

## PROFESSOR Dr. LADISLAV MELIORIS', DrSc., JUBILEE



*It may even not occur to us that water, in fact, represents basic raw material and, no doubt, one of the most important although substantially cheaper than all the others. It is certain that nearly every country lacks drinking water and water for industrial, agricultural and other economic purposes. In many countries it even represents the key problem of living standard development. Geological environment represents a reservoir of ground water which is replenished during the season of water excess and can be extracted during the dry season. The volume of this reservoir is more than 99 times higher than that of rivers and lakes. In order to provide for its correct utilization, this storage must be thoroughly examined. Even nowadays ground water is often veiled by mystery and the man has not reached a complete command of the laws of its*

*origin, occurrence, circulation and proper use.*

*Science of ground water is young and young is also the first professor in hydrogeology, L. Melioris, DrSc., an outstanding hydrogeologist and teacher of hydrogeology in the C.S.S.R. He not only funded the Department of Hydrogeology at Faculty of Natural Sciences of Comenius University, but has been still developing it and increasing its importance which is known even in distant countries. The working place headed by Professor Melioris also takes part in solution of important research tasks of the state plan of basic research, practical tasks for our national economy and tasks for developing countries.*

*Profesor Melioris was born on 20th August, 1934, in Trnava. He studied geological sciences at the then existing Faculty of Geological and Geographic Sciences of Comenius University in Bratislava. He finished university studies with honours in 1958. From 1961 to 1964 he was a research student in the Department of Hydrogeology of Moscow Geological Research Institute. His studies were supervised by Professor Ovčinnikov, the founder of our hydrogeological school and visiting professor at Comenius University. In 1966 he worked as an expert — teacher — in Cuba.*

*After coming back home he devoted himself largely to work on hydrogeological problems of hard rock massifs in the West Carpathians, on mineral waters and on hydrogeochemistry. He is an author of many specialised works, several teaching materials and at present all of us await eagerly publishing of the textbook "Methods of Hydrogeological Research and Survey" written under his guidance.*

*Professor Melioris also takes an active share in political and organizing activities. From 1973 to 1976 he was the Sub-Decan of Faculty of Natural Sciences and in 1980 he was nominated the Dean of the faculty. Since 1983 he has been the Vice-Rector of Comenius University.*

*Besides teaching, organizing and doing scientific research he continuously devotes himself to the questions of practical needs. As a representative of hydrogeology he is engaged on various governmental, ministerial and academic commissions and boards.*

*On behalf of Czechoslovak hydrogeologists and also on behalf of all our society we would like to wish our Professor, colleague and friend a lot of success in his future work on ground water problems.*

Comenius University  
Department of Hydrogeology

#### RECENSION

R. Květ: **Poruchy zemské kůry a zákonitosti jejich orientace.** (Dislocations of the Earth's Crust and Regularities of their Orientation). Brno, Geographical Institute of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, *Studia geographica* 79, 1983, 290 pp.

The author supports a theory of planetary range of disjunctive tectonics (PEJ systems = planetary equidistant joints) and their equidistant dislocations. From this point of view in references he prefers authors with a similar orientation. Positive feature of the book is a summarization of these views, attempts at application to theoretical and practical problems. It is natural that in young structures observable in air and satellite shots, connection for example with water or CO<sub>2</sub> escapes is evident. Interpretation of raw materials will be more difficult. In this respect the author is rather optimistic. His directions for evaluation of oil and gas deposits according to PEJ systems or their utilization for prospecting may be considered for venturesome. It must be taken into consideration that heredity of dislocations during rejuvenation of movements does not affect all discontinuities and it does not concern folded structures at all. Equidistances of folds and faults are diverse and they are ruled by different mechanical-kinetic regularities.

I think that the book may serve to scientific workers as an example of one of the tendencies of tectonics thinking. But a critical evaluation of the tendencies helded by R. Květ needs a more complex research and a wider tectonic view. I have in mind especially geometric tendencies expressing also photolineaments and giving names to certain geometrically comprehended tendencies. For example, Moldanubicum tendency differing in its course in several stages from the other tendency should not evoke an idea of Moldanubicum age of the faults.

The book will certainly serve as a basis for further discussions and may be it becomes an impulse for verification of the author's views. It is a pity that it is not available and that geographical publishing house has provided it with copies of the photographs of not good quality.

F. Čech

Translated by O. Mišániová