## OVER THE DEATH OF Dr. J. ČADEK, CSc. ON THE EVE OF HIS 60th BIRTHDAY\*

Czechoslovak geochemists and geologists have been deeply distressed as one of the foremost Czechoslovak geochemists, famous because of his scientific results, organizer of international symposia and personality with a broad scope of knowledge and good sense of modern developing trends in geochemistry and mineralogy prematurily died. He died shortly before his 60th birthday that we wanted to celebrate along with him and thank him for all that he had done for the development of geochemistry in Czechoslovakia.

Dr. Jozef Č a d e k, CSc. was born in Náchod on February 12, 1929. Having finished his grammar school studies at Dečín, he began attending chemistry at the Charles University, Prague. Later he passed to the newly founded Geologic-Geographical Faculty at the same university form which he graduated in 1954.

From 1958 on, till the end of his life, he worked at the Central Geological Institute, Prague. Here he became an excellent expert in geochemistry of low-temperature systems in the nature that he studied from the exact physico-geochemical and chemical points of view. His researches were focused mainly on relationships between thermal solutions and hydrothermal fluorite mineralization related to silicification. He applied investigations of recent thermal waters to their genetic association with hydrothermal fluorite deposits. Later he employed a similar principle to explain the formation of the uranium-zircon mineralization in the Bohemian Cretaceous. At the same time he was much interested in geochemistry of sediments in the footwall of the Bohemian Cretaceous, combining these studies with sedimentological researches — mainly those of heavy minerals. In the course of these works he treated geochemical petrologic-lithological data by means of computers, thus becoming a pioneer and organizer that established a geochemical databank and a tireless propagator of computers in geological sciences.

He also used to come to Bratislava and continuously informed us about the state of computer usage as well as about methods of regional geochemical research and application of obtained analytic data in practice. He allowed students of geochemistry as well as graduates of the Comenius University in Bratislava to use computers and diverse laboratory facilities in Prague institutions and willingly shared his knowledge with them. His relations to young geologists were extraordinarily good. Dr. Čadek's pioneer works concerning geological investigations of near-surface portions of the landscape relief which became inseparable part of environment researches are very important. These works presented information on reserves of elements in soils and rocks, i.e. in the natural rock anorganic substance. Dr. Čadek and a team of co-workers expressed these clark element contents also in the form of cartographic methods.

<sup>\*</sup> Some data were taken over by the author from a manuscript prepared to mark Dr. J. Č a d e k's anniversary by Dr. Tomáš P a č e s, CSc.

For many years Dr. Č a d e k, CSc. was in charge of laboratory researches at the Central Geological Institute (UUG) and his relations to the colleagues were very good. He was engaged in the formation of the geological researches in Czechoslovakia as well as prognoses of the development in this science. As a member of its scientific collegium, he led the geochemical commission. For one year in (1972) he gave lectures as a visiting professor at the State University, New York. He used to arrive in Bratislava to give lectures on geochemistry and supervise for Ph.D. degrees, at the same time enabling Slovak students to work at the Central Geological Institute. He also organized international symposia such as "Water-Rock Interaction" by the International Associantion of Geochemistry and Cosmochemistry and in 1987 International Symposium on Barite within the Commission for fluorine and barium by IAGOD.

Dr. J. Čadek, CSc. published numerous scientific works in domestic as well as foreign journals. Unfortunately, he failed to finish his successful scientific-research activities. His personality will be an outstanding example for present-day and future generations of geologists and his work will, also in the future, constitute basis for the development of geological and geochemical sciences in Czechoslovakia.

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Translated by L. Böhmer