

AIPEA Nomenclature Committee

Progress Report

The minutes of the Nomenclature Committee meetings, held June 20, 23 (1966) in Jerusalem, Israel, were circulated in September, 1966, to all members of the Committee and to representatives of clay mineral groups and societies in 31 countries. A questionnaire was included with the minutes in order to obtain the views of clay mineral groups and societies on questions arising from the minutes. Replies have been received from the following 14 countries: Australia, Finland, France, Great Britain, Holland, Hungary, Italy, Poland, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, USA, USSR.

The questions, and the answers received to date, can be summarized briefly as follows:

(1) Do you consider the term "smectite" is coming increasingly into use? Yes - 9; No - 5.

(2) Do you agree that, for the present, the terms "smectite" and "montmorillonite-saponite" should both be permissible as group names? Yes - 11; No strong view - 2.

(3) Do you agree with the more precise definition, " x = charge per formula unit"? Yes - 13; With major modification - 1.

(4) Do you agree with the following limits of x ; for smectites or montmorillonite-saponites, $x \approx 0.25-0.6$; for vermiculites, $x \approx 0.6-0.9$; for micas, $x \sim 1$? Yes - 12; with reservations or no opinions - 3.

(5) Do you agree with the definitions suggested for dioctahedral and trioctahedral chlorites? (The definitions were outlined at length). Yes - 15; No - 0. One reply emphasized that ditri- or tridioctahedral should be used when sufficient data were available to indicate unambiguously the nature of the mineral.

(6) Do you approve the use of "hormite" as a group name for minerals such as sepiolite and polygorskite? Yes - 5; No - 5; Uncertain - 3; An alternative suggestion - 1.

(7) Do you agree with the proposal not to give specific names to new non-crystalline minerals? Yes - 13; No - 1.

(8) Do you favor terms such as (a) chlorite-vermiculite interstratification or more simply (b) chlorite-vermiculite? For (a) - 7; for (b) - 4; undecided or no strong view - 3.

It is regrettable that more than half the inquiries sent out were not answered. The names and addresses used were those supplied by the previous Secretary and these may no longer be valid. However, from the 14 replies received, some very clear conclusions emerge. It is widely agreed that "smectite" is coming increasingly into use, but a considerable majority prefer to permit two terms to be used for this group of minerals, at least for the present. The suggested limits of the charge x per formula unit were strongly approved and also the more precise definition of x . The suggestions regarding chlorites and non-crystalline minerals were almost universally approved. There remains much divergence of opinion regarding the term 'hormite'. A small majority seems to favor including the word 'interstratification' for minerals containing layers of more than one type.

Professor G. Pedro (France) made a strong plea for subjects for discussion by the

Clay Science Society of Japan

Although the clay science has a long history, the range of researches on clay minerals has been greatly widened after World War II, and the studies in each branch have made a remarkable progress due to the development and improvement of research tools. In response to this trend, in several countries such as Belgium, United Kingdom, France, Scandinavia and United States of America, meetings were held and research groups were organized for the purpose of promoting clay researches in intimate cooperation with workers in fundamental and applied studies of clay science.

In Japan, too, the clay mineral subcommittee was organized in the National Committee of Geology of the Science Council of Japan for the purpose of exchanging in-

formation with clay researchers home and abroad.

Nomenclature Committee to be submitted and circulated to the Committee at least 6 months prior to the AIPEA Conference so that members can be well informed on the points at issue.

A few copies of the Minutes of the meeting held in Jerusalem and of the questionnaire are still available and can be sent to secretaries or representatives of clay mineral societies, particularly to those who have not so far submitted information.

G. W. Brindley

(Secretary, AIPEA Nomenclature Committee)

126 Mineral Sciences Building
Pennsylvania State University
University Park, Pa. 16802 USA

Members of AIPEA Nomenclature Committee:

R. C. Mackenzie (Chairman), G. W. Brindley (Secretary), F. V. Chukhrov, P. Gallitelli, J. Konta, G. Pedro, T. Sudo, G. F. Walker.

In 1956, some clay scientists has several informal meetings and discussed the foundation of the Clay Research Group of Japan.

After joined with more persons interested in this subject, they organized the preparatory committee, which lasted for about two years. During this preparatory period, the general meeting was held annually, with the first meeting in 1957. News letters were published from time to time in order to exchange information related to clay research home and abroad and to invite additional persons interested.

In 1958 the preparatory committee asked all members to act as organizing members of the Clay Research Group of Japan. Thus at

the second annual meeting, 1958, the Clay Research Group of Japan was established. The officers were elected from among the organizing members, and the purport of the Group was emphasized as follows:

The Group aims at promotion of the study of clays, clay minerals and allied substances, from the scientific and economical viewpoints and at introduction of the latest knowledge, (a) by facilitating the exchange of information of specimens concerning clay studies, (b) by facilitating publication and discussion on clay research, (c) by stimulating interest in clay research, and (d) by promoting practical applications of clay research to the fields of mining, industries, and agriculture. To accomplish these purposes the Group shall endeavour (a) to publish periodicals and other publications, (b) to organize meetings for lectures and discussions on subjects falling within the purview of the Group, (c) to organize meetings for collection of specimens, and (d) to investigate on matters of interest to the Group.

It was agreed among members and officers that the function of the Group is to promote clay study collaborating with workers in fundamental and applied branches of clay research, and to participate in international scientific activities in intimate cooperation with overseas groups or societies.

The principal activities of the Group are to hold the general annual meeting, and to publish three kinds of publications.

The meeting has been held usually in cooperation with related societies and associations, in the fields of mineralogy, geology, crystallography, mining geology, ceramics, chemistry, physics, soil sciences, civil engineering, and petroleum industry.

The three kinds of publications are *Nendokagaku-no-shimpo* (Advances in Clay Science), *Clay Science*, and *Nendokagaku*.

The *Nendokagaku-no-shimpo* (Advances in Clay Science) is the Proceedings of the general annual meetings. It has been published in book form including all reports discussed at the general annual meeting, written in Japanese with English summaries. The

publisher is Gihodo, Sakuragawa-machi, Shibinishikubo, Minato-ku, Tokyo, Japan.

The *Nendokagaku* is a journal in Japanese, published three times a year containing news and reviews of clay research at home and abroad.

The *Clay Science* is published once a year and contains original articles written in English for the purpose of international contribution.

The *Nendokagaku-no-shimpo* (Advances in Clay Science) was published in five volumes, Vol. 1 (1959), Vol. 2 (1960), Vol. 3 (1961), Vol. 4 (1963), and Vol. 5 (1965). However, its publication was stopped unfortunately because of difficulty in printing conditions. Hence, it was decided by the officers that since 1965, the papers which are read at the general annual meeting and other original articles may be printed in the *Nendokagaku* in Japanese with English summaries.

In 1964, an opinion was formed among members and officers that the Group should be developed into the Society in view of the advancement of its activities. Thus the Clay Science Society of Japan made its start at the annual meeting of 1964. The regulations were amended in order to improve activities. It was decided that the *Clay Science* is issued twice a year and the *Nendokagaku* four times a year.

The year of 1966, when the 10th annual meeting was to be held, was approaching. For about two years before 1966, officers discussed some plans for the 10th meeting and proposed the following plans for the general meetings of 1964 and 1965: (a) publication of "Clay Handbook", (b) invitation of the International Clay Conference to Japan in the nearest future, and (c) proposal to establish an institute of Clay Science.

The *Clay Handbook* was published in 1966 by Gihodo, Sakuragawamachi, Shibinishikubo, Minato-ku, Tokyo, Japan. This book, written in Japanese, had about 1000 pages and contained all up-to-date data of fundamental and applied studies of clay sciences.

At the meeting in Israel, the Clay Science Society of Japan proposed to invite the In-

ternational Clay Conference to Japan and the proposal was accepted. The officers and members of our Society are very grateful for the kind arrangement of the AIPEA-Council for nominating Japan as the next site of the Conference. The Organizing Committee has been busily occupied with preparations for the coming Conference.

Although the proposal for an institute of clay science has not been materialized into a concrete form, our Society will endeavour to realize the plan in future for establishment of an ideal model of research center in cooperation with specialists of various fields of clay sciences.

Because of the characteristic geological setting of Japan, where volcanic activities were dominant through the geological ages till Recent, it has been noticed that clays and clay minerals in Japan are of numerous kinds, and have very complicated and characteristic properties. Although the research fields of the Clay Science Society of Japan are various, the fundamental and applied studies of clays and clay minerals characteristic to Japan are counted among the principal studies.

The topics of the symposium at general annual meetings were as follows: The first meeting (1957), no symposium. The second meeting (1958): Allophane problem. The third meeting (1959): Environmental condition of clay minerals. The fourth meeting (1960): Quantitative analysis of clay minerals. The fifth meeting (1961): Bentonite problems, fundamentals and application. The sixth meeting (1962): (a) Infrared absorption spectra of clay minerals. (b) Zeolite-genesis, mode of occurrence, and its utilization. The seventh meeting (1963): (a) Clay-organic complexes. (b) Cation exchange capacity of clay minerals. The eighth meeting (1964): Properties of surfaces of clays. The ninth meeting (1965): (a) Clays as mineral resources. (b) Physico-chemical properties of allophane. The tenth meeting: (a) Clays and civil engineering. (b) Clays and infrared absorption spectra. The eleventh meeting (1967): (a) Zeolite and its utilization. (b) Rheology of soils.

The Clay Science Society of Japan
Secretary General

OECD Activity on Non-Metallic Minerals

In June and October, 1967, meetings of experts were held at the O.E.C.D. in Paris with the aim of exploring the possibilities of organizing research co-operation in the field of characterization of non-metallic minerals. A questionnaire action (DAS/CSI/67.55) met with a very lively response. Replies from 89 laboratories from 13 Member countries, which are compiled in O.E.C.D. Document DAS/CSI/67.67 and addendum, showed clearly that two distinct but closely inter-related activities should be taken up:

(a) Comparison of methods of analysis

Before embarking upon a programme of minerals characterization, the analytical methods of the participating laboratories should be compared in order to establish confidence limits for all kinds of measurements considered. Only in this way will it be possible to determine whether the deviation of a result is significant or not. This comparison will at the same time indicate which methods are the least reliable and need improvement. It is contemplated to compare measuring methods of the following categories as applied to a variety of carefully chosen and prepared mineral samples:

- general chemical formula
- chemical formula of impurities
- solubility
- thermal methods
- X-ray diffraction and spectroscopy
- infra-red, visible, and ultra-violet spectroscopy
- electron diffraction and microscopy
- particle size distribution
- surface properties
- colloidal properties.

The following were chosen as reference materials:

- Montmorillonite (from Camp Berteau, Marocco)
- Laponite CP (synthetic clay made in England)

- China Clay (England)
- Attapulgit (Spain)
- Illite (Massif Central, France)
- Chrysotile (from Cassiar Mine, Canada)
- Crocidolite (asbestos from Koegas Mine, South Africa)
- Synthetic Y Zeolite
- Bayerite (Germany)
- Spar-Magnesite (Austria)
- Calcite (Ireland)
- Gypsum (France)
- Graphite (Germany)

The outcome of this exercise will show which measuring methods should be taken up by small working groups for further development and refinement and should thus be recommended as research projects for government support.

(b) Specimens information centre (bank)

A stock of well-homogenized and characterized reference materials will be put at the disposal of research scientists. The reference materials will serve as a basis for new measurements so that all the cumbersome and costly preliminary material determination can be eliminated. The reference minerals can also be used to check certain experimental set-ups.

The Bank will function in the following way. Any stock offered will remain with the supplier and the supplier should ensure that the entire stock is homogenized before the characteristics of the material in question are measured. The characteristic data obtained will then be listed on an information sheet which will be kept on file in a central catalogue by Mademoiselle Caillère, Laboratoire de Minéralogie du Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle, 61 rue de Buffon, Paris 5^e. Information on the materials in stock will be given upon request by sending photocopies of the corresponding information sheet.

The activity of the Bank is at present restricted to the distribution of specimens for the comparative measurements, but will be expanded later in the year to give information on a wide variety of materials.

Access to the bank will be restricted to participants in the scheme. In exceptional cases, it will be possible for outsiders to obtain reference materials through their national co-ordinators. There is a strict obligation to feed back to the bank *all* information obtained by measurements of the reference materials.

Information on this project can be obtained from the O.E.C.D. Secretariat, Materials Research Section, 2, rue André Pascal, Paris 16^e, France.

The AIPEA Newsletter

Individuals, research groups, national and international scientific societies, institutions, and companies are invited to send contributions to the AIPEA Newsletter. These should be sent (in 2 copies) to the Secretary General of AIPEA whose address will be found at the end of the Newsletter.

La Newsletter de l'AIPEA

Pour être effective comme moyen de liaison, la Newsletter de l'AIPEA invite des communications de personnes individuelles, de groupes de recherche, de sociétés scientifiques nationales et internationales, d'institutions et de compagnies. Prière d'envoyer les contributions (en 2 exemplaires) au Secrétaire Général de l'AIPEA, dont l'adresse est indiquée à la fin de cette Newsletter.

Die AIPEA Newsletter

Um als verbindendes Glied wirksam zu sein, lädt AIPEA Newsletter einzelne Personen, Forschungsgruppen, nationale und internationale wissenschaftliche Vereinigungen, Institutionen und Gesellschaften ein, Mitteilungen (in 2 Kopien) an den Generalsekretär der AIPEA zu senden. Die Adresse des Generalsekretärs findet sich am Ende des Newsletter's.

1969 International Clay Conference

The conference will be held from September 5th to 10th 1969 in the Metropolitan Festival Hall (Tokyo Bunka Kaikan), Tokyo, Japan, and it will be followed by field trips.

The conference will be arranged by AIPEA and the Clay Science Society of Japan in cooperation with the Science Council of Japan and the Geological Survey of Japan. An Organizing Committee has been appointed under the chairmanship of Professor Toshio Sudo, Tokyo University of Education.

The conference will have these sections:

1. Clay Mineral Structures.
2. Clay Mineral Genesis.
3. Clay-water Systems and Ion-Exchange.
4. Clay-Organic Compounds.
5. Industrial Application of Clays and Clay Minerals.
6. General.

Contributions to the following sub-fields will also be accepted:

- a. Interstratified clay minerals, structure and origin.
- b. Non-crystalline minerals in soils.
- c. Wall-rock alteration.
- d. Infrared study of clay minerals.

Five field trips will be arranged, provided they will have more than 15 participants each. The field trips will start from Tokyo on September 11th (Thursday) in the morning. Field trip A will end in Tokyo in the evening on the last (second) day. The other field trips will end after breakfast the last day in the cities mentioned. The approximate prices are per person (sharing double rooms).

Field trip A. September 11 - 12. *Tokyo*, Annaka, Isobe (bentonite deposit), Karui-zawa, *Tokyo*. (U.S.\$ 32.-).

Field trip B. September 11 - 16. *Tokyo*, Fukushima (kaolin deposit, zeolite deposit, producing plants), Yamagata (bentonite deposit), Akita (clay associated with "Kuroko" deposit), Lake Toya (volcanic ash soils), *Sapporo*. (U.S.\$ 141.-).

Field trip C. September 11 - 13. *Tokyo*, Nagoya (China-ware factory), Sato (kaolin deposit), Gifu, *Kyoto*. (U.S.\$ 60.-).

Field trip D. September 11 - 16. *Tokyo* - *Kyoto* as field trip C, then Okayama (pyrophyllite deposit), Beppu (hot spring), Mt. Aso (volcanic ash soil), *Kumamoto*. (U.S.\$ 141.-).

Field trip E. September 11 - 16. *Tokyo* - *Kyoto* as field trip C, then Okayama (pyrophyllite deposit), Iki Island (halloysite deposit), *Fukuoka*. (U.S.\$ 143.-).

Two volumes of conference proceedings are planned. The first volume will contain the papers submitted for the conference, and this volume will be published and mailed to conference members ahead of the conference. The second volume will contain the discussions at the conference, and the volume will be published after the conference. At the conference there will be no formal reading of the papers, the sessions will be limited to thorough discussions.

Manuscripts will be published in English, French, German and Russian, as submitted. To facilitate editing and publication, the use of English is encouraged. Papers must not exceed 3500 words (correspondingly less if they include illustrations), and they should include an abstract. Authors are asked, if possible, to translate or to have translated the abstract into one of the other three languages. Detailed instructions to authors are issued and may be obtained by request from the Organizing Committee or the Editor-in-Chief.

Manuscripts (in 2 copies) should be submitted to the Editor-in-Chief, Professor Dr. Lisa Heller, Department of Geology, The Hebrew University, Jerusalem, Israel, as soon as possible, and not later than November 1st 1968. Papers received after that date will not be accepted. Papers received before that date will be reviewed by the Editorial Board.

Conference circulars with registration forms may be obtained from:

1969 International Clay Conference
Organizing Committee
c/o Geological and Mineralogical Institute
Faculty of Science
Tokyo University of Education
3-chome, Otsuka, Bunkyo-ku,
Tokyo, Japan.

Clay Activities in Western Germany

Report on the activities of the OECD-group "Secondary Minerals" within the Field of Clay Mineralogy in the Federal Republic of Germany.

Within an international project on international cooperation in the study of secondary minerals (OECD-project) supported by Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (DFG) a number of groups has been formed in the Federal Republic of Germany. Three of them are mainly engaged in clays and clay minerals (clay minerals, secondary minerals in soils, crystal chemistry and surface chemistry of secondary minerals). In several meetings topics of general interest were discussed.

In February 1967 at Cologne problems of clay mineral preparation were treated. The papers given covered the field of physical and chemical pretreatments for dispersion of the sample, e.g. ultrasonic treatment of suspensions, applicability of the various methods of sedimentation, application of new sedimentation balances, influence of exchangeable cations and several peptizing reagents on particle size analysis, efficiency of surface active organic substances as mild agents for mineral preparation.

On a meeting in April 1967 at Hannover stability relationships of clay minerals were discussed as well as preparation techniques and identification methods using X-ray diffraction.

The group met again in November 1967 in Heidelberg. Here the topic were methods of quantitative estimation of the amount of mineral phases in clays. In the first part methodical problems were discussed, especially the usefulness of focusing X-ray methods, the advantages and disadvantages connected with specimens of preferred orientation, the application of surface active substances for enrichment of single mineral species and for the identification of swelling clay minerals.

Two further meetings are scheduled for early 1968. The topic of one of these are surface properties of clay minerals whereas at the other meeting clay mineral formation will be discussed. Furthermore, on the annual

meeting of the German Mineralogical Society in the beginning of September at Cologne clay mineralogy will be one of the main topics. Fortunately the interest in the meetings held so far among scientists from a very wide field of sciences was greater than expected.

It is the aim of the further efforts of these discussion groups to intensify cooperation between all German scientists interested in Clay Mineralogy.

Finally, a foundation of a permanent German Clay Mineral Group is planned later on, which among others should establish a more intensive contact to foreign groups.

Prof. Dr. K. Jasmund
Mineralogisch-Petrographisches
Institut der Universität,
5 Köln, Zulpicher Strasse.

Travel to the 1969 Conference

As you possibly might have gathered from articles elsewhere in this issue of AIPEA's Newsletter The 1969 International Clay Conference will take place in Tokyo from the 5th to 10th September 1969.

In order to organize the participants' travel to Tokyo in the best, the most reasonable and the most profitable way, the AIPEA has appointed WAGONS-LITS//COOK - THOS. COOK & SON as well as JAPAN TRAVEL BUREAU, official agents of the Conference. This entails that you may apply to one of the 400 WAGONS-LITS//COOK - THOS. COOK & SON offices all over the World to make the necessary reservations in connection with your travel. This arrangement has further the advantage that the offices - in case the registration of participants should be sufficiently large - can organize group travels, with the result that you thereby obtain an essential reduction of fares. It will also be possible for you to pay all fees incidental to the Conference to the WAGONS-LITS//COOK - THOS. COOK & SON offices, who then will see to it that these amounts together with the registration forms are passed on to those concerned.

For your guidance we will give you an example of how a group travel may be arranged for groups of 4 or 12 persons.

The price, which is applicable to Scandinavians, will amount to the following:

Per person in a group of at least 4 persons U.S.\$ 1242.--.

Per person in a group of at least 12 persons U.S.\$ 1109.--.

In these prices are included: air travel Scandinavia - Tokyo/Kumamoto - Osaka - Hong Kong - Bangkok - Scandinavia, accommodation in the first class hotels indicated in single rooms with private bath, breakfast and service charge included, the sightseeings indicated, transfers, 20 kilos of luggage free of charge, and participation in Field Trip D.

The above quoted prices are subject to amendment on account of alterations due to fluctuations in the price-level, if any, as the fares for the Summer of 1969 are not yet at hand.

Suggested Itinerary

Tuesday, 2nd Sept. 1969: Departure from Scandinavia by SAS via the North Pole.

Wednesday, 3rd Sept. 1969: Arr. Tokyo. Transfer to *Hotel Ginza Tokyu*.

Thursday, 4th Sept. 1969: Whole day at participants' free disposal.

Friday, 5th Sept. 1969 to Wednesday, 10th Sept. 1969: Conference. See programme elsewhere in the Newsletter.

Thursday, 11th Sept. to Monday, 15th Sept. 1969: Participation in Field Trip D. See programme elsewhere in the Newsletter.

Tuesday, 16th Sept. 1969: Breakfast at the hotel. Transfer to the airport. Flight from *Kumamoto* to *Osaka*. Flight from *Osaka* to *Hong Kong*. Transfer to *Hotel Imperial*.

Wednesday, 17th Sept. 1969: Participation in Sightseeing Tour: *Kowloon* and the *New Territories*.

Thursday, 18th Sept. 1969: Participation in Sightseeing Tour: *Hong Kong Island Tour*.

Friday, 19th Sept. 1969: Transfer from hotel to airport. Flight from *Hong Kong* to *Bangkok*. Transfer to the *Hotel Imperial*.

Saturday, 20th Sept. 1969: Participation in Sightseeing Tour: *Floating Market*.

Sunday, 21st Sept. 1969: Participation in Sightseeing Tour: *Temple Tour*.

Monday, 22nd Sept. 1969: Transfer from hotel to airport. Flight from *Bangkok* by SAS via *Tashkent* to Scandinavia.

Tuesday, 23rd Sept. 1969: Arrival *Copenhagen*. Onward journey to Oslo, Stockholm and Helsinki.

We ask you as soon as possible to get in touch with one of the WAGONS-LITS//COOK - THOS. COOK & SON offices, so that preliminary reservations can be made for your travel to the 1969 International Clay Conference.

Important Notice

Payment of Membership Fees

The fee for individual membership in AIPEA is a very nominal one. Because of the international nature of the group, conversion of currency from many countries into U.S. dollars presents a very serious problem. Bank charges for conversion of foreign currency into U.S. dollars in the U.S.A. may be as much as 30 % of the individual membership fee. In order for AIPEA to avoid loss of income through payment of bank charges for conversion of membership fee payments into U.S. dollars members are kindly requested to pay the membership fee in the currency of the country of the Treasurer, U.S. dollars.

- a. Individual Membership \$1.15
- b. Institutional Membership \$5.75
- c. Company Membership \$23.50
- d. Sustaining Membership \$115.00
- e. Patron Membership \$1,150.00 or more.

Your cooperation in observing the following suggestions in paying your membership fees will be appreciated:

1. Pay fee by (a) a check drawn on a New York or Chicago bank, payable in U.S. dollars, or (b) by an international postal money order payable in U.S. dollars.
2. Pay membership fee for three to five-year periods.
3. Make check or money order payable to AIPEA and-mail to:

Dr. Joe L. White, Treasurer AIPEA
Dept. of Agronomy
Purdue University
Lafayette, Indiana 47907 U.S.A.

ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE POUR L'ETUDE DES ARGILES

Membership
Application Form
(Please print or type)

Formulaire
d'inscription
(Prière d'écrire lisiblement)

Mitgliedschaft
Anmeldeformular
(Bitte Druckbuchstaben verwenden)

Name:
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Title:
Titre:
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Address:
Adresse:
Adresse:

Area of special interest in clay research and technology:
Domaine d'intérêt particulier dans la recherche et la technologie des argiles:
Spezielles Interesse innerhalb der Tonforschung und Tontechnologie:

Type of membership:
Catégorie de membre:
Typ der Mitgliedschaft:

Date - Date - Datum

Signature - Signature - Signatur

Cheques or money orders should be made payable to AIPEA, and should be sent to the Treasurer together with this form.

Chèques ou mandats doivent être payables à l'AIPEA. Prière de les envoyer avec le formulaire d'inscription au Caissier.

Schecks oder Postanweisungen müssen auf die AIPEA lauten und den Kassierer mit diesem Anmeldeformular gestellt werden.

Clays and Clay Minerals

A new journal in the earth sciences, commencing publication in April 1968.

Editor-in-Chief: *S. W. Bailey*
Department of Geology
University of Wisconsin
Madison, Wisconsin 53706

Clays and Clay Minerals is the official publication of The Clay Minerals Society (USA), which, for the last fifteen years has been in the form of an Annual Proceedings Volume containing the papers presented at the Annual Clay Conference. It has now been expanded to a bi-monthly journal which will publish all papers of interest to clay scientists throughout the world.

Clays and Clay Minerals aims to present the latest advances in research and technological progress in clays, with the purpose of advancing knowledge among individuals in the various associated disciplines. This journal should be of value to mineralogists,

soil scientists, physical chemists, colloid chemists, ceramists, x-ray crystallographers, geochemists, agronomists, stratigraphers, paper chemists, petroleum engineers, civil engineers, sanitary engineers, highway engineers, chemical engineers, foundry engineers, soil mechanics engineers, and other workers concerned with clays.

Despite their varying backgrounds and special interests and objectives the basic problems shared by these workers revolve around the structure, properties, origin, and occurrence of clay minerals. Clays and Clay Minerals will further knowledge in this subject by disseminating the most recent theoretical and practical developments in every aspect of clay.

Annual Subscription rate £16.16.0 \$40.00. To be ordered from Pergamon Press, Headington Hill Hall, Oxford, England, or 44-01 21st Street, Long Island City, New York 11101, USA.

Coming Events

Clay Mineral Society of USA

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.

Clay Mineral Group of the Mineralogical Society of Great Britain

1.) *Spring Meeting*

The Spring Meeting is to be held in the Department of Geology, University of Southampton, by kind invitation of Professor F. Hodson. The meeting, which will be residential, will be on Thursday, 28th and Friday, 29th March, 1968. The subject for discussion is "Clay Mineralogy of Sediments".

2.) *Autumn Meeting*

This will be held in London, with the main theme "Infra-red Studies of Clay

Minerals". It is hoped to have the participation of the Groupe Belge des Argiles.

British Ceramic Society, Basic Science Section

September, 11th-13th 1968, Cambridge: "Mineralogy and Crystallography of Ceramics" (jointly with the Ore Mineralogy Group of the Mineralogy Society).
December, 18th-19th 1968, London: "Mechanical Properties of Ceramics".

Swedish Society for Clay Research

The Spring Meeting (20th anniversary) will be held at Höganäs, Sweden, on May 20th and 21st 1968. The topics for the discussions on the first day will be clay mineral paragenesis and clay mineral diagenesis. A field trip in Southern Sweden will be arranged on the second day.

23rd International Geological Congress

A congress symposium on Kaolin Deposits and Their Genesis will be held on August 20, 21 and 22, 1968 in Prague, Czechoslovakia.

International Mineralogical Association

A symposium on Sheet Silicates will be held on August 31st 1968 in Prague, Czechoslovakia (following the International Geological Congress).

The AIPEA Council

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Institute of Mineralogy and Geology
University of Copenhagen
Ostervold 7
DK - 1350 Copenhagen K
Denmark

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