



---

## **INTERNATIONAL MINERALOGICAL ASSOCIATION**

### **IMA 2005 Report to IUGS**

## **1 THE IMA - OBJECTIVES AND STRUCTURE**

### **1. Objectives**

### **2. Structure**

1. Adhering mineralogical societies and their National Representatives
2. The Council
3. IMA Business Meetings
4. Delegates at IMA Business Meetings
5. Commissions and Working Groups
6. The Secretariat

## **2 REPORTS FROM THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE**

## **3 IMA COMMISSIONS and WORKING GROUPS**

### **1. Objectives of IMA Commissions and Working Groups**

### **2. Involvement of IMA COM/WG in meetings**

### **3. Communication**

1. Publications
2. Websites
3. Business Meetings

### **4. Evolution of IMA Commissions and Working groups**

1. Replacement of Chairs in IMA Commissions-Working Groups
2. Merging of CNMMN and CCM
3. Chief problems encountered by Chairs of Com/WG

### **5. Workplan**

1. Meetings and short courses
2. Publications
3. Others

## **Appendixes to the 2005 IMA report to IUGS**

### **1) appendix 1:**

1. List of the mineralogical societies adhering to IMA, together with the name and e-mail of their National Representative
2. Members of the IMA Council
3. Officers of IMA Commissions and Working Groups



4. IMA 2006 - Kobe Timetable with IMA administrative affairs reported
5. IMA Deadline 2006 for the preparation of the IMA Business Meetings in Kobe, July 2006
6. Provisional Agenda for the First Business Meeting of IMA
7. Sponsoring of sessions in Kobe by the IMA Commissions/Working Groups
8. Document relative to 19<sup>th</sup> GENERAL MEETING OF IMA, Kobe, 23-26 July 2006.  
Information from the Kobe website, March 2006

**2) appendix 2: 6 IMA publications in Elements from 2005 to January 2006**

**3) appendix 3: 2005 Annual activity reports of IMA Commissions and Working Groups.**

---

# 1 THE IMA - OBJECTIVES AND STRUCTURE

## 1. Objectives

The International Mineralogical Association (IMA), which is affiliated to the International Union of Geological Sciences (IUGS - <http://www.iugs.org>) is the only truly international organisation promoting mineralogy. Since its creation in 1958, the IMA represents mineralogical societies or mineralogical groups which are affiliated to a geological society. Today 38 mineralogical societies compose the IMA (Appendix 1, Table 1).

Mineralogy is one of the oldest branches of science and includes both fundamental and applied research. Mineralogy interacts with other geoscience disciplines as geophysics, geochemistry and petrology.

Mineralogy is fundamental to the development of knowledge of the chemistry, mode of formation and age of rocks from the earth. Knowledge of the most inaccessible, deepest parts of the earth is developed through experimental mineralogy. Besides this, mineralogy gives us clues to the origin of the solar system.

Today's mineralogy plays a vital role in human welfare, the remediation of pollution, and waste disposal, and the understanding of climate through the knowledge of reacting surfaces between the solid earth, the atmosphere and biosphere. Mineralogy is also of prime importance in the exploitation of industrial minerals, petroleum exploration and exploitation, metalliferous mining, and the exploitation of soils.

The IMA supports the scientific development of mineralogical sciences, and favours the relationships with international geoscience bodies affiliated to IUGS, mainly through the organization of Meetings and Workshops, and the publication of books and special volumes within scientific journals.

## 2. Structure

1. Adhering mineralogical societies and their National Representatives. The 38 adhering mineralogical societies or groups contact IMA through a National Representative (see Appendix 1, table 1 to get their names). National representatives are involved each time the IMA Council wishes to discuss issues with the adhering bodies, or obtain information. National Representatives regularly inform the IMA secretariat of the changes of members of IMA Commissions and Working Groups. On the other hand, information provided by the IMA secretariat is transmitted to national societies and/or to members of the different IMA Commissions and Working Groups by National Representatives. This procedure is facilitated by the possibility that every mineralogist can be informed about IMA news through the IMA Website. The ability to interact with our members has been greatly enhanced by the foundation in 2005 of a new, semi-popular magazine 'Elements' by a consortium of mineralogical and geochemical societies. (see Presidential Report, below).

2. The IMA Council. The Council comprises eleven members, the President, the First and Second Vice-Presidents, the Secretary, the Treasurer, the retiring President and five ordinary Councilors (Appendix 1, Table 2). The first five form the Officers, whereas the President, Secretary and Treasurer form the Executive Committee. The habit is that the First Vice-president belongs to the Mineralogical Society which is organizing the next General Meeting. Following recent practice he automatically becomes President of the IMA Council once the General Meeting has occurred. In

2002, at the end of the Edinburgh meeting, Ian Parsons became President replacing Anthony Naldrett. Takamitsu Yamanaka will become the next IMA President in 2006, following the Kobe meeting.

The IMA council usually holds an annual meeting during a scientific meeting in which IMA and/or its COM/WG are sponsoring scientific sessions. Again with the development of electronic contacts, a lot of questions can find an answer without a formal meeting of the Councillors. The executive committee is empowered to solve problems arising between IMA business Meetings.

**3. IMA Business Meetings.** IMA affairs are conducted at the business meetings which occur every two years, one during the General Meeting of IMA, and the other during the International Geological Congress (IGC). Organization of the General Meeting is the responsibility of the inviting mineralogical society; Edinburgh, UK, 2002 was the 18<sup>th</sup> General Meeting, and this year IMA will hold its 19<sup>th</sup> quadrennial meeting in Kobe, Japan, 2006 (see Appendix 1, information on the Kobe meeting, p. 9). The next one, the 20<sup>th</sup>, will be held in Budapest, Hungary, in 2010.

**4. IMA Delegates at the IMA Business Meetings.** They are assigned by their respective adhering societies in a number not exceeding the balloting power of the society (see Appendix 1, Table 1). Each Member Society can vote during the business meetings according to the group under which it joins the Association. There are three mineralogical societies in category 5 (Germany, Russia and USA) and four in category 4 (Canada, France, Japan, United Kingdom), four in categories 3 (Australia, Austria, China and Italy), seven in category 2 and twenty in category 1. A member society becomes a nonvoting member when it is in default with its dues for two years. The delinquent Member Society shall be reinstated in the membership of the Association and again assume the rights and duties of members after having paid all outstanding dues.

Delegates vote on all IMA affairs prepared by the Council, some of the items having been suggested, in due time, to the IMA secretariat by National Representatives or by Officers of IMA Commissions and Working Groups (see Appendix 1, the two lists of National Representatives and Officers in Tables 1 and 3, respectively). More specifically, delegates vote on the composition of the Council, the creation, maintenance or ending of IMA Commissions and Working Groups, on the designation of Officers of these commissions/working groups, on the location of the General Meeting of IMA and on the change of the constitution.

**5. IMA Commissions and Working Groups.** The scientific activity of IMA is supported by its 13 commissions and working groups (COM/WG) which may interact with various organisations in Geosciences, covering different disciplines such as geophysics, geochemistry and petrology. They play a major role in sponsoring sessions within international meetings, organizing workshops and courses, and in publishing books or special volumes after meetings. The objectives of the different commissions and working groups have been published in the previous 2004 IMA report to IUGS, and are summed up below as well as on the IMA Website, and/or on that of the IMA commissions and working groups.

Officers of the IMA COM/WG have to publish yearly a report on the activity of their respective Commissions and Working Groups. These constitute the scientific part of the IMA annual report to IUGS. Other information is displayed on their own Website or on the IMA Website.

**6. The IMA Secretariat.** The secretariat is located in the Centre de Recherches Pédrographiques et Géochimiques in Nancy, France. Half a position is funded by the CNRS, a French Government

---

organization, to support the day-to-day operation of the IMA, which consists of distributing and collecting documents from the adhering bodies and the Officers of commissions and working groups. Since 2004, the IMA Website has also been updated by the IMA secretariat.

## 2 REPORTS FROM THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

### 1. Presidential report

A major development for IMA in 2005 was the launch of Elements magazine. The President, Ian Parsons, is one of its Principal Editors, together with Rod Ewing, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, and Michael Hochella, Virginia Tech. Its Managing Editor is Pierrette Tremblay at INRS-ETE, Québec. Elements is supported financially and managed jointly by the Mineralogical Society of America, the Mineralogical Society of Great Britain and Ireland, the Mineralogical Association of Canada, Société Française de Minéralogie et de Cristallographie, the Clay Minerals Society, The Geochemical Society, the International Association of Geochemistry, and the European Association for Geochemistry. The mineralogical societies of Germany and Italy are negotiating to join in 2007.. Elements is published in full colour every two months with a current print run of 10500, and sent as a no-cost member benefit to members of the supporting societies, and to institutional subscribers to the publications of the consortium.. Back issues of Elements are available with unrestricted access at [www.elementsmagazine.org](http://www.elementsmagazine.org). IMA and the European Mineralogical Union have the status of affiliated organizations and have a regular 'page' in this new venture. In 2005 four issues of Elements magazine contained IMA pages. These were respectively contributed by the President, the Secretary, Maryse Ohnenstetter, the Chairman of the Commission on New Mineral names, Ernst Burke, and the Chairman of the Commission on Applied Mineralogy, Richard Hagni (see Appendix 2). In 2006 there will be six issues of Elements and we plan an article in each. Elements presents an unprecedented opportunity to bring news and opportunities to IMA members worldwide, particularly in conjunction with the IMA website.

### 2. Secretary's report

Besides the contribution of IMA officers in Element's issues, information relative to the IMA are updated on the IMA website. Increasing visibility of the IMA were one of the two main objectives defined during the Edinburgh General meeting in 2002. The second objective was to increase the IMA participation within international meetings. The report below shows the involvement of IMA COM/WG within the 2005 meetings and informs on the sponsoring of IMA COM/WG during the Kobe General Meeting (see Appendix 1, Table 7),

There was also in 2005 the preparation of the Business Meeting in Kobe, and a provisional agenda is reported in Appendix 1 (see table 6). IMA will have a booth at the Kobe General Meeting and there will be room for Mineralogical Societies, notably the small ones, to give information. The booth will be also a place to meet. Other information relative to the location of IMA administrative affairs is given in Table 4 and 5 within Appendix 1.



### 3. Treasurer's report

This was prepared by Cornelis Klein who was the IMA treasurer up to December 2005 (see Appendix 2). After many years of devoted service he has retired and has been replaced by Robert T. Downs, from the University of Arizona (see the updated list of Council members in Appendix 1, Table 2).

Bank balance, Jan. 1, 2005	\$100,736.57
Country* dues paid	\$ 8,726.00
Annual interest earned	\$ 800.72
Wire deposit (and bank draft) charges	\$ (250.00)
Disbursements: Nazzarini \$ 2,415.14	
Burke \$ 1,664.03	
Lecluse \$ 344.16	
C. Klein (shipping IMA files) \$77.40	\$ (4,500.73)
Balance January 1, 2006	\$105,512.56

#### Account closed January 9, 2006

Interest for January 2006	\$ 17.34
Cashier's check for transfer to IMA account c/o Bob Downs, Tucson, AZ.	\$ 105,529.90

\***Egypt** is delinquent since 2002; **Israel** since 1999. Portugal is very intermittent in payment; it is now delinquent for two years, 2004, 2005. **Russia** is delinquent for 2005. **Sweden** and **Switzerland** are both delinquent for 2004 and 2005.

On January 9, 2006 the IMA account at the Bank of America in Albuquerque was closed and the balance, as of January 9, 2006, of \$105,529.90 sent by Fed Ex to Bob Downs in Tucson.

The condensed financial records for 1995 until 2003 (inclusive) were mailed to the MSA office in Washington, D.C. in mid-December, 2005 for archival storage. The records of all financial transactions (as well as other information pertinent to the treasurer) for 2004 and 2005 were sent to Bob Downs, also mid-December, 2005. This concluded all activities for Cornelis Klein as treasurer of IMA (1996-2006).

### 3 IMA COMMISSIONS and WORKING GROUPS

The Association is scientifically active through its eight Commissions and five Working Groups. All the Officers elected in 2002 remain active up to Kobe, 2006. Since 2003, a few officers have joined some IMA Commissions and Working groups to help in preparing for Kobe. In addition, there is a committee on Internet and Computer Applications (CICA).

	Name of COM/WG	Members
CAM	Commission on Applied Mineralogy	22
CCM	Commission on Classification of Minerals	25
CGM	Commission on Gem Materials	26
CMGIP	Commission on Mineral Growth and Interface Processes	20

CM	Commission on Museums	30
CNMMN	Commission on New Mineral and Mineral Names	30
COM	Commission on Ore Mineralogy	31
CPM	Commission on Physics of Minerals	10
WGA*	Working Group on Astromineralogy	8
WGEM	Working Group on Environmental Mineralogy	2
WGIM	Working Group on Inclusions in Minerals	8
WGME*	Working Group on Mineral Equilibria	4-19
WGOM	Working Group on Organic Minerals	17
CICA	Committee on Internet and Computer Applications	6

## 1. Objectives of IMA Commissions and Working Groups

Objectives of COM/WG have been defined on the IMA and COM/WG websites, or in the annual report to IUGS, and in Elements for the Commission on Applied Mineralogy and that on New Minerals and Mineral Names. Information reported below is derived from one of these publications, or from the websites.

### 1. Commission on Applied Mineralogy (CAM) See the publication of Richard Hagni in Elements, 2005 (Appendix 2, p7).

““Applied mineralogy” covers investigation conducted specifically to solve problems related to the physical and chemical characteristics of minerals and materials. it has a vital role in economic and human welfare. The investigations are performed using all the available mineral characterization techniques and can involve developing or adapting instruments to make the required measurements. Consequently applied mineralogy covers the complete spectrum of mineralogical activity : exploration for, and exploitation of base metals, precious metals, base minerals, industrial minerals and materials, building and construction minerals, and carbonaceous materials and their by-products in mining, extractive metallurgy, pyrometallurgy, hydrometallurgy and economic geology. It also include investigations of environmental materials, refractories, ceramics, cements, alloys, and other products, to solve problems related to the environment, health and criminal activities, and to obtain products for the development and building of equipment and structures.“

### 2. Commission on Classification of Minerals (from Yu. Pushcharovsky 2005 report). “The objective of the commission is to review existing systems of mineral classification, to provide advice on the classification of minerals to the mineralogical community, and to participate in national and international symposia relevant to the general subject of mineral classification and to help keeping contacts with member countries by distributing and collecting information related with systematic mineralogy and classification of minerals.“

### 3. Commission on Gem Materials (modified from M. Superchi 2005 report). The main goal of the Commission is to produce and update a “Glossary of Gem Materials” that will suggest names to be accepted by most mineralogists despite difficulties related to distinct nomenclature rules, and constraints linked to specific Commercial Groups, existing rules/norms and Country Laws.

### 4. Commission on Mineral Growth and Interface Processes (CMGIP) (from C Wöensdregt, 2005 report). The CMGIP, created in 2002, derived from the commission on Crystal Growth of Minerals but after significant modification. The composition of the commission was enlarged and now represents almost the whole spectrum of mineral growth.

### 5. Commission on Museums (CM). The CM was established to link the mineralogical sections of museums around the world. The best specimens of minerals, and those described for the first time, are often

---

collected in museums, and the history of mineralogy is intimately bound to the history of museum mineral collections.

**6. Commission on New Mineral and Mineral Names (CNMMN)** See the publication of Ernst Bürke in Elements, 2005 (Appendix 2, p4).

“The CNMMN was established at nearly the same time as the IMA, in 1959 for the purpose of controlling the introduction of new minerals and mineral names, and of rationalising mineral nomenclature. In the 45 years of its existence, the CNMMN has not be idle, judging from the list of 4000 or so minerals and mineral names on which the CNMMN has officially taken decision on their approval, discreditation, and/or redefinition. On the CNMMN website (<http://www.geo.vu.nl/ima-cnmmn>), one can also consult the procedures and guidelines for proposing new minerals and mineral names, and nomenclature reports published by CNMMN.“

**7. Commission on Ore Mineralogy (COM)** (from N. Cook 2005 report). “The Commission on Ore Mineralogy of the International Mineralogical Association was set up in 1962 to serve the interests of ore mineralogists in universities, research institutions and the minerals industry across the world. Our goals are to promote ore mineralogy within the scientific community, to train fellow members in investigative skills through a series of short courses, and to support the activities of other IMA commissions by providing advice and expert opinion on issues related to our fields of research. Through its regular short courses, regional meetings, scientific sessions, other symposia and field excursions, as well as its website, COM offers a platform to ore mineralogists to share their knowledge with others, exchange information, and to speak with a collective voice on issues that affect our branch of science. As one of the commissions of IMA, the COM supports the goals of international cooperation and collaborative research in pure and applied mineralogy.“

**8. Commission on Physics of Minerals (CPM)** (from the 2005 report). “The Commission on Physics of Minerals was established for the promotion of the application of modern solid state physics to minerals at low and high temperatures as well as at high pressures by workshop, conferences and publications.“

**9. Working Group on Astromineralogy (WGA)** According to F. Rietmeijer, the WGA « is intended to bring together interdisciplinary research of extraterrestrial materials that would complement traditional research of collected meteorites and that is responsive to new developments in laboratory simulations and astronomical and meteor observations. ... Specific to this WG I would like to be responsive to space missions and educational efforts from the various Space Agencies around the world. At this time these agencies have a strong interest in comets, asteroids, and the origins of solar systems. I believe Mineralogists have a role to play in these areas but we may have to be challenged in our ways we conduct our research.”

**10. Working Group on Environmental Mineralogy (WGEM)** The background for the creation of a working group was expressed in the proposal submitted last year by David Vaughan : “ .....although much of what is now becoming identified with the field of environmental mineralogy has been taken by mineralogists for many years, its emergence as a distinct sub-discipline has been relatively recent. However, it is an area that is growing rapidly in its perceived importance, and most particularly, it is an interdisciplinary area that has the potential attract interest and support from a wider community than is normal for our science. Many more articles are now being published in the journals of our member societies that fall within this field; some journals (eg Mineralogical magazine) are planning regular issues on this theme. Various societies have held short courses and published review volumes in the area, notably MSA and EMU (the “Environmental Mineralogy” volume published by EMU and co-edited by myself has been well received). It is very clear that the IMA should be involved in promoting environmental mineralogy, and the obvious way to do so is to set up a working group.”

**11. Working Group on Inclusions in Minerals (WGIM)** The study of inclusions within minerals gives significant information in many earth science domains as mineral growth study, magmatic and metamorphic petrology, astrochemistry, gem and ore mineral studies and petroleum geology. This approach required the development of specific techniques which has promoted the creation of groups of researchers involved in the study of inclusions.

**12. Working Group on Mineral Equilibria (WGME)** (from the 2005 report, O. Safonov, reporter). The WGME includes geoscientists who work with the experimental and thermodynamic modelling of mineral equilibria and its application for deciphering of physico-chemical and geodynamic conditions of formation of both magmatic and metamorphic rocks. Since 1978 when the WG was organized, the major rule was to be open for everybody. Activity of the WGME includes just two items: (1) international meetings and (2) special volume publications. Anyway, the WG includes about 10 permanent members.

**13. Working Group on Organic Minerals (WGOM)** (from the 2005 report). Revision of organic minerals, establishment of a list of valid and rejected names for organic minerals and compilation of data concerning organic minerals are the main objectives of WGOM.

**14. Committee on Internet and Computer Applications (CICA)** (from N. Devouard 2005 report). The creation of a CICA within the IMA was accepted by the IMA Council at the 18<sup>th</sup> IMA General Meeting in Edinburgh, September 2002, to replace the former IMA Working Group on Databases and Computer Applications. The objectives of this committee are to collect, document and help improve computer and internet resources in the field of mineralogy, including databases and software. The committee supports activities of the IMA and its COM/WG by providing advice and expertise on issues related to databases and the IMA website.

## 2. Involvement of IMA COM/WG in meetings

Following the IMA General Meeting in Edinburgh in 2002, there were two major objectives for the IMA. The first one was to encourage the regular participation of the IMA in other international meetings. This was achieved in 2004 during the IGC in Florence, and in 2005 through the participation of IMA COM/WG in various different meetings.

Table 1	MEETINGS
CGM	International <u>Short Course on Fluid Inclusions</u> in Gemstones held in Siena (Italy) on 4 <sup>th</sup> and 5 <sup>th</sup> July 2005 in connection with the XVIII Symposium of ECROFI
CMGIP	<u>International Symposium on Interface Mineralogy</u> , Sendai, Japan, 28-30 September, 2005.
CM	SMMP meetings during the Tucson Show and Denver Show
CNMMN	Sponsoring of sessions at the Mineralogy and Museums Conference (M&M6) in 2008.
COM	A session "Platinum metals in the urban environment - should we worry?" was jointly organized by the IMA-COM and the Applied Mineralogy Group of the Mineralogical Society (U.K.) in the frame of the <u>Min. Soc. G.B.</u> January, Bath, England. <u>Short Course</u> : 'Current methods in applied mineralogy of platinum-group element ores and products'. International Platinum Symposium, Oulu, Finland (August 6 <sup>th</sup> 2005).
CPM	* 3 <sup>rd</sup> SMEC meeting at Florida International University (Miami, April, 17 <sup>th</sup> -21 <sup>st</sup> , 2005) : session on Transformation Kinetics (Ohtani and ElGoresy) * EGU meeting (Vienna, Austria, 25-29 <sup>th</sup> , April 25-29 <sup>th</sup> , 2005 : glass session (Moretto and Richet), spectroscopy session (Balan and Ongrin), High Pressure Mineral Physics (Frost et al.) * JEAPSS (Japan Earth and Planetary Sciences Societies Joint meeting, Makuhari, Chiba, 22-26 <sup>th</sup> , May, 2005), organization of two sessions : High Pressure Earth Science and Physics and Chemistry of Minerals at the. * AGU 2005 fall meeting : Molten Earth Session

WGEM	2005 Goldschmidt Conference in Moscow, Idaho on the subject of "Mineralogy and Geochemistry of Acid Mine Drainage and Metalliferous Minewastes". Session 82. D. Vaughan chairman
WGIM	XVIII ECROFI Meeting, Siena, Italy, on July, 2005
WGME	* European Geoscience Union Meeting (28 April 2005, Vienna, Austria) : session on VGP27 "Exhumation of rocks metamorphosed under extreme conditions. UHP and UHT complexes: mechanisms, rates, models" * Annual International School on Geosciences - 2005, 2-8 September, Odessa, Ukraine.
WGOM	Amber exhibition in three different cities in Rumania (Bucarest, Tulcea and Buzau)

From Table 1 above, it may be underlined that :

- The IMA was a sponsor of the Goldschmidt meeting in Moscow, Idaho, USA (20-25 May 2005). There, the Working Group on Environmental Mineralogy organized one session (see below).
- The CPM and the WGME organized sessions during the European Union of Geosciences (EUG) meetings and in addition, the CPM participated in the AGU 2005 fall meeting.
- The COM participated in a session within a meeting of the Mineralogical Society of Great Britain and Ireland.
- Two short courses were organized respectively by the CGM during ECROFI, Siena, Italy and by the COM, during the International Platinum Symposium, OULU, Finland, while the WGOM participated to the annual International School on Geosciences.
- Finally, Table 1 shows that most of the IMA Com/WG participated in various meetings underlying the diversity of disciplines to which mineralogical sciences contribute significantly.

### 3. Communication

#### 1. Publications

From Table 2 below, it can be said that :

- There were special publications following several meetings. This is the case for CAM with a two-volume publication following the ICAM meeting in 2005, for the CPM after their session organized during the IGC meeting in Florence, 2004, and for the WGME , with a special issue of Lithos following the EGU meeting in Vienna in 2005.
- There is the specific activity of CNMMN dealing with handling of proposed new minerals, reporting on nomenclature of minerals, and compiling lists of minerals defined or rejected.
- Some other books were published in the frame of some COM/WG as for the CCM and the WGOM.
- Finally, chairs of COM/WG have started to publish in Elements, for example Dick Hagni from the CAM and Ernst Bürke from the CNMMN (see Appendix 2, p 4 and 7), where presentations and reviews of the activities of these two commissions were made.

Table 2	Publications
CAM	* Two-volume publication of 1062 pages (250 papers) : " <i>Applied Mineralogy: Developments in Science and Technology</i> " * A paper in Elements by Dick Hagni (see Appendix 2, p 7)

CCM	* T.Szakáll, Sándor (2005): Ásványrendszertan. [Mineral systematics] * Miskolci Egyetemi Kiado [Miskolc University Press], Miskolc, Hungary. p. 336
CM	CTMS catalogue up-dated.
CNMMN	* Handling of 60-65 new mineral proposals (5 per month) * Final report on epidote nomenclature and unnamed minerals submitted to CNMMN members. * Compilation revisited of the list of 1600 minerals published in 1959. Burke and Ferraris 2005 <i>Can Min.</i> , 43 Burke and Leake, 2005 <i>Amer Miner.</i> 90 * Publication of responses relative to a critique published in <i>Rocks and Minerals</i> in 2004. * Burke 2005, <i>Elements</i> (see Appendix 2, p 4) - Also published in <i>Min. Soc. of Southern California</i> , 2005, 75, 7.
COM	Revision of a final version of a report from the sulphosalt sub-commission.
CPM	2006 - Publication of a GSA book, Ohtani ed., with 14 review papers following the 2004 IGC Florence Meeting.
WGEM	Special Issue of the Journal "Applied Geochemistry" Ed. by J. Jambor and D. Vaughan, in 2006.
WGME	Lithos : special issue related to the EGU meeting in Vienna 2005
WGOM	Publications of WGOM members, for example VAVRA, N. (2005): Bernstein und verwandte Organische Minerale aus Österreich. – Beitr. Paläont. 29: 27 pages.

## 2. Websites

Scientific information on the activity of most of the IMA Commissions and Working Groups is now accessible through their respective websites or the IMA website.

- Websites of five COM/WG have been created or deeply modified during the last year:
- The CAM which shares a website "Applied Mineralogy On Line" with ICAM (<http://www.appliedmin.org>).
- The CNMMN (<http://www.geo.vu.nl/ima-cnmmn>) which has organized also a forum for collectors and amateur mineralogists ([www.mindat.org](http://www.mindat.org))
- The CM (<http://www.smp.net/IMA-CM>)
- The COM (<http://www.gsf.fi/domestic/com/ima-com.htm>) which has a project to develop a "Virtual Ore Mineralogy".
- The CPM (<http://www.sbg.ac.at/min/welcome.htm>)
- Two working groups, the WGIM and the WGOM, have their own websites.
- Other COM/WG have a home page hosted by the IMA Website where they can report information. These pages sum up the objectives of the COM/WG, give a list of members forming the respective COM/WG, and include the annual reports to IUGS. In particular, the CCM web pages present books of interest for mineral classification.
- The CMGIP is planning to develop its own Website.

Besides the Website, members of COM/WG are communicating regularly through electronic mail or even bulletin board for the CCM. The CNMMN has installed on his website a message board.

## 3. Business Meetings

There were no business meetings in 2005 for most of the COM/WG.

Business Meeting are now planned to occur regularly every two years during the IGC meeting and the IMA meeting. The CM is one of the rare COM/WG who has an annual meeting every year. There was an informal meeting for the COM in January. Chairs of the CMGIP

underlined that contacts between members may occur by e-mail rather than by formal business meetings. Occasional business meetings may occur during conferences and meetings, and even include visits of laboratories.

## 4. Evolution of IMA Commissions and Working groups

### 1. Replacement of Chairs in IMA Commissions-Working Groups

Below are reported decisions taken by COM/WG to change the chairs

- For the CAM : Dogan Paktunc should replace Dick Hagni
- For the CCM : Igor Pekov (MSU, Russia), would replace Yu Pushcharovsky
- Creation of a second vice-chairman is proposed with the merging of CNMMN and CCM.
- For the CM : election of Dermot Henry, Secretary of the CM, designated after Edinburgh
- For the CNMMN :  
The current Vice Chairman, G. Ferraris and Secretary, W. Birch, have both indicated they will retire by 2008; the current chairman, Ernst Bürke will stay until 2010.
- For the WGIM : The Officers would like to retire.

The Officers of WGME have indicated that they will stay in their positions.

### 2. Possible amalgamation of CNMMN and CCM

A vote in the CCM was in favour of amalgamation by a majority of : 8/1. Similarly, merging with CCM was approved by CNMMN members. If merging occurs, creation of a second position of a Vice-chairman to deal with coordination of the various subcommittee reports is required.

### 3. Chief problems encountered by Chairs of Com/WG

- *Concerning meetings.* Chairs of the CMGIP found that discussion with the Organizing Committee of Kobe was characterized by a lot of exchanges in particular to name the session field. More generally, it must be said that the involvement of IMA Commissions and Working groups was at first somewhat difficult. However the final results have satisfied all the IMA COM/WG involved in sessions. The CMGIP is sponsoring three sessions, and the CAM, CPM and the WGA are organizing each two sessions.

The CMGIP regrets also that a special session on “Mineral growth and related processes” was not accepted due to the large number of sessions (with similar topics) during the Annual V.M. Goldschmidt Conference in Moscow, Idaho, USA.

The CAM has noted the meetings of IGC and ICAM occur in the same year.

- *Concerning activities of members of COM/WG.* Chairs of the CGM regret that some members do not play an active role and suggest that their Mineralogical Societies replace them.

Chairs of the CNMMN are also sorry that some members consistently fail to vote while some others are not justifying their YES votes (see report page 15). Similarly, the chair of WGOM has reported some members are silent.

- *About nomination of COM/WG members.* The CMGIP regrets that a few countries with a strong mineral growth tradition have not found or convinced suitable members to enter the CMGIP.
  - Some specialist in GEMS belong to Countries not represented within IMA. They are however invited to participate in meetings and GEM activities.

- Most of the WGOM members become very old, and their replacement as well as the future of the WGOM is questionable.
- *Funding of COM/WG.* Most of the IMA COM/WG do not have their own funds. The routine costs of CNMMN were funded by IMA, and the travel costs of its Chair to Kobe will be met. Some COM and the WGIM have informed us that they have received some funding from outside IMA. Chairs of the WGOM have underlined that the absence or scarcity of funding in sciences raises the problem of paying travel expenses to some members of WGOM.

## 5. Work plan

### 1. Meetings and short courses

In addition to the participation of all the IMA COM/WG in the Kobe meeting, some COM/WG will participate in other meetings or will organize short courses in 2006 and 2007:

- The CAM has sessions planned in Frontiers in Mineral Sciences meeting in Cambridge, England in 2007.
- The CGM is sponsoring a session during the 3<sup>rd</sup> Asian-Oceania Geosciences Meeting, in Singapore, July 2006.
- The CPM has submitted sessions for international meetings. Within the Goldschmidt conference to be held in Melbourne (25-28<sup>th</sup> August, 2006); the CPM has a session on perovskite and post-perovskite and mantle dynamics.
- The WGIM is sponsoring the first ACROFI meeting in Nanjing University, May 2006, and is co-sponsoring the 30<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Conference on Inclusions in Minerals and Mineralization and Diagenesis Processes in November 2007 in Guangzhou, China
- The WGME will participate in the European Geoscience Union Meeting-2006, Vienna, Austria with two sessions : 1) Rates of tectono-metamorphic processes: insights from observations and numerical modelling; 2) Experiment at HP-HT: application in geosciences.

#### Short courses

- The CAM is organising a short course on Process Mineralogy and Geometallurgy to be held on June 5, 2006 at the Laurentian University in Sudbury, Canada. The CAM is also designing modular CAM short courses featuring various aspects of applied mineralogy.
- The CMGIP is organising a summer school
- The COM is planning to organize short courses and workshops within international congresses and also in developing countries
- The WGME is involved in the Annual International School on Geosciences - 2006, 2-8 September, Odessa, Ukraine

### 2. Publications

- There is the project for a special publication if CNMMN and CCM are amalgamated.
- The CGM is arriving at the stage of discussing the draft of the "Glossary of Gem Materials" which will be presented in Kobe.
- The CNMMN is expecting the end of the reports on the tourmaline, sulfosalt, pyrochlore and alunite groups. Agreed Mineral names will be published on the CNMMN website in 2006. In addition there will be the publication of a revised list of mineral names.



- 
- The COM wants to report on “selenide and telluride mineralogy” from the COM subcommission,
  - The WGIM aims to publish a special issue in the Russian Geology and Geophysics Journal, following sessions in Kobe 2006.
  - The WGME is planning to publish a special volume in Lithos following EUG 2006.

### 3. Others

- The CNMMN aims at producing reviews of mineral proposals, voting on nomenclature of epidote and giving a list of undescribed minerals. It has also the objective of rationalizing nomenclature, notably of amphiboles, and of modifying the voting system. The CNMMN will also designate a new secretary at the Mineralogy and Museums Conference in 2008.
- The CMGIP is discussing how to participate more efficiently in the Goldschmidt conference.
- There are plans for several webpages in the COM/WG and IMA Websites to be improved, for example by the CPM and the COM. The latter plan to develop a “Virtual Ore Mineralogy” website.
- In addition the COM is planning to develop better control of the quality of reported ore mineralogical data and to help in the preservation of polished ore mineral specimens, as well as to look for funding.
- The WGOM is planning to establish a list of valid and rejected names of organic minerals.
- The CICA is suggesting that the IMA website should evolve towards a dynamical form, in order to facilitate the routine maintenance (posting new documents, changing addresses, adding links...) without having to modify html code. In addition, the CICA wishes to develop interchange file format for the various mineralogical databases.

Maryse Ohnenstetter  
IMA Secretary  
March 2006