NOTICES

INSTRUCTIONS TO AUTHORS FOR *THE AMERICAN MINERALOGIST*

The American Mineralogist is established by the Mineralogical Society of America 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.

General Requirements

1. Manuscripts and illustrations must be submitted *in duplicate* to the Editor, Dr. William T. Holser, Chevron Research Co., Box 446, La Habra, California 90631, U.S.A. They must be typewritten, all (including references) double-spaced with wide margins, on white paper about 8-1/2 × 11 inches in size; standard-weight paper must be used for the first copy. Xerox or other clear photocopy is satisfactory. Footnotes should be typed at the bottom of each page.

2. Only articles not previously published and not about to be published, wholly or in part, either in U. S. or foreign journals, will be considered. Authors should submit a statement affirming this requirement or explaining any overlap with other actual or impending publications.

3. New mineral names should be approved before publication by the Committee on New Mineral Names of the International Mineralogical Association. For this purpose a copy of the manuscript may be sent (either prior to or at the same time as submitted to this journal) to Dr. Michael Fleischer, U. S. Geological Survey, Washington, D. C. 20242. In general, manuscripts proposing new names for imperfectly or incompletely described minerals or new names for mere compositional varieties cannot be accepted. Writers naming new minerals should conform to the rules and principles set forth in Palache, Berman and Frondel (1944, p. 42–47) and Permingeat (1961).

4. For crystallographic data, the recommendations of the Commission on Crystallographic Data, International Union of Crystallography (Kennard, Speakman and Donnay, 1967), are standard in this journal; copies are available from the Editor of *The American Mineralogist*. Powder diffraction data (*d*, not 2θ) may be tabulated where *necessary* to characterize the mineral. They may be illustrated only if essential features cannot be tabulated. If the data are similar to those previously published or listed in ASTM, then a statement to that effect is usually sufficient without republishing either a table or cut. Refinements to previously available powder data can be contributed directly to the ASTM Powder Data File without publication.* Powder patterns should be indexed if at all possible, and cell parameters listed; if this is not possible the reasons should be stated. If the space group is known or determined, a powder pattern whose extinctions are inconsistent with the space group should not be published without adequate discussions.

5. For thermal analysis data, the recommendations of a Committee on Standardization of the International Conference on Thermal Analysis (McAdie, 1967) are standard for this journal; copies are available from the Editor.

6. Manuscripts that will print to 4 pages or less will be published as Mineralogical

*Address Dr. J. V. Smith, Editor, ASTM Joint Committee on Powder Diffraction Standards, Department of Geophysical Sciences, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill. 60637.

Notes, on the same schedule as major papers, but without an abstract; a short form of reference is permitted.

Title and Abstract

7. The increased application of computer systems for information retrieval requires that both title and abstract contain as many informative key words as possible, consistent with their respective lengths. Where feasible in the *title*, words should be substituted for chemical formulas, Greek letters, or other odd typography.

8. The abstract should be informative, stating concisely what was done and what was concluded, and including where possible important numbers (e.g., temperature range, main X-ray lines, chemical composition). It should be no longer than necessary to convey this information, but in any case not longer than 200 words.

Style

9. In general, style follows the American Institute of Physics Style Manual, or where particularly pertinent, those of the U. S. Geological Survey or the Conference of Biological Editors. The text must be written concisely; verbose or ungrammatical manuscripts will be returned.

10. Use consistent units of some metric system, with appropriate prefixes, italicize (by underlining in manuscript) symbols for physical quantities; use abbreviations without periods for units unless ambiguous. Where 0, O, l, 1, Greek letters, or other typography is possibly ambiguous in the text, instruct the printer by writing in the margin: "zero", "oh", "el", "one", etc.

Tables

11. Each table should be typed on a separate page, with a title. Simple material, such as a single chemical analysis, is better run in the text than as a table. Reference footnotes with lower case letters.

12. Extensive tables (or illustrations) likely to interest only a few readers (e.g., individual hydrothermal runs, observed and calculated structure amplitudes, multiple chemical analyses), should be separated from the publishable manuscript and marked for deposit in the American Documentation Institute, U. S. Library of Congress. It is deposited by the Editor, and is then directly available to any reader sending for a photocopy or microfilm. Such tables may be numbered, and in any case referred to in the manuscript by a footnote such as the following:

> A table listing results of equilibration runs has been deposited as Document No. 0000 with the American Documentation Institute, Photoduplication Service, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C., 20540. Copies may be secured by citing the document number, and remitting in advance $0.00 for photoprints or $0.00 for 35 mm microfilm.

Illustrations

13. The principal criterion for accepting illustrations is the amount of important information they convey. The following types of illustrations can be substituted in most cases by a short sentence in the text: location map, photograph of a massive mineral or a simply bedded outcrop, graph of a linear calibration, routine X-ray diffraction or differential thermal analysis results, previously published illustrations. On the other hand, a single line drawing can often substitute for an extensive table.

14. 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, which in general is the minimum size consistent with the amount of information presented. The maximum width is 4 1/4 inches; the maximum height (including legend) is 7 inches. Do not send original tracings or negatives; do not insert them in the body of the text. Graph paper does not look well when reprinted. Draft graphs with either no grid or a very open grid.

15. Supply on a separate sheet numbered legends for the illustrations.

References

16. References should be placed alphabetically at the end of the article, not as footnotes, in the following style (notice punctuation):

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

Also acceptable for "Notes and News" articles is the following abbreviated style:

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

They should be referred to in the text as (Palache, 1927), not by number. Only references referred to in the text should be listed.

17. Periodical title abbreviations follow the USA Standard, which is seen most easily in any recent issue of *Chemical Abstracts*. A list of citations for journals most often referred to in *The American Mineralogist* is available from the Editor.

18. Personal communications, unpublished data, computer programs, and unpublished reports should be referred to in the text (or acknowledgments section) parenthetically or by footnote, rather than in the list of references. Specify the source person sufficiently so that he can be identified, such as by his institution. A report qualifies for inclusion in the list of references if it is generally available to the public. Reports from U. S. government or government-sponsored research are most generally available through the U. S. Department of Commerce Clearinghouse for Federal Scientific and Technical Information, and should be referred by the CFSTI document number ("AD", "PB", etc.) as follows:

Chen, R. and A. Halperin (1965) On the measured frequency factors in thermoluminescence. *U. S. Clearinghouse Fed. Sci. Tech. Inform. Doc.* **AD-621037.**

19. Reference to a presentation at a meeting should be to the published abstract (e.g., *Geol. Soc. Amer. Spec. Pap.*), if any. Translations, whether individual or from a cover-to-cover translation journal, should be referenced by the original source, followed by the translated source in brackets.

Reprints

Authors will be furnished 50 reprints free, without covers. A form will be sent with the galley proof, on which the author receiving the proof may submit an order for all additional reprints, consolidated from all authors. The Treasurer will bill later, according to the schedule shown on the form. The order must be returned with the proof; any purchase order forms required by the author's institution may be sent later to the Treasurer.

Page Charges

Part of the publication cost of all manuscripts received on or after August 1, 1968 will be billed, at the rate of $20. per published page, to the institution sponsoring the research. A form will be sent with the galley proof, for the author to indicate where page charges are to be billed. A bill will not be sent if the author indicates that his sponsoring institution is unable to pay, and payment of page charges is *not* a condition of acceptance or publication.

References

American Institute of Physics (1965) *Syle Manual,* rev. ed. Amer. Inst. Phys., New York.

Conference of Biological Editors (1964) *Syle Manual for Biological Journals.* Amer. Inst. Biol. Sci., Washington, D. C.

Kennard, O., J. C. Speakman, and J. D. H. Donnay (1967) Primary crystallographic data. *Acta Crystallogr.* **22,** 445–449.

McAdie, H. G. (1967) Recommendations for reporting thermal analysis data. *Anal. Chem.* **39,** 543.

Palache, Charles, Henry Berman and Clifford Frondel (1944) *Dana's System of Mineralogy, 7th ed.,* **1,** John Wiley and Son's, New York.

Permingeat, Francois (1961) Title to be added in proof. *Bull. Soc. Franc. Mineral. Cristallogr.* **84,** 98–104.

U. S. Geological Survey (1964) *Suggestions to Authors,* rev. ed. U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

PAGE CHARGES FOR *THE AMERICAN MINERALOGIST*

At its meeting of November 18, 1967, the Council of the Mineralogical Society of America instituted a system of page charges for *The American Mineralogist.* This step was taken on the recommendation of the Committee for Financing Expansion of *The American Mineralogist* which, during 1967, considered in detail various plans for coping with the increasing volume of papers submitted to the journal. Both the Committee and the Council gave extended consideration to possible alternatives and to the various considerations involved in page charges.

Page charges were begun by *The Physical Review* in 1930, and their present extensive use by a wide spectrum of scientific journals allows them to keep pace with increases in their accepted manuscripts. As with other journals, the charge is assessed against the institution supporting the research that led to the submitted manuscript, and can generally be planned for as a final important part of the research, at a small percentage of the total cost. An author whose research has been supported by an institution that is unable, for compelling legal or financial reasons, to honor the bill for page charges will not be required to pay the bill himself. Payment of page charges is not a condition for publication.

In order that this change in policy may be given wide notice, the Council ruled that charges would begin with manuscripts received in the office of the Editor on or after August 1, 1968. The charge has been set by the Council at an initial rate of $20.00 per page, which is lower than most journals already making such a charge. Rates for reprints will not be changed at present, except that 100 instead of 50 reprints will be sent free to each author.

X-RAY SPECTROSCOPY CLINIC

A modern X-ray Spectroscopy Clinic will be offered at the State University of New York at Albany during the week of June 10, 1968. The one-week Clinic will be instructional and will develop the basic theory and techniques starting from elementary principals. The Clinic will consist of morning lectures in theory and applications of x-ray spectroscopy. Afternoons will be devoted to working in the laboratory on experiments illustrating the lectures. The Clinic will be supervised by a well-qualified and experienced staff. Further details will be provided in a future announcement. Registration for the Clinic will be $250. All accommodations will be arranged. Further information can be obtained from Professor Henry Chessin, State University of New York at Albany (SUNYA), Department of Physics, 1223 Western Avenue, Albany, New York 12203.

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF GEOCHEMISTRY AND COSMOCHEMISTRY (IAGC)

The Association was organized at UNESCO Headquarters in November, 1965, and is now affiliated with the International Union of Geological Sciences. The objective of IAGC is international co-operation and advancement in Geochemistry and Cosmochemistry through symposia, meetings, publications, Commissions and Working Groups.

Voting members are National Member organizations, but other interested organizations may join by paying the corporate membership dues of $30 per year. Individual dues are $3 per year and application blanks can be obtained from any of the officers. Members who join before September 1968 will be Charter Members. A newsletter will contain initially announcements and reports of activities and meetings of the Association and notices of other meetings of geochemical interest. No new technical journal is currently planned. There are two possibilities: (1) adopt an existing journal, or (2) start a new one in a developing field where there would be little or no conflict with existing journals. The secretary would be pleased to receive comments and suggestions on these items.

Following is a list of the current officers and council members: President, Prof. Earl Ingerson, University of Texas, Austin, U.S.A.; Vice-President, Prof. L. H. Ahrens, University of Cape Town, South Africa; Secretary, Prof. Ken Sugawara, 9 of 7-Chome, Denenchofu, Otaku, Japan; Treasurer, Prof. J. F. Lovering, Australian National University, Canberra, Australia. Councilors: Prof. A. G. W. Cameron, U.S.A.; Prof. Mario Fornaseri, Italy; Prof. Marcel Roubault, France; Dr. R. C. Sinha, India; Prof. A. I. Tugarinov, U.S.S.R.; Prof. A. E. Vincent, U. K.; Prof. K. H. Wedepohl, W. Germany.

A broad symposium on Origin and Distribution of the Elements was held in Paris in May, 1967. A Proceedings Volume of some 700 pages, in press, may be purchased by members at the participants' special price of $10 from Pergamon Press, Oxford.

A symposium on Deep Prospecting for Ore Deposits will be held at the Prague meeting with the International Geological Congress between August 19 and 28, 1968. Information on program and participation can be obtained from the convener, Prof. A. I. Tugarinov, Vernadsky Institute of Geochemistry, Moscow; the Chairman of the Local Committee and Associate Treasurer, Dr. Z. Pacal, Na Chodovci 2489, Sporilov II, Praha 4, Czechoslovakia; or from the co-chairmen of the sub-committee for W. Hemisphere, Dr. R. W. Boyle and Dr. L. W. Morley, Geological Survey of Canada, Ottawa. Prospective attendants and participants should register for the I.G.C. meetings.

Symposia on Hydrogeochemistry and Biogeochemistry will be held in Japan during the summer of 1970. The Secretary can supply additional information.

Working Groups have been set up as follows: Geochemistry of Sediments, Extraterrestrial Chemistry, and Geochemical Nomenclature and Documentation; Study Groups in Isotope Geochemistry, and Applied Geochemistry (Prospecting and Biogeochemistry). Volunteers and nominations for any of these groups would be most welcome; write to the President of the Association.

THE CLAY MINERALS SOCIETY

The Clay Minerals Society will meet at Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana, 14–17 October 1968. Address inquiries to Dr. John B. Droste, Department of Geology, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana 47401.