

## NOTICES

### INTERNATIONAL MINERALOGICAL ASSOCIATION

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The I.M.A. was initiated by a motion<sup>1</sup> at the 1956 meeting of the Mineralogical Society of America. As a result an informal gathering at the sessions of the International Union of Crystallography at Montreal in July 1957 appointed a committee to draw up a tentative constitution and to lay the foundations for the establishment of the I.M.A. at a meeting<sup>2</sup> in Madrid in April 1958. Here officers and councilors were elected, a tentative constitution was approved, and four commissions were set up. These dealt with Abstracts, Mineral Data, Museums, and New Minerals and Mineral Names. At a Council meeting in Zurich in January 1959 the constitution was revised and final plans laid for the First General meeting<sup>3</sup> which took place in Zurich in August 1959. The papers given at this meeting were published in Spain.<sup>4</sup>

The Second General meeting<sup>5</sup> was held in Copenhagen in conjunction with the International Geological Congress in August 1960. The papers of the feldspar symposium were again published in Spain.<sup>6</sup> At this session one new Commission (Teaching) was set up, and new officers and councilors were elected.

The Third General meeting<sup>7</sup> took place in Washington in April 1962. Two new commissions dealing with Cosmic Minerals and with Ore Microscopy were formed. The papers appeared as Sp. Paper No. 1 of the Mineralogical Society of America (332 pages, 1963). At this time the Association published a *World Directory of Mineralogists* (1962, 144 pages).

At the Fourth General meeting held in New Delhi December 14–22, 1964 in conjunction with the International Geological Congress new officers were elected (see Table 1), and about 50 scientific papers<sup>8</sup> were presented. These are to be published in a special volume under the auspices of the Mineralogical Society of India. Over 100 mineralogists and allied scientists registered at the meeting, and about 70 attended a banquet at Wenger's restaurant on Connaught Circle on December 21. The local committee under Professor P. R. J. Naidu arranged for this, and also prepared printed programs and abstracts and very distinctive badges. We thus did not lose our identity to the large number of scientists attending the International Geological Congress. Dr. B. C. Roy, the Secretary-General of the I.G.C., was very cooperative. All seven commissions as well as the council had private meeting rooms in the Vigyan Bhavan, and our scientific and business sessions were held in a superb auditorium in the nearby National Museum.

Six members of the Council and delegates from all the major mineralogical societies were present at the meeting. Only five of the smaller societies were not represented. Rumania applied for membership, and its application was tentatively approved, thus making 24 societies which are members of the I.M.A. The I.M.A. voted to affiliate with the International Union of Geological Sciences, and this junction has now been effected. All in attendance agreed that our meeting was very pleasant and eminently successful.

<sup>1</sup> *Am. Mineral.*, **42** 267 (1957).

<sup>2</sup> *Schweiz. Mineral. Petr. Mitt.*, **38** (1) 1958, 7 page Beilage; *Geo-Times* (Amer. Geol. Institute) **3**(2) 10–11, 1958; *Akad. Nauk, Zapiski, Mineral. Society*, **87**(4) 518–25, 1958.

<sup>3</sup> *Geo Times*, **4**(5) 29, 44, 1960; *Nature*, Dec. 19, 1959, 1909–11; *Priroda*, March 1960 (no. 3) 58–62.

<sup>4</sup> Instituto "Lucas Mallada" de Investigaciones Geologicas. Fasc. VII., May 1960, 106 pages.

<sup>5</sup> *Am. Mineral.* **46**, 233–4 (1961).

<sup>6</sup> Instituto "Lucas Mallada" de Investigaciones Geologicas. Fasc. VIII, Sept. 1961, 182 pages.

<sup>7</sup> *Geo-Times*, **7**(1), 21–23, 1962.

<sup>8</sup> *Am. Mineral.* **50**, 295–6, 1965.

TABLE 1. OFFICERS AND COUNCILORS OF THE I.M.A.

	1958-1960	1960-1964	1964-1968
President	Parker, Switzerland	Fisher, U.S.A.	Tilley, U. K.
1st vice president	Wickman, Sweden	Tilley, U. K.	Strunz, Germany
2nd vice president	Grigoriev, U.S.S.R.	Barsanov, U.S.S.R.	Korzinski, U.S.S.R.
Secretary	Amoros, Spain	Amoros, Spain	Preisinger, Austria
Treasurer	Fisher, U.S.A.	Berry, Canada	Berry, Canada
Councilor	Ito, Japan	Naidu, India	Barth, Norway
Councilor	Onorato, Italy	Sahama, Finland	Kutina, Czechoslovakia
Councilor	Orcel, France	Winkler, Germany	Watanabe, Japan
Past president	—	Parker, Switzerland	Fisher, U.S.A.

STATE OF OREGON  
LUNAR GEOLOGICAL FIELD CONFERENCE

An International Lunar Geological Field Conference is being held by the State of Oregon, under sponsorship of the University of Oregon and the New York Academy of Sciences, in the Bend, Oregon area August 22-28, 1965.

The conference program includes a one-day symposium for presentation of technical papers and five days of field tours to inspect lava flows, volcanic terrain and other volcanological features which may have similarity to the lunar surface. This is the area where U. S. astronauts underwent geological field training last summer.

Leading authorities in this field from throughout the world will be participating. Among those who will attend are the following:

- Dr. A. Mikhailov, Pulkovo Observatory, Leningrad, U.S.S.R.
- Dr. T. F. W. Barth, Mineralogisk Museum, Oslo, Norway
- Dr. G. J. H. McCall, University of Western Australia, Nedlands, Australia
- Dr. Audouin Dollfus, Paris Observatory, Paris, France
- Dr. B. B. Brock, Anglo American Corporation of South Africa, Ltd., Johannesburg, South Africa
- Dr. K. L. Currie, Department of Mines and Technical Surveys, Ottawa, Ontario
- Dr. H. Tazieff, University of Brussels, Belgium

A conference bulletin and guidebook is in process of preparation, and copies of technical papers will be available. Those who plan to attend, should advise us so that arrangements can be made for field tour transportation. We will be glad to assist with hotel reservations.

JOHN L. DENNY  
*Publicity Committee*

Pentti Eskola, Professor Emeritus of geology, University of Helsinki, Helsinki, Finland. Born January 8, 1883 in Honkilahti. Died December 6, 1964 in Helsinki.

John G. Fairchild, Analytical chemist with the U. S. Geological Survey from 1909-1947, died January 16, 1965 at the age of 81.

## PREPARATION OF MANUSCRIPTS

### INSTRUCTIONS TO AUTHORS

The greatly increased cost of printing makes it essential that manuscript copy sent to the printer be in the best possible form. Accordingly, manuscripts submitted to *The American Mineralogist* must conform to the following general standards before they can be considered for critical review.

#### GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

1. All manuscripts and illustrations must be submitted in duplicate.
2. All manuscripts must be typewritten, double-spaced, on standard "typewriter paper" ( $8\frac{1}{2}\times 11$  or  $8\times 10\frac{1}{2}$  inches). "Legal size" ( $8\frac{1}{2}\times 13$  inches) paper should not be used. Be sure that References are double-spaced and conform to style shown below.
3. Illustrations, both photographs and line drawings, should be submitted as numbered glossy prints (in duplicate) reduced to the approximate size at which they will appear. The maximum width is 4 inches; the maximum height (including legend) is 7 inches. Do not send original tracings or negatives; do not mount prints on paper or cardboard; do not insert them in the body of the text. Supply on a separate sheet numbered legends for the illustrations. Do not separate figures and "plates".
4. Tables must be on separate pages, double spaced.
5. Corrections and additions to the manuscript should be minimal. A minor correction should be placed at the same level as the line in which it is to appear; a major correction must be retyped. Do not "paste in" corrections with cellulose tape.

#### FURTHER SUGGESTIONS

1. Avoid colored paper for either original or carbon. Use standard-weight stock for original; lightweight stock may be used for the carbon.
2. Allow sufficient margins; typewritten lines should be no more than 6 inches long.
3. All typed material should be double-spaced. Use double spacing for footnotes, quoted material, or references (bibliographies). The difficulty of editing this material is markedly increased if it appears in single-spaced form.
4. Footnotes should be typed at the bottom of a page. They should never be run into the text.
5. The abstract should be informative. Avoid an abstract of a "mechanistic" nature, such as:

"A detailed study of thorium and uranium distribution in lead ore deposits has been undertaken in order to compare variations in their relative abundance with respect to the geologic environment of the deposit."

The abstract should not be a simple restatement of any section entitled "Conclusions." The abstract should not exceed 200 words. All major articles must be preceded by an abstract. For shorter articles under MINERALOGICAL NOTES, abstracts are not used.

6. Articles for MINERALOGICAL NOTES generally should be restricted to 3-4 printed pages (1-9 manuscript pages).
7. References should be placed alphabetically at the end of the article, not as footnotes, in the following style:

PALACHE, CHARLES AND L. H. BAUER (1927) Cahnite, a new boro-arsenate of calcium from Franklin, New Jersey. *Am. Mineral.* 12, 149-153.

Also acceptable for "Mineralogical Notes" articles only is the following abbreviated style:

PALACHE, CHARLES AND L. H. BAUER (1927) *Am. Mineral.* 12, 149-153.

References should *not* be numbered and they should be indicated in the text by their publication date. Do not use printers' marks on the References.

8. Every effort should be made to make the text accurate, clear and concise. Only essential illustrations of high reproducibility can be included. Extensive tables such as those, for example, listing individual results on many single experiments or observed and calculated structure amplitude values should normally not be included in a manuscript. Such data are of particular interest to only a very few readers. A footnote should be inserted in the paper as follows (example):

"A table listing results of equilibration runs has been deposited as Document No. \_\_\_\_\_ with the American Documentation Institute, Auxiliary Publications Project, Photoduplication Service, Library of Congress, Washington 25, D. C. Copies may be secured by citing the document number, and remitting \$\_\_\_\_\_ for photoprints or \$\_\_\_\_\_ for 35 mm. microfilm. Advance payment is required."

Material for deposit in the ADI Auxiliary Publications Project is accepted only from *journal editors*. Thus, such material should be submitted with the manuscript but marked "for ADI deposit."

9. Manuscripts in which new minerals are described or in which new mineral names are introduced are subject to particular scrutiny. Manuscripts proposing new names for imperfectly or incompletely described minerals or new names for mere compositional varieties cannot be accepted. In describing and naming new minerals or varieties, writers should conform to the rules and principles recommended by the Committee on Nomenclature and Classification of Minerals of the Mineralogical Society of America as set forth in *The American Mineralogist* 8, 50, 1923; 9, 60, 1924; and 21, 188, 1936. These recommendations are also tabulated in Dana, *System of Mineralogy*, 7th ed. Vol. I, 42-47, 1944.

The Council of the Mineralogical Society of America urges that writers of papers containing descriptions of new mineral species with new mineral names obtain *advance approval* of the new names from the I.M.A. Commission on New Minerals and Minerals Names, by submitting a copy of the paper to Dr. Michael Fleischer, U. S. Geol. Survey, Washington 25, D. C.

10. Authors are further reminded that corrections and changes made on galley proof should approach, as closely as possible, the space occupied by the deletions. Revisions and additions made on galley proof are expensive, and their cost is chargeable to the author.

*The American Mineralogist* is the journal of the Mineralogical Society of America and through the Editor is governed by the Council of the Society which determines general policy for conduct of the journal.

The main purpose of *The American Mineralogist* is to publish the results of original scientific research in the general fields of mineralogy, crystallography and petrology, including such areas as: descriptive mineralogy and properties of minerals, experimental mineralogy and petrology, geochemistry, isotope mineralogy, mineralogical apparatus and techniques, mineral occurrences and deposits, paragenesis, petrography and petrogenesis, and topographical mineralogy. Only those articles that have not previously appeared or are not about to appear, wholly or in part, in other journals (either U. S. or foreign) can be considered for publication.

All manuscripts are to be sent to the Editor, **Dr. E. Wm. Heinrich**, *Department of Geology and Mineralogy, The University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan, U.S.A.*; and publication is subject to the discretion of the Editor as agent of the Council. The Editor is actively assisted by the Board of Associate Editors and other qualified critics called upon by him.