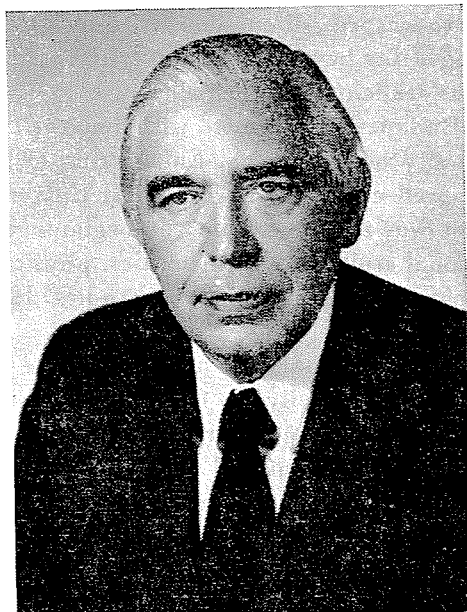


PROF. DR. LÁSZLÓ GILLEMOT



(1912 – 1977)

The Technical University, Budapest was deeply distressed by the unexpected death of Dr. László Gillemot on August 20th, 1977, the loss of its one-time rector (1954 to 1957) and prorector of scientific affairs (1965 to 1967) and one of the most outstanding professors, a most respected scientist of international renown.

It is a most sensitive blow especially to the Faculty of Mechanical Engineering, where he worked from 1935 to his death undefatigably, shaping, leaving his imprints on the activity of the Faculty. Head of department and institute director, he was at the same time an active member of several Faculty committees in the service of training young engineers. Beyond the Faculty range, his activity left its mark on the educational, training and research work of the University as a whole.

All his former students – even those already retired – remember his attractive, interesting, fascinating lectures, discussions.

In the interest of the students, he introduced several means to make them acquainted with the latest results of science and to ease their acquisition of knowledge. He often visited with his staff the students' hostel of the Faculty and organized debates among students over his lectures – in Russian, English or German.

Thousand of to-be mechanical engineers were first introduced by him to the practice and theory of technology, to become devotees for life.

The students were conscious of his sympathy to them and rewarded it by often inviting him to lectures, discussions, friendly events.

His activity ranged far beyond the University, and his career is rather instructive for both the students and the colleagues.

Born in 1912 in Budapest, he enrolled with a maturity examination rated "eminent" at the Faculty of Mechanical Engineering of the Palatine Joseph Technical University, predecessor of the Technical University, Budapest. His wide sphere of interest was manifest from the beginning: he passed through four semesters of optional studies in mathematics, physics and philosophy at the Faculty of Arts, parallel to his engineering studies. He graduated in 1935 as a mechanical engineer.

The same year, he became assistant at the Institute of Mechanical Technology of this University, practically his first, and permanent working place to his death. Here he passed through every stage of university instructorship to become at last head of department and institute director.

In 1947, when he was appointed university professor, he was section leader directing technology research at the Heavy Industry Center established to guide the nationalized heavy industry. Throughout his professional life, he doubled as a university professor and as a directing officer of a branch of national economy. He always adhered to the University but his second job changed as government targets prescribed it. In 1948, the Main Council of Economy commissioned him to organize and direct the Hungarian Aluminium and Light Metal Research Institute headed by him till 1969. A year later he was entrusted to organize and direct the Iron and Steel Research Institute, a job he held until 1952. Since 1970, he was administrative deputy chairman of the Technical Research Co-ordination Council of the National Technical Development Committee.

Besides these far-reaching leading functions in public service, he was an eminent contributor to Hungarian technical-scientific life. Already his beginning steps in his special field were successful. In 1940, his study on Fatigue of Wire Ropes won him the Carnegie award. Six years after graduation, he was granted the Doctor Techn. degree of this University for his thesis on "X-Ray Testing of Welds". In 1945, he was member of a team commissioned to construct the Kossuth bridge for the capital deprived of her bridges during the war. He mastered this problem of constructing a large-span bridge by welding the steel structure, a method without precedents in Hungary, saving several months of construction. He was awarded the Kossuth prize by the Government for this feat. His activity connected with scientific research on testing welded bridges won him the appointment to the title of "privat-docent" at the Technical University.

He was an advocate, a practitioner and a theoretician of welding all his life. As a practical expert, he was granted several patents, and as a famed scientist, he was elected as member of the Governing Council of the International Institute of Welding and from 1971 to 1974, he functioned as deputy chairman.

Monuments to his technical-scientific activity are the research institutes of metallurgy and siderurgy organized and directed by him for shorter or longer periods as research bases of non-ferrous metallurgy and of siderurgy in Hungary and, at the same time, internationally acknowledged research centres.

In addition to these two institutes, his scientific activity created a school within the Institute of Mechanical Technology and Materials Science, Technical University, Budapest, of young specialists guided by him in their first steps towards a scientific career. His efficiency as a school founder is best seen by the fact that several of his co-workers and former aspirants have attained all scientific degrees, and some of them owe their professorship to being launched by Prof. Gillemot. Still more illustrative is the fact that young specialists considered it as an honour to work in his team.

In co-operation with his numerous staff, he did valuable work in the fields of welding, metallurgy, cold working, heat treatment and materials testing, without striving to completeness. His wide range of activity is proved by the 156 special papers, 24 books or book chapters, and 22 patents he authored, and where he reported on his methods of two-rod welding, on weldable, high-strength steels, on test methods of weldable steels. He initiated and developed the production technology of metallic titanium winning him the second Kossuth prize in 1957.

He insisted on creating a pneumo-mechanical forming equipment, which he used, together with his staff, to test high-speed forming processes, as well as the time and power consumption of forming, and the effects of high-forming rate on material properties. He reported on his new research results at several international symposia and raised vivid interest.

In the fields of testing materials, he developed new measurement methods. His investigations into causes of metal fracture won him international appraisal. His research work on failure mechanisms was greatly appreciated both at home and abroad. His theoretical scientific activity is featured by its strict relation to practical utilization, by his endeavour to learn objective truth paralleled by consideration given to utility. He not only spoke of the interests of national economy but he always kept them in mind and had them kept in mind by his co-workers. This mentality was much appreciated by practitioners and also by higher authorities as obvious from his honours. Of them, he was most impressed by his election to be a corresponding member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences at the age of 37, for his scientific achievements, followed by ordinary membership in 1965.

His extremely wide range of interest is demonstrated by his inaugural address as a corresponding member which deal with globular graphite in cast irons, while as an ordinary member he dealt with the relation between metal characteristics and contraction work, a material parameter he had recently introduced.

The Government, too, expressed its appreciation by distinctions. In addition to the two Kossuth prizes, he was granted the silver grade of the Medal of the Hungarian Republic, and the golden grade of the Order of Labour.

His appreciation abroad is shown by memberships and functions conferred on him by international scientific societies. The Yugoslav Academy of Sciences and Arts elected him a corresponding member, the French Academy conferred on him the captain degree of the *Ordre du Mérite pour la Recherche et l'Invention*. He was board member of the International Congress on Fracture, and of the *Collège International pour l'Étude Scientifique des Techniques de Production Mécanique*. He was member of the editorial boards of two international reviews: the *International Journal of Mechanical Sciences*, and the *Journal of Mechanical Working Technology*.

He did outstanding work in science organization. As chairman of the specialists' group of Mechanical Engineering and Metallurgy of the Section of Technical Sciences of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, he co-ordinated and directed research activity in these fields. Besides, he was chairman of the Committee of Theoretical Technology of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences.

He carried on an important part of his activity of science organization as the administrative deputy chairman of the Technical Research Co-ordination Council of the National Committee of Technical Development, responsible for the development of several directives in science policy personally and in collaboration with the Committee staff. One of his outstanding merits is to have largely contributed to strengthen relations between the Section of Technical Sciences of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences and the National Committee of Technical Development, both being uppermost scientific authorities of this country.

He was founder and officer with various responsibilities of the Scientific Society of Mechanical Engineers, honouring him with the medals "Pattantyus Á. Géza" and "Bánki Donát".

Some of his other functions served scientific and technical development such as memberships in councils of the ministers of education, of metallurgy and mechanical industry, and of heavy industry.

Besides actively contributing to all branches of his profession and science, he still managed to take part in social, political public life. He was board member of the Greater Budapest Committee of the Patriotic Popular Front, of the National Peace Council, and technical assessor at the Upper Court.

The career of academician Gillemot became indissolubly interlaced with the path of Hungarian technical sciences, and demonstrated that society appreciates and rewards talent combined with assiduous work. His scientific technical activity is exemplary for his successors who will remember forever his fascinating personality and outstanding achievements likely to long prevail in this world of accelerating scientific results.

Prof. Dr. J. PROHÁSZKA

PROF. GILLEMOTS SCIENTIFIC WORK

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