is connected with unstable orientation of the satellite with respect to the geomagnetic field line. In our data we investigated enhancements of proton flux on various geomagnetic longitudes and both in northern and southern hemisphere. The full angle of the acceptance of detector was high and practically on these low altitudes of mirror points we measure in the vicinity or within the loss cone. Because we have not observed such protons on lower L ($L < 3{\cdot}5$) it means that orientation of the satellite would have to be systematically changed so that at $L \cong 4$ we have acceptance presumably from perpendicular directions. We think it is not probable explaining of the fact registered.

We can estimate the possibility that the pulse obtained on Si detector may be caused by superposition of pulses which correspond to several electrons loosing the energy $E = 1$ MeV in the detector during the short time so that they cannot be distinguished separately. If we take the thickness 60 μm, spread of electron energy lost in the detector and Poisson distribution of incoming electrons, for real counting rate of electrons we can estimate such contribution. From measurements on Intercosmos-5 and 13 we have an upper limit of flux of electrons with energy $E_e > > 40$ keV in the region $L = 4-5$ and $H_{min} = 100-200$ km approximately 2×10^5 cm^{-2}. .s^{-1} sr^{-1}. Even supposing that the greatest amount of these electrons is in the "most danger" interval 70—80 keV, where the greatest energy lost in the detector is obtained, the estimation gives probability of detection 1 pulse per second equal to $3{\cdot}3 \times 10^{-4}$. It means that the results are not affected bu superposition of electron pulses.

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ХРОНИКА — NEWS

75TH BIRTHDAY OF PROFESSOR ALOIS ZÁTOPEK, ACADEMICIAN OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

Professor Zátopek is celebrating his 75th birthday at the height of his creative powers and scientific erudition, evidence of which is the attached list of 17 scientific papers he has published between 1977 and 1982, supplementing the list of his 201 papers published in our journal five years ago at the occasion of his 70th birthday (Studia geoph. et geod., 21 (1977), pp. 207—217). At that time we devoted a whole issue of our journal to the Nestor of our geophysics with a detailed biography and account of his scientific achievements.

In the course of the last five years Academician Zátopek has continued his lecturing at the Faculty of Mathematics and Physics of the Charles University and still reads special lectures for undergraduates of the last two years in geophysics, which are also attended by extramural scientists. He has been lecturing in the Advanced Courses, organized for the staff of Geofyzika, N. C., in Brno, which have also been very successful thanks to the Professor's pedagogical mastery.

Apart from these outstanding lectures, in which he re-worked some of new sections of geophysics, he has been devoting himself indefatigably to organizing scientific work in the CSSR within the scope of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences (CSAS), particularly as Chairman

of the Council for the Principal Problem of the State Program of Basic Research of the CSAS II-3, Geophysical Syntheses, and on the Board of Astronomy, Geophysics, Geodesy and Meteorology of the CSAS.

He is also Editor-in-Chief of the national synthetic work "Geophysical Syntheses in Czechoslovakia 1976—80" published in 1981, which represents the main results of recent geophysical research in the CSSR.

The Board of Editors and the whole scientific community of the geosciences in general and of geophysics in particular wish Professor Zátopek good health and a lot of creative power for the years to come, to the profit of the further advancement of Czechoslovakian and world geophysics.

Editorial Board

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AT THE OCCASION OF THE 70TH BIRTHDAY OF RNDR. JOSEF JÍLEK

Dr. Josef Jílek, an outstanding Czech scientist in synoptic and aviation meteorology, celebrated his 70th birthday on January 11, 1981. He was born at Libomyšl near Beroun and educated at a secondary school at Beroun from which he graduated in 1930. He then continued his studies at the Faculty of Sciences of the Charles University and at Technical University in Prague, concluding them in 1935.

Dr. Jílek's professional activity began in 1938 at the Meteorological Institute in Prague in the field of synoptic and aviation meteorology. After World War II he was awarded his doctor's degree at the Charles University in 1946. In routine synoptic work he advocated the use of modern methods, being the first to employ radiosonde measurements in Czechoslovakia; he also introduced highlevel charts and worked out the advective dynamic forecasting method.

His publications covered a very wide range of subjects. He devoted attention to the problems of radiation, heat and water balance, precipitation and long-range weather forecasting. He also translated several Russian papers concerning synoptic and forecasting topics into Czech.

For many years he was a member of the Editorial Board of "Meteorologické zprávy" and of the publishing commission of the Hydrometeorological Institute. At the Faculty of Mathematics and Physics of the Charles University in Prague, he was a member of the Commission for State Examinations in Meteorology and Climatology. As a leading scientist of the Hydrometeorological Institute, he represented the Meteorological Service on several commissions of the World Meteorological Organization.

In 1976 Dr. Jílek retired, but he is still an active member of the Editorial Board of the "Studia geophysica et geodaetica" and a member of the Commission for Defencing of Ph. D. Theses in Meteorology.

We wish Dr. Jílek good health and all the best in years to come.

Editorial Board