the work of 68 domestic and foreign gatherings, where presented 25 papers.