



# The Clay Minerals Society

[www.clays.org](http://www.clays.org)

## THE PRESIDENT'S CORNER



Peter Komadel

The primary purpose of The Clay Minerals Society (CMS) is to stimulate research in all aspects of clay science and technology and to widely disseminate the research findings. This year, the CMS celebrates its 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary. The annual meeting of the CMS will be held on October 6–10 at the University of Illinois in Urbana-Champaign, Illinois, USA. The Society cordially invites colleagues from all branches of science and from all countries of the world who study or are interested in clays and clay technology to attend this special

meeting, at which CMS will celebrate its 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary as a professional scientific society.

Looking over the various activities of our Society, I consider the Source Clays Project, a special project of the CMS, to be very important to our members and to other people interested regularly or occasionally in clays. By the early 1970s, the need for sources of homogeneous clay samples had become apparent to researchers. Natural deposits are so variable that data generated by different investigators working on the same outcrop often cannot be compared with confidence. To remedy this situation, the CMS set up the Source Clays Project. Source Clays provides access to different clays and clay minerals to interested researchers worldwide. The Source Clays Repository was located first at the University of Missouri–Columbia (USA) and then moved to Purdue University in 2002. The Repository offers two series of materials, the Source Clays and the Special Clays. More complete information on the clays and the people involved in the project is available in William F. Moll's article "The Origin and Development of the Source Clays Program," which can be found at [www.agry.purdue.edu/cjohnston/sourceclays/scr\\_history.htm](http://www.agry.purdue.edu/cjohnston/sourceclays/scr_history.htm).

The Source Clays are derived from large, reasonably homogeneous stocks. Thus, over the years, data on these reference materials can be compared. The samples have been carefully selected from the source deposits by professionals to minimize in situ variations. Because any beneficiation technique can bring about changes in properties, pretreatment usually involves only low-temperature, steam-fired tray drying and imp or Raymond mill pulverization. Each original sample consisted of one metric ton. The Special Clays are rare but of great theoretical interest. No attempt has been made to homogenize or beneficiate them. Essential information on the Source Clays is available at the CMS website address [www.clays.org/SOURCE%20CLAYS/SCBackground.html](http://www.clays.org/SOURCE%20CLAYS/SCBackground.html).

I do appreciate the support of the authors of several contributions appearing on the website of the CMS.

Best wishes,

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President, The Clay Minerals Society

## ABSTRACT AND EARLY REGISTRATION DEADLINE FOR THE ANNUAL MEETING IS JUNE 1, 2013.

A wide range of technical sessions are planned. Also, a workshop entitled Advanced Applications of Synchrotron Radiation in Clay Science will take place on October 5.

## STUDENT-RESEARCH SPOTLIGHT



Congratulations to Gabriel Machado Alvarez for winning a CMS Student Research Grant Award. Gabriel completed an International Master's Degree in Advanced Clay Science from the Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul (Brazil) and the Technical University of Crete (Greece). The goal of his research was to relate the spatial distribution of layer charge in smectites to comprehend the general interaction behavior of bentonites.

## RECENT ARTICLES IN CLAYS AND CLAY MINERALS

- **Influence of cations on aggregation rates in Mg-montmorillonite**  
A. KATZ, MIN XU, JEFFREY C. STEINER, ADRIANNA TRUSIAK, ALEXANDRA ALIMOVA, PAUL GOTTLEB, AND KARIN BLOCK
- **Structure and photoluminescence of composites based on CdS enclosed in magadiite**  
YUFENG CHEN, GENSHENG YU, FEI LI, AND JUNCHAO WEI
- **Identification and quantification of the interaction mechanisms between the cationic surfactant HDTMA-Br and montmorillonite**  
PABLO M. NARANJO, EDGARDO L. SHAM, ENRIQUE RODRÍGUEZ CASTELLÓN, ROSA M. TORRES SÁNCHEZ, AND ELSA M. FARFÁN TORRES
- **The effect of antimonate, arsenate and phosphate on the transformation of ferrihydrite to goethite, hematite, ferroxhyte, and triphuyite**  
RALPH MICHAEL BOLANZ, ULRICH BLÄSS, SONIA ACKERMANN, VALERIAN CIOBOT, PETRA RÖSCH, NICOLAE TARCEA, JÜRGEN POPP, AND JURAJ MAJZLAN
- **High-temperature transformation of asbestos tailings by carbothermal reduction**  
ZHAO-HUI HUANG, WEN-JUAN LI, ZI-HE PAN, YAN-GAI LIU, AND MING-HAO FANG
- **Spectral and hydration properties of allophane and imogolite**  
JANICE L. BISHOP, ELIZABETH B. RAMPE, DAVID L. BISH, ZAENAL ABIDIN, LESLIE L. BAKER, NAOTO MATSUE, AND TERUO HENMI