



RADEK MELKA
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This volume of the Journal of the Czech Geological Society is dedicated to Dr. Radek Melka, a brilliant structural geologist and outstanding human being who suddenly and unexpectedly passed away on March 21, 1994. More than a devotee of geology, Radek Melka was an excellent writer and distinguished teacher. From 1987 to 1991 he worked with the Czech Geological Survey. From 1991 till his sudden death in 1994 he taught at the Faculty of Science, Charles University in Prague in the capacity of Assistant Professor. He was particularly involved in petrology and structural geology. Till the end of his life he would be an interested observer of geological phenomena and keen writer of decent and highly professional papers dedicated to Variscan tectonics of the Bohemian Massif to which he considerably contributed. This special volume includes his last paper dealing with this topic. His broad knowledge of languages, active participation at international conferences, workshops and courses, his friendly attitude toward visitors and students made him renowned among large community of earth scientists, despite his young age. His short life mirrored his enjoyment of geology. He will be missed, as much as his writer's pencil, especially by this co-author and nearest friends and colleagues.

Two years ago I proposed to the Editorial Board publication of a volume of papers dedicated to memory of Radek Melka. We asked colleagues in the Czech Republic and abroad to contribute articles mainly on topics of structural analysis and petrology. Colleagues who had cooperated with Radek Melka responded by submitting a number of manuscripts. Seven papers, recommended for publication both by Czech and foreign referees, appear in this volume as a tribute to R. Melka.

The first two papers present results of structural and petrological studies in the Moldanubian Zone. Lobkowicz et al. in their contribution "Late-Variscan extensional collapse as a result of the thickened crust in the Moldanubian Zone of southern Bohemia" present structural and kinematic analysis of a major normal fault, accompanied by subsidence of a main part of the Podolsko unit into middle crustal levels. Polyphase evolution of the accompanying mylonite zone under declining temperatures is documented. The petrological study "The HT/LP metamorphism of

dolomite marbles in the eastern part of Moldanubicum" by Novák and Houzar presents quantitative data on regional thermal structure accompanying intrusion of the Třebíč granite/syenite (durbachitic) pluton.

The following three papers deal with units in the Silesicum and Lugicum. Paper by Testa and Gibbons "Late orogenic structural control on the geometry of basement massifs: An example from the Jeseník Mts." presents a structural analysis of the Desná dome. The formation of the domal structure is interpreted following a model of cross folding; it points to complexity of unroofing (exhumation) processes in the eastern part of Silesicum. The following study by Přikryl et al. "Perpendicular fabrics in the Orlické hory orthogneiss, western part of the Orlice-Sněžník dome, Bohemian Massif" points to existence of two, probably independent, deformation events in this part of Lugicum. The study is based on detailed structural and microfabric analysis. The paper by Žáček "Retrograded eclogite from the Staré Město Belt, NE margin of the Bohemian Massif" brings the first quantitative data on HP metamorphism in the suture zone between the Silesicum and Lugicum.

The last two contributions present results of quantitative geophysical and structural methods. The paper by Hrouda et al. "Temperature variations of magnetic susceptibility in rocks of the KTB pilot borehole and its vicinity (German part of the Bohemian Massif) and their geological and geophysical implications" presents new application of magnetic susceptibility to rocks under variable temperature, mainly mafic rocks of the KTB borehole. The article by Venera et al. "Fabric of porphyritic magmatites inferred from the preferred orientation of feldspar phenocrysts" presents a newly developed method of quantitative fabric analysis, numerical processing of data and modelling.

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Karel Schulmann