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REPORTS ON THE 1975 INTERNATIONAL CLAY CONFERENCE

The 1975 International Clay Conference was held jointly with the U.S. Clay Mineral Society's 12th annual meeting in Mexico City on July 16-23. The conference was organized by the Instituto de Geologia, Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico. The members of the organizing committee are to be commended for their hard work and dedication.
Field Trip No. 4

This trip was mainly devoted to soils of the subtropical and tropical region between Mexico City and Yucatan. It was excellently guided by Prof. Ruijens Quinones who was effectively assisted by Mr. Fernando Ortega (geology between Mexico City and Oaxaca) and Dr. F. A. Mumpton (zeolites near Oaxaca).

The first two days covered the area south of Mexico City in the Trans-Mexican volcanic belt and further south in the Balsas basin and the Oaxaca highland. Mr. Ortega provided excellent geological content to supplement the detailed description given in the route guide. During the second day, well-expressed badlands in red clay and silt beds, caused by overgrazing, were visited as well as several soil profiles developed on erosional and alluvial sites composed mainly of these red beds.

Zeolitic tufts in the vicinity of Oaxaca (Etla) were demonstrated to the group by Dr. F. A. Mumpton from the State University College, Bunkport, New York. These tufts were formed by alteration of volcanic tufts laid down in water and are extensively mixed as a very attractive light green building stone which is widely used in this part of the country.

The group then flew from Oaxaca to Villahermosa, touring from there south to Tlapacoyan, which is located in the North Chiapas district where a number of red soils from basic igneous rocks in different physiographic positions (Ultisols) were inspected. These soils show deep weathering and extensive clay formation (cohesive subsoil) under a hot humid climate with year round or summer rainfall.

Finally, after a flight to Merida, geological and pedological features of the limestone plateau of the Yucatan peninsula were visited. Among these were bright red soils (torta rosa) located around Bacalar and Cancun, yellow soils and very impressive karst phenomena in the form of large concentric deep water holes, so-called cenotes. The small group of about 20 people enjoyed the high quality of all of these demonstrations. Prof. Quinones and his crew are to be congratulated for the excellent guidance and very informative scientific explanations and thanked for the charming hospitality and receptions by local authorities. Finally, an extremely good and harmonious spirit was always prevailing among the members of the group.

This field trip showed that great interest exists in all of these demonstrations. Prof. Quinones and his crew are to be congratulated for the excellent guidance and very informative scientific explanations and thanked for the charming hospitality and receptions by local authorities. Finally, an extremely good and harmonious spirit was always prevailing among the members of the group.

Field Trip to the Yucatan Peninsula

The following amendment of the AIPEA Statutes was accepted: In Chapter III, p. 10, lines 3-4 (see AIPEA Newsletter No. 1, July 1967) the words "...who is also president elect..." will be deleted.

--U. Schwertmann
Secretary General, AIPEA

Meeting of the Nomenclature Committee of A.I.P.E.A.

Mexico City, July 22, 1975

The following members of the committee were present: C. W. Brideley (Chairman), G. Pedro (secretary), G. Schmitt, H. J. Farmer, and H. B. Jester.

The following were the main topics discussed and the recommendations proposed:

1. Halloysite
   The question of the ambiguous notations used to distinguish the more hydrous and the less hydrous forms of halloysite was considered. Terms currently used are:
   (1) Halloysite
   (2) Hydrotalcite
   (3) Deliquated halloysite
   (4) Saponite
   (5) Alveolite

   It was unanimously agreed that endellite is seldom used, and that halloysite is ambiguous. The question whether alveolite be accepted as the name of a regular mixed-layer talc-saponite group might be dropped.

2. Saponite
   About 10 years ago, AIPEA agreed that the terms "saponite group" and "montmorillonite-saponite group" might be used interchangeably, in the hope that usage would determine the more suitable term.
   It was agreed that "saponite" was now almost always used, and therefore it was recommended that "saponite" be accepted as the group name and that "montmorillonite-saponite" be dropped.

3. Concerning alveolite
   The question whether alveolite be accepted as the name of a regular mixed-layer calc-sap was discussed. It was agreed that the name should be accepted only if it is adequately demonstrated that a mineral exists containing talc and saponite layers with a strictly regular alternation of the layers. It was considered that a Fourier transform should be made available to show the statistical sequence of layers in the minerals studied. (See F. Veniale and H. M. van der Harel, Proc. Internat. Clay Conference, Tokyo 1969, Vol. 1, pp. 233-244.)
5. **Nimexite**

The question was raised whether the name "nimexite" for a nickel analog of amesite was fully proven. Single crystal study of nimexite has established that it has a 2H2 layer stacking arrangement. From powder diffraction data it is difficult (or impossible) to distinguish 2H1, 2H2, and 2H3. It was agreed that before acceptance of the name, a single crystal analysis establishing the layer sequence arrangement is required.

6. **Naming of Mg-Ni hydroxyaluminates**

It was agreed that the name "kerolite" for the Mg-Ni minerals named the kerolite-pimelite series, a firmer definition of kerolite was required. It was stated that such a study of kerolite was in progress.

7. **Recent developments in layer lattice study**

- It was agreed that the name could be retained for the present but questions may arise later if single crystal studies show a different layer sequence.
- No agreement was reached on the mole % of nickel where a change from the Mg end-member name to the Mg-Ni end-member name could be made. Some members favored making the change at 10 mole % of each component in accordance with the usual mineralogical usage. Others favored a name change at 20 or 25 mole % Mg on the grounds that the Mg mole % is rarely as high as 50%, and either 20 or 25 mole % represents a very high amount of Mg.

8. **Recent developments in layer lattice study**

- kerolite-pimelite series, a firmer definition of kerolite was required. It was stated that such a study of kerolite was in progress.
- It was recommended that before acceptance of the name "kerolite" rather than "ceralite" because of the Greek origin of the word.

9. **Recent developments in layer lattice study**

- It was agreed that the name "kerolite" continued to be misused when "structure" was intended.
- It was agreed that a committee should continue to function within the A.I.P.E.A.

10. **Recent developments in layer lattice study**

- It was agreed that before acceptance of the name, a single crystal analysis establishing the layer sequence arrangement is required.
- No agreement was reached on the mole % of nickel where a change from the Mg end-member name to the Mg-Ni end-member name could be made. Some members favored making the change at 10 mole % of each component in accordance with the usual mineralogical usage. Others favored a name change at 20 or 25 mole % Mg on the grounds that the Mg mole % is rarely as high as 50%, and either 20 or 25 mole % represents a very high amount of Mg.

11. **Operational expenses**

- It was agreed that before acceptance of the name, a single crystal analysis establishing the layer sequence arrangement is required.
- No agreement was reached on the mole % of nickel where a change from the Mg end-member name to the Mg-Ni end-member name could be made. Some members favored making the change at 10 mole % of each component in accordance with the usual mineralogical usage. Others favored a name change at 20 or 25 mole % Mg on the grounds that the Mg mole % is rarely as high as 50%, and either 20 or 25 mole % represents a very high amount of Mg.

12. **Recent developments in layer lattice study**

- It was agreed that the name "kerolite" continued to be misused when "structure" was intended.
- It was agreed that a committee should continue to function within the A.I.P.E.A.

13. **Recent developments in layer lattice study**

- It was agreed that before acceptance of the name, a single crystal analysis establishing the layer sequence arrangement is required.
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14. **Recent developments in layer lattice study**

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15. **Recent developments in layer lattice study**

- It was agreed that before acceptance of the name, a single crystal analysis establishing the layer sequence arrangement is required.
- No agreement was reached on the mole % of nickel where a change from the Mg end-member name to the Mg-Ni end-member name could be made. Some members favored making the change at 10 mole % of each component in accordance with the usual mineralogical usage. Others favored a name change at 20 or 25 mole % Mg on the grounds that the Mg mole % is rarely as high as 50%, and either 20 or 25 mole % represents a very high amount of Mg.

16. **Recent developments in layer lattice study**

- It was agreed that the name "kerolite" continued to be misused when "structure" was intended.
- It was agreed that a committee should continue to function within the A.I.P.E.A.

17. **Recent developments in layer lattice study**

- It was agreed that before acceptance of the name, a single crystal analysis establishing the layer sequence arrangement is required.
- No agreement was reached on the mole % of nickel where a change from the Mg end-member name to the Mg-Ni end-member name could be made. Some members favored making the change at 10 mole % of each component in accordance with the usual mineralogical usage. Others favored a name change at 20 or 25 mole % Mg on the grounds that the Mg mole % is rarely as high as 50%, and either 20 or 25 mole % represents a very high amount of Mg.

18. **Recent developments in layer lattice study**

- It was agreed that the name "kerolite" continued to be misused when "structure" was intended.
- It was agreed that a committee should continue to function within the A.I.P.E.A.

19. **Recent developments in layer lattice study**

- It was agreed that before acceptance of the name, a single crystal analysis establishing the layer sequence arrangement is required.
- No agreement was reached on the mole % of nickel where a change from the Mg end-member name to the Mg-Ni end-member name could be made. Some members favored making the change at 10 mole % of each component in accordance with the usual mineralogical usage. Others favored a name change at 20 or 25 mole % Mg on the grounds that the Mg mole % is rarely as high as 50%, and either 20 or 25 mole % represents a very high amount of Mg.

20. **Recent developments in layer lattice study**

- It was agreed that before acceptance of the name, a single crystal analysis establishing the layer sequence arrangement is required.
- No agreement was reached on the mole % of nickel where a change from the Mg end-member name to the Mg-Ni end-member name could be made. Some members favored making the change at 10 mole % of each component in accordance with the usual mineralogical usage. Others favored a name change at 20 or 25 mole % Mg on the grounds that the Mg mole % is rarely as high as 50%, and either 20 or 25 mole % represents a very high amount of Mg.
Charles Irvin Rich

Jun. 5, 1918 -- Sept. 15, 1975

Charles Irvin Rich was born on Jan. 5, 1918, in Rock Island, Illinois. His formal education was obtained from the University of Wisconsin in 1940 and 1945, respectively, receiving his B.S. degree in 1941 from VPI and D.C.

Trained in agro and geology, Dr. Rich was employed by the Soil Conservation Service and worked on a soil technologist during 1942-45 and later on a Soil Scientist from 1947-67 following three years of service as an instructor in meteorology with the U. S. Air Force during WWII and 11.

Dr. Rich first joined the VPI & SU faculty in 1947 as Assistant Professor of Agronomy. After returning from educational leave, 1958-60, an Associate Professor of Agronomy, he has served the University continuously except for a six-month period in 1965-66 during which he was Visiting Professor at Purdue University. He was appointed Professor of Agronomy in 1953.

Dr. Rich was named University Professor at VPI & SU in 1970, being one of the original six persons so honored when the University first established such a recognition (less than 12 of outstanding educators).

His accomplishments in the areas of clay mineralogy and soil chemistry have been recognized nationally and internationally. He is known as chairman of the American Society of Agronomy and the American Mineralogy Society. In addition, he served as President of the Soil Science Society of America in 1968-69, and as Secretary of the Clay Minerals Society during 1975-76. Other services as committee chairman or member to professional societies are too numerous to list.

Dr. Rich is either author or co-author of more than 60 technical writings including the editing of one book and the preparation of a number of chapters in significant books. His energetic dedication to his chosen field has influenced many students and colleagues. He has served as guest lecturer at many international scientific meetings throughout the world.

A scholarship is being established at VPI & SU in the Agronomy Department to be known as the "Charles I. Rich Scholarship in Clay Mineralogy," which will be named as an endowment as a graduate student studying in the soil-clay mineral area. Contributions to the scholarship can be made payable to the VPI Education Foundation, a tax deductible organization.

-- B. Hucherson, Jr.

GALAIZATION OF MEETINGS

June 6-9, 1976. Natural Seismites--Occurrence, Properties and Use, meeting in Tucson, Arizona: field trip (June 11-12) to deposits in northern Arizona and southern California, plus 3-day trip to Mcleod's Dam, Morro Bay and San Luis Obispo. (A. Hampton, Dept. of Earth Science, Stockport, N.Y. 14471.)

June 21-25, 1976. Physiological Behavior of Clays, short course at the Univ. of Wisconsin, Madison. For engineers, soil scientists, geologists, etc., topics: acclimation of soil to water, particle size, ionic exchange, swelling and shrinking properties, swelling pressures, soil texture.

June 29, 1976. Descriptive Clay Rocks, symposium sponsored by ASTM Committee D-11 on Soil and Rock for Engineers, Chemists, Geologists, etc. Topics:蚬)ms and goethite, identification; clay-water systems; soil formation and soil identification; soil-mixture interaction; fabric-engineering property relationships; soil-fluorine and fruit acid. (Sec. 5757. Dept. of Engineering, Univ. of Wisconsin, 422 North Lake St., Madison 37706.)

Aug. 1-4, 1976. CLAY GENERALS SOCIETY (CSA) Annual Meeting, Oregon State University, Corvallis, Oregon. Symposium on "Synthetic Silicates", 'Morphology and Mineralogy of Montmorillonite', and "Fossil Sediments". (Dr. H. E. Slattery, General Chairman, Dept. of Chemistry, Oregon State University, Corvallis, Oregon 97331.)

Aug. 15-17, 1976. 7th INTERNATIONAL GEOLOGICAL CONGRESS, Sydney, Australia. Proposed Excursion for participants interested in clay and mineral deposits: Visit to Port Kembla, Thirlmere and Jenolan Caves, and Blue Mountains National Park. Cost: $125 to $150 USD. Details will be discussed at the Congress.


See detailed announcement in News of International Clay Activities.

Sept. 28-Oct. 3, 1976. 7th CONFERENCE ON CLAY MINERALOGY AND PETROLOGY, Karlovy Vary, Czechoslovakia. Theme: clay mineralogy, clay petrology, clay geochemistry and clay geology. The Conference is organized by the Department of Petrology, Charles University, Prague, and the Institute of Geology, Charles University, Prague in cooperation with the Group for Clay Mineralogy and Petrology of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences. (Prof. Dr. Jiří Komo, Chairman, Organizing Committee, 7th Conference on Clay Mineralogy and Petrology, Department of Petrology, Faculty of Science, Charles University, 28 St. Maria, Prague 2, Czechoslovakia.)

Sept. 29-Oct. 1, 1976. 2nd NATIONAL CONGRESS OF THE ITALIAN GROUP OF A.I.P.E. will be held in Pavia, Italy. (Information: Prof. G. Malpighi, Istituto di Geologia Applicata a Costituzioni, Facoltà di Ingegneria, Via E. Fermi 200, 27100, Italy.)

Nov. 11, 1976. CLAY MINERALS GROUP, Annual Meeting, 1976, University of Reading, England. The overall topic for the scientific program will be "Advances in Analytical Techniques". (Local Organizer: Dr. T. B. Hutcheson, Dept. of Soil Science, University of Reading, London Road, Reading RG1 5AQ.)

June 1-4, 1977. THIRD MEETING OF THE EUROPEAN CLAY GROUPS, Oslo, Norway, Oslo University, Campus Blindern. Two field trips to observe quick clays and development of tills and marine clays have been planned. Details for titles and abstracts of communications: Nov. 20, 1976. (Address correspondence to: Third Meeting of the European Clay Group, c/o Dr. A. C. D. Nowman, Dept. of Soil Science, University of Reading, London Road, Reading RG1 5AQ.)

Aug. 1-4, 1977. FIFTH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON THERMAL ANALYSIS, Kyoto, Japan. Sponsored under the joint auspices of the Society of Colorimetry and Thermal Analysis of Japan, the Science Council of Japan and the Japan Society for Promotion of Science. (Prof. Shuichi Okamoto, Organizing Chairman, Osaka University.)

Aug. 11-29, 1977. CLAY MINERALS SOCIETY (CSA) and INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR THE STUDY OF KAOLINS, ALGINITES, AND ALUMINUM (ICSOBA) Joint Meeting in Japan. Visits to National Institute for Reserch of Aluminago, Chiba, and the University for Mineralogy and Petrology of the University of Tokyo. (Registration and further information: Professor Hideo Minato, Institute of Earth Science, Tokyo University, Japan.)

Sept. 12-20, 1977. 1ST POLISH CONFERENCE ON CLAY MINERALS (Mineralogy, Genesis, Physico-chemical Properties and Industrial Applications) will take place in Sopot, Poland (Lower Siluric).

Sept. 7-9, 1977. 6th KÖLLE SYMPOSIUM AND FIELD INVESTIGATION: (Spain and southern Italy). Leaders: Prof. O. V. Denk and German member of the INC Working Group. Visit to the "Casa de la Encina" in Madrid, three days: field research - kaolin deposits near Guillarrate, Malaga, Castile, Valadolid, visit to kaolin refinery, ceramic work and porcelain factory. Three days: field investigations of kaolin deposits near Cargados, Kangaroo Island (parts) for three days. (Dr. H. Kuester, Secretary, TGCL Working Group, Fuehl, Czechoslovakia.)
AUSTRALIAN CLAY MINERALS SOCIETY

The Sixth Conference of the Australian Clay Minerals Society will be held at the University of New South Wales, Sydney, during August, 1976. Final dates will be chosen to fit in with the 25th International Geological Congress to be held at Sydney University August 16-26, 1976.

One of the Symposia on the Geological Congress will be on the topic of Clay Minerals and Geology. This will be of interest to both members and it is hoped that attendance at our Congress will be increased. In this regard it is proposed to arrange overseas visits from the Australian Clay Minerals Society and we shall be pleased to speak at our Conference.

With regards to the organization of the Sixth Conference it is proposed to hold two Symposia and one General Session as follows:

1. Symposium on Clay Minerals in Soils - Curved Rice, Sydney University, N.S.W.
2. Symposium on Engineering Aspects of Clays - Convener Associate Professor O. G. Tingley, School of Civil Engineering, University of N.S.W.
3. General Session - Convener Dr. J. H. Patterson, CSIRO Research Laboratories, Roseville, N.S.W.

Any queries should be addressed to: J. H. Patterson, CSIRO Research Laboratories, Roseville, N.S.W. 2069

CLAY ACTIVITIES IN BRAZIL

Under the sponsorship of the Department of Natural Resources of SUDENE (Development Authority for Northeast of Brazil) the 3rd Symposium on Brazilian clays took place in Recife, capital of the State of Pernambuco. The meeting was coordinated by Egmar Hermann de Oliveira e Silva from SUDENE and by Persio Deus de Souza Santos, from Instituto de Pesquisas Tecnologicas and Escola Politecnica of the University of Sao Paulo.

During the meetings of Mar. 31 - Apr 4, 1975 two short courses were given: Prof. G. M. Brindley, Pennsylvania State University, lectured on Clay Mineralogy, covering the following topics: Aspects of clay mineralogy: crystal chemistry of clays and relative layer alignment; Quantitative X-ray methods by X-ray diffraction, Thermal transformations of clays and clay minerals. Prof. W. D. Kellar lectured on Geology of Clays, especially the uses of electron scanning microscopy for the study of the grains of kaolin clays, ball clays and fire clays. Three evening lectures were given: Dr. W. H. Buder, Uni. Professor of Research in Georgia, USA, gave a lecture on Kinetics of Clay for Harris; Dr. Walter Glendening, from Guadal de Andalucia, Spain, described the Jari Project for producing kaolin for paper; Prof. A. C. Moniz, Visiting Professor from the British Council to the Federal University of Paraiba, Campina Grande, Paraiba, lectured on Clays in Soil Mechanic.

The following papers were presented by invited speakers:

1. Clay Research - Prof. Eleuterio Rodrigues da Silva, Director of the Instituto de Geociencias, University of Sao Paulo.
2. "The Clay Project" developed by INREDE-Eugene Herman, Bernardine Moura, Joceline Fortes, INREDE, Antonio de Saldanha, Rodrigues de Anadia and Carlos C. Tenorio, Instituto de Pecuarias Tecnologia, University of Sao Paulo.
3. Theoretical Properties of Brazilian Clay Minerals - Alexander Joseph Zongoli, Instituto de Pesquisas Tecnologicas, University of Sao Paulo.
4. Industrialization of Kaolin Clays from the Departament of Brazil - Abreu Filho, Instituto de Pesquisas Tecnologicas, University of Sao Paulo.
5. Brazilian Kaolin and Ball Clays for Sanitary Ware - Fernando O. Andreoli, Editor L.A., Sao Paulo.
7. Fireclays from the State of Sao Paulo - Francisco Cardoso, Belford, Sao Paulo.
8. Brazilian Vermiculites - Josephina P. Rosemburg, Instituto de Quimica, University of Sao Paulo, Sao Paulo.
9. High Resolution Transmission Electron Microscopy of Brazilian Aragonite - Airton S. Ferreira, Instituto de Microscopia Electronica, Institute of Physics, University of Sao Paulo.
13. Genesis of Brazilian Soils - Adolpho P.M. Filho, Instituto de Cercerologia of the University of Sao Paulo, SP.
14. Alteration of Basic Rocks in Brazil - J. S. Filatkin, Division of Applied Geology, Instituto de Pesquisas Tecnologicas of Sao Paulo, Sao Paulo.
16. Mineralogy of Brazilian Soils - Antonio C. Horta, Depto. de Pedologia, Instituto Agronomico, Campinas, SP.
17. Physical and Chemical Criteria for Selection of Clays for Obtienees - Anhalina C. Azevedo and Humberto R. Araujo Jr., ESA, Recife, Pernambuco.
18. Characterization of Brazilian Kaolin Clay Minerals - Inferences of Socoa, Instituto de Pesquisas Tecnologicas of Sao Paulo, SP.
19. Fireclays from the Northeast of Brazil for Refractory Production - Genji Sumaog, Companhia Pernambucana de Refratarios, Cabo, Pernambuco.
21. Published by the Northeast of Brazil - Elinora Brasil, Departamento Nacional de Producao Mineral, Recife, Pernambuco.

The Symposium was attended by 127 people from industries, research and government institutes and universities. The papers will be published as a special number of the Journal of the Brazilian Ceramic Society, as the first Symposium.

After the Symposium, a four-day program of visits was organized in the States of Pernambucco, Rio Grande do Norte and Para to several ceramic plants and clay deposits of residual and transported kaolin clays, of diatomite and of sericitic clays.

Following the Symposium, Mrs. Bundy and Keller visited the sedimentary kaolin clay deposits in the Jari and Gapan rivers in the Amazon region; afterwards, Dr. Keller went to Sao Paulo to visit some clay deposits and industries. As a guest of the Brazilian Ceramic Society, he gave a lecture on high resolution transmission electron microscopy of kaolin clays at the Society's 15th Annual Meeting in Guarapari, State of Espirito Santo.

Dr. Bradley visited clay deposits and industries in the States of Bahia and Minas Gerais. In the Congress Meeting at Guarapari, as a distinguished guest, he gave a lecture on the Thermal Transformations of Clay Minerals and received a silver plate as Honorary Member of the Brazilian Ceramic Society.

- Pierre de Sousa Santos

GROUPE FRANCAIS DES ARGILES

The theme of the Nov. 18, 1975 meeting of the Groupe Francais des Argiles was Interactions Argileales - Molecules d'Interet Biologique (Syntheses Prebiotiques). The following papers were presented:

G. C. POMONIENBLAG Conference: The role of clay in the origin of life.
M. G. FIEGLER, A. T. HEINE-VANDER AGEE and J. FRIPIAT Syntheses publicitiques catalysées par des surfaces minérales.
H. A. RACH Syntheses publicitiques de biopolyméres en phase aqueuse sur des matières inorganiques.
M. P. GEFER Influence de la mesurabilité des davaus sur la formation des complexes intercalaires de monométhylène cationique.
M. F. E. DELTRE Utilisation du calcul automatique en analyse mineralogique quantitative.
M. P. GEFER Significance of the measures of the surfaces totales de la monométhylène avec l'équation 1.2-1.
The Clay Minerals Group of the Hungarian Geological Society was formed in 1960. Its aim is to provide a scientific forum for research in various fields of geological prospecting, science, and technology. Since 1974, it has had a special committee for the study of clays. President of the group is Prof. Endre Herczeg, Department of Mineralogy, University of Chemical Industry, 8-9200 Veszprém, Hungary. The Secretary of the Group is István Viczian, Hungarian Geological Institute, Mélárd utc 14, H-1113, Budapest, Hungary.

The program of the scientific sessions held during the last two years was as follows:

March 17, 1975 T. Pádi: A review of the clay mineralogy of Hungarian sedimentary rocks with special respect to the significance of clay mineral associations in diagenetic action.
April 10, 1975 C. Hadil: Effect of organic acids on clay minerals (Part II).
May 19, 1975 G. Vörös-Kisfűti: Study of the layer silicates in some Pre-Pannonian Paleozoic rocks along the Balaton-line.

A separate report outlining progress made in establishing a joint European "Clay Minerals" journal based on the Group's present scientific periodical appears elsewhere in this Newsletter.

During the 1975 International Clay Mineral Conference in denne Clay Dr. V. C. Farmer and Mr. J. A. Bain, on behalf of the Clay Minerals Group of the Hungarian Geological Society, extended an invitation to AIPEA to host the 1978 International Clay Conference in Great Britain. This invitation was accepted by the General Assembly of AIPEA and plans for the meeting are now being developed.
ITALIAN GROUP OF A.I.P.E.A.

A three day meeting on "Clay Mineralogy and Soil Mechanics - Application to Landslide Investigation" was held in Milan, Sept. 1973, in collaboration with the U. S. National Science Foundation. Thirty papers were presented during the symposium and included one-day field trips in the landslide area of the Northern Apennines (Pavia Province). Twenty papers were presented and included an invitational talk by Prof. I. Th. Rasenqvist of the Geologica1 Institute, Oslo University. There were 120 participants including 15 from other European countries. The proceedings of the meeting, including the discussions, will be published as a special 1975 issue of the bulletin GEOLOGIA APPLICATA E INDUSTRIALE and may be obtained from: Prof. C. Melisiero, Istituto di Geologia Applicata e Geotecnica, Facoltà di Ingegneria, via Re David 200 - Bari, Italy.

The Proceedings of the International Seminar "Clay Mineralogy and Ceramic Processes and Products" held in Milan, Sept. 1973, in collaboration with the U. S. National Science Foundation are available from: Prof. C. Palminteri, Centro Geotecnica, Facoltà di Ingegneria, viale Marangoni 2 - Bologna, Italy. The proceedings include two volumes, one devoted to general lectures (delivered by Prof. G. W. Brindley and Prof. E. J. O'Conor), communications and discussions (by P. Fucic, W. C. Williams, G. W. Phelps, W. R. Murray, A. Boutron, H. Koeck, M. J. Young, D. K. Rao, E. Ollier, D. De Asis, J. Rikken, D. R. Arias, and several Italian specialists); the second volume is a monograph on the "Italian Occurrences of Oceanic Clay".

The 2nd National Congress of the Italian Group of A.I.P.E.A. will be held in Salf (end of September, beginning of October, 1974). Information may be obtained from: Prof. G. Melisiero, Istituto di Geologia Applicata e Geotecnica, Facoltà di Ingegneria, via Re David 200 - Bari, Italy.

Six Italian participants attended the 1975 International Clay Conference in Mexico City. Prof. P. Vanoli was elected Vice-President of A.I.P.E.A. during this conference.

CLAY ACTIVITIES IN THE NETHERLANDS

Until recently, Dutch students of clays were not organized in a separate group. In 1975, however, about 25 workers in the field of geology, geochemistry, soil science, ceramics, etc., met on two occasions. For the time being, most participants are in favor of an independent "interest" group. An inquiry was set up to survey the main fields of interest.

The following talks were presented during the meetings:

The first meeting in 1976 was held on January 21, 1976.

--- A. Breeuwsma
Netherlands Soil Survey Inst.
Metselaar 11
Vegetingen, The Netherlands

CLAY MINERALS SECTION OF MINERALOGICAL SOCIETY OF POLAND

The Clay Minerals Section of the Mineralogical Society of Poland was established in 1973. Since the organization of the Section several different forms of scientific activities have been undertaken.

Symposium on the Physical Chemistry of Geological Processes: A second scientific meeting on this topic (the first was held in 1971) was held at the Academy of Mining and Metallurgy, Krakow on Oct. 3-4, 1974. Fifteen papers were presented during the symposium. The transformation of layer silicates during different geological processes was the essential subject of the symposium. General problems of the transformation of clay minerals were presented by Prof. V. A. Pramb-Kamianetsky (University of Lwow, USSR) and Dr. L. Stach. A colloquium on the dissolution of minerals in water solutions and eluates was held on the second day of the meeting.

Symposium on "Clay Minerals of Soils": A Symposium on clay minerals of soils was organized under the direction of Prof. A. Kabata-Pendias at the Institute of Agriculture in Poznan, on Sept. 29-30, 1975. Twenty papers on mineralogy of soils, physical-chemical properties of clay minerals and mineralogical aspects of soil fertility were presented.

--- A. Frank-Kamenetzky (Leningrad, USSR), Prof. J. Konta (Prague, Czechoslovakia), Prof. Dr. K. Szpila and Dr. L. Stach were active participants in the International Clay Conference in Mexico City.

--- Dr. K. Szpila and Dr. A. Wlodzimko presented papers on mineralogy and geochemistry of kaolins of Poland in the Conference on "Genesis and Age of Kaolins" organized by the U.W. Working Group on the University of Goteborg, USSR.

Books and Publications: Two books on clay minerals have been recently published in Poland: "Mineralogy of Clay Minerals" (Clay Minerals) by L. Scalska, Wroclawskie Oglosnienia, Wroclaw, Poland, 1976, 352 pp., 115 figs., 120 tables, and "Mineralogy, Chemistry, Geology and Industry of Kaolins" (Mineralogia, Chemia, Geologia i Przemysl Kaolinowy) by S. Grabska-Kampf and W. Polomski, Warsaw, Poland, 1976, 225 pp., 75 figs.

Several recent numbers of the monograph series "Polski Przeglad Algorytmowy" (algorithmic Transactions) edited by the Numerical Computing of the Poznan Branch of the Polish Academy of Sciences are devoted to clay and clay minerals.


These publications can be ordered from:
Arm Polonia
Eckbaldova Przedmiescie 7
00-023 Warsaw, POLAND

FORTHCOMING ACTIVITIES.


--- L. Stach
Academy of Mining and Metallurgy
Krakow, Poland

ROMANIAN CLAY GROUP

The Romanian Clay Group is placed in the Group of the Mineralogy and Petrology Section. The Third National Clay Conference was held in Bucharest in November 1975. Prof. Ioanavich, formerly in the Ministry of Geology and Petrology, was a member of the organizing committee and has been secretary to Prof. S. Mocanu, Dr. D. Atincu, Dr. N. Dinei, Dr. D. Gheorghe, and others. The Proceedings of the First National Conference has been published in two volumes, one devoted to general lectures (delivered by Prof. G. W. Brindley and Dr. A. Breeuwsma). The following talks were presented during the meetings: Prof. K. Szpila and Dr. A. Frank-Kamenetzky (Leningrad, USSR), Prof. J. Konta (Prague, Czechoslovakia), Prof. I. Th. Rasenqvist of the Geological Institute, Oslo University. Many members of the National Group attended the International Conference in Mexico City.

--- Dr. K. Szpila and Dr. A. Wlodzimko presented papers on mineralogy and geochemistry of kaolins of Poland in the Conference on "Genesis and Age of Kaolins" organized by the U.W. Working Group on the University of Goteborg, USSR.

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The 1975 meeting of the Romanian Clay Group was held April 11-12 and the evening was opened by Prof. Tonovitch. There were 34 papers on the first day and 8 papers on the second day; the number of participants was 67 the first day and 65 on the second day. Among the papers presented was a report on the influence of the coke injected during the process of underground combustion upon some clay materials present in the deposit; the presence of clinoptilolite in some volcanic ash from Transylvania was described in another paper.


THE CLAY MINERALS SOCIETY (USA)

The 26th Annual Clay Minerals Conference is scheduled for August 1-6, 1976 at Oregon State University, Corvallis, Oregon. This meeting is being attended by members of the Departments of Soil Science, Oceanography, Geology, Civil Engineering, and Chemistry.

In addition to General Sessions the following Symposia have been arranged: Synthetic Silicates, Amorphous Materials and Volcanic Deposits, and Marine Sediments. A Field Trip to the Oregon Coast and Coast Range is planned for August 2. An Indian Salmon Barbecue will be featured on August 4.

Membership of the Society is open to any scientist who is interested in clays and clay minerals. All correspondence should be addressed to:

MRS. I. S. Blasbaugh, Local Chairman
Department of Chemistry
Oregon State University
Corvallis, Oregon 97331

Meeting places for the period 1977-1979 and Local Chairman are as follows:

1977 (August): Kingston, Jamaica
Cr. V. C. Hill
Ministry of Mining and Natural Resources
P. O. Box 665
Kingston 5, Jamaica

1978 (August): Bloomington, Indiana
Dr. R. H. Murray
Department of Geology
Indiana University
2005 E. 10th Street
Bloomington, Indiana 47402

1979 (August): Atlanta, Georgia
Dr. W. F. Hooy
Ceramic Engineering
Georgia Institute of Technology
Atlanta, Georgia 30337

NEWS OF INTERNATIONAL CLAY ACTIVITIES


Thursday, 12th August

Depart Sydney 7 a.m.

- 90 km Ayrmergrove - late Permian marine clays in Lower Permian coal measures. Scenic stop.

- 125 km Toowoomba - E. Permian flint clays in coal measures. Scenic stop.

- 185 km Dalby - Precambrian sediments. Scenic stop.

- 240 km Kingaroy - E. Jurassic flint clay. Scenic stop.

- 360 km Burnett - E. Permian flint clays and laterite in Lower Permian marine beds. Scenic stop.

Night at Scrond - distance 600 km.

Friday, 13th August

Depart Scrod 8 a.m.

- 90 km Nanango - E. Jurassic flint clay. Scenic stop.

- 125 km Wondai - L. Permian flint clay and gastropod-bearing clays. Scenic stop.

- 185 km Gladstone - Tertiary kaolin deposit. Scenic stop.

- 240 km Rockhampton - Precambrian sediments in Devonian Meta Sediments. Scenic stop.

- 300 km Rockhampton - E. Permian flint clays and laterite in Lower Permian marine beds. Scenic stop.

Night at Croydon - distance 300 km.

Saturday, 14th August

Depart Croydon 8 a.m.

- 90 km Gladstone - L. Permian flint clay and gastropod-bearing clays. Scenic stop.

- 125 km Rockhampton - Tertiary kaolin deposit. Scenic stop.

- 185 km Gladstone - Precambrian sediments in Devonian Meta Sediments. Scenic stop.

- 240 km Rockhampton - E. Permian flint clays and laterite in Lower Permian marine beds. Scenic stop.

Night at Kingvale - distance 350 km.

Sunday, 15th August

Depart Kingvale 8 a.m.

- 90 km Moree - L. Permian flint clays in coal measures. Scenic stop.

- 125 km Laidley - E. Permian flint clays and laterite in Lower Permian marine beds. Scenic stop.

Extensive abstracts will be required of all contributions. The abstracts will be distributed in advance of the conference to participants who have paid their registration fee. There is no arrangement for publication of full papers.

150 rooms have been reserved at the University Centre "Vernonia Sommerhotel" (20 minutes walk, 5 minutes by train to blindern). Present prices per person (breakfast included): Shared room 70 Nkr., Single room 100 Nkr.

In September 1976 a second circular will be sent to all the European clay groups and to those individuals who have returned the preliminary registration form. The second circular will require: 1. a definite registration; 2. the title and a short abstract of the communication proposed for presentation not later than Nov. 30, 1976; 3. extensive abstracts of accepted papers, not later than Feb. 20, 1977; 4. registration fees, not later than Feb. 19, 1977.

All correspondence should be addressed to:

Third Meeting of the European Clay Groups
c/o Professor Ivan M. Rovevist
Institut for Geologi
Postbox 4047
Blindern, Oslo 3, Norway

25th INTERNATIONAL GEOLOGICAL CONGRESS—AUGUST 1976—SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA.
Aug. 26 (Thur.) Leave SYDNEY at night; arrive at TOKYO in the morning.
Aug. 27 (Fri.)
AUGUST 27
Aug. 29 (Sun.)
Aug. 27 (Fri.)
Aug. 28 (Sat.) The 2nd day of field investigations, in TOKYO.
Aug. 30 (Mon.)
Sept. 1 (Wed.)
The 7th SYMPOSIUM ON GENESIS OF KAOLIN: "CONFERENCE AND FIELD INVESTIGATIONS OF KAOLIN DEPOSITS IN JAPAN.

Japanese members of working group of "Genese of Kaolin" invite the members of "Working Group of Kaolinization and Related Processes" to Japan in the summer of 1976 after the time of "Kaolin Symposium" to the 25th International Geological Congress in Australia.

PRELIMINARY SCHEDULE
Aug. 26 (Thur.) Leave SYDNEY at night; arrive at TOKYO in the morning of Aug. 27 (Fri.).
Aug. 27 (Fri.)
Aug. 29 (Sun.)
Aug. 27 (Fri.)
Aug. 28 (Sat.) The 2nd day of field investigations, in TOKYO.
Aug. 30 (Mon.)
Sept. 1 (Wed.)

PREREQUISITES
Transport: either minibus or private cars.

Accommodation: Standard motels. Two persons to a room. Single room accommodation additional, approximately $6 per night.
FOR FURTHER INFORMATION WRITE TO:
Dr. J. C. Loughnan
School of Applied Geology
University of New South Wales
P.O. Box 1
Kensington, N.S.W. Australia 2033

SEPTEMBER 3, 1976.

Field investigations on Iwate Clay Mine (Flint Clay)
IWATE clay mine-MORIOKA (by car).

After the 4th day of field investigations, SHIBOISHI or SENDAI-TOKYO (by train).

For further information about the field investigations, contact Dr. F. C. Loughnan in this Newsletter, pp. 17-18).

Preliminary Field Investigations on Iwate Clay Mine (Flint Clay)
IWATE clay mine-MORIOKA (by car).

International Geological Correlation Program: Working Group - "Genesis of Kaolins"

Excursion reports of the IGC Working Group on "Genese of Kaolins" have appeared in previous Newsletters (No. 9, pp. 14-15; No. 10, pp. 9; No. 11, pp. 12-13). Activities since the last report are summarized below.

4th Kaolin Symposium (Mexico 1975). Papers covered various aspects of kaolin occurrence and properties in Calcium, Brazil, France, England, Germany, Czechoslovakia, Italy, Spain, USSR, USA and Japan. These papers will be published in the Proceedings of the Mexico City AIGEA Conference.

5th Kaolin Symposium-Kaolinization of the Bohemian Massif (Dresden 1975). This was organized by Prof. M. Stur. Thirty papers were presented during two days of sessions; these are to be published in International Rev. Geology.

Field investigation of kaolin deposits following the respective Symposium have been as follows:
Czechoslovakia (1975); Spain, 1976; southern France (1976); Cornwall and Brittany (1976); Georgia, USA (1975); leaders - M. Kuzvart, Prof. Murray, 26 participants; during 4 days Tertiary and Oligocene sedimentary kaolins were visited; Mexico (1975); leader - Prof. Keller, 5 days; 5 deposits of hydrothermal and sedimentary kaolins were visited. GM (1975); leader - Prof. Toller, 40 participants from 15 countries during 4 days visited 16 localities. The field guide is a modern monograph of "Kaolin deposits of GDR". Filled guides were prepared for all excursions.

Plans for future meetings and field research include the following:
6th Kaolin Symposium on Paleoclimatological, Palaeogeographical and Geochronological Conditions of Kaolization and Related Phenomena (Australia, August 26-17, 1976) (see detailed announcement by Dr. F. C. Loughnan in this Newsletter, pp. 17-18).
7th Kaolin Symposium on Hydrothermal Kaolinization (Japan, August 27 - Sept. 3, 1976) (see detailed announcement by Dr. Hideo Minato in this Newsletter, pp. 18-20).
8th Kaolin Symposium and Field Investigation (Spain and southern Italy, September, 1977). Leaders: Prof. Emilio Galan and Italian members of the WG Program: two days of meetings in Madrid, three days of field research - kaolin deposits near Guadalajara, Teruel, Cuenca, Valencia, visit to kaolin refinery plant, ceramic school and porcelain factory. Travel by plane from Rome to Valencia to Rome. Field investigation of kaolin deposits near Marmont Ceramics (Vercelli) for three days.

Field investigation of kaolin deposits in Romania, Poland, probably Ukrain SR, and field study of recent weathering in tropical affords are under consideration for later occasions.

The Working Group has more than 90 members from 34 countries. An additional 14 countries have been invited to participate in the Project. Thus, all countries that produce more than 1000 tons of washed kaolin annually will cooperate in the Project.

Possible cooperation in the spheres of common excursions and sessions with the Working Group on Interlaboratory Proceess (ICGP Project No. 129) was proposed in the 1975 session of the Executive Committee in Dresden.

--Dr. H. Kuzvart, Secretary
IGC Working Group
Institute of Geological Sciences
Charles University
Prague 2, Czechoslovakia
This conference was held at Tilteny, Hungary, April 23-25, 1976, and was organized by the Roland Eotvos Physical Society.

The first Hungarian crystallographic meeting was held in 1962 with the participation of a rather small number of Hungarian scientists. Thereafter every second year a conference was arranged at different places but preferably on Lake Balaton. As the number of invited speakers and participants from abroad increased it was decided to move to English as the language of scientific communication; this step was taken in 1968. Topics for these meetings covered the entire spectrum of diffraction studies, however, special sessions have been planned to emphasize current interests of Hungarian crystallographers (e.g., special sessions on gas electron diffraction were organized in 1972 and on liquid structure studies, respectively, in 1973).

It was a great honor and challenge when the seventh conference of this series was chosen to become the Second European Crystallographic Meeting. After this exceptional occasion the 8th Hungarian Diffraction Conference is expected to regain its regular configuration, i.e., open to everybody, having about 150 - 200 participants, half from Hungary and half from abroad.

The two main topics of the next conference are:
1. Studies on chemical bonding and configuration
2. Information on polycrystalline materials gained by diffraction methods.

For further information write to:
The Secretary
8th Hungarian Diffraction Conference
B-1388 HUDEPEST, PB 260
Hungary

NORDIC SOCIETY FOR CLAY RESEARCH

The spring meeting was held in cooperation with the Division for Quaternary Geology at the University of Upsala on March 12-14, 1975. The meeting was arranged as a symposium with the theme "Clay." Presidents were professors Ivan Th. Rosenqvist, Norway, and Lars Ekeburg Eriksen, Upsala.

There were 16 contributions covering a wide range of subjects. An introductory lecture was given on clay and geotechnique by Olaf Eriksson followed by clay mineralization of post-Cambrian rocks from the aspect of geological mapping (Tom Lundgren) and geotechnical problems (Hans Lundgren).

The following day dealt primarily with studies of sorption and diffusion of salts to clay sediments with contributions by Ivan Th Rosengvist, J. Hovm, K. G. Fischer, and L. R̄itvik. Lambert Eklund and Bengt Collini gave contributions to the discussion. J. Ippolita presented a study of Finnish clays and Werner Kambe described mineral studies in connection with drillings in the area of Iceland. Ino Nurse-Kronowist showed a vermiculite of unusual extent in the north of Sweden. Egon Karlsson presented a preparation technique to preserve the surface structure of profiles and Erk and Lars Bollin reported on clay mineral analysis by diffractometric methods.

The meeting was attended by over 50 people.

"Newsletter 1" from the Nordic Society has appeared. It gives a survey of the activities in the Nordic countries and of the outstanding held at the meetings since the start in May 1973.

The First Circular announcing the Third Meeting of the European Clay Groups in Oslo, Norway, June 24, 1977, which is being hosted by the Nordic Society for Clay Research, was sent out in the autumn of 1975.

The Autumn meeting of the Nordic Society for Clay Research was held on Nov. 20, 1975 with the following program:

Prof. Ove Brunner, University: "Recent Lake sediments based on the examination of more than 100 lakes of the world."
Practical Identification of Clay Minerals by X-ray Diffraction - A Flow Sheet by J. Thorez, Mineralogisch-Petrographisches Institut, University of Li"ebge, Belgium. This flow sheet is intended for undergraduate and graduate students and can be used for general and introductory teaching in clay mineralogy. It provides a simple, rapid and selective access to the identification of clay minerals and mixed layers by X-ray diffraction. It is based on a consistent set of oriented aggregates. It emphasizes within a synthetic form of the characters of the main varieties of clay minerals on the basis of their behavior under classical identification techniques (optical microscopical, chemical and structural analysis). It focuses on the characteristics of the basal (001) reflection; the identification keys combine a simple nomenclature code and a colored chart, allowing a quick recognition and differentiation between clay mineral species or groups. The Flow Sheet also provides lists of basal spacings for different mineral varieties of phyllosilicates and clay minerals and a general glossary. The book contains 400 pages and the price is 300 FR.

Clay Minerals: Resulting Effects and Comparison of Methods of Preparation by J. Thorez, Mineralogisch-Petrographisches Institut, University of Li"ebge, Belgium. In Preparation - to be issued at the end of 1970. In addition to the Laboratory Handbook "Phyllosilicates and Clay Minerals" this illustrated book focuses on the resulting effect of various (nearly twenty) procedures from the literature relative to the extraction and preparation of clay minerals prior to their X-ray diffraction analysis. The resulting effects are presented and compared following the colored charts and codification adopted in the first published laboratory handbook.

Minerals in Soil Environments edited by J. R. Dixon, Dept. of Soil and Crop Sciences, Texas A & M University, College Station, Texas 77843, preparation and publication sponsored by the Soil Science Society of America, Madison, Wis. The manuscripts are in the hands of the publisher and publication is expected in the autumn of 1970. The book has been designed to meet the needs for a graduate text for courses in soil mineralogy, clay mineralogy for earth science students and engineers, and soil chemistry with an emphasis on soil mineralogy and for a reference for teachers and researchers in soil chemistry, general soil science, civil engineering, geology, and sedimemtology.

Soil Components - Organic II - Organic Components edited by J. E. G. Grootaers, Dept. of Agronomy, Univ. of Illinois, Urbana, Ill. Springer-Verlag, New York, 1972. This volume consists of many of the clay minerals that are common constituents of soils; many of the chapters have been contributed by international authorities and represent a fairly current assessment of the understanding of the structure and properties of these minerals.

Clay Journals

European "Clay Minerals" Journal

Following agreements between the Clay Mineral Groups and Societies in Belgium, France, Spain, Italy, and the Netherlands, a quarterly journal will be issued in March 1974 under the auspices to serve as an official vehicle for publication of scientific papers. It will be formed in the first place as a supplement to the existing "Clay Minerals" published by Mineralogisch-Petrographisches Institute in Belgium. In the future, the name "Clay Minerals" will be used for the European "Clay Minerals" journal but appropriately sub-titled to indicate its new role. It will be managed by the Mineralogical Society of Great Britain through its constituent Clay Mineral Group and by the appointment of regional editors and an advisory board to represent interests of the various groups.

Weavers will receive copies through their respective groups at substantial discount but other subscribers are asked to submit orders to Blackwell Scientific Publications Ltd., Cowley, Oxford OX1 2DE, England. The annual subscription will be 150 or 256. Publication of papers may be in any one of the official languages English, French, German and Spanish by agreement. It is expected that manuscripts papers will be in English. Abstracts will be published in all four languages.

Offers of contributions (which may be accepted to non-members as well as members of the Groups) should be made as soon as possible. Papers should be accompanied by an abstract of not more than 250 words (written in another language). Their publication enables the authors to receive two free offprints each (within a maximum of 50 per paper). Short communications and notes of not more than 1000 words will also be accepted for publication. They do not require an abstract and will be sent away immediately. Review articles, which usually are invited or commissioned, will also be published occasionally.

Authors resident in Belgium, France, Spain, or Italy should send their scripts to: Prof. Dr. Mils, Institut de Géologie, 1 Rue Blessig, 67085 Strasbourg, France.

Authors resident in the United Kingdom or any country not covered above should send their scripts to: Dr. J. E. H. Lambert, Institute of Geological Sciences, Exhibition Road, London SW7 5EG, England.

Authors resident in the Nordic countries and Germany should send their scripts to: Prof. Dr. J. J. Tjepkema, Ministerie van Onderwijs en Wetenschap, Kamer van Burgerlijke Aanleg, P.O. Box 167, Alphen aan den Rijn, The Netherlands.

Authors resident in the United States and Canada should send their scripts to: Dr. J. H. L. Kastner, Institute of Geological Sciences, Exhibition Road, London SW7 5EG, England.

Clay Science

The Clay Science of Japan publishes its own Clay Journal called CLAY SCIENCE. It contains scientific articles covering all fields of clay science and is written exclusively in English. It will be published once or twice a year and six numbers will constitute a volume. It is now in its 5th volume. The editor is Dr. T. Wada, Faculty of Agriculture, Kyushu University, Fukuoka 812 Japan. Copies and back numbers are obtainable from the Japanese Publications Trading Co., Ltd., P.O. Box 3620, Tokyo International, Tokyo, Japan.

NEWS OF MEMBERS

Dr. S. K. Bailey, Dep. of Geology, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin, President of AIPEA, was named Distinguished Member of the Clay Minerals Society during the joint meeting of AIPEA and the Clay Minerals Society in Mexico City, July 24-29, 1975. Dr. Bailey has received many honors and awards. As a fellow of the Geological Society of America, he was a Councilor of the Mineralogical Society of America, and a councilor of the NSF from 1970-72, Vice President in 1972-73, and President of the Mineralogical Society in 1973-74. He was an Associate Editor of the Journal for Sedimentary Petrology and is a member of the editorial board. He was Editor of the Clay Minerals Society publication, Clay and Clay Minerals from 1984 to 1984. He has been Vice President of the Clay Minerals Society in 1982-83 and President 1983-84. At present he is Editor of the Proceedings volume which was published in February, 1976, with great dispatch and efficiency. He is a member of the Joint Nomenclature Committee for the International Mineralogical Association and the International Union of Crystallography. Bailey's research is in the field of X-ray crystallography and he has specialized in the structure and the interlayer silicates.

Prof. J. J. Tjepkema, Ministerie van Onderwijs en Wetenschap, Kamer van Burgerlijke Aanleg, P.O. Box 167, Alphen aan den Rijn, The Netherlands, and Emeritus Professor of Chemistry at the University of Li"ebge, Belgium, is Professor and Chairman of the Joint Nomenclature Committee for the International Mineralogical Association and the International Union of Crystallography. He has made major contributions to the synthesis and weathering of clay minerals in sediments.

Dr. Roger C. Billinger, Professor of Petroleum Engineering, has been named the first holder of the R.I. Sagehans Ayurvedic Polyclinic Scholarship in Petroleum Engineering at USC, Los Angeles. The endowed chair (sponsored by the Ayurvedic Polyclinic) named for the Sagehans Iran was established in Sept. 1974 through a grant of $1 million to USC from the Shah of Iran. A major objective of the chair is to train Iranian petroleum engineers and further the exchange of technology between Iran and the United States. Students of the chair will be selected on a rotating basis, and emphasis will be on safety, reservoir engineering, sedimentary recovery, and other areas of importance to the oil industry in Iran. Billinger's areas of specialization include reservoir, clay, compaction of sediments, subsidence, and field flow through porous media.
Dear AIPEA Member

Dr. A. W. Fordham
Division of Soils, CSIRO
Private Bag No. 1
P.O. Glen Osmond, South Australia 5064

Membership

AIPEA accepts as members any scientist, institutions, or companies. Members may join individually or through cooperating national scientific societies. Please fill in the attached form for joining AIPEA and send it along with your dues payment to the Treasurer.

The annual membership fee is as follows:

- Individual membership $4.00
- Institutional membership $3.75
- Company membership $23.50
- Sustaining membership $115
- Patron membership $1,150

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

1. Pay fee by (a) check drawn on a New York or Chicago bank, payable in US dollars, or (b) international postal money order, payable in US dollars.

2. Pay membership fee for three or five-year periods.

3. Make check or money order payable to AIPEA and mail to:

   Dr. J. B. Dixon
   Treasurer AIPEA
   Dept. of Soil and Crop Sciences
   Texas A & M University
   College Station, Texas 77843

A.I.P.E.A. MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION FORM

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Please mail to: Dr. J. B. Dixon
Treasurer AIPEA
Dept. of Soil and Crop Sciences
Texas A & M University
College Station, Texas 77843