

## NOTICES

### AMERICAN MINERALOGIST: INSTRUCTIONS TO AUTHORS

Revised January, 1970

*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 including illustrations must be submitted *in duplicate* to the Editor, Dr. William T. Holser, Chevron Oil Field Research Co., Box 446, La Habra, California 90631 U.S.A. They must be typewritten, double-spaced (including references), with wide margins, on white paper about  $8\frac{1}{2} \times 11$  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 the page.

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

3. New mineral names, before publication, should be approved by the Commission 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 Hey, *et al.* (1961). A suggested outline for the description of new minerals may be obtained from the Editor.

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 ( $d$  or  $Q$ , not  $2\theta$ ) may be tabulated if *necessary* to characterize the mineral. They may be illustrated only if essential features cannot be tabulated. If the data are similar to some already published or listed in the X-ray Powder Data File, then a statement to that effect is usually sufficient without republishing either a table or a cut. Refinements to previously available powder data can be contributed directly to the XRDF without publication.<sup>1</sup> 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 discussion.

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.

<sup>1</sup> Address Dr. J. V. Smith, Editor, ASTM Joint Committee on Powder Diffraction Standards, Department of Geophysical Sciences, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill. 60637.

6. Manuscripts that will print as 4 pages or less will be published as Mineralogical Notes, on the same schedule as major papers. In such a Note, a short form of reference is permitted. As an aid to abstracting journals, a brief abstract is required.

#### TITLE AND ABSTRACT

7. The increased application of computer systems for information retrieval requires that both title and abstract be as informative 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.

To facilitate identification in indexing and abstracting, it is recommended that the authors spell out one of their given names.

8. The abstract should be informative, stating concisely what was done and what was concluded, and if possible including 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. The UNESCO guides for the preparation of scientific papers and abstracts (American Institute of Physics, 1968) are recommended; copies are available from the Editor.

#### STYLE

9. In general, style follows the American Institute of Physics Style Manual, or where particularly pertinent, those of the U. S. Geological Survey, the American Chemical Society, the Conference of Biological Editors, or Chandly, Barrett, and Batey (1954). The text must be written concisely; verbose or ungrammatical manuscripts will be returned.

10. Use consistent *Système International* (SI) units of the 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, 1, 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. A table of special symbols available at our press may be obtained from the Editor. Complicated subscripts and superscripts should be avoided; parenthetical designations can often be used, e.g.,  $d(\text{calc})$ ,  $G(\text{O}_2)$ . Precision of measurements may be indicated in parentheses as 6.8001(3) rather than  $6.8001 \pm 0.0003$ .

#### TABLES

11. Each table should be typed on a separate page, with a title, and all tables collected at the end of the manuscript. Simple material, such as a single chemical analysis, is better run in the text than as a table. Detailed explanation should be placed at the foot of the table or in the text, not in the title. 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 Auxiliary Publications Service of the American Society for Information Science (formerly the American Documentation Institute). Material should be on labeled sheets that will be readable when reduced to  $8\frac{1}{2} \times 11$  in. The material is deposited by the Editor and is then directly available to any reader as photocopy or microfiche, at a nominal fee. The author will be given 10 copies of the microfiche of the deposited material. Such tables may (but need not be) numbered, and must be referred to in the manuscript by a footnote such as the following:

A table listing results of equilibration runs may be ordered as NAPS Document 0000 from ASIS National Auxiliary Publications Service, c/o CCM Infor-

mation Sciences, Inc., 22 West 34th St., New York, N. Y. 10001; remitting in advance \$1.00 for microfiche or \$3.00 for photocopies, payable to *ASIS-NAPS*.

#### ILLUSTRATIONS

13. The principal criterion for accepting illustrations is the amount of important information they convey. The following types of illustrations can be replaced 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 be substituted for an extensive table.

14. Illustrations, both photographs and line drawings, should be submitted as numbered glossy prints (in duplicate); original tracings or negatives are not needed. The prints should be reduced to between one and two times the approximate size at which they will appear, which in general is the minimum size consistent with the amount of information presented. The maximum printed width is  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches; the maximum height (including legend) is 7 inches.

15. Lines less than 0.1 mm when reduced to published size, or lines that are not black enough, may be lost in reproduction. Shading reproduces badly; use stippling or cross hatching. Graph paper does not look well when reprinted: draft graphs with either no grid or a very open grid. Figures combining line cuts and half-tone reproductions of photographs are expensive to reproduce. On photomicrographs use a bar scale on the photograph (not outside it) instead of a magnification factor in the legend.

16. Do not insert illustrations in the text. All illustrations are figures. Individual parts may be grouped as one figure having a single legend, providing they do not extend beyond one page. Letter parts of the figure, neatly for reproduction, in the corner (rather than below) of each part. Supply numbered legends for all figures on a single separate sheet, including a general legend for any group figures.

#### REFERENCES

17. 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 *Mineralogical Notes* is the following abbreviated style:

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

References should be cited in the text as (Palache and Bauer, 1927), not by number. Only references mentioned in the text should be listed.

18. Abbreviations of periodical titles follow the USA Standard. Such abbreviations can be seen 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.

19. References to unpublished material (manuscripts, reports, computer programs, personal communications, and the like) should be made 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, for instance by his institution. A report qualifies as published, and may be included in the list of references if it is generally available to the world 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 such a report 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.

A paper in manuscript qualifies for inclusion in the list of references if it has been *accepted* for publication by a journal or publisher.

20. 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 100 reprints free, without covers, provided page charges are honored. A form will be sent with the galley proof, on which the author receiving the proof should submit to the Editor an order for all additional reprints, consolidated from all authors. The MSA Office 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 office of the Mineralogical Society of America, 2201 M Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. 20037.

#### PAGE CHARGES

Part of the publication cost 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 for acceptance or for publication.

#### REFERENCES

- AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (1967) *Handbook for Authors*. Amer. Chem. Soc., Washington, D.C.
- AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHYSICS (1965) *Style Manual, rev. ed.* Amer. Inst. Phys., New York.
- [ca. 1968] *Guides for the Preparation of Scientific Papers and Abstracts*. Amer. Inst. Phys., New York.
- CHANDY, T. W., P. R. BARRETT, AND CHARLES BATEY (1954) *The Printing of Mathematics*. Oxford Univ. Press, London.
- CONFERENCE OF BIOLOGICAL EDITORS (1964) *Style Manual for Biological Journals*. Amer. Inst. Biol. Sci., Washington, D. C.
- HEY, M. H., C. GUILLEMIN, F. PERMINGEAT, AND J. P. DE ROEVER (1961) Sur la nomenclature minéralogique. *Bull. Soc. Franc. Minéral. Crystallogr.* **84**, 96–104.
- 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, HARRY BERMAN, AND CLIFFORD FRONDEL (1944) *System of Mineralogy of . . . Dana, 7th ed.*, 1. John Wiley and Sons, New York.
- U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY (1964) *Suggestions to Authors, rev. ed.* U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

#### SHORT COURSE IN X-RAY SPECTROMETRY

A two-week short course in modern X-ray spectrometry will be offered at the State University of New York at Albany from June 8 to 19, 1970. The course will be instructional

and will develop the basic theory and techniques starting from elementary principles. No previous knowledge or experience are required. The first week will cover basic principles and techniques and the second week will continue with further fundamentals and practical applications. The latter part of the second week will emphasize non-dispersive analysis, advanced techniques, mathematical methods and computer automation of modern X-ray spectrometers. Registration may be made for one week, either week at a registration fee of \$250.00 or for the entire two-week session at a registration fee of \$450.00. For further information and to register communicate with Professor Henry Chessin, State University of New York at Albany, Department of Physics, 1400 Washington Avenue, Albany, New York 12203.

#### NATIONAL REGISTER OF SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL PERSONNEL

On February 2, 1970, the American Geological Institute, operating under contract with the National Science Foundation, will mail to all geologists, geophysicists, and other earth scientists in the United States, the biennial "National Register of Scientific and Technical Personnel". The Register is maintained by the NSF by directive of the Congress, and the AGI is responsible for the Earth Science portion.

Information derived from the Register serves important needs in providing industry, educational institutions, and governmental agencies with a picture of the status of our professional and scientific activities. It is also used to identify individuals with specialized training and ability to serve our country in times of emergencies. Manpower studies of the AGI, and resultant reports, are in large measure based on analyses of the statistical data derived from the Register. These analyses provide our profession with information on supply and demand of earth scientists, educational, age, and service characteristics, salary ranges and medians, and an on-going picture of the mobility of our profession. Reports are regularly published in *Geotimes*.

Your cooperation in returning the questionnaire is requested.

#### 20TH CLAY MINERALS CONFERENCE

The Mineralogical Society of America has been invited to meet jointly with the Clay Minerals Society on the occasion of their 20th Annual Conference in Rapid City, South Dakota, August 8-12, 1971. It is planned that a one-day field trip be devoted to visits to pegmatites in the Black Hills and be followed by a symposium on phosphate minerals. Other sessions will be devoted to the bentonites of the area and to general subjects.

The Phosphate Symposium arrangements will be made thru Professor David H. Garske of the South Dakota School of Mines, Rapid City, South Dakota and the arrangements for the remainder of the program by Professor W. F. Bradley of the University of Texas at Austin. An abstract volume will be provided at the meeting. Calls for program contributions will be made in 1971.

