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THE LIFE AND WORK OF TOMISLAV RAKIĆEVIĆ

Ana Tasić^{*1}

* History and Philosophy of Science and Technology, University of Belgrade

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Abstract: After the Second World War begins the rapid development of the scientific geography and climatology, the discipline whose pioneer was in the first half of XX century Pavle Vujević, attracts a number of researchers. Tomislav Rakićević, professor at the Faculty of Geography, University of Belgrade, has dedicated its researches to this discipline of physical geography throughout his career, giving it special focus since the 70's with only occasional researches in his primarily field of hydrogeography. This paper concerns with the life and work of Tomislav Rakićević, his scientific development, professional engagement, researches, fields of interest, influences of his work, participation in various conventions but also with his pedagogical activities, devotion to bring science closer to the public and his work on the popularization of science. Among the honours he received, the "Jovan Cvijić" medal is of the special importance. The paper includes the comprehensive bibliography of published works after 1990, the first of its kind.

Key words: History of physical geography, climatology, Tomislav Rakićević, Faculty of Geography, popularization of science

Research Methods

Standard scientific methods have been used – historical, analysis, synthesis and interview. The data have been collected by analysis and researching the documents and records held in the Archive of the Serbian Geographic Society, Archive of the Rectorate of the University of Belgrade, Archive of Serbia and relevant literature, as well as data basis available on internet and websites of related institutions. The interview with Srećko Nikolić, PhD retired professor at the Faculty of Geography and a long-time friend of prof. Tomislav Rakićević, was conducted on April 24th 2014 at his home in Belgrade. Brief interview was also conducted with Vladan Ducić, PhD, and full professor at the Faculty of Geography.

¹ Correspondence to: ana.tas@live.com

Geographical Researches in the mid-1900s

In the mid-1900s, Earth sciences in Serbia faced a rapid development and a number of important studies are being written in the field of climatology. Works of Milutin Milanković and Pavle Vujević, remained as noteworthy achievements of the Serbian climatology in the first half of XX century. As the Faculty of Natural Sciences and Mathematics has become independent from the Faculty of Philosophy, through the faculty reorganization, Department for geography and meteorology was formed and contained two groups – for geography and for meteorology and climatology. This marks the beginning of the contemporary phase of the development of geography in Serbia, with new concept, applicative in its character (Stamenković, 2007). The most prominent geographers of the time are engaged: Pavle Vujević, Borivoje Ž. Milojević, Petar Jovanović, Sima Milojević, Vojislav Radovanović, and as lecturer also Marko Milosavljević, fully employed at the Faculty of Agriculture and Forestry (Nastavni planovi 1947 - 1949). In this positive moment, Tomislav Rakićević enrolls the faculty.

Life and Professional Engagement

Tomislav Rakićević was born on December 7th 1930. (Dukić, Urosević, & Vasović, 1967). His father Luka was a civil servant, financial supervisor (Nikolić, 2014), and moved as requested by service, so prof. Rakićević was born in Kratov, Macedonia where his father was working at the time (Dukić et al., 1967) and was a middle child in a family with three children (Nikolić, 2014). He attended elementary school and lower grammar school in Kuršumljica (Dukić et al., 1967) whereas he graduated from grammar school in Prokuplje in 1941. (Dukić et al., 1967), where he had also met his future wife Smilja (Nikolić, 2014).

A few graduates of Rakićević's generation come to Belgrade to study Geography. In 1949, for 350 available places at the Faculty applied manifold as many grammar school graduates and as the admission was not fully regulated, upon additional instructions from the Rectorate, 853 were enrolled (Prirodno-matematički fakultet, 1950). Among them was a group of graduates from the grammar school in Prokuplje, and according to Srećko Nikolić, "Smilja and Toma". Rakićević joins the group 10 – geography, along with other 295 students (Prirodno-matematički fakultet, 1950). As the studies were relatively new and the curriculum still being developed, alterations of study programmes were frequent (Nastavni planovi i programi 1949 - 1959).

At the beginning of studies, Rakićević joined Serbian Geographic Society, probably under influence of Radomir Simović, the assistant in the Geographic

Department and former teacher in grammar school in Prokuplje (Grčić, 1997). During studies, he was living in a dorm Milovan Djilas (which was renamed into 14th December and later closed down), in the city centre, at the corner of Zagrebačka and Karadjordjeva Street (Nikolić, 2014). He used to spend his free time playing football (Nikolić, 2014). He graduated in less than four years, as one of the first in his class, with GPA (Grade Point Average) of 8.42 (Knjiga diplomiranih 1953 - 1955). Prof. Sima Milojević noticed the works of young Rakićević (Nikolić, 2014) who graduates on June 22nd 1953 (Knjiga diplomiranih 1953 - 1955). Already as a student, Rakićević commences with the scientific researches and writes a paper Toplica basin, which has been rewarded at the student competition honouring November 29th (Dukić et al., 1967) and 1953 was rewarded the second prize of the University of Belgrade (Dukić, Stanković, & Gavrilović, 1990).

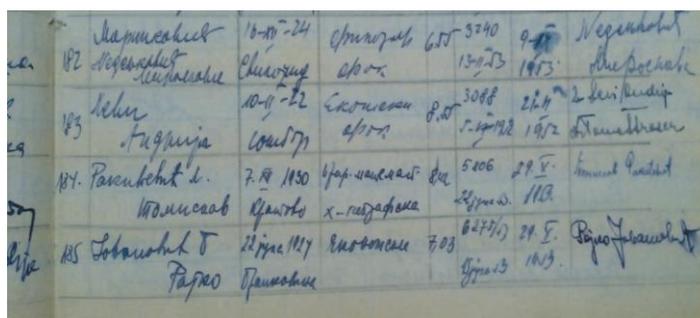


Figure 1. Signature of Tomislav Rakićević, No. 184, Book of Graduated Students 1953 – 1955

By the recommendation of prof. Sima Milojević (Nikolić, 2014), as the high school intern professor (Dukić et al., 1967) Rakićević gets employed in Geographic Department on November 9th 1953 (Dukić et al., 1990). Upon military service he starts to work (Nikolić, 2014). Already in 1955, he was appointed an assistant (Grčić, 1997) for Physical geography (Dukić et al., 1967). As a full time employee he assisted assistant professor Dušan Dukić, with four classes a week (Spisak nastavnog osoblja 1959 - 1963, No. 201/1, 1961).

After graduation, Rakićević continued with postgraduate studies, whose final exam consisted of two parts, oral doctoral exam and doctoral dissertation defence. He passed the first part of the exam on Saturday, March 12th 1960 (Zapisnik sa polaganja usmenog doktorskog ispita, 1960). In the committee were Sima M. Milojević, Dušan Dukić and, as the chairman, the academician Pavle Vujević (Zapisnik sa polaganja usmenog doktorskog ispita, 1960). A week later, at 9.30 he begins 45-minutes long defence of the doctoral dissertation Vardar - the hydrological study (Zapisnik sa odbrane doktorske disertacije, 1960). Upon

discussion, the committee has decided that Tomislav Rakićević has successfully presented the dissertation and is eligible to be promoted into doctor of Geographical sciences (Zapisnik sa odbrane doktorske disertacije, 1960), and he was officially promoted on April 29th (Dukić et al., 1967). Lengthy excerpt from the dissertation was translated into French and published under the title Le regime fluvial du Vardar in 1962. In Revue géographique des pays mediterraneens, “one of the most famous European publications“ (Dukić et al., 1967).

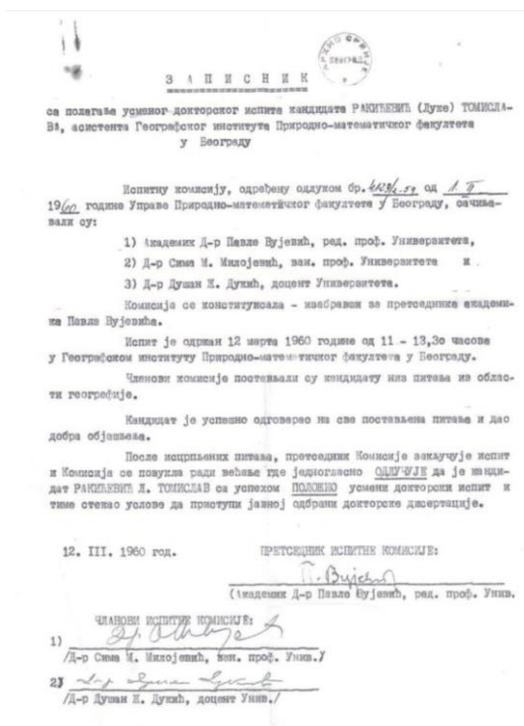


Figure 2. Minutes on the oral part of the doctoral exam

After becoming a PhD, in 1961, Rakićević was appointed an assistant professor for physical geography (Dukić et al., 1967) and lectures General physical geography (Opšta fizička geografija) in first and second semester (Prirodno-matematički fakultet, 1963). At the time, he was living in the centre of Zemun, on Trg pobede 18 (Prirodno-matematički fakultet, 1963), today Magistratski trg. In 1966 he was re-elected as an assistant professor (Dukić et al., 1967). He was appointed an associate professor in 1967, upon being assessed by the committee, appointed by the decision 1112/1 dated April 7th 1967, full professor Atanasije Urošević and associate professors Dušan Dukić and Milorad Vasović (Dukić et

al., 1967). Ten days later, the committee submitted the report containing positive assessment. Even though, as the only applicant, he had no competition, the committee has stated they were “honoured” to propose Tomislav Rakićević for an associate professor (Dukić et al., 1967). He has become the full professor in 1974 and he remained there until his retirement, on December 31st 1996 (Grčić, 1997).

Scientific research had always been an integral part of Rakićević’s studies, and as he got employed in Geographical Department, he began teaching as well. In 1955, congresses of geographers of Yugoslavia got reorganized and separate sections were formed (for physical geography, anthropogeography, regional geography, secondary education). Tomislav Rakićević took part on his first congress: on 4th Congress of geographers of Yugoslavia held in Belgrade, on the second day, on September 29th, within physical geography section, he presented the work on the Relation between precipitation and outflow in the South Morava basin (Rogić, 1956). On the 5th congress, held in Podgorica (at the time, Titograd), in September 1958, he presents on the Ice regime on navigable rivers of Yugoslavia (Ridanović, 1958). Upon being promoted into a PhD, he takes part on the 6th congress, held in Ljubljana in 1961, presenting the work on the Importance of awareness of geographical environment in hydrological researches (Friganović & Derado, 1961), followed by congresses in Zagreb 1964, Skoplje 1968, Sarajevo 1972 (Novosel, 1969); he did not miss any congress (Dukić et al., 1990). He had also held professional and popular-science lectures on institutes for continued learning, Kolarac and Radnički Univerzitet, as well as Department of General Education and Teacher Education of Serbia (Dukić et al., 1967). He presented also at the Institutes for Geography within Academies of Sciences in Bratislava and Sofia (Dukić et al., 1990). He was engaged by Scientific and Educational section of the Serbian Geographic Society and held lectures at their branches in Valjevo, Vranjska Banja, Vranje, Donji Milanovac, Zaječar, Negotin, Niš, Kruševac, Leskovac, Prokuplje, Požarevac, Smederevo, Užice, Čačak (Dukić et al., 1990). He frequently lectured at various seminars, among others at the one for geographers and historians held in Negotin in May 1985, he held the lecture on the Influence of Djerdap lakes on the microclimate in the Negotin region and six years later in Majdanpek, the lecture on the Disruption of the Ozone Layer and its Impact on the Climate Changes on our Planet (Srpsko geografsko društvo, 2007). Later on, he also held lectures on the history and the development of geography in Serbia, in Kragujevac (1995, 1996), Novi Sad (1995) (SCIndeks) and within the Cvijić Days (Cvijićevo dani) in Zrenjanin (1996) (Srpsko geografsko društvo, 2012).

Development of the geographical science in the eastern part of former Yugoslavia was mainly under influence from professors from the University of Belgrade. Department of Geography in Skoplje was no exception and Rakićević held close relations with the group, especially with Mitko Panov (Nikolić, 2014). The first faculty in Priština, the Faculty of Philosophy began its activity in 1960/61 and until 1970 was operating within University of Belgrade. Consequently, the development of the outpost depended heavily on the teaching staff from Belgrade. The group for Geography was founded in 1963/64 and was managed by the academician Atanasije Urošević (Stamenković, 2007). Among professors who lectured on the first year was Tomislav Rakićević (Dukić et al., 1967).

Already as a student a member of the Serbian Geographic Society, upon graduation Rakićević becomes very active. He lectured frequently, the first lecture was within scientific section held on June 5th 1954 on the Toplica River, its Character and Importance. He was elected a member of the steering committee of the society a number of times, first time being on January 23th 1955, when he was appointed a librarian and later also acted as a cashier (Dukić et al., 1990). He was a vice-president for two years and president between 1988 and 1990 (Srpsko geografsko društvo, 2012). As an editor in chief, he edited four issues of Glasnik (Geografski fakultet, 2013) and between 1974 and 1983 edited nine issues of Collection of papers of the Institute for Geography, Faculty of Natural Science and Mathematics (Zbornik radova Geografskog institute PMF-a) (Geografski fakultet, 2013). He was a member of the board of the Union of Geographic Societies of Yugoslavia, and its president between 1973 and 1976 (Dukić et al., 1990). As an active associate, he participated in the organization committees of 4th, 10th and 13th congress of the geographers of Yugoslavia as well as symposium Ecology and geography in solving environmental issues (Dukić et al., 1990), held in Smederevo in 1990 (Srpsko geografsko društvo, 2012).

Professor Rakićević passed away in Belgrade, on August 14th 1997 (Grčić, 1997).

Contribution to Science

Researches

Rakićević approached researches in a systematic manner and, according to prof. Ducić, have always checked the results in details prior to announcing them. During life he published around 200 bibliographical units, out of which more than 100 scientific and expert papers. At the beginning of the career, during the

60's his focus was on hydrology and was the author of more than 20 papers. A couple of papers on this topic were published also during the 70's, before he dedicated his work to other subjects. Upon taking over lectures in climatology in 1973 (Dukić et al., 1990), it becomes the new focal point of his research. In 1980 he wrote his most cited (SCIndeks) scientific work, Climatic zoning of Serbia, followed by 10 works on this topic in the next decade. Even though the number of works in the later period is substantially lower, according to the citation data (SCIndeks), they could be considered more influential. Researches and works on physical geography were present throughout his career. He was the first who addressed the topic of the dynamics of shores of the artificial lakes within geomorphology (Dukić et al., 1967). Over four decades, he covered a number of topics: methodology, issues in geographical education, touristic geography, environmental protection, history of geography, biographies of famous scientists. Figure 3 gives the number of scientific, expert and other papers and biographies, split by the field (physical geography contains all the works in the said field except climatology and hydrology). Popular scientific papers were not considered.

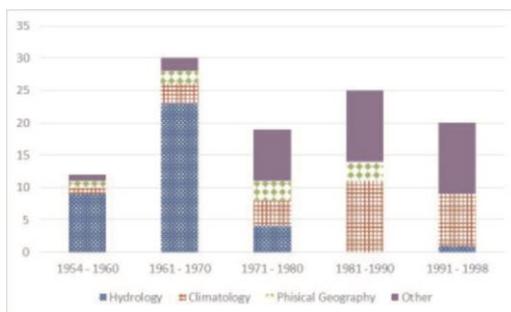
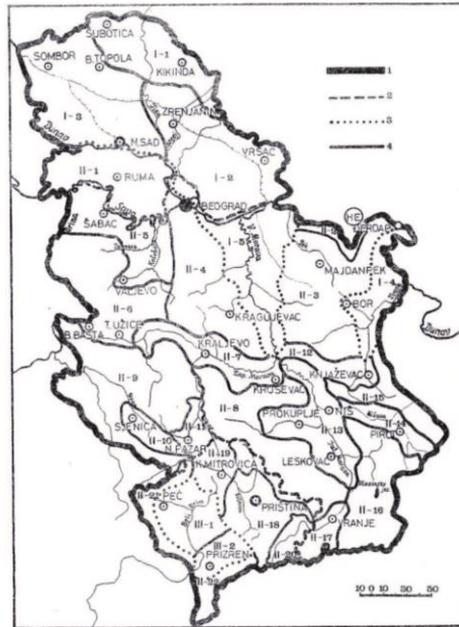


Figure 3. Fields of reaserch and number of published works by decades

Works from the beginning of his career, mostly in the field of hydrogeography were assessed mostly by Dušan Dukić, Atanasije Urošević and Milorad Vasović. When assessing the first paper, Regime of the Toplica river, they concluded that “exhaustive analysis” has been performed, using data from four gauging stations and identifying two pluvial regime with the borderline near Prokuplje. Other works, such as Temperature regime of our rivers, in which he identified two regime groups with four variants, Ice regime on navigable rivers in Yugoslavia, Hydrological regime in Macedonia as well as the dissertation itself, Vardar – the hydrologic study, were assessed by professors as of great scientific contribution and of practical importance for river traffic and consideration of water management issues. Researching floods of Vardar in November 1962 as well as of Velika Morava, addressed were also the possible measures of prevention.

Professors have pointed out that Rakićević notices that Velika Morava floods were the consequence of covering of the riverbed and not of changes in meteorological conditions. In their comments, professors state that papers are of importance for planning in tourism; paper Climatic and Hydrological Characteristics of Zlatibor indicates favourable conditions for summer mountain tourism. Being engaged by the Republic Institute for Nature Protection, he prepared a study Climatic and Hydrological Characteristics of the direct basin of Danube in Djerdap area, within general research prior to flooding the lowest area of the gorge. Paper Contribution to the Insight in Forming the Shores of the Vlasina Lake, as assessed by the professors, is the first in our literature to deal with the issues of the rapid process of forming shores of artificial lakes. First work in the field of climatology was Climate of Belgrade, it provides in details all meteorological parameters with influence on the climate in Belgrade over the period of 72 years (1888-1959) (Dukić et al., 1967).

After a change in the field of research at the beginning of the 70's, Rakićević turns to intensive research on the city climate, individual climate elements and climate of certain regions. However, it is his paper Climatic Zoning of Serbia that is attracting most attention. This is the only known climatic zoning of Serbia and Ducić and Radovanović, authors of a textbook Climate of Serbia notice that this is the only original indigenous work of its kind. Without getting into the detailed analysis of widely used Köppen's classification, Rakićević observes that, it classifies almost the entire territory of Serbia as climate type C, moderately – warm climate, while higher mountain areas are classified as type D, moderately – cold climate. Based on data from 80 meteorological stations, analysing primarily air temperature and precipitation, average values as well as extreme values and analysing climate maps published in Atlas of Climate in Yugoslavia, he distinguished 29 climatic zones, out of which 22 belong to moderate continental climate, 5 to continental and 2 modified mediterranean climate (Rakićević, 1980). Finally he concludes that “7 out of 29 distinguished climate zones (Kopaonički, Staroraški, Peštersko-Sjenički, Starolpaninski, Vlasinski, Prokletijski, Šarplaninski), occupying cca 15% of the territory of Serbia belong to Köppen's type D climate. Authors of Climate of Serbia make further remarks that some meteorological elements were not considered, such as air pressure, evaporation and others, but also that these are “rarely used in climate classifications”. Additionally, in the said book from 2005, they acknowledge that, Rakićević is the one geographer that studied the climate of Belgrade the most, often mentioning the heat island of Belgrade.



Климатски рејони СР Србије
 1 — граница СР Србије, 2 — граница покрајина, 3 — граница климатских области, 4 — граница климатских рејона
 Rayons climatiques de la RS de Serbie
 1 — frontière de la RS de Serbie, 2 — frontière des provinces, 3 — frontière des régions climatiques, 4 — frontière des rayons climatiques

Figure 4. Climat zoning of Serbia, Tomislav Rakićević (1980)

In his researches, Rakićević studied certain towns, characteristics of lakes, rivers, river basins (water, thermal regimes, floods, water balance) as well as smaller areas and regions in the country. Apart from this, he contributed to the hydrogeographical and climatic studies of Serbia and Macedonia, climatic and hydrological zoning, distribution of rainfalls and droughts in Serbia, but also to certain studies at the level of Yugoslavia, such as Ice Regime on the Navigable Rivers. His complete oeuvre in climatology represents a significant scientific contribution to understand the climate of Serbia. Figure 5 represents some geographical objects, which clearly show the regions of Serbia and Macedonia that Rakićević was interested in the most. Marked with blue are water objects and red are towns and regions he studied. The sketch is for informative purposes only, since hydronyms and oronym do not follow objects' directions.

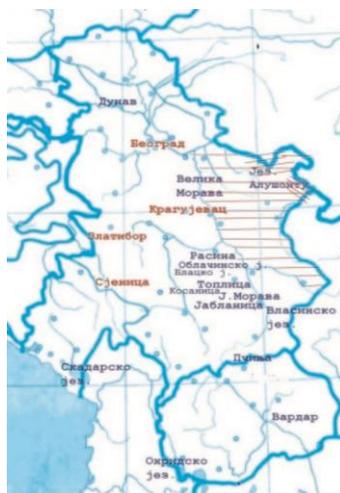


Figure 5. Some geographical objects and regions Rakićević studied in fields of hydrology and climatology

Rakićević has written a number of works in environmental protection as well as geocology issues and natural resources; first paper on the topic is from 1973. In the foreword of the special edition of Serbian Geographic Society, book 69, dedicated to the scientific meeting Ecology and Geography in Resolving the Environmental Issues, held in Smederevo in 1990, Rakićević stresses the importance of interdisciplinary approach to solving the environmental issues and states that it should concern each individual and that the solution includes rising the ecological culture, ecological consciousness of the general population (Srpsko geografsko društvo, 2012). The significant number of papers are on physical geography and some of the researches could be of use for tourism.

Later in career, Rakićević has turned to history and has researched the development of geography in Serbia, presenting his works on Geography among Serbs in XVIII and Early XIX Century, Foundation of Geography as Science in Restored Serbia, Geographical Science in Serbia in Late XIX Century, Contribution of Vojvodina Serbs to the Foundation of Serbian Geography at the scientific meetings in Kragujevac, Zrenjanin, Novi Sad.

Even though, learning Russian was obligatory since the beginning of his higher education (Komitet za naučne ustanove, univerzitet i visoke škole NR Srbije, 1948), Rakićević was not fluent in any foreign language (Nikolić, 2014). According to professor Nikolić, despite gaining a sort of popularity and recognition in foreign circles, not speaking languages was an obstacle to further development and full recognition that he deserved.

Citations

While most of Rakićević's works are in the field of hydrogeography, the most influential one is in climatology. Internet site Serbian Citation Index provides easily visible trend of citations. The mostly cited work is Climatic Zoning of Serbia from 1980, followed by papers on climatic characteristics of specific regions as well on laws on appearance of certain climatic elements and occurrences in Serbian territory. As for hydrogeographical papers, citation is lower.

Table 1. The absolute value of citation for the most cited Rakićević's papers, according to Serbian citation index site

Title	Year of publish	Number of citations
Climatic Zoning of Serbia	1980	22*
Climatic Characteristics of Eastern Serbia	1976	18
Basic Laws on Geographical Distribution of Precipitation at the Territory of Serbia	1979	10
General Physical Geography, textbook	Few editions	6
Regional distribution of drought in Serbia	1988	5
The Influence of Relief onto Lower Temperature Limits, in the case of Sjenica and Zlatibor	1971	4

* According the database, it has been cited 17 times, but 5 citations were not recognized.

Other cited papers include: Climate as the Touristic Resource of Serbia (1986), Secular Changes in Belgrade Climate (1983), Drought as a Natural Disaster in Negotin Region and its Socio-economical Consequences (1991), Climatic and Hydrological Characteristics of Zlatibor (1963), Characteristics of the Climate in Djerdap Area (1968), Contemporary warming in the case of Belgrade (1991), Water Temperature Regime on our Rivers (1958), and others.

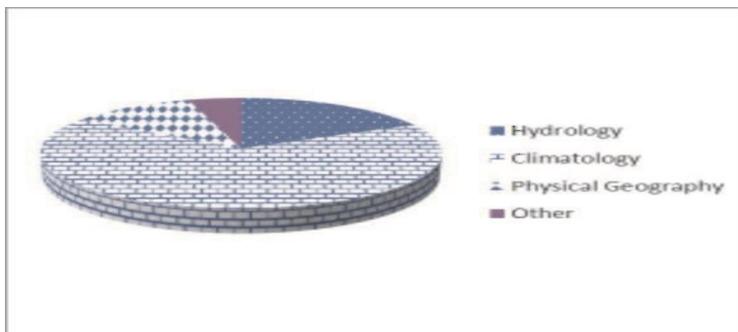


Figure 6. The share of citations by field according to Serbian citation index site

The papers that cited are mostly in the field of physical geography, followed by agronomical and biological ones. A few papers on history of science are cited as well.

Pedagogical Activity and Popularization of Geography

In addition to his extensive researches, Rakićević has published a great number of articles in popular science magazines such as *Zemlja i Ljudi* (Earth and Humans), *Globus*, *Nauka i Priroda* (Science and Nature) etc, total of 70 various articles and notes in different fields of geography, ranging from climate, rivers, mountains, caves, towns, to astronomy and travel notes. He had also published more than 800 entries in the encyclopaedic lexicon *Mozaik Znanja – Geografija* (Mosaic of Knowledge – Geography) as well as *Mala Prosveta Enciklopedija* (The Short Prosveta's Encyclopaedia) (Dukić et al., 1990), *Enciklopedija Jugoslavije* (Encyclopaedia of Yugoslavia), *Vojna Enciklopedija* (Military Encyclopaedia) (Dukić et al., 1967). *Monografija Jugoslavija, Land and People and touristic monography Belgrade and its Surroundings* (with Srećko Nikolić) have made the knowledge approachable to the widest audience. He was a frequent guest on radio shows and held a number of lectures to the radioschool of Radio Belgrade (Dukić et al., 1967). Daily and weekly newspapers engaged him (Dukić et al., 1967), he wrote for *Politika*, for the column "Da li znate?" ("Do You Know?") (Nikolić, 2014). Rakićević's relation to the popularization of science is clear from the words of his long-time friend, professor Srećko Nikolić, according to whom, Rakićević worked "for peanuts" and *Politika* always wanted exactly him since they knew the article would be written in a timely and quality manner. As successors of *Politika* do not keep track on interim contributors and within the column "Da li znate?" the name of the author is not printed, it seems that the possibility to identify this part of Rakićević's work is lost. *Monography published in 1969 by Borba, Yugoslavia, Land and People* has been translated to a number of languages and brought Yugoslavia closer to foreigners. This manual and guide through Yugoslavia has been translated to Spanish, Russian, French, English, German (COBISS, n.d.), and Italian (WorldCat, n.d.). *Touristic monography Belgrade and its Surroundings* has also been translated to Italian, French, German, English (COBISS, n.d.).

From the beginning of his career, Rakićević was interested in issues of geographical education, especially adult education. He lectured at Radnički Univerzitet and his first textbooks were aimed at adult learners, the first was published in 1962 with second edition in 1964, and a year later a textbook for the third year of elementary education of adults was published (Dukić et al., 1967), which was also translated into Macedonian and published in Skoplje

(Просветно дело) in 1968 (COBISS). His first didactic material was prepared in 1966 (Dukić et al., 1967), and in the same year the first university textbook, General Physical Geography, in a form of an authorized handout, was published by Zavod za izdavanje udžbenika Srbije (Dukić et al., 1967), second edition was published in 1967 and in 1991 eighth unabridged edition (COBISS). This textbook has been the basis for the education in physical geography for a long period of time. The textbook Geography with a Collection of Geographical Texts, for 5th Grade of Elementary School was first published in 1977 and since then reissued a number of times, including the release in Braille (COBISS). Textbooks for secondary education were written in co-authorship for different secondary schools: science – mathematical (science – technical), grammar school, economical, military schools, as well as textbooks in the period of vocational education. Textbook co-written with Dušan Dukić, for the first class of grammar school was translated to Albanian 1995 (COBISS), Hungarian and later to Slovakian and Ruthenian (WorldCat).

In addition to his activity as a professor, Rakićević was engaged as a manager and dean of the Department of Geography from 1969 to 1973 and from 1981 to 1983; two years he had acted as a president of the Board of the Department of Geography. He was a chairman of the Physical Geography Section for a couple of years. He held lectures on physical geography, climatology, hydrology and mathematical geography. He held postgraduate courses in Water balance and hydrological regimes, Hydrological zoning and water management issues in Yugoslavia, as well as Basics of physical-geographical zoning methodology and Contemporary achievements in physical geography (Dukić et al., 1990).

Rakićević was also a mentor for two doctoral dissertation and a committee member on 26 doctoral exams on a number of universities – Belgrade, Skoplje, Sarajevo, Novi Sad, but also on the Faculty for Architecture in Belgrade. He was a chairman or a member of committees for several dozen master thesis (Geografski fakultet, 2013).

Praises and Awards

Jovan Cvijić Medal was established in 1935, when a number of medals was produced as well. Awarded were scientists, teachers and institutions for a special contribution to the development of geographical science and education (Stanković, 2012). The highest number of awards was given in 1935 and all the winners were from abroad. Medals given after the WWII until 2007 were originally produced medals found in ruins of the university building, burned down in October 1944 by German troops during their retreat (Srpsko geografsko

društvo, 2012) and traces of burnings were visible on the medals. Milovan Radovanović, PhD, Vladimir Djurić, PhD, Nikola Djordjević, MSc, Nikola Manojlović, MSc and professor Miroslav Stanković submitted on January 19th 1987 the proposal to the Executive Board of the Serbian Geographic Society to award 15 persons. Out of the proposed, on the annual assembly only two were awarded – Jovan Ilić and Tomislav Rakićević (Srpsko geografsko društvo, 2012), with addition to Vladimir Djurić, Stevan M. Stanković, Dušan Gavrilović (Stanković, 2012). The highest number of medals after the WWII was given in 1987.

Rakićević became an honorary member of the Geographic Society of Macedonia in 1975 and also received recognition from branches of Geographich Society of Serbia in Smederevo, Zaječar and Kragujevac. For his activity in the management of the Faculty of Natural Sciences and Mathematics and teaching career, he was awarded an Order of Golden Wreath (Orden rada sa Zlatnim vencem) in 1985. He also received special recognition from Geography Institute, the Faculty of Science in Novi Sad, Naučna knjiga Beograd (publisher Scientific Book, Belgrade) (Dukić et al., 1990).

The list of available works after 1990²

Scientific Papers and Annexes

Fizička geografija na pragu 21. veka, Geografski godišnjak, god. XXVII, br. 27, str. 11 – 16, Kragujevac, 1991.

Suša kao elementarna nepogoda u Negotinskoj krajini I njene socioekonomske posledice, Geografski problem pograničnih krajeva Srbije, Geografski fakultet, Beograd, 1991.

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