Dr. Ing. Edmund Kanclíř, DrSc. Seventy Years Old

Dr. Ing. *Edmund Kanclíř*, DrSc., one of the founders of the Institute of Inorganic Chemistry of the Slovak Academy of Sciences, celebrated his 70th birthday on March 25, 1996.

Dr. Kanclíř was born in Bítov at Ostrava, Czech Republic. During his studies at the Technical University in Brno he was active as scientific assistant at the Research Institute of Silicates. After graduation in 1949 he took up a post at the university Department of Ceramics and Mortars. He obtained his second university degree in 1951. Since 1953 he was employed at the Institute of Inorganic Chemistry of the Slovak Academy of Sciences in Bratislava. In 1960 he obtained the PhD. degree and in 1982 he presented his DrSc. Thesis "Phase Equilibria in the System MgO—CaO—R_2O_3(RO_2)—SiO_2".

The main research activity of Dr. Kanclíř, influenced by his university teacher Professor *O. Kallauner*, was devoted to the basic and applied research in the field of mortars, ceramics, and glass. At the Institute of Inorganic Chemistry he focused his efforts on the organization of the optimal utilization of Slovak ceramic raw materials. In the period 1961—1981 he was engaged in the application of the fundamental research results in the production of refractory materials, based on Slovak magnesite and dolomite. Dr. Kanclíř's contribution to this topic consisted of experimental and theoretical studies of high temperature phase diagrams of the subsystems of the polycomponent system MgO—CaO—R_2O_3(Cr_2O_3, Fe_2O_3)—RO_2(SiO_2, TiO_2). The results of the above investigation explained the unfavourable influence of Fe_2O_3 in Slovak magnesites on the quality of magnesia refractories. In the series of papers devoted to the study of phase equilibria in the binary subsystems of the system CaO—MgO—SiO_2—TiO_2 the positive effect of TiO_2 on the phase composition and sintering of magnesia was proved.

The results of his scientific work were summarized in 50 original papers, which gained a great international recognition. In 1975 his research team was awarded the Prize of the Slovak Academy of Sciences.

The work of Dr. Kanclíř in the organization and development of the fundamental research at the Institute of Inorganic Chemistry of the Slovak Academy of Sciences is highly appreciated. He held successively the positions of the head of the Laboratory of High Temperature Systems, the head of the Department of Silicate Chemistry and in the period 1970—1982 he was appointed the director of this Institute. In this position he initiated and promoted scientific collaboration of the Institute with the Institute of Silicate Chemistry of the Russian Academy of Sciences in Saint Petersburg, the Institute of Refractory Materials in Aachen and the Institute of Inorganic Chemistry at the University of Trondheim, Norway. Since 1971 he was chairman of the board directing Czechoslovak fundamental research in the field of inorganic systems in solid phase and melts. For his outstanding contribution to the development of science the Presidium of the Slovak Academy of Sciences awarded Dr. Kanclíř the "Golden Medal of Dionýz Štúr".

Dr. Kanclíř paid a great attention also to the education of young scientific generation. He supervised post-graduate studies of many students and worked as chairman of the committee for conferring the CSc. degree in the field of silicate technology. For his contribution to the education of undergraduate and post-graduate students he was awarded the "Memorial Medal" by the Slovak Technical University.

On the occasion of this jubilee, all his coworkers at the Institute of Inorganic Chemistry of the Slovak Academy of Sciences and friends wish him good health and happiness for the future.

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