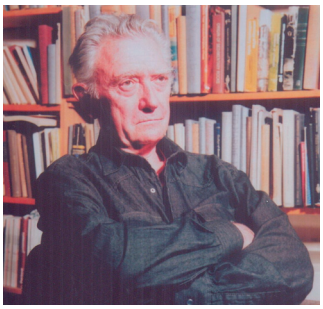
DIMITRIJEVIĆ, Milorad D.
PhD in Geology and Geological Engineering,
University Professor
(Ruma, 28. April 1926 – Belgrade, 27. September 2009)

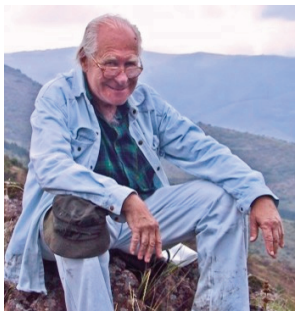


In the days marking the centenary of the birth of the doyen of Serbian and Yugoslav geology, Prof. Dr. Milorad D. Dimitrijević, we proudly recall the years he devoted to exploring and unraveling the many secrets of nature. Through his work, he left an indelible mark and significantly shaped the development of geological science and the profession in our country during the second half of the twentieth century.

He was born in Ruma, where he completed elementary school and the first seven years of high school, graduating from the First Men's High School in Belgrade in 1944. As a Gymnasium student, he was arrested in 1943 and, only by chance, avoided being sent to a camp in Sremska Mitrovica and executed. He took part in the National Liberation War (1944–1946), serving as an air gunner on a Štormovik (Ilyushin Il-2m^3) aircraft in the 422nd Assault Regiment. In 1945, he was publicly commended, and by the end of the war he was awarded the War Medal for Bravery. From that time dates his nickname "Quax," which he wore with great pride and by which he became widely known, a legendary geologist who rose to the very top of Serbian and Yugoslav geology, as well as to prominence in the global geological community.

After demobilization in 1946, he began studying at the Mining Department of the Big Technical School (BTS) in Belgrade. He graduated in

KARAMATA, Stevan O.
PhD in Geology and Geological Engineering,
University Professor
(Zemun, 26 September 1926 – Belgrade, 25 July 2015)



Stevan Karamata was the most prominent petrologist of his generation. He played the leading role in opening Serbian petrology to the international scientific community and, under his creative guidance, the Serbian school of petrology entered the third millennium.

S. Karamata was born in a distinguished Zemun family that had Aromanian-Greek origin but a very strong Serbian identity. Among his ancestors, there were merchants and bank founders, princely secretaries and high-rank military officers, professors and academicians. He completed primary school and gymnasium in Zemun, graduating during World War II, at a time when Zemun was part of the Independent State of Croatia. Although he began his university studies in Zagreb in 1946, in 1950 he graduated from the Department of Geology of the Faculty of Technology in Belgrade, and shortly after that was appointed teaching assistant. He earned his PhD in 1955 and, in 1956, was appointed Assistant Professor of Petrology at the Department of Geology of the Technical University of Belgrade. He became Associate Professor in 1960 and Full Professor in 1967, retiring on 31 December 1990.

Stevan Karamata taught petrology, geochemistry, and ore deposits courses at the Faculty of Mining and Geology and spent some time as visiting professor at universities in Benin (Nigeria),

1950 from the Faculty of Geology of the same institution, where he was immediately employed. He was first appointed as an Assistant in 1953 and subsequently advanced through all academic ranks: Assistant Professor in 1957, Associate Professor in 1960, and Full Professor from 1967. He earned his doctoral degree in 1957. He worked continuously at the Faculty of Mining and Geology in Belgrade from his graduation until his early retirement in 1987. He began teaching in 1947 as a student demonstrator. During his extensive teaching career, he taught the following geological disciplines: General Geology, Introduction to Geology, Geological Mapping, Structural Geology, Photogeology, and Remote Sensing. At the postgraduate level and in numerous professional training courses of both national and international importance, he lectured on Geological Mapping, Structural Geology, Geotectonics, Photogeology, Sedimentology of Clastic Rocks, and Sedimentology of Carbonates. By following and translating the latest international literature in these fields, he enriched generations of students with new knowledge. In 1960, he founded the Laboratory for Methods of Geological Mapping (LMGK) at the Faculty of Mining and Geology, which later evolved into a department of the same name. He remained its head until his retirement.

He devoted most of his professional career to geological mapping, which became the foundation for extensive professional activities, particularly in the preparation of the Basic Geological Map (BGM) of Yugoslavia at a scale of 1:100,000. He was the co-author of several dozen sheets of the BGM of the SFRY. In 1956, he was appointed President of the Federal Commission for the Development of Standards for Geological Maps. He also served as Head of the Geological Mapping Department of Geozavod of Serbia (1958–1962). In later years, he led the development of geological standards and guidelines that are still in use today for both basic and thematic geological maps. He was also President of the Commission for Geological Maps of Leoben (Austria), Freiburg (German Democratic Republic), and Zurich (Switzerland).

S. Karamata was a teacher of special kind because in his university lectures he insisted in conversations and dialogue rarely performing classical ex-cathedre talks. His students had to demonstrate much of creative thinking rather to possess pure information. This was specially critical during his supervision of graduate and post-graduate students.

He served as an expert of the United Nations Development Programme on geological investigations in Turkey and Pakistan. He participated in the organization of, or actively contributed to, numerous international and national geological congresses, thematic conferences, symposia, and other scien- tific meetings. For more than fifty years, he was a member of the Serbian Geological Society, actively participating in all geological congresses and conferences. Within the Carpathian-Balkan Geological Association, he served for nearly four decades as a member of the Commission on Magmatism and Metamorphism.

Stevan Karamata was first Secretary and later President of the Yugoslav Committee for the UNESCO's International Geological Correlation Programme (IGCP). He participated in several IGCP projects and remains the only scientist from the former Yugoslavia who independently coordinated an IGCP project: IGCP No. 197 – "Metallogeny of Ophiolites."

He was elected a Corresponding Member of the Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts (SASA) in 1970 and a Full Member in 1985. Within SASA, he served as Chairman of the Committee for Geodynamics and as a member of the Committee for Geochemistry, whereas under his leadership, extensive inter-academy cooperation was established with colleagues from Russia, Hungary, Bulgaria, Slovakia, and Romania. He was also a member of the Austrian Academy of Sciences, the Yugoslav (now Croatian) Academy of Sciences and Arts, the Slovenian Academy of Sciences and Arts, the Russian Academy of Natural Scien-

the Federal Geological Institute (from 1965) and a member of the Editorial Committee for the BGM, among other roles. Together with co-authors, he served as editor (for the territory of former Yugoslavia) of several major international projects, including the Tectonic Map of Europe, the Tectonic Map of the Carpatho–Balkanides, the World Map of Metamorphic Rocks, the Map of Metamorphic Rocks of the Carpatho–Balkanide–Pannonian–Dinaridic region, as well as paleogeographic and transport maps of the Carpatho–Balkanides. Beyond the borders of former Yugoslavia, he prepared a systematic series of geological map sheets of Iran at a scale of 1:100,000 and led their production for the Kerman area (1970–1973). He also contributed to the preparation of the geological map of Libya in the north-central Sahara (1983). In addition, he participated in research on mineral resources in Zambia (1964–1965) and was involved in hydrogeological investigations in Venezuela (1970). He published more than 240 scientific papers, including numerous books, monographs, textbooks, and manuals.

In addition to geological mapping as his primary specialization, he achieved notable success in the study of metamorphic rocks, structural geology, photogeology, geotectonics, and sedimentology, particularly in the investigation of flysch and turbidites, as well as shallow-water carbonates. He also made significant contributions to the study of mélanges, including their genesis and classification. He was a member of numerous scientific and professional associations and bodies, including the European Geophysical Society, the Société Géologique de France, AZOPRO, the Serbian Geological Society, the Petroleum Section of JAZU, and the Department of Geodynamics of SANU. He received several awards, including the War Medal for Courage and the Order of Labour with a Golden Wreath.

Milan Sudar

ces, and the Academy of Sciences and Arts of the Republic of Srpska. He was an Honorary Member of the Bulgarian Geological Society and the Society of Physics and Natural History of Geneva and was awarded an honorary doctorate from the University of Cluj (Romania).

S. Karamata served on the editorial boards of several scientific journals, including Tschermaks Mineralogische und Petrographische Mitteilungen, Geologický Sborník – Geologica Carpathica, Acta Geologica Hungarica, Geologica Balcanica, and Geološki anali Balkanskoga poluostrva.

The scientific interests of Stevan Karamata were rather broad but his primary attention was devoted to ophiolites, the origin of Cenozoic granitoids, ore-forming processes, and the geodynamic evolution of the Balkan Peninsula. He published 276 peer-reviewed papers out of which one hundred have been cited more than 2,500 times with a Hirsch index (h-index) of 27 (Google Scholar). His 1968 publication on the ophiolites of Brezovica is considered pioneering on a global scale, as it was the first study to describe inverted metamorphic aureoles, later termed “metamorphic soles”, well-known in geological literature. Other important achievement of S. Karamata include the distinguishing the Oligocene granitoid plutons associated to the collapse of the Dinaride orogen from the Miocene granites that formed via the extension in the Pannonian Basin as well as significant contributions to metallogenetic and geodynamic regionalizations of the wider region of the Balkan Peninsula.

Vladica Cvetković