ZAOSTAVŠTINA PROF. DR SMILJE KOSTIĆ-JOKSIĆ U LEGATU DR ALEKSANDRA KOSTIĆA U GROCKOJ

ISTORIJA MEDICINE

HISTORY OF MEDICINE

THE PERSONAL EFFECTS OF PROFESSOR SMILJA KOSTIĆ-JOKSIĆ, PHD WITHIN THE DR. ALEKSANDAR KOSTIĆ LEGACY IN GROCKA

Zorica Atić¹

¹ Centar za kulturu Grocka

¹ Grocka Cultural Center

SAŽETAK

Među zemljama koje su se nakon Drugog svetskog rata intenzivno podvrgle imunizaciji BCG vakcinom, bila je i Republika Srbija, a lekarka koja je dala nemerljiv doprinos u njenoj širokoj primeni na prostorima Jugoslavije (FNRJ) odlikovana je, 1952. godine, Legijom časti. Javnost je tek tokom 2020. godine saznala da je reč o dr Smilji Kostić-Joksić, čuvenom pedijatru, profesorki Medicinskog fakulteta u Beogradu, naučnici, počasnoj članici Srpskog lekarskog društva i Udruženja pneumoftiziologa Jugoslavije, članici Pedijatrijskog društva u Parizu, prvoj ženi docentu Medicinskog fakulteta, supruzi poznatog naučnika prof. dr Aleksandra Đ. Kostića, i majci proslavljenog kompozitora i gastronomu Vojislava Vokija Kostića. Tokom uspešne karijere, pored zalaganja u nastavi pedijatrije, radila je i kao glavni lekar ambulante Dečje klinike i lekar u Savetovalištu za odojčad. Objavila je preko 120 radova na srpskom i francuskom jeziku, u domaćim i inostranim stručnim časopisima, među kojima i veći broj popularnih pedijatrijskih članaka. Pola veka nakon odstranjivanja sa Medicinskog fakulteta i dvadeset godina nakon smrti, moralno je rehabilitovana 2001. godine. Podsećanje na značaj i delovanje dr Kostić-Joksić doneo je rad na zaostavštini njenog supruga u Grockoj. Godine 2018. izložen je Legat dr Aleksandra Kostića, Opštine Grocka u okviru obnovljene ambijentalne celine - Gročanska čaršija, u namenski uređenoj galeriji u Biblioteci „Ilija Garašanin“, gde je, baš kao i u životu, svoje mesto, uz znamenitog supruga, našla dr Smilja Kostić-Joksić. Izloženi su malobrojni sačuvani predmeti iz njene lične zaostavštine, među kojima su priručnici i naslovi iz kliničke laboratorijske dijagnostike u Srbiji, kao i foto-dokumentacija nastala tokom njenog kliničkog rada na problemu tuberkuloze kod dece.

Glavne reči: Dr Smilja Kostić-Joksić, BCG vakcina, Legat dr Aleksandra Kostića, Grocka, zaostavština, Legija časti, tuberkuloza

ABSTRACT

The Republic of Serbia was, after World War II, amongst the countries whose population underwent intensive BCG immunization, and the doctor who immensely contributed to the widespread application of the BCG vaccine in the territory of Yugoslavia (FPRY) was awarded the Legion of Honor in 1952. It was only in 2020. that the public learned that this doctor was Dr. Smilja Kostić-Joksić, renowned pediatrician, Professor at the Faculty of Medicine in Belgrade, scientist, honorary member of the Serbian Medical Society and the Association of Pneumophthisiologists of Yugoslavia, member of the Association of Pediatricians in Paris, the first woman to become assistant professor at the Faculty of Medicine in Belgrade, wife of the well-known scientist, Professor Aleksandar Đ. Kostić, and the mother of eminent composer and gastronome Vojislav Voki Kostić. During her successful career, in addition to her efforts in teaching pediatrics, she also worked as Chief Physician at the outpatient department of the Children's Hospital and as a doctor at the Counselling Center for Infants. She published over 120 papers in Serbian and French, in national and international journals, amongst them a large number of popular articles in the field of pediatrics. Half a century after her removal from the Faculty of Medicine and 20 years after her death, she was posthumously morally exonerated in 2001. The public was reminded of the importance of Dr. Kostić-Joksić and her work when work started on her husband's bequest. In 2018, the Dr. Aleksandar Kostić Legacy in the Municipality of Grocka was presented as a part of the newly restored heritage site *Gročanska čaršija*, within a gallery space adapted for this purpose at the *Ilija Garašanin* Library, where, just like in life, Dr. Smilja Kostić found her place alongside her distinguished husband. Some of her few remaining personal belongings are on display, amongst them handbooks and other clinical laboratory diagnostics titles published in Serbia, as well as photo documentation that was compiled during her clinical work on tuberculosis issues in children.

Key words: Dr. Smilja Kostić-Joksić, BCG vaccine, Dr. Aleksandar Kostić Legacy, Grocka, personal effects, Legion of Honor, tuberculosis

Autor za korespondenciju:
Zorica Atić
Rančićeva kuća
Majevička 9, Beograd - Grocka, Srbija
Elektronska adresa: zorica.atic@gmail.com

Corresponding author:
Zorica Atić
Rančić Family House
9 Majevička Street, Belgrade - Grocka, Serbia
E-mail: zorica.atic@gmail.com

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ZAOŠTAVŠTINA PROF. DR SMILJE KOSTIĆ-JOKSIĆ U LEGATU DR ALEKSANDRA KOSTIĆA U GROCKOJ

U svetlu aktuelne pandemije, tokom 2020. godine, čulo se mišljenje dela stručne javnosti da je smrtnost od virusa Kovid-19 manja u zemljama u kojima se primenjuje BCG vakcina, u odnosu na države gde se ova imunizacija nije sprovodila ili je obustavljena u proteklim decenijama. Isticana je i mogućnost da BCG vakcina ima tzv. nespecifične korisne efekte, odnosno da delom štiti i od drugih bolesti, a ne samo od tuberkuloze za koju je proizvedena. Republika Srbija je bila među zemljama koje su se posle Drugog svetskog rata intenzivno podvrgle ovoj preventivi, a lekarka koja je dala nemerljiv doprinos u njenoj primeni na jugoslovenskim prostorima odlikovana je Legijom časti. Šira javnost je tek tokom 2020. godine saznala da je reč o dr Smilji Kostić-Joksić, čuvenom pedijatri, profesorki Medicinskog fakulteta u Beogradu, naučnici, supruzi poznatog i svestranog naučnika, osnivača Instituta za histologiju i embriologiju Medicinskog fakulteta u Beogradu, prof. dr Aleksandra Đ. Kostića, i majci proslavljenog kompozitora i gastro-noma Vojislava Vokija Kostića [1].

Podsećanje na značaj i delovanje dr Smilje Kostić-Joksić doneo je rad na zaostavštini njenog supruga i izlaganju zbirke iz nekadašnjeg Zavičajnog muzeja Grocke. Porodicu Kostić sa Grockom, starom varoši kraj Dunava, povezuju njihov letnjikovac u Dubočaju, ali i

Fotografija 1. Dr Smilja Kostić-Joksić, 1939. (Arhiva Centra za kulturu Grocka)

Photo 1. Dr. Smilja Kostić-Joksić, 1939 (Archives of the Grocka Cultural Center)

THE PERSONAL EFFECTS OF PROFESSOR SMILJA KOSTIĆ-JOKSIĆ WITHIN THE DR. ALEKSANDAR KOSTIĆ LEGACY IN GROCKA

In light of the current pandemic, during the year 2020, the public opinion of a part of the medical profession could be heard that mortality from the Covid-19 virus was lesser in countries where BCG vaccination was being implemented, as compared to countries where this type of immunization had not been carried out or had been abandoned in the previous decades. It was proposed that the BCG vaccine has some nonspecific beneficial effects, i.e. that it provides partial protection from other diseases, and not just against tuberculosis, which it was designed to prevent. The Republic of Serbia was one of the countries to undergo intensive BCG immunization, after World War II, and the doctor who immensely contributed to the widespread application of the vaccine in the territory of Yugoslavia was awarded the Legion of Honor. It was only in 2020 that the wider public learned that this doctor was Dr. Smilja Kostić-Joksić, renowned pediatrician, Professor at the Faculty of Medicine in Belgrade, scientist, wife of the well-known and versatile scientist and founder of the Institute of Histology and Embryology of the Faculty of Medicine in Belgrade – Professor Aleksandar Đ. Kostić, and the mother of the eminent composer and gastro-nome – Vojislav Voki Kostić [1].

The public was reminded of the importance of Dr. Kostić-Joksić and her work when work started on her husband's bequest and on the presentation of the collection from the former Grocka Heritage Museum. The Kostić family's connection to Grocka, an old town by the Danube, is based, not only on their summer house in Dubočaj, but also on the collection of archaeological and paleontological artefacts, which was, over time, compiled by Professor Kostić, and then bequeathed to the Municipality of Grocka [2]. The collection comprises valuable finds from his estate, which, it transpires, is a significant archeological site [2,3,4].

Aleksandar Kostić found himself in Grocka, for the first time, during the Great War:

It is with great excitement that I remember my first encounter with Grocka, 63 years ago, at the beginning of World War I, during a massive German offensive, when I was stationed as troop doctor for the VII Infantry Regiment, based in Grocka. At the time, our trenches, preventing the enemy from crossing the river holms, were located on a ridge by the river bank in Dubočaj; and no one suspected that this strategic ridge would later uncover the precious remains of our prehistoric past [2].

Retracing his memories of the beautiful scenery of Grocka, which had remained engraved in his mind during the battle of war, and bewitched anew with the

zbirka arheoloških i paleontoloških artefakata, koju je profesor Kostić vremenom sačinio, a zatim i poklonio Opštini Grocka [2]. U pitanju su vredni nalazi sa njegovog imanja, koje je, ispostavilo se, značajan arheološki lokalitet [2,3,4].

Aleksandar Kostić se u Grockoj obreo po prvi put u Velikom ratu:

Sa izuzetnim uzbuđenjem se sećam da sam s Grockom prvi put došao u vezu pre 63 godine, u početku I svetskog rata, prilikom velike nemačke ofanzive, kada sam bio određen za trupnog lekara VII pešadijskog puka sa sedištem u Grockoj. Tada su se na priobalnom grebenu u Dubočaju nalazili naši odbrambeni rovovi koji su neprijatelju sprečavali prelaz preko Gročanskih ada, ne sluteći da će taj strateški greben kasnije otkriti neočekivane tragove neobično dragocene praistorijske prošlosti [2].

Tragom uspomena na lepotu prirode u Grockoj, dobro upamćene tokom borbi, iznova očaran pastoralnim krajolikom sa širokim pogledom na Dunav, Aleksandar Kostić je od porodice Garašanin, 1931. godine, kupio vinograd [5] i započeo da gradi kuću u Dubočaju, skrivajući to od supruge.

... sudbina me je opet dovela na Dubočajski greben, gde sam, ovoga puta, na njemu stekao kutak zemljišta za odmor, sazidavši na njemu letnjikovac u kome sam napisao najveći deo svojih knjiga [2].

Odlučio je da za godišnjicu braka priredi posebno iznenađenje svojoj supruzi dr Smilji Kostić-Joksić. Mnogo godina kasnije, sin Voki Kostić je zabeležio rado prečavani događaj:

Majka Smilja sa ushićenjem se vazda prisećala, kako ju je otac poveo brodom na izlet u Grocku. Šetajući se vinogradima, voćnjacima, cvetnim poljanama, prošli su pored usamljene, novosagrađene kuće. Ona ga upita: „Bože Aleksandre, čija li je ova lepa kuća?”. A otac će: „Tvoja, Smiljo”, predajući joj ključ uvezan mašnicom! [1].

Gradeći letnjikovac, Aleksandar Kostić je prilikom zemljanih radova otkrio važno arheološko nalazište [2]. Tokom više decenija, profesor Kostić je formirao bogatu i raznovrsnu zbirku koja sadrži značajne paleontološke nalaze i obuhvata arheološki period od neolitske starčevačke kulture do novog veka. Nakon evidentiranja i iskopavanja, iniciranih od strane prof. Kostića, arheološki lokalitet Dubočaj je identifikovan kao *Mutatio ad sextum militare* [3,4,6]. Prema rimskim itinererima, nalazio se na šestoj rimskoj milji od *Tricornium*-a (Ritopek), sa kojim je služio kao zaštita puta *Singidunum* – *Viminacium*. U Dubočaju je otkrivena prva antička *villa rustica* u Srbiji, kao i rimska vlastelinska grobnica, a ovi nalazi su od velikog značaja za izučavanje ekonomskih i političkih zbivanja na širem području *Singidunum*-a [6]. Dr Kostić je svoju zbirku artefakata, u vidu poklona, 1978. godine zaveštao beogradskoj opštini Grocka,

pastoral surroundings offering a full view of the Danube, Aleksandar Kostić bought a vineyard from the Garašanin family [5], in 1931, and started building a house in Dubočaj, without the knowledge of his wife.

... fate brought me back to the ridge in Dubočaj, where, this time, I procured a patch of land for repose, and I built a summer house, where I ended up writing most of my books [2].

He decided to make a special surprise for his wife, Dr. Smilja Kostić-Joksić, for their wedding anniversary. Years later, their son, Voki Kostić described this happy memory, many times retold:

My mother Smilja would often reminisce, with great delight, about the time when father took her for an outing to Grocka, by ship. While walking amongst the vineyards, orchards, meadows overgrown with flowers, they passed a solitary, newly built house. She asked him: “Why, Aleksandar, whose might be this lovely house?”. And my father replied: “It is yours, Smilja”, and he handed her the key tied with a ribbon! [1].

Building the summer house, Aleksandar Kostić unearthed a significant archeological site [2]. During several decades, Kostić put together a rich and diverse collection, containing significant paleontological finds, encompassing the archaeological period from the Neolithic Starčevo culture to the modern times. After being catalogued and excavated, which was initiated by Professor Kostić, the Dubočaj archaeological site was identified as *Mutatio ad sextum militare* [3,4,6]. According to Roman itinerariums, it was located on the sixth Roman mile from *Tricornium* (today: Ritopek), with which it served as a defense for the road *Singidunum* – *Viminacium*. The first ancient *villa rustica* in Serbia was discovered in Dubočaj, as well as a Roman landowner's tomb. These finds are of great importance in the study of economic and political developments on the broader territory of *Singidunum* [6]. Dr. Kostić bequeathed his collection of artefacts to the Belgrade Municipality of Grocka, intending it to be displayed as an “incentive for further exploration” [1,2]. After Kostić's death, in 1983, his son, Vojislav Voki Kostić, donated his father's library and numerous personal items to the Municipality of Grocka, as an addition to the collection, thus forming the Legacy [7].

Aleksandar Kostić's Dubočaj collection was initially displayed in 1982, in the Rančić Family House, in Grocka¹, under the name – Grocka Heritage Museum, in collaboration with the National Museum and the Municipality

¹ The Rančić Family House in Grocka is a family town house built at the beginning of the 19th century and it represents cultural heritage of outstanding significance for the Republic of Serbia; it is under the patronage of the Belgrade City Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments. With its architectural, construction and artistic features, as well as quality workmanship, it represents one of the most valuable houses of folk architecture, not only in the area of Grocka, but the entire vicinity of Belgrade [7,8].

sa željom da bude izložena kao „podsticaj za dalja istraživanja” [1,2]. Nakon Kostićeve smrti, 1983. godine, Vojislav Voki Kostić je kao prilog zbirci poklonio Opštini Grocka biblioteku i brojne lične predmete svoga oca, formirajući Legat [7].

Dubočajska zbirka Aleksandra Kostića je isprva izložena 1982. godine, u Rančičevoj kući u Grockoj¹, pod nazivom – Zavičajni muzej Grocke, u saradnji sa Narodnim muzejom i opštinom Grocka [6,9,10]. Potom je, zbog učestalih kadrovskih i institucionalnih promena 80-tih [9] i 90-tih godina 20. veka, i zbog neadekvatnog održavanja objekta, privremeno povučena 2001. godine i – zaboravljena [1,11,12,13].² Međutim, Centar za kulturu Grocka je, 2015. godine, inicirao reviziju i izlaganje sačuvane zaostavštine prof. Kostića, za šta se uskoro ukazala prilika tokom obnove prostorne kulturno-istorijske celine Gročanska čaršija³. Podrškom Opštine Grocka, u okviru stare Čaršije, 2016. godine, sprovedena je obnova i adaptacija Biblioteke „Ilija Garašanin”⁴, kako bi se u holu objekta formirao namenski prostor – galerija, u kojoj će biti izložena stalna postavka [7]. Ugovorom sa Opštinom Grocka, Centar za kulturu Grocka je i zvanično ovlašćen za staranje o Legatu, uz saradnju sa

of Grocka [6,9,10]. After that, due to frequent personnel and institutional changes in the 1980s [9] and the 1990s, and because of the lack of proper maintenance of the building, it was temporarily removed, and then – forgotten [1,11,12,13].² However, in 2015, the Grocka Cultural Center initiated a recataloguing and renewed display of Professor Kostić's preserved bequest, which was soon made possible during the restoration of the heritage site *Gročanska čaršija*³. Within the *Čaršija*, with the support of the Municipality of Grocka, the restoration and adaptation of the *Ilija Garašanin*⁴ Library was carried out, in 2016, in order to form a gallery in the atrium of the building that would host a permanent exhibit [7]. By a contract signed between the Municipality of Grocka and the Grocka Cultural Center, the Center became officially entrusted with the Legacy, in collaboration with the Belgrade City Museum, as the institution in charge [14,15]. On October 4, 2018, as a part of the *European Heritage Days* event, the Dr. Aleksandar Kostić Legacy was officially opened in the newly established gallery at the *Ilija Garašanin* Library, providing Grocka with a museum exhibit of artefacts which are a testimony to its long-lasting history, but also a reminder of the

¹ Rančičeva kuća u Grockoj je varoška porodična kuća s početka 19. veka i kulturno dobro od velikog značaja za Republiku Srbiju, pod patronatom Zavoda za zaštitu spomenika kulture grada Beograda. Svojim arhitektonskim, konstruktivnim i likovnim obeležjima, kao i kvalitetom i obradom korišćenih materijala, predstavlja jednu od najvrednijih kuća narodnog graditeljstva ne samo na području Grocke, nego i beogradske okoline uopšte [7, 8].

² Obnovljena 70-tih godina 20. veka, Rančičeva kuća, u periodu između 1982. i 2001. godine, izlaže zbirku Aleksandra Kostića. Zavičajni muzej je predstavljao izložbenu postavku pod patronatom Narodnog univerziteta Grocke, a ne samostalnu formalno-pravnu ustanovu kulture (muzej), niti odeljenje Narodnog muzeja. Sredinom 80-tih godina dvadesetog veka, Narodni univerzitet Grocke prestaje sa radom, a deo njegovih delatnosti i objekata, poput Biblioteke „Ilija Garašanin”, preuzima u nadležnost Biblioteke grada Beograda, kojoj po inerciji pripada i Rančičeva kuća sa opštinskom zbirkom. S obzirom na ukupno stanje u Jugoslaviji i politička previranja 90-tih godina, Rančičeva kuća je sve češće bila pod ključem, i konačno, izložena propadanju. Drugu sanaciju devastiranog objekta i privremeno povlačenje zbirke je inicirao 2001. godine Vojislav Kostić, nakon čega zaostavština njegovog oca nije vraćena u Rančičevu kuću, i pada u zaborav. Od 2008. godine kuću koristi ustanova – Centar za kulturu Grocka, čije je sedište formalno postala 2015. godine. Danas je primer uspešne revitalizacije.

³ Uže jezgro stare gročanske varoši, Bulevar oslobođenja, predstavlja zaštićenu prostornu kulturno-istorijsku celinu Gročanska čaršija, koja je od velikog značaja za Republiku Srbiju. Čaršija je srce stare varoši kraj Dunava i najstarija gročanska ulica, deo nekadašnjeg Carigradskog drumu, uz koji se formiralo prvobitno naselje. U dužini od 300 metara svojom arhitekturom i vizurama pruža mogućnost doživljavanja ambijenta iz 19. veka, koji je i značajno dostignuće narodnog neimarstva. Čaršija je pod patronatom Zavoda za zaštitu spomenika kulture grada Beograda od 1966. godine, a po svojoj važnosti u rangu je sa Kosančićevim vencem i starim jezgrom Zemuna [12].

⁴ Biblioteka „Ilija Garašanin”, Bulevar oslobođenja br. 11 u Grockoj, isprva je poslovala u okviru Narodnog univerziteta Grocke, a danas je organizaciona jedinica Biblioteke grada Beograda.

² Reconstructed in the 1970s, the Rančić Family House had the Aleksandar Kostić collection on display from 1982 to 2001. The Heritage Museum was, in fact, an exhibit under the patronage of the Grocka People's University (Translator's note: adult cultural centers during the socialist era were called People's Universities), and not a legally independent cultural institution, i.e. museum, nor a branch of the National Museum. In the mid-1980s, the Grocka People's University ceased to function, and a part of its activities and buildings, such as the *Ilija Garašanin* Library, were taken over by the Belgrade City Library, which also took over the Rančić Family House together with the municipal collection. Due to the overall situation in Yugoslavia at the time, including the political turmoil of the 1990s, the Rančić Family House was less and less frequently open to the public, and was finally left to ruin. The second reconstruction of the devastated building and temporary removal of the collection was initiated by Vojislav Kostić, after which his father's bequest was not returned to the Rančić Family House and was forgotten. As of 2008, the house was used by the Grocka Cultural Center, and, in 2015, it formally became the seat of the Center. Today it is an example of successful revitalization.

³ The downtown area of the old Grocka town, the street - *Bulevar oslobođenja*, represents a protected cultural and historic site named *Gročanska čaršija*, which is of great significance to the Republic of Serbia. The *Čaršija* is the very heart of the old town by the Danube river and the oldest street in Grocka. It is a part of the former Constantinople Thoroughfare, along which the initial settlement was formed. It is 300 meters in length and, with its architecture and facades, it offers the experience of the 19th century setting, representing an important instance of folk architecture. The *Čaršija* has been under the patronage of the Belgrade City Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments since 1996, and its level of significance can be measured to that of the site at *Kosančićev venac*, in the center of Belgrade, or of the old city center of Zemun [12].

⁴ The *Ilija Garašanin* Library, at 11 Bulevar oslobođenja Street in Grocka initially operated as a part of the Grocka People's University, and today is an organizational unit of the Belgrade City Library.

Fotografija 2. Legat dr Aleksandra Kostića u Grockoj (Fotografija: Danica Trajković)

Photo 2. The Dr. Aleksandar Kostić Legacy in Grocka (Photo by: Danica Trajković)

Muzejom grada Beograda, kao nadležnom institucijom [14,15]. U okviru manifestacije „Dani evropske baštine“, 4. oktobra 2018. godine, Legat dr Aleksandra Kostića je svečano otvoren u novoformiranoj galeriji u Biblioteci „Ilija Garašanin“, a Grocka je dobila muzejsku postavku artefakata koji svedoče o njenom vekovnom trajanju, uz podsećanje na značajne ličnosti domaće medicine, kulture i istorije koji su je omogućili [7].

Tokom rada na evidentiranju i obradi materijala iz zaostavštine dr Kostića, članovi popisne komisije i autori postavke iz redova Centra za kulturu Grocka, Muzeja Grada Beograda i Centra za urbani razvoj⁵, došli su do mnogih značajnih saznanja o ličnosti i delu znamenitog naučnika⁶, o pojedinim dragocnim eksponatima, ali i o ličnosti i značaju njegove supruge. Ispostavilo se da je Vojislav Voki Kostić zbirku upotpunio ne samo očevom, već i nevelikom majčinom zaostavštinom.

Prof. dr Smilja Kostić-Joksić je bila članica Pedijatrijskog društva u Parizu, počasna članica Udruženja pneumoftiziologa Jugoslavije, počasna članica Srpskog lekarskog društva, odlikovana je Legijom časti, a Medicinski fakultet joj je dodelio Zlatnu plaketu za naročite zasluge za rad i razvoj Fakulteta [19]. Iako je

prominent individuals of national medicine, culture and history, who made the exhibition possible [7].

During their work on cataloguing and processing the material from the Dr. Kostić bequest, the members of the cataloguing committee and the authors of the exhibit from the Grocka Cultural Center, the Belgrade City Museum and the Urban Development Center⁵, discovered many important pieces of information and data regarding the life and work of the distinguished scientist⁶, certain valuable pieces, but also regarding his wife and the importance of her work, as well. It transpired that Vojislav Voki Kostić had added, not only his father's, but also his mother's limited collection of items to the items of the exhibit.

Professor Smilja Kostić-Joksić, PhD, was a member of the Association of Pediatricians in Paris, honorary member of the Association of Pneumophthisiologists of Yugoslavia, honorary member of the Serbian Medical Society; she was awarded the Legion of Honor, and the Faculty of Medicine in Belgrade awarded her with the Golden Plaque for Special Achievements in the Development of the Faculty of Medicine [19]. Although she was a prominent pediatrician, an esteemed scientist and researcher,

⁵ Autori postavke su Zorica Atić, istoričar umetnosti - kustos (Centar za kulturu Grocka), dr Miloš Spasić, arheolog - viši kustos (Muzej grada Beograda), Dragana Stojić, arheolog - kustos (Muzej grada Beograda) i Rade Milić, arheolog (Centar za urbani razvoj); saradnici: Dragana Đurić, kustos (Prirodnački muzej, Beograd), Jelena Simić, kustos (Muzej nauke i tehnike, Beograd), Saša Živić, konzervator (Muzej grada Beograda), Milenko Aćimović, slikar-konzervator [7].

⁶ Rad na zbirci je potvrdio značaj Aleksandra Kostića - nosioca velikog broja domaćih i inostranih, ratnih i mirnodopskih odlikovanja i priznanja, polihistora koji je ostavio za sobom obimno delo, koje je rezultat plodonosnog života i rada univerzitetskog profesora i naučnika (histologa, seksologa, terminologa), ali i ratnika, pisca, pijaniste, kompozitora, fotografa, a između ostalog, u Grockoj – i istraživača, arheologa [7].

⁵ The authors of the exhibit are: art historian Zorica Atić – Curator (Grocka Cultural Center), archeologist Dr. Miloš Spasić – Senior Curator (City of Belgrade Museum), archeologist Dragana Stojić – Curator (City of Belgrade Museum), and archeologist Rade Milić (Urban Development Center); associates: Dragana Đurić – Curator (Museum of Natural History, Belgrade), Jelena Simić – Curator (Museum of Science and Technology, Belgrade), Saša Živić – Conservator (City of Belgrade Museum), Milenko Aćimović – Painter – Conservator [7].

⁶ Work on the collection proved the importance of the work of Aleksandar Kostić. He was awarded numerous national and international, war and peacetime medals and awards; he was a polyhistor who left behind a great body of work, which was the result of a fruitful life and work of a university professor and scientist (histologist, sexologist, terminologist), but also of a warrior, writer, pianist, composer, photographer, and, amongst other things, in Grocka – an explorer, archeologist [7].

bila ugledni pedijatar, cenjen naučni radnik, profesor na Katedri pedijatrije Medicinskog fakulteta, šef prvog Dečjeg dispanzera u Beogradu u okviru Dečje klinike, osnivač Savetovališta za odojčad, autor brojnih stručnih i naučnih radova iz oblasti pedijatrije, prva žena docent Medicinskog fakulteta, dr Smilja Kostić-Joksić (1895-1981) je javnosti nedovoljno poznata [20].

Otud je i njena lična zaostavština takođe našla svoje mesto u izložbenoj postavci. U želji da ličnost, zalaganja i doprinos dr Smilje Kostić-Joksić predstave široj javnosti, autori su prilagodili koncept postavke, kako bi njeni malobrojni sačuvani i utoliko dragoceniji predmeti bili izloženi u galeriji Legata njenog znamenitog supruga. U cilju predstavljanja savremenoj publici, tokom 2020. godine je otvorena stranica na Vikipediji sa njenim imenom, a detalji iz života i radne biografije takođe su priređeni u brojnim člancima, priložima i reportažama, u elektronskim, štampanim i TV medijima [17, 18].

Pokazalo se da je još kako prisutna u sećanju Gročana. Prema svedočenju i zapisima meštana, kada je dr Smilja Kostić-Joksić boravila u Dubočaju, duž strmine puta koji vodi do letnjikovca Kostićevih vijugala su zaprežna volovska kola i taljige roditelja sa bolesnom decom, koju je lečila – besplatno [5]. Upamćena je kao požrtvovana i veoma stručna lekarka, koja je znalački postavljala dijagnoze i sprovodila lečenje i neumorno savetovala majke o zdravstvenoj higijeni i odgajanju potomstva [21,22]. O njenom požrtvovanju i stručnosti bez premca u oblasti dijagnostike zabeležene su crtice i anegdote u delima Vojislava Vokija Kostića, dok su o pojedinim događajima i situacijama posvedočili i njeni nekadašnji pacijenti i studenti, posetioci Legata dr Aleksandra Kostića u Grockoj.

Od zaostavštine dr Smilje Kostić-Joksić, u gročanskom Legatu se nalaze albumi i foto-dokumentacija sa kliničkom slikom tuberkuloze kod dece i odojčadi (potresne fotografije patoloških promena nastalih usled tuberkuloznih procesa), zatim stručni i naučni radovi i separati iz kliničke laboratorijske dijagnostike u Srbiji kao što su: *Vaccination au BCG (suites vaccinales)*, *Tuberculosis infantum*, *Promene u vezi sa BCG vakcinacijom* (Beograd, 1950), *Dix années d'application de la Vaccination des enfants par le BCG* (Beograd, 1939), *La réviviscence de la cuti-réaction a la tuberculine au cours d'une infection non spécifique chez un enfant qui a été vaccine au BCG a la naissanc* (Pariz, 1937), *Tuberkulozna oboljenja kod male dece*, sveska 12, (Beograd, 1933), *Zaštitno kalemljenje novorođenčadi protiv tuberkuloze; O nicanju zuba*, sveska 75 i 76 (Beograd, 1932). Tu je i čuveni *Priručnik za majke* (Beograd, 1958). Izložen je i njen medicinski pribor – drvena kutija sa iglama i fragmentovanim špricevima, staklena posuda sa špricevima različitih dimenzija, kaseta za sterilizaciju instrumenata.

Professor at the Department of Pediatrics of the Faculty of Medicine, Head of the first Children's Outpatient Clinic in Belgrade which operated as a part of the Children's Hospital, founder of the Counselling Center for Infants, author of numerous professional and research papers in the field of pediatrics, the first female assistant professor at the Faculty of Medicine in Belgrade, Dr. Smilja Kostić-Joksić (1895-1981) is very little known to the public [20].

This is why what is left of her personal items also found its place in the exhibit. Wishing to present to the wider public the personality and the importance of the work of Dr. Smilja Kostić-Joksić, the authors adapted the concept of the exhibit in order to display, within the gallery of her distinguished husband's Legacy, the few remaining items belonging to her (which makes them all the more valuable). In order to introduce her name and her work to the public, a Wikipedia page with her name was opened in 2020, and details from her life and her work were also published in numerous articles, segments and reports, in electronic and printed media, and on TV [17, 18].

It transpires that her memory is still alive amongst the people of Grocka. According to oral and written testimony of the inhabitants of Grocka, whenever Dr. Smilja Kostić-Joksić would spend time in Dubočaj, a long and winding line of parents with sick children on carts and wagons would crowd the steep road leading to the Kostić's summer house, where she treated the children – for free. [5]. She is remembered as a very devoted and knowledgeable doctor, who was very adept at reaching diagnoses and treating patients and who tirelessly counselled mothers on the importance of hygiene, at the same time giving advice on the upbringing of children [21, 22]. In his writings, Vojislav Voki Kostić wrote short accounts and anecdotes about her dedication and unparalleled expertise, while certain events and situations were noted down by her former patients and students, who had visited the Dr. Aleksandar Kostić Legacy in Grocka.

The Grocka Legacy contains the following remaining belongings of Dr. Smilja Kostić-Joksić: albums with photo documentation on the clinical presentation of tuberculosis in children and infants (very moving pictures of pathological changes resulting from tuberculous processes), professional and research papers and separate editions pertaining to clinical laboratory diagnostics in Serbia, such as: *Vaccination au BCG (suites vaccinales)*, *Tuberculosis infantum*, *Promene u vezisa BCG vakcinacijom* (Belgarde, 1950), *Dix années d'application de la Vaccination des enfants par le BCG* (Belgrade, 1939), *La réviviscence de la cuti-réaction a la tuberculine au cours d'une infection non spécifique chez un enfant qui a été vaccine au BCG a la naissanc* (Paris, 1937), *Tuberkulozna oboljenja kod male dece*, Vol. 12, (Belgrade, 1933), *Zaštitno kalemljenje novorođenčadi protiv tuberkuloze; O nicanju zuba*, Vol. 75 and 76 (Belgrade, 1932). The

Fotografija 3. Lekarska tabla dr Smilje Kostić-Joksić (Legat dr Aleksandra Kostića u Grockoj)

Photo 3. The sign of the surgery run by Dr. Smilja Kostić-Joksić (Dr. Aleksandar Kostić Legacy in Grocka)

Fotografije 4 i 5. Legija časti dr Smilje Kostić-Joksić; Diploma Srpskog lekarskog društva (Arhiva Centra za kulturu Grocka)

Photos 4 and 5. Dr. Smilja Kostić-Joksić's Legion of Honor; Serbian Medical Society Diploma (Archives of the Grocka Cultural Center)

famous *Priručnik za majke* (*The Mother's Handbook*), (Belgrade, 1958) is also on display, as well as her medical kit – a box with needles and fragmented syringes, a glass dish with syringes in different sizes, a cassette for instrument sterilization. Of particular interest is the sign of her pediatric surgery, which testifies to the existence of the private practice run by Dr. Smilja Kostić-Joksić, in the mid-20th century. Her framed portrait photo, taken by Aleksandar Kostić in 1915, is also a part of the collection.

Thanks to the generous present bestowed upon the Legacy by the heirs of the Dubočaj summer house, in addition to the family photos, other personal effects of the Kostić's were also preserved; the diploma of the Serbian Medical Society awarding honorary membership to Dr. Kostić-Joksić, in 1978, as well as the Legion of Honor diploma, from 1952.⁵

The great granddaughter of Toma Vučić-Perišić [21], also distinguished herself in bravery. During the Balkan Wars (1912– 1913), as a seventeen-year-old schoolgirl, Smilja Joksić volunteered as a nurse at the Military Hospital in Belgrade. By the end of the warfare, she was awarded the *Cross of Charity* and the *Order of the Serbian Red Cross*, and not long after, in 2014, at the beginning of World War I, she was a nurse again, in the Serbian town of Kragujevac [19].

Smilja Joksić was born on December 30, 1895, in Belgrade. Her father was Momčilo Joksić, aide-da-camp of the King's Guard, and her mother was Staka Pačić. She was the second of seven children. She attended primary and secondary school in Belgrade where she passed her matriculation exam in 1913, upon which she started technical studies [23]. However, wishing to become a doctor she started studying medicine in the academic year 1915/1926, in Lausanne, and continued these studies in France, in Montpellier, at the same time working at the Eye Clinic. After graduation and upon marrying her colleague, Aleksandar Kostić, she moved to Strasbourg, to the Children's Clinic, to work with Professor Rombauer. She defended her doctoral thesis in 1921 and attained the title of medical doctor. In 1922, the couple returned to Belgrade, as Aleksandar Kostić was appointed Professor of Histology, at the newly founded Faculty of Medicine.⁷ When the Institute of Histology of the Faculty of Medicine in Belgrade was given its own premises, in the 1920s, Dr. Smilja Kostić-Joksić became the first teaching assistant at that department, and in 1925, assistant at the newly founded Pediatric Hospital, where she established the Children's Outpatient Clinic and then became the Head of this facility [19,20,23,24].

⁷ They belonged to the first generation of teachers at the Faculty of Medicine in Belgrade, who organized, carried out and developed courses in almost impossible conditions and with very limited resources [23].

Posebno je zanimljiva lekarska tabla pedijatrijske ordinacije, koja svedoči o postojanju privatne prakse dr Smilje Kostić-Joksić, sredinom prošlog veka. Postavku upotpunjuje njena uramljena portretna fotografija, koju je načinio Aleksandar Kostić 1915. godine.

Među predmetima koji pripadaju dr Smilji Kostić-Joksić, zahvaljujući nesebičnom poklonu Legatu od strane naslednika letnjikovca u Dubočaju, sačuvane su, uz porodične fotografije, i drugi lični predmeti bračnog para Kostić, diploma Srpskog lekarskog društva o izboru dr Kostić-Joksić za počasnog člana, 1978. godine, kao i diploma Legije časti iz 1952. godine.⁵

Takođe, praunuka Tome Vučića-Perišića [21], istakla se i svojom hrabrošću. Smilja Joksić se za vreme Balkanskih ratova (1912 – 1913), kao sedamnaestogodišnja gimnazijalka, dobrovoljno prijavila za bolničarku u Vojnoj bolnici u Beogradu. Završetak borbi dočekala je kao nosilac dva odlikovanja: „Krst Milosrđa” i „Medalja srpskog Crvenog krsta”, a već 1914. godine, početkom prvog svetskog rata, bila je bolničarka u Kragujevcu [19].

Smilja Joksić je rođena 30. decembra 1895. godine u Beogradu, od oca Momčila Joksića, ađutanta Kraljeve garde, i majke Stake Pačić, kao drugorođena u porodici sa sedmoro dece. U Beogradu je pohađala osnovnu i srednju školu i položila ispit zrelosti 1913. godine, nakon čega upisuje studije tehnike [23]. Međutim, u želji da bude lekar otpočinje studije medicine u Lozani školske 1915/16. godine, i nastavlja ih u Francuskoj, u Monpeljeu, gde paralelno radi na Očnoj klinici. Godine 1919., nakon diplomiranja i udaje za kolegu Aleksandra Kostića, prelazi u Strazbur, na Dečiju kliniku kod profesora Rombera, da bi 1921. odbranila doktorsku tezu i stekla titulu doktor medicine. Godine 1922. bračni par Kostić se vraća u Beograd jer je Aleksandar Kostić primio dužnost profesora histologije na novoosnovanom Medicinskom fakultetu.⁷ Kada je Histološki institut Medicinskog fakulteta u Beogradu dobio svoje prostorije dvadesetih godina prošlog veka, dr Smilja Kostić-Joksić postaje prvi asistent na toj katedri, a zatim, 1925. godine, asistent u tek osnovanoj Pedijatrijskoj klinici, gde osniva Dečji dispanzer i potom postaje šef te službe [19,20,23,24].

Dr Smilja Kostić-Joksić je primenjivala savremene svetske metode u naučnim istraživanjima, nastavi i lekarskoj praksi. Budući da je govorila nemački i francuski jezik, pored pisanja, bavila se i prevodjenjem stručne literature. Objavila je preko 120 stručnih i naučnih radova i popularnih pedijatrijskih članaka na srpskom i francuskom jeziku, u domaćim i inostranim stručnim časopisima [19]. Tokom radne karijere, pored zalaganja

Dr. Smilja Kostić-Joksić applied modern, internationally accepted methods in her research, teaching and clinical practice. As she spoke both German and French, in addition to writing, she also engaged in translating medical literature. She published over 120 professional and research papers and popular articles in the field of pediatrics, in Serbian and French, in national and international journals [19]. During her career, in addition to her efforts in teaching pediatrics, she worked as Chief Physician of the Children's Out-patient Department at the Children's Hospital and as a doctor at the Counselling Center for Infants, where she counselled mothers on the care and diet of infants. In addition to research in the field of heart and cardiovascular diseases, application of antibiotics and metabolism and eating disorders in children [19], in the late 1920s, her professional interest became focused on a great public health issue – tuberculosis in children, as well as on the organization of its prevention.⁸ She directed her attention especially on researching the protective effects of the BCG vaccine and working on its application.⁹ The results she achieved demonstrated the practical value and harmlessness of the, then often disputed, BCG vaccine, and were evaluated as significant scientific achievements at the Pasture Institute and pediatric clinics in Paris and Stockholm. [19].

Dr. Smilja Kostić-Joksić became Assistant Professor at the Department of Pediatrics in 1939, thereby becoming the first woman assistant professor of the Faculty of Medicine in Belgrade. At the beginning of World War II, in 1941, she was removed from the Faculty, as she declined to sign the *Appeal to the Serbian Nation* [1], only to be reinstated two years later, where she remained at the same post and with the same title until the end of the war. She became associate professor at the Department of Pediatrics in 1948 and was appointed the Head of the main department of the Children's Hospital in Belgrade [19].

In the first years after the war (1945-1948), Dr. Smilja Kostić-Joksić put all her efforts into the organization of treatment and prevention of tuberculosis, aiming to eradicate this disease in children, as it was widespread throughout the territory of Yugoslavia. Her dedication to the eradication of tuberculosis through vaccination and education was well known and respected at the international professional level. In honor of the results she achieved and the exceptional dedication with which she advocated the application of BCG vaccination in infants, the President of the French Republic presented her with

⁷ Pripadali su prvoj generaciji nastavnika beogradskog Medicinskog fakulteta, koja je sa skromnim sredstvima i u gotovo nemogućim uslovima organizovala, izvodila i usavršavala nastavu [23].

⁸ Her research in the field of BCG vaccination began in 1928 [23].

⁹ In 1935, vaccination was carried out in 45 countries of the world, amongst them Yugoslavia [23].

u nastavi pedijatrije, radila je i kao glavni lekar ambulante Dečje klinike i lekar u Savetovalištu za odojčad, gde je upućivala majke u način nege i ishrane novorođenčadi. Pored rada na istraživanju oboljenja srca i krvnih sudova, primene antibiotika i poremećaja metabolizma i ishrane kod dece [19], krajem dvadesetih godina 20. veka, njeno profesionalno interesovanje se usmerava i fokusira na veliki javnozdravstveni problem – tuberkulozu kod dece, kao i organizaciju njene preventive.⁸ Posebnu pažnju je posvetila ispitivanju zaštitnog dejstva BCG vakcine i radu na njenoj primeni.⁹ Ostvareni rezultati pokazali su praktičnu vrednost i neškodljivost tada često osporavane BCG vakcine, i u Pasterovom institutu i dečjim klinikama u Parizu i Stokholmu su ocenjeni kao značajan naučni doprinos [19].

U zvanje docenta na Katedri pedijatrije izabrana je 1939. godine, čime postaje i prva žena docent Medicinskog fakulteta. Početkom II svetskog rata, 1941. godine udaljena je sa Fakulteta, jer je odbila da potpiše „Apel srpskom narodu“ [1], da bi dve godine kasnije ipak bila vraćena u službu, gde je u istom zvanju i na istoj dužnosti ostala do kraja rata. Za vanrednog profesora na Katedri pedijatrije izabrana je 1948. godine i postavljena za šefa glavnog odeljenja Dečje klinike u Beogradu [19].

U prvim posleratnim godinama (1945-1948), dr Smilja Kostić-Joksić se svesrdno angažuje u organizovanju lečenja i preventive, radi suzbijanja tuberkuloze kod dece, koja je bila veoma rasprostranjena na prostorima Jugoslavije. Posvećeno se zalagala za iskorenjivanje tuberkuloze primenom vakcine i edukacijom, u čemu je bila poznata i uvažavana u svetskim stručnim okvirima. Zbog postignutih rezultata i izuzetnog zalaganja za primenu BCG vakcine kod odojčadi, predsednik Francuske republike je 1952. godine dr Smilju Kostić-Joksić odlikovao Legijom časti, a tom prilikom joj je u znak posebnog poštovanja darovao i brilijantski broš sa akronimom BCG [1].

Međutim, na domaćem terenu se na pojedine stavove i ponašanje poštovane lekarke nije blagonaklono gledalo; dr Smilja Kostić-Joksić se posle oslobođenja nije angažovala ni u jednoj ideološkoj organizaciji, pa je označena kao profesor koji ispoljava neprijateljski stav prema socijalističkoj zajednici [20]. Njeni ideološko-politički stavovi nisu se uklapali u novo društvo, u kome je od intelektualaca, a posebno profesora Univerziteta, tražena saradnja i lojalnost. Treba imati na umu i da je stariji sin bračnog para Kostić, Ivan (Vanja) poginuo u borbama 1943. godine kao pripadnik Ravnogorskog pokreta, dok je mlađi sin Vojislav (Voki) u posleratnim godinama zbog rasturanja propagandnog

the Legion of Honor in 1952, and, on that occasion, as a sign of particular respect, he also presented her with a diamond brooch with the BCG acronym on it. [1].

However, on the domestic front, some of the beliefs and actions of this dedicated doctor were not viewed kindly. Namely, after the war, Dr. Smilja Kostić-Joksić did not engage in any of the political and ideological organizations and was therefore labelled as a professor who was expressing a hostile position towards the socialist community [20]. Her ideological and political views did not fit into the new society, where the individual, and especially University professors were required to collaborate and be loyal. One should bear in mind that the Kostić's elder son Ivan (Vanja) was killed in battle, in 1943, as a member of the *Ravna Gora* Movement, while, in the years after the war, the younger son Vojislav (Voki) was sentenced to three years in prison for distributing propaganda material, but was released after serving a year [1,21].

In the coming years her attitude towards accepting the ideological matrix and values of the socialist society did not change. University professors were considered important in the process of educating and forming the minds of the communist youth, and “disloyalty and hostile attitudes towards the new socialist authorities” were considered as an especially grave offense [20], which is why she was under constant criticism and pressure exerted by the communist regime. In the edition of the paper *Narodni student*, published on November 4, 1953, within the campaign led against Dr. Smilja Kostić-Joksić and other “unsuited and reactionary” professors, an article was published with the title: *Why the students of medicine are protesting: Teachers must be pedagogues, as well*, with the following comments stated at the Students' Association conference:

Prof. Smilja Kostić-Joksić, Phd, tendentiously explained the rise in tuberculosis in children of Yugoslavia with the worsening of living conditions after the victory of the Revolution. At international medical congresses and in private conversations and correspondence she directly offended our national dignity and the socialist structure of our society, to the astonishment of even foreign scientists. (In an article in the French paper “Courrier”, she exaggerated her own accomplishments in the field of pediatrics, for the purpose of self-promotion, without even mentioning the scientific accomplishments of Croatian and Slovenian doctors). It is especially noteworthy – as one of the participants in the discussion stated – how, as of late, and in passing, Professor Smilja Kostić, PhD, has been warning and instructing students, at her examinations and lectures, to “refrain from interfering in the business of professors and rather would be better off reading a book in the park, than criticizing their professors”. This tendency towards making the students politically passive warrants no further comment [1,24].

⁸ Istraživanja na polju BCG vakcinacije započela je 1928. godine [23].

⁹ Vakcina se 1935. godine primenjivala u 45 zemalja sveta, među kojima je bila i Jugoslavija [23].

materijala bio osuđen na 3 godine i zatvoren, ali je pušten posle izdržane jedne godine kazne [1,21].

Ni u narednim godinama se njen stav u pogledu prihvatanja ideoloških matrica i vrednosti socijalističkog društva nije promenio. Univerzitetskim profesorima, smatranim za važne vaspitače komunističke omladine, naročito se zamerala „nelojalnost i neprijateljsko raspoloženje prema novoj socijalističkoj vlasti“ [20], pa je od strane komunističke vlasti trpela stalne kritike i pritiske. U listu „Narodni student“, 4.11.1953. godine, tokom kampanje protiv dr Smilje Kostić-Joksić i drugih nepodobnih „reakcionarnih“ profesora, pod naslovom „Zašto protestuju studenti medicine: nastavnici moraju biti i vaspitači“, objavljen je članak sa sledećim primedbama, izrečenim na konferenciji Udruženja studenata medicine:

Prof. dr Smilja Kostić-Joksić tendencionalno je objavljivala porast tuberkuloze kod dece u Jugoslaviji, pogoršanjem životnih uslova posle pobeđe Revolucije. Ona je na međunarodnim kongresima lekara u privatnom razgovoru i korespondenciji i direktno vređala naše nacionalno dostojanstvo i socijalističko društveno uređenje, što je izazvalo čuđenje čak i stranih naučnika. (U jednom članku u francuskom listu „Kurije“ ona radi ličnog isticanja preuveličava svoje zasluge na polju pedijatrije i uopšte ne pominje naučna dostignuća hrvatskih i slovenačkih lekara). Karakteristično je – kako navodi jedan diskutant – da profesor dr. Smilja Kostić u poslednje vreme na ispitima i predavanjima uzgred upozorava i savetuje studente „da se ne mešaju u profesorske poslove i neka radije sede u parku i čitaju neki roman, nego što ih kritikuju“. Ovoj težnji za političkom pasivizacijom studenata nije potreban nikakav komentar [1,24].

Nakon smišljene i koordinisane političke kampanje partijske i studentske organizacije tokom 1953. godine, dr Smilja Kostić-Joksić je i zvanično moralno-politički diskreditovana.¹⁰ Sa dužnosti nastavnika na Medicinskom fakultetu, suspendovana je Rešenjem Saveta za prosvetu i kulturu Narodne Republike Srbije i formalno penzionisana 1. juna 1954. godine [19,20]. U posleratnom periodu slično je učinjeno sa grupom profesora Medicinskog fakulteta, među kojima je bio i njen suprug, koji je udaljen sa Fakulteta 1952. godine [1,19,20].

Smilja Joksić i Aleksandar Kostić su od mladih godina bili nerazdvojni, potom životni saputnici i partneri koji su mnoge decenije proveli u međusobnoj podršci i razumevanju. Bračni par se venčao 1919. godine u Monpeljeu (Francuska), a potom i u Nici, u pravoslavnoj Nikolajevskoj crkvi.¹¹ Supružnici su posedovali izuzetnu

After an orchestrated political campaign of the party and student organizations during 1953, Dr. Smilja Kostić-Joksić was finally officially morally and politically discredited.¹⁰ She was suspended from teaching duties at the Faculty of Medicine by the Decision of the Board of Education and Culture of the People's Republic of Serbia and was formally forced into retirement on June 1, 1954 [19,20]. In the years after the war, a very similar procedure was carried out against a whole group of professors of the Faculty of Medicine in Belgrade, amongst them, her husband, who was removed from the Faculty in 1952 [1,19,20].

Smilja Joksić and Aleksandar Kostić were inseparable from their earliest years, they were life-long companions and partners who spent many decades in mutual support and understanding. They were married in 1919, in Montpellier (France), and then in Nice, in the Orthodox Christian Church of St. Nicholas.¹¹ Both the husband and wife were very knowledgeable and had great expertise, they were educated in France, together they declined to sign the *Appeal to the Serbian Nation*, and in 1941 they were removed from the Faculty of Medicine in Belgrade – only to be reinstated together – and finally, banished again in 1952, i.e. 1954. They were both awarded the Legion of Honor – the President of France awarded Professor Kostić for his contribution to science in 1940, and in 1952, the pediatrician Professor Smilja Kostić-Joksić was awarded, as well. At that moment, there was but only one more married couple in the world who were both recipients of this high decoration – Pierre and Marie Curie. [1]. There are two titles amongst the objects displayed at the Dr. Aleksandar Kostić Legacy in Grocka, which remain as a tribute to this family's harmony; they are a testimony of the mutual respect of husband and wife, but also of the respect of a son towards his father. In 1968, Smilja Kostić-Joksić wrote and, as gift for his 75th birthday, gave her husband the manuscript *Osvrt na život i rad prof. dr Aleksandra Đ. Kostića (Overview of the life and work of Professor Aleksandar Đ. Kostić, PhD)* [1]. Several decades later, in 2004, Vojislav Kostić, published his work: *Život sa neprebolnim bolom u duši (Prof. dr Aleksandar Đ. Kostić 1893-1983) – Life with never Passing Sorrow in My Soul (Prof. Aleksandar Đ. Kostić, PhD 1893-1983)* – based on authentic documents, photographs, manuscripts, journals, film and music recordings, which represents a detailed

¹⁰ Savet Medicinske visoke škole (MVŠ) izneo je mišljenje da je pored „neosporne stručnosti“, „zapostavljanjem progresivnih snaga na klinici i nepravilnom stavom, kao nastavnik, onemogućila sebi dalji opstanak u svojoj radnoj sredini te je zbog toga nepodobna za nastavnika i vaspitača studentske omladine“ [25].

¹¹ Smiljin stari svat bio je Aleksandar Vučo, tada student prava u Parizu, a kasnije književnik [1].

¹⁰ The Board of the High School of Medicine stated its opinion that despite her “undisputed expertise”, “she made her own existence in the working environment impossible, as she neglected progressive elements at the clinic and expressed inappropriate views as a teacher, and is therefore deemed unsuited for the role of teacher and pedagogue of the student youth” [25].

¹¹ Smilja's witness at her wedding was the writer – Aleksandar Vučo, who was, at the time, a law student in Paris [1].

stručnost, školovali su se u Francuskoj, zajedno su odbili da potpišu „Apel srpskom narodu“, 1941. godine, i bili uklonjeni sa Medicinskog fakulteta – da bi skupa bili vraćeni – i konačno oboje odstranjeni 1952. odnosno 1954. godine. Odlikovani su Legijom časti - francuski predsednik je profesora Kostića zbog doprinosa nauci odlikovao 1940. godine, a 1952. godine, i pedijatra prof. dr Smilju Kostić-Joksić. U tom trenutku, na svetu je postojao samo još jedan bračni par koji je nosio ova visoka odlikovanja – Pjer i Marija Kiri [1]. Kao omaž porodičnoj slozi, među izloženim predmetima u Legatu dr Aleksandra Kostića u Grockoj, nalaze se dva naslova koja govore o međusobnom poštovanju supružnika, ali i o odnosu sina prema ocu. Smilja Kostić-Joksić piše i poklanja 1968. godine svom suprugu za 75-ti rođendan rukopis *Osvrt na život i rad prof. dr Aleksandra Đ. Kostića* [1]. Nekoliko decenija kasnije, 2004. godine, Vojislav Kostić, na osnovu autentičnih dokumenata, fotografija, rukopisa, dnevnika, filmskih i muzičkih zapisa, objavljuje delo „Život sa neprebolnim bolom u duši (Prof. dr Aleksandar Đ. Kostić 1893-1983)“, koje predstavlja detaljan životopis, svedočenje o ličnosti i delu oca, kao i pokušaj da ga otrgne od zaborava.¹²

Živeli su u zajedništvu 70 godina, dočekavši duboku starost. Nakon udaljavanja sa Medicinskog fakulteta, poslednje tri decenije života dr Smilja Kostić-Joksić posvećuje privatnoj praksi, ujedno pomažući suprugu u pisanju i ostvarivanju istraživačkih poduhvata. O tome postoji zabeleška dr Aleksandra Kostića, koji u predgovoru svog Medicinskog rečnika navodi:

Istorijatu nastajanja ovog rečnika pripadaju i ovi, meni posebno dragi podaci, koje smatram da treba da ovde iznesem s najdubljom poštom. U sređivanju kartoteke, izuzetno važnu ulogu je imala moja supruga Smilja. Njena istrajna i zadivljujuća saradnja, bez predaha i odmora, daleko premaša običnu pomoć i uveliko seže u koautorstvo. Za pravi divovski podvig, koji je ona učinila, dugujem joj najdublju zahvalnost. U ovaj rečnik je utkan deo našeg zajedničkog života. [1,26].

Premинуla je 5. juna 1981. godine u Beogradu, u porodičnom stanu u Dositejevoj 1, koji gleda na Narodno pozorište [1,21]. Zahvaljujući nastojanjima sina Vokija Kostića, supružnici počivaju zajedno u Aleji zaslužnih građana na Novom groblju u Beogradu, uz svojevrсни predsedan¹³, gde je prema njihovoj želji na spomen-ploči ispisani tekst [1]:

life story and testimonial of the personality and work of his father, whose memory he strived to preserve.¹²

For 70 years, they lived together and together they reached old age. After their removal from the Faculty of Medicine, during the last three decades of her life, Dr. Smilja Kostić-Joksić dedicated her work to private practice, at the same time assisting her husband in his writing and in his research and explorations. There is a note of this written by Dr. Aleksandar Kostić, who, in his preface to the Medical Dictionary, states:

A part of the history of this dictionary are also some, to me very dear, pieces of information, which I feel I need to note, with the deepest respect. An exceptionally important role in the organization of the records was played by my wife Smilja. Her persistent and impressive cooperation, without rest or repose, by far surpasses assistance and becomes co-authorship. For her truly Herculean effort, I owe her the deepest gratitude. A part of our life together has been woven into this dictionary. [1,26].

She died on June 5, 1981, in their family apartment in 1 Dositejeva Street, Belgrade, which overlooks the National Theater [1,21]. Thanks to the efforts of their son Voki Kostić, the husband and wife are buried together in the Alley of Distinguished Citizens at the Belgrade New Cemetery, with a special precedent¹³, whereby, according to their wish, the following is written on their memorial [1]:

INSEPARABLE IN LIFE

INSEPARABLE IN DEATH

Half a century upon being removed from the Faculty of Medicine and 20 years after her death, Smilja Kostić-Joksić was posthumously morally exonerated in 2001, and was the only woman from the group of 31 professors, which also included her husband [23]. At the official session of the Council of the Faculty of Medicine in Belgrade, a Decision was passed to suspend “all decisions and orders related to the removal of professors from the Faculty of Medicine in Belgrade” [1,20,23].

In 2018, within the reconstructed cultural historic site *Gročanska čaršija*, which is of great significance to the Republic of Serbia [27], at the gallery located inside the *Ilija Garašanin* Library, the Dr. Aleksandar Kostić Legacy was presented to the public, where, just as in life, Dr. Smilja Kostić-Joksić, found her place alongside her distinguished husband.

¹² Naslov knjige je rečenica koju je profesor često ponavljao nakon isključenja sa Medicinskog fakulteta. Voki Kostić je takođe inicirao i nadzirao izradu dokumentarnog filma „Koncert prof. dr Aleksandra Đ. Kostića“, koji je javno prikazan 2001. godine u Ateljeu 212, nakon moralne rehabilitacije [1].

¹³ Uprkos administrativnim poteškoćama, želja im je ispunjena: nakon smrti dr Kostića (koji je bio doživotni predsednik Udruženja krematista „Oganj“), 1983. godine, pepeo supružnika je pomešan i položen zajedno, u istoj urni, a u čitavoj Aleji zaslužnih građana, samo kraj njihovih imena stoji ispisani i tekst [1].

¹² The title of the book is a sentence that the Professor frequently uttered after being banished from the Faculty of Medicine in Belgrade. Voki Kostić also initiated and oversaw the filming of a documentary - *The Concert of Dr. Aleksandar Kostić*, whose public screening was organized at the theater *Atelje 212*, after his posthumous moral exoneration [1].

¹³ Despite issues with red tape, their wish was granted after the death of Dr. Kostić (who was the lifelong President of the Association of Cremationists - *Oganj*), in 1983. The ashes of the husband and wife were mixed together and deposited in the same urn, and in the entire Alley of Distinguished Citizens, it is only above their names that there is any other writing. [1].

NERAZDVOJNI ZA ŽIVOTA NERAZDVOJNI POSLE SMRTI

Pola veka nakon udaljavanja sa Fakulteta i dvadeset godina nakon smrti, Smilja Kostić-Joksić je, 2001. godine, moralno rehabilitovana - i to kao jedina žena u grupi od ukupno trideset i jednog profesora, među kojima je i njen suprug [23]. Na svečanoj sednici Nastavno-naučnog veća Medicinskog fakulteta u Beogradu, doneta je Odluka da se stavljaju van snage „sva rešenja, odluke i naredbe koje se odnose na odstranjivanje profesora sa Medicinskog fakulteta u Beogradu“ [1,20,23].

Godine 2018., u okviru obnovljene prostorne kulturno-istorijske celine – Gročanska čaršija, od velikog značaja za Republiku Srbiju [27], u izložbenoj galeriji u Biblioteci „Ilija Garašanin“, predstavljen je javnosti Legat dr Aleksandra Kostića opštine Grocka, gde je, baš kao i u životu, svoje mesto uz znamenitog supruga našla i prof. dr Smilja Kostić-Joksić.

Fotografija 6. Bračni par Kostić, 1939. (Arhiva Centra za kulturu Grocka)

Photo 6. The Kostić couple, 1939 (Archives of the Grocka Cultural Center)

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