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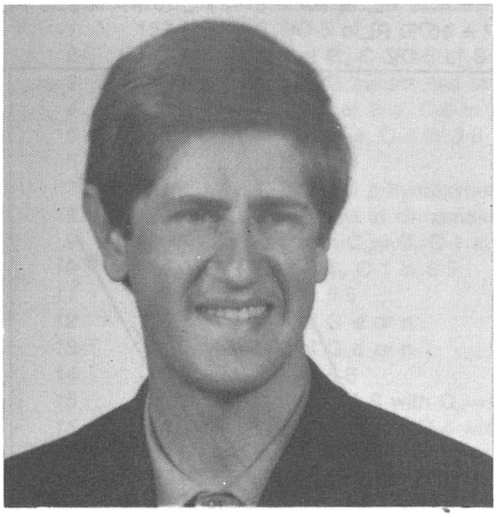
Translated by B. Košíková

OBITUARY

In Memoriam Ing. Viliam Klimo, CSc.

We regret to record that on April 19, 1993, Ing. *Viliam Klimo*, research worker of the Polymer Institute of the Slovak Academy of Sciences, died after serious illness. Ing. V. Klimo was born on May 25, 1947 in Banská Bystrica. He graduated from the Chemical High School in Svit and later, in 1971, from the Faculty of Chemical Technology of the Slovak Technical University. During his studies he specialized in physical chemistry. In the year of his graduation he started to work at the Polymer Institute of the Slovak Academy of Sciences.



The seventies were the climax of efforts to elaborate the methodology of research connected to theoretical interpretation of spectra of electron spin resonance. The search was directed mainly to quantum-chemical calculations of spin densities. V. Klimo systematically worked on methodological basis for open-shell molecules to contribute efficiently and competently to the problem of spin densities. It was as soon as this that his talent to outline the essence of task and find original answers had shown. This field remained to be the focus of his PhD. thesis defended in 1977. In connection to this he elaborated an unrestricted Hartree—Fock method that was a top level achievement of contemporary quantum chemistry. This effort led to the extended Hartree—Fock method. The results were formulated in the joint book with Russian authors.

Experience with methodological basis for open-shell molecules led him to the problem of calculation of energy hypersurfaces. Considering the contemporary state of computer technology in our country he concentrated on formulation of the effective method with chemical basis that can supply correct qualitative description of hypersurfaces. Later he used it to solve problems connected with atomic and molecular collisions. In Slovakia it was a pioneer step. He has gained recognition for the development of collision theory. Unfortunately, Ing. Klimo could not complete this work. This part of his scientific activity was summarized in another book.

His scientific efforts can be characterized as calm, inquiring and altruistic. He did not like superficiality and hated pretense. Considering his work he always spoke to the point, using formulas and numbers. Even though he had been achieving very good results (almost all his works were published in renowned international journals) he did not like to travel. Yet, he was responded to by the world around. As a result he cooperated with research workers of Universities of Leicester, Donetsk, Novosibirsk, and Bochum. He published 3 books and 50 articles in special journals, and these were quoted in more than 140 publications of other scientists.

Slovak theoretical chemistry has lost an outstanding personality — a scientist of exact thinking, modern orientation, enthusiasm for work and sense of team research. His qualities and his friendliness created atmosphere free of conflicts. This way he became a highly moral authority. He will certainly be a model for many of his young colleagues from the Institute and outside of it.

He will be remembered with gratitude by all who knew him.

J. Tiňo