

THE ROCKFINDER



Margaret Heinek
Michiana Gem & Mineral Society
7091 E. East Park Lane
New Carlisle, IN 46552

FIRST CLASS MAIL



MICHIANA GEM AND MINERAL SOCIETY

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The MICHIANA GEM AND MINERAL SOCIETY, a non-profit organization, is affiliated with the MIDWEST FEDERATION OF MINERALOGICAL AND GEOLOGICAL SOCIETIES and with the AMERICAN FEDERATION OF MINERALOGICAL SOCIETIES.

Regular Meetings

Time: 2:00 p.m. EST	Place: Westminster Presbyterian Church
Fourth Sunday of each month	1501 W. Cleveland Road
June - Field Trip Meeting	South Bend, IN
July - No meeting	West of the St. Joseph River
August - Annual Club Picnic	
December - Date to be announced - Christmas Party	

Dues

Individual	\$ 6.50 per year
Family	10.00 per year
Junior	2.00 per year

Rockfinder Staff

Editor.....Joyce Larson	144 Spruce Dr., Westville, IN 46391
Co-Editor.....Margaret Heinek	7091 E. East Park Ln., New Carlisle, IN 46552
Staff.....Bob Heinek/Club Members	

All contributions for publication should be in the hands of the editor (219-785-4382) by the 10th of each month. Permission is hereby granted to reprint, at any time, items published in the ROCKFINDER provided due recognition is given.

THE ROCKFINDER

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NUMBER - 1

JANUARY 1992

PUBLISHED BY: MICHIANA GEM AND MINERAL SOCIETY

SOUTH BEND, IN

MEETING: January 26, 1992
Doors Open 1:30 p.m.
Meeting at 2:00 p.m.

PLACE: Westminster Presbyterian Church
1505 W. Cleveland Road
South Bend, IN
West of the St. Joseph River

PROGRAM: Gordon Dobecki will present the program: "From Start to Finish Jewelry" - a video on making beautiful jewelry.

HOSTS: Marie Crull
Gordon Dobecki
Jessie Zeiger

HUGGING

Hugging is healthy: It helps the body's immune system, it keeps you healthier, it cures depression, it reduces stress, it induces sleep, it's invigorating, it's rejuvenating, it has pleasant side effects, and hugging is nothing less than a miracle drug. Hugging is all natural: It is organic, naturally sweet, no pesticides, no preservatives, no artificial ingredients and 100% wholesome. Hugging is practically perfect: There are no movable parts - no batteries to wear out, no periodic checkups, low energy yield, inflation-proof, non-fattening, no monthly payments, no insurance requirements, theft-proof, non-taxable, non-polluting and, of course, fully returnable. (via Chaparral Rockhounds & RRC Newsletter)

SPECIAL DAYS FOR SPECIAL FOLKS!

<u>December Birthdays:</u>	Clayton Merrill	8
	Margie McHugh Hawkins	10
	Molly Elwell	11
	Danny Zeiger	16
	Derek Stodden	29
	Bob Heinek	29
<u>December Anniversary:</u>	Christine & Jerry Shoemaker	No Date
<u>January Birthdays:</u>	Melissa Klodzinski	6
	Gordon Dobecki	14
	Clarence Orrell	14
	Marion Klodzinski	14
	Marilyn Meier	26
<u>January Anniversary:</u>	Jess & Bess Wise	21

JANUARY BIRTHSTONE - GARNET

A hard silicate mineral occurring chiefly as well-formed crystals in metamorphic rocks: Red varieties are often used as gems, ordinary varieties as abrasives. This gemstone ranges in colors from orange to green and violet red. The deep red pyrope garnet is most often used in jewelry. The deep red Garnet is also called, "Ant Hill" garnet.

Gem quality in a variety of colors have been found in Arizona, California, Colorado, Kentucky, Pennsylvania, Maine, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Carolina, Vermont, Virginia, Washington and many other states.

Measure wealth not by the things you have, but by the things you have for which you would not take any amount of money.

Anonymous

With the new members we have, I know some special dates are being missed. I would appreciate your help in getting this list current and accurate. Thanks.

HAPPY DAYS TO ALL!!!!!!!!!!!!



January 1992						
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	

MARGARET'S COLUMN

What a funny winter we have had so far! Very little snow and the ice on the lake is so thin, I am sure it will not hold any weight. I guess we should feel lucky that we have not had a lot of snow or cold.

I sincerely hope you all had a nice Christmas and stayed well over the Holidays. I did talk to a few people in the club that had the flu, and it was a miserable kind. Hopefully the worst is over. Bob and I became 'step-great-grandparents' in December, a nice looking boy was born to Judy Heinek's daughter.

During the search for assistant State Directors for the MWF, to help Bob with communications from the clubs, I talked to a man in a club near the Ohio line. We discussed the lack of places to go rock hunting, and he suggested we plan a trip in the spring to his area. It would mean we would have to make the hunt a two-day trip, and we would have to camp or motel it. How many would like this sort of hunt? Let me know and I will make arrangements. If you have a camper you are all set.

The Calumet Gem Club has asked our members to exhibit at their show in April. How about some of you showing off? I imagine Bob and I will put in an exhibit, so how about others from the club doing the same? Ask me for information on this show.

We have some new members! It is good that the club is growing. But if you have not paid your dues, PLEASE do it fast, if you want your name in the roster. We have a member that has volunteered to work on this and we would like to get it done soon. Dues were due in December!

Our program this month sounds interesting. Gordon Dobecki has agreed to give a program on "Start to Finish Jewelry". He will have a video on one of his classes, and will display some finished work. We have had some good programs the last few months, and I know some of you have tried your hand at wire-wrapping. Good for you!

Keep well and I am looking forward to seeing you at the meeting.

Margaret

There are no formal mintues from December as we were all enjoying the annual potluck dinner and exchange of gifts. It was a scrumptious meal -- thanks to all the cooks and bakers. It was a good get-together and those special recipes really helped to get the season off to a great start. It's great to share!

COMING EVENTS:

- 3/14 - 15: The Roamin Club, Schoolcraft College
Waterman Campus Center Bldg., 1860
Haggerty Rd., Livonia, MI
- 5/23, 24, Chicagoland Gems & Minerals Assoc.
and 25 Dupage County Fairgrounds, 2015
Manchester Rd., Wheaton, Illinois

MORE COMING EVENTS - Page 5.....

GUEST EXHIBITOR (NON-COMPETITIVE)

APPLICATION FOR DISPLAY SPACE

"GEM, MINERAL and JEWELRY SHOW"

CALUMET GEM & MINERAL SOCIETY, INC., HIGHLAND, INDIANA

SATURDAY - APRIL 25, 1992 10:00 A.M. to 7:00 P.M.
SUNDAY - APRIL 26, 1992 10:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M.

HIGHLAND HIGH SCHOOL (CAFETERIA)
9135 ERIE STREET
HIGHLAND, INDIANA 46322

SET-UP TIME: FRIDAY, APRIL 24 6:00 P.M. to 10:00 P.M. "OR"
SATURDAY, APRIL 25 7:30 A.M. to 9:30 A.M.

ALL EXHIBITORS WELCOME: Please send application by April 15, 1992, to:

EXHIBIT CHAIRMAN:

Shirley Toney
578 Fargo Road
Westville, Indiana 46391 Phone (219) 926-2789

Please describe your exhibit as follows:

_____	Lapidary	_____	<u>Display Case Information</u>
_____	Crystal	_____	Height
_____	Mineral	_____	Depth (front to back)
_____	Fossil	_____	Width (left to right) (front of case)
_____	Other	_____	Elec. (Watts)

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

TELEPHONE _____

CLUB AFFILIATION _____

There will be around-the-clock security. However, it is mutually agreed that the Calumet Gem & Mineral Society, its members, and officers shall not be liable for any loss or damage to any exhibit or to any other personal property of the exhibitor or injury to his person. We suggest your exhibit (case) be secured in some fashion.

You may bring table-mounted lights if you want to use them as the club does not provide them.

EXHIBITS MAY NOT BE REMOVED BEFORE 5:00 P.M., ON SUNDAY EXCEPT BY PRIOR PERMISSION.



OUR BENEFICIAL VOLCANOS

In the minds of men, volcanos have long been equated with disaster, terror, and destruction. We think of Krakatoa blowing up. Mt. Pelee on the Island of Martinique which suddenly killed, with its hot gasses, all the 30,000 inhabitants of the city of St. Pierre, except for one prisoner held deep in a dungeon; of Pompeii, buried by volcanic ashes and pumice from Mt. Vesuvius, or Oregon's mighty Mt. Maema which blew its 19,000 foot top and left a hole five miles across and 2,000 feet deep for Crater Lake to rest in, and the immense lava flows of Washington, Oregon and Idaho, which buried forests and rivers time after time. All were awesome catastrophic events.

Nothing is all bad, not even volcanos. We have overlooked the positive contributions they have made in producing some of the world's best agricultural areas, and in replenishing the earth's minerals.

Electric power and heat from volcanos' steam plants provide comfort to the people of Iceland, Italy, Bolivia, and Chile. In the USA we are now tapping geothermal resources in California, Nevada, Oregon and Montana for electric power.

We use pumice from volcanos for polishing, grinding, and building materials. We use basalt from lava flows for road building. We get sulfur as a by-product of volcanic action. The very breath of a volcano is beneficial. Along with the noxious gasses exhaled during an eruption, volcanos give out the basic ingredients of the earth's atmosphere - nitrogen, hydrogen, and carbon dioxide - elements necessary for plant life.

The gasses produced by volcanos, when given off underground, play an important role in the process of metamorphism and in the genesis of ore deposits. Gaseous elements combine to make minerals which are deposited in cracks and fissures to produce ore veins. Two well known examples of ore deposits arising from deep volcanic water are the zinc veins of Butte, Montana and gold-bearing veins of Tonopah, Nevada.

Volcanic ash and lava flows are responsible for some of the world's best crops. Central America's volcanic slopes are covered with flourishing coffee trees and luxurious vegetation of all kinds. In Washington, Oregon, and Idaho, there are 250,000 acres of rich wheat-growing soil produced by the immense lava flows, some in layers 4,000 feet deep.

Volcanic mountains provide magnificent scenery, ski slopes, glaciers and cliffs for mountaineers, and minerals for rockhounds.

Volcanos have enabled us to look into the past and see how plants, animals, and even people have lived in ancient days. Buried by volcanic ash, trees, leaves, even seeds have been preserved for our study. We even have a lava cast of a small rhinoceros near Vantage, Washington, and we even have numerous casts of humans found in the ash-buried city of Pompeii, as well as casts of their dogs, tools, weapons, and furniture.

(via September 1991 Del Air Bulletin, Staurolite and CFMS Newsletter, Oct. 1991)

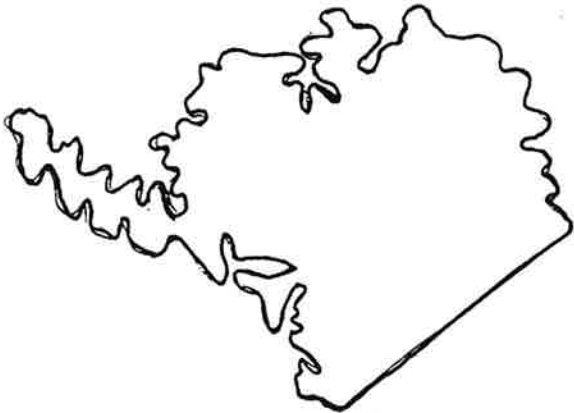
JUNIORS

Your states in the November 1991 Rockfinder were VIRGINIA, with it's capital being Richmond and the specimen is "Stillbite"

The other state was GEORGIA - the capital is Atlanta and the specimen is "Barite".

Those participating in building the USA map and rock specimens project - see me at the January meeting for your new additions.

And here is your state for January:



SPECIMEN TRANGE (Scrambled)
STATE _____
CAPITAL _____

MORE COMING EVENTS:

- April 25/26 Calumet Gem & Mineral Society, Highland High School, 9135 Erie St. Highland, IN
- JUNE 19, 20, The Lawrence County Rock Club and 21 Monroe County Fairgrounds Southwest Jct. of Ind. 37 & Ind. 45, 2/10 miles on Ind. 45 then right 7/10 mile on Airport Rd. west of Bloomington

There will be more listings in subsequent publications. Keep a watchful eye!

MOTHER NATURE'S RECYCLING PROGRAM - THE ROCK CYCLE - by - JENNIFER OLAH

One of the main ideas that is stressed in Physical Geology is the rock cycle. This cycle happens when one type of rock forms another through chemical or physical processes. These processes normally happen in a circle or cycle which seems to "re-cycle" one type of rock to form another.

This is a very simple cycle. It starts first with molten material deep within the earth - known as magma. This magma then cools and crystallizes either underneath or on the surface after a volcanic eruption through a process called crystallization. Crystallization forms a type of rock known as igneous rocks. If igneous rocks cool on the surface, they will undergo weathering.

Weathering is the slow disintegration and decomposition of rocks which is influenced by the atmospheric conditions such as rain and freezing weather. This forms materials that are transported and deposited by erosional agents such as gravity and wind. Once this material is deposited it will form horizontal beds on the ocean floor. Once there it will undergo lithification or "conversion" into rock. This process occurs when sediment is compressed or lithified by overlying layers which is then cemented as percolating water fills the pores with mineral matter. This forms sedimentary rock.

Sedimentary rock is then buried deep in the earth by the processes of mountain building. Here, it will be subjected to great heat and pressure. These physical processes transform the sedimentary rock into metamorphic rock. This metamorphic rock will come under more heat and pressure. This will cause it to melt and form magma. Then the cycle begins all over again.

Even though Mother Nature likes to follow a set pattern she sometimes doesn't. This is very true when it comes to the rock cycle. Sometimes these processes do not follow each other because they rather take "shortcuts". For example, not all igneous rocks come to the surface and are weathered. Instead, they are subjected to heat and

(continued Page 6).....

THE ROCK CYCLE, continued

EDUCATION THROUGH SHARING - 1992

pressure which changes them to metamorphic rock. Also metamorphic rocks can come up to the surface and be weathered. The material from the metamorphic rocks can change into sedimentary rocks.

This award is given to unpaid individuals who have been active sharing their knowledge and talents of the lapidary arts and the earth sciences (geology, mineralogy, gemology, palentology, etc.) These individuals share in many ways, such as donations of specimens, talks, lectures, one-on-one teaching, demonstrations, exhibiting, writing articles, photography, field trips, identification of specimens, legislation, etc. The American Federation of Mineralogical Societies and Regional Federations want to know about these people so that we can honor them. The nominations can be sent in by the club, the individual or any individual in the club and you may nominate as many in your club as you wish. Be as specific as possible as to how many people the honorees have interacted with; the time involved; the age group; and the kind of group (e.g. a gem and mineral club, school, senior citizen, museum, etc.). We want to have a word picture of these people, not just a list of their activities. We return all the documents so pictures and letters documenting these activities are helpful.

An example of a repeating cycle is when sediment, which normally changes into sedimentary rock through the process of lithification before becoming metamorphic rock, reverts back into sediment. Although there are exceptions, a general recycle pattern can be seen in the rock cycle.

Send the narratives to the chairman of your federation by March 1, 1992 and he/she will send the top three on to the AFMS chairman for judging. The activities described in the narrative must take place during the year Jan. 1, 1991 through December 31, 1991, but it is helpful to have some background of the person.

Sources: Leet, Don. Judson, Sheldon and Kauffman, Marvin E. Physical Geology: Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey; 1982. Tarbuck Edward J and Lutgens, Frederick. The Earth: An Introduction to Physical Geology: Columbus, Ohio; 1987 (via the Rock Rattler, 9-91 and RRC News Letter)

MWFMS - Chairman
Carol Anderson
918 13th Avenue
Green Bay, Wisconsin 54304

Jennifer is a Jr. member of the Rock Rattler and submitted this article to her club paper for publication. I am hoping some of our Jr. members will fall in line and submit an original article for the Rockfinder. This type of article not only is great for our paper, it would make a great report for one of your school projects.

(via MWF Newsletter, Dec. 1991 - Millie Ivanovich, AFMS Education Through Sharing Chairman)

How about some ideas from the Juniors - any one of you can submit an article for our paper. Who will be first???????????

I have copied the Judging Criteria Education Through Sharing 1992 form. If you are interested - please take a form from our display table so you will know what is being considered for judging.

And in following my request to the Juniors, how about some articles from you club members? The articles available through other club papers are great to use - but wouldn't it be a challenge for some of our talented people to submit original work and give some useful information to the other clubs?

IF YOU SEE A BIG RED DOT ON YOUR ADDRESS LABEL - THIS MEANS YOUR DUES ARE OVERDUE!

THE PENNSYLVANIA AGE IN INDIANA - Part 2 Jan. 1992
by Paul Godollei, Club member

A lot of information can be gotten from old reports, and the history of the Pennsylvania age in Indiana can be traced through some of the early geological surveys. In those days the Pennsylvania age was called the Permo-Carbiniferous in 1903 and The Coal Measures before then.

The base of the Pennsylvania rests on Chester Sandstone containing the famous Glen Dean Limestone filled with bryozoans such as Archimedes, and Kaskasia Limestone and begins with the Pottsville Conglomerate sandstone, coarse-grained with quartz pebbles. It is found in Montgomery, Parke, Fountain and Warren Counties. The Coal fields in Indiana cover an area of seven thousand square miles, with about six thousand square miles that were actual workable coal fields. The coal strata are separated by deposits of fire-clay, sandstone, shales and fossiliferous limestones. Each coal seam was underlaid by a stratum of fire-clay, imbedded with large numbers of roots and stems of trees and overlaid with a layer of bituminous shale, with many fossil plants. The limestones, sandstones and shales were formed by sediments deposited in quiet, shallow seas. The coal was the result of vast areas of smothered vegetable growths, formed over millions of years.

The sandstones contain trunks, roots and branches of lepidodendron, sigillaria, cordiates, etc. The Chester sandstone is rich in calamites.

A single layer of limestone three feet thick may have taken several thousand or even millions of years to form.

The Coal Measures were divided into the Lower Productive, Lower Barren, Upper Productive, and Upper Barren, with the Merom sandstone at the top, in the 1903 report.

In later years, the Pottsville was divided into the Mansfield formation at the bottom, then the Brazil formation, consisting of Lower Block Coal, Upper Block Coal, Minshall Coal and Coal II. The Allegheny was divided into the Staunton Formation (Coal III), the Linton Formation, (Coal IIIa and IV), the Petersburg Formation, (Coal IVa and V), and the Dugger Formation (Coal VI, Lower Millersburg Coal, Upper Millersburg Coal, and Coal VII)

The Upper Pennsylvania was known as the Conemaugh, and was composed of the Shelburn Formation, the West Franklin Limestone, The Ditney Formation, Inglefield Sandstone, the Hazelton Bridge Form, Dicksburg Hills Sandstone, Parkers Formation, St. Wendells Sandstone, and the New Haven Formation.

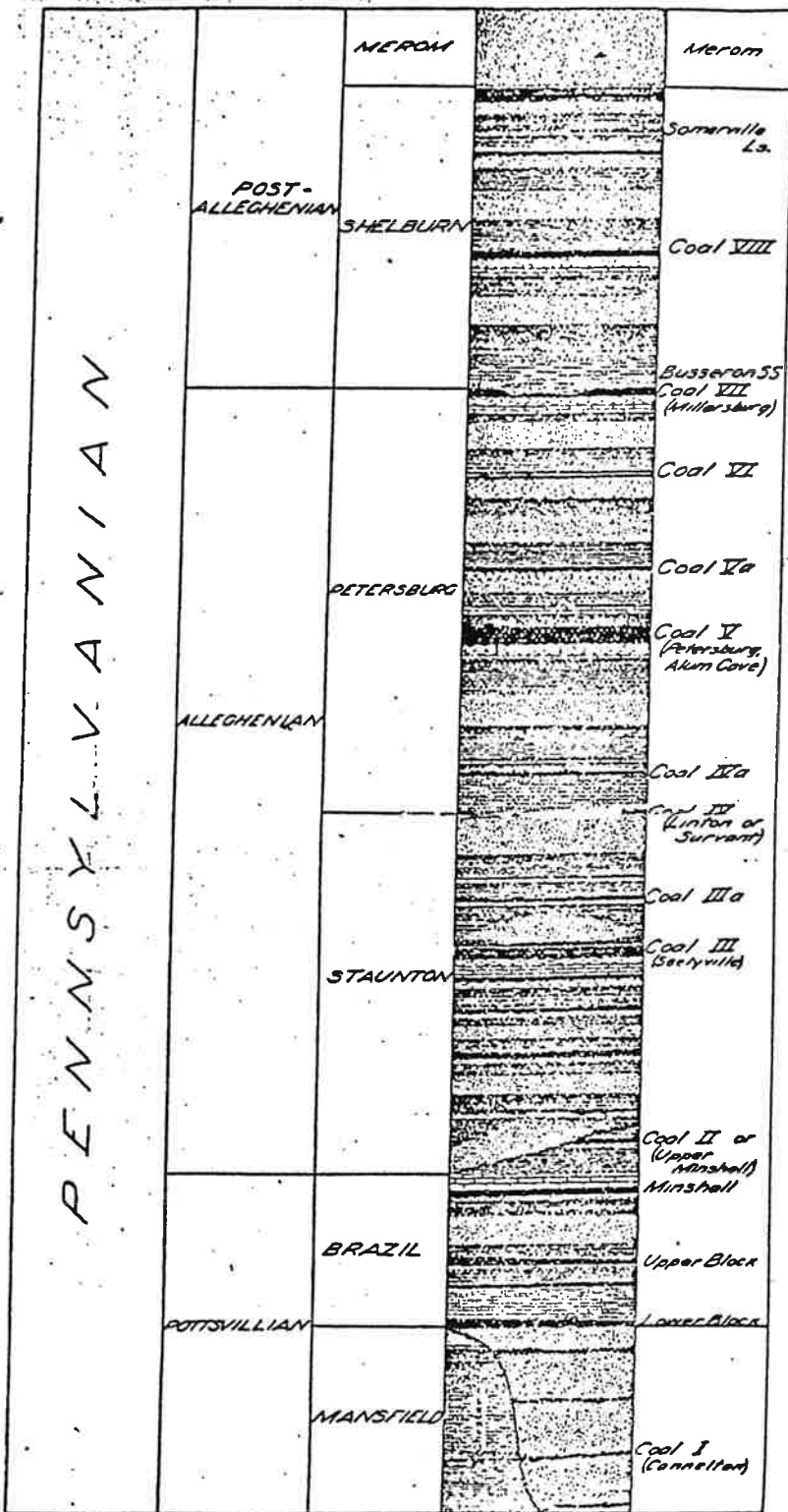
Some early stratigraphic charts called the Conemaugh the Post-Alleghenian and divided into the Shelburn was subdivided into Busseron Shale and Coal VIII and Somerville Limestone overlaid with the Merom Formation.

Later publications show Perth limestone above Coal II, and Coal III in the Staunton as Seelyville Coal. Coal IIIa was named Colchester Coal member, while Coal IV was known as the Survant Coal Member. The Linton Formation was also known as the Carbondale Group.

Bibliography: Indiana Dept. of Geology and Natural History, 15th Annual Report, 1886
by Maurice Thompson, State Geologist-pp12, 18-25.

Indiana Department of Geology and Natural Resources, 21st Annual Report
1896, by W. S. Blatchley, State Geologist-pp8-10, pp 97-105.

Indiana Department of Geology and Natural Resources, 28th Annual Report,
1903, by W. S. Blatchley, State Geologist-pp 16-20, pp67-75, pp 259-356.



SYS-TEM	SER-IES	LITHOLOGY	FORMATION AND MEMBER	GROUP
QUATERNARY	PLEISTOCENE		(See figure 9.)	
P E N N S Y L V A N I A N	A L L E G H E N Y		Survant Coal Mbr. (IV)* Linton Formation Colchester Coal Mbr. (IIIa)	Carbon- date
			Seelyville Coal Mbr. (III)* Staunton Formation	
P E N N S Y L V A N I A N	P O T T S V I L L E		Perth Limestone Mbr. Brazil Formation Upper Block Coal Mbr. Lower Block Coal Mbr.	Raccoon Creek*
			Mansfield Formation	
Z E R			Glen Dean Limestone	Stephens- port
			Hardinsburg Fm.	
			Golconda Limestone	

SHOP HINTS: Continued:

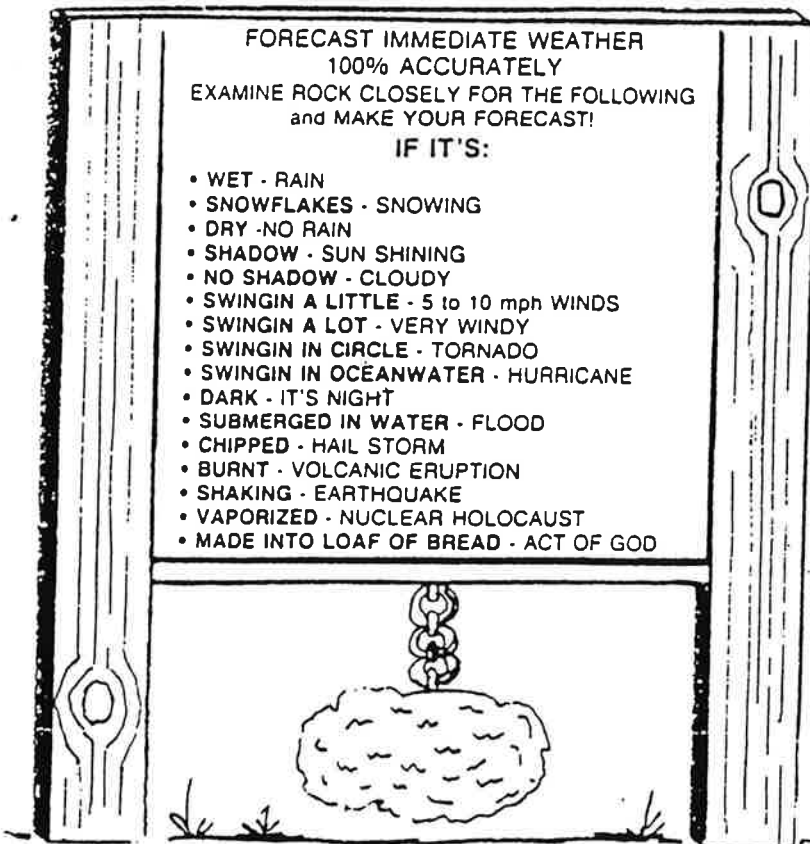
After having some of my mountings, chains, buckles, etc. on hand for some time, I found that they had lost their bright lustre. I discovered that in spraying them with "Fantastic" household cleaner and rinsing with clear warm water they regained their "show-room shine".

Toothpaste with Flouride formula has the unique characteristic of penetrating stone, ceramics, brick or terra cotta and flushing dirt to the surface where it can be flushed away with water. It was used to restore Etruscan vases by New York's most famous art & antique restorer, Sigmund Rothchild. How's that for a safe way to clean your rocks? (via Loop Scoop, Petroglyphis, Rock Rattler and The Opal)

SHOP HINTS:

Silicone treated tissues for cleaning eyeglasses do a great job of removing fingerprints from polished stones.

A WEATHER ROCK



(--via The Opal as viewed at the entrance of Weather Rock Campground, Haubstadt, Indiana)

DID YOU KNOW?

There are many forms of fossilization? Fossils are formed through:

CARBONIZATION: Chemical action and dissolution transform organic tissue into its original constituents, usually hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen and carbon. The volatile constituents will be lost leaving a carbon residue. This residue may then remain trapped as the final fossil form.

PREMINERALIZATION & PETRIFICATION: Premineralization and petrification is the process which results in stone fossils. Mineralized water soaking through the pores-its minerals resulting in a much denser body.

RECRYSTALLIZATION: Minerals undergo structure changes from rearrangement of their own molecules by atomic diffusion. The external appearance is almost always retained.

MOULDS & CASTS: When organisms are buried, materials pack around them closely and often fill any cavities they may contain. If the

organism decays completely, the fill material often remains. These impressions are known as molds. If the external shape is retained then it is known as an external mold. If the internal shape is retained, then it is an internal mold. The hollow space left then refills with sand, clay or other mineral matter to form a cast.

BURROWS, TRACKS & TRAILS: These fossils are traces left by worms, shellfish, birds and other creatures as they moved through or over the land. Example: dinosaur footprints.

CASTINGS, COPROLITES & GASTROLITHS: Castings are meal remains that are not digested by small creatures such as burrowing worms. Coprolites are fossilized feces and are often found along with other fossils. These contain undigested food remnants. Gastroliths are stones that were swallowed by dinosaurs to help grind and digest their food.

WEATHER MARKS: Ripple marks tell us of ancient shores - now upon dry land. Dried mud flats which cracked in the heat of the sun were baked and then filled by the deposits of the next storm or flood, these are considered to be weather marks. Scratches and gouges in rock tell of the passage of glaciers over them during the ice ages.

(--via Gemrock 8/88, Escom 11/91 & Gem City Rock News 12/91)

BITS FROM THE EXCHANGES

The Homestake Gold Mine in South Dakota is the oldest continuously operating gold mine in the world and it is the largest gold mine in the Western Hemisphere. It cuts deep into the Black Hills to a layer of rocks at least two billion years old.

(--via The Conglomerate 11/91 & Gem City Rock News, 12/91)

If you travel to the Mt. Rushmore area, take the side trip to Lead, So. Dakota to see this mine. It's well worth the extra time.

Joyce



American Federation of Mineralogical Societies

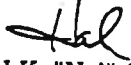


SERVING THE SIX REGIONAL FEDERATIONS

Public Relations

In response to many inquiries regarding dates of submission, cut-off periods and the like concerning the Public Relations HONOR ROLL, we have put together the following Questions and Answers for your guidance:

- Q - What are the cut-off dates and periods of submission for the 1991-1992 awards?
- A - The applications for 1991-1992 awards can be submitted anytime between March 15th and May 15th, 1992 (the cut-off date of May 31st, 1992, is for the Regional Representatives to have them in to the AFMS Committee.)
- Q - Based on the above dates, what is the meaning of the term "preceding 12 months?"
- A - If the application is submitted on March 15th, then the preceding 12 month period would go back to March 15th of 1991. If the application is submitted as late as May 15th, then the preceding 12 month period would go back to May 15th of 1991 (and all intervening dates would apply the same).
- Q - How many times can an organization be awarded an Honor Roll Certificate?
- A - They can apply each year and if they meet the rules and requirements then they could be awarded a certificate each and every year (indefinitely).
- Q - How often are the names on the Honor Roll "Board" changed?
- A - They are changed every year immediately after they are announced at the annual AFMS gem show. (In 1992 they will change on July 23rd.)
- Q - What changes are there for the 1991-1992 Honor Roll Applications?
- A - Basically, the same Application form will be used but there are some changes to the requirements as follows:
- The basic Application can be forwarded with a MAXIMUM of 12 pages of attachments. (Photos cannot be returned.) (six of the 12 pages must be AFMS article reprints)
 - A copy of the club's "Officer" list taken from the club's bulletin will be required (it must show the name of the club's Public Relations Chairperson).
 - At least 6 of the club's bulletins for the previous 12 months must have reprints of AFMS articles (submit a copy of each). (send only copies of the articles - not copies of the entire bulletin).
 - Clubs/Societies must be in "GOOD STANDING" in their respective Regional Federations.
 - Applications submitted direct without going through the respective Regional federation representatives will not be honored and cannot be returned.
- Q - What is being done to provide AFMS clubs/societies with Public Relations Manuals?
- A - Each Regional Federation has been provided with a "draft" copy of a Public Relations Manual that can be used as a basis for future development of a usable manual for their particular Federation. This will be the responsibility of each Federation and NO further action will be taken by the AFMS Public Relations Committee unless requested.


 H.K. "Hal" O'Leary
 Chairman, Public Relations (AFMS)
 Post Office Box 5659
 Grants Pass, OR 97527-5650

Please note changes from last month.