

THE AUSTRALIAN MATHEMATICAL SOCIETY

<i>President:</i>	J. GANI	CSIRO, Canberra.
<i>Secretary:</i>	D. G. HURLEY	Department of Mathematics, University of Western Australia, Nedlands, W.A. 6009
<i>Treasurer:</i>	V. G. HART	Department of Mathematics, University of Queensland, St Lucia, Qld 4067
<i>Business Manager:</i>	R. J. STONIER	Department of Mathematics, University of Queensland, St Lucia, Qld 4067
<i>Membership subscriptions (for 1979):</i>	Institutions:	A\$182 (which includes all publications)
	Other members:	A\$25 (which may be reduced to A\$12 for undergraduates and junior graduates)

Reciprocity agreements: Such agreements have been made with a number of other mathematical societies. Under the agreements members of the other societies who are not normally resident in Australia may join the Australian Mathematical Society at half the current rates.

Membership and correspondence: Applications for membership, notice of change of address or title or position, and other correspondence, except as noted below, should be sent to the Secretary. Subscriptions and correspondence related to accounts should be sent to the Treasurer. Correspondence about the distribution of the Society's GAZETTE, JOURNAL and BULLETIN, and orders for back numbers, should be sent to the Business Manager.

Members of the Society receive copies of the GAZETTE free, and may subscribe to either of the Society's research publications, the JOURNAL (Series A) or the BULLETIN at the price of A\$12 per year, and the JOURNAL (Series B) at A\$3 per year (for 1979).

OTHER PUBLICATIONS OF THE SOCIETY

THE JOURNAL, SERIES B. This series contains papers on applied mathematics. It is published in volumes comprising four parts, starting with Volume XIX Part 1 in 1975. Initially two parts will be published annually. The annual cost in 1979 to non-members is A\$22. Typescripts for publication should be sent to the Editor,

Associate Professor I. H. SLOAN,
School of Mathematics,
University of New South Wales,
Kensington, N.S.W. 2033, Australia

THE BULLETIN of the Australian Mathematical Society began publication in 1969. Two volumes of three numbers are published annually at an annual subscription to non-members in 1979 of A\$60. Typescripts for publication should be sent to the Editor,

Professor B. H. NEUMANN,
Department of Mathematics,
Institute of Advanced Studies,
Australian National University,
P.O.B. 4, Canberra, Australia 2600

or to the Associate Editor, Dr L. G. Kovács, at the same address.

The Australian Mathematical Society GAZETTE started publication in 1974 and carries news items, mathematical articles of general interest, and articles on tertiary mathematics teaching. Typescripts for publication should be sent to the Editor,

Dr D. C. HUNT,
School of Mathematics,
University of New South Wales,
Kensington, NSW 2033

PREPARATION OF TYPESCRIPTS

Authors of articles submitted for publication in the Journal are asked to ensure that their typescripts are in a form suitable for sending to the printer. The necessary preparation should be done by the author before initial submission. We set out below a brief statement of the main points we ask authors to observe.

1. The author should keep a complete copy of the submitted article; the Society will not accept responsibility for any loss. Two copies of the typescript should be submitted.

2. An abstract of not more than 100 words, an American Mathematical Society (MOS) subject classification (1970) and a shortened title should accompany each typescript.

3. The article should be typed or photocopied on high quality A4 or quarto bond paper, on one side only, with at least double spacing, and with a generous margin (at least 3 cm) all around. Diagrams (other than simple diagrams of maps) must be submitted in a form suitable for reproduction; that is, they should be drawn to professional standards on high quality tracing paper or white bond paper, in Indian ink, with lines of uniform width, of a size and proportions to allow for reduction by a factor of 1/2 to 1/4, and two copies should be sent, one containing labelling and one without.

4. The conventions of *A manual for authors of mathematical papers* published by the American Mathematical Society should be used, except that references should be in alphabetical order presented as follows in the bibliography:

D. W. Barnes and J. M. Mack (1975), *An algebraic introduction to mathematical logic* (Springer-Verlag, New York).

T. M. Cherry (1965), 'Infinite linear systems with homogeneous kernel of degree -1 ', *J. Austral. Math. Soc.* 5, 129-168.

Z. Janko (1967), 'A characterization of a new simple group', *Proc. Internat. Conf. on Theory of Groups*, Australian Nat. Univ., Canberra, edited L. C. Kovacs and B. H. Neumann, pp. 205-208. (Gordon & Breach, New York).

References in the text should take forms such as: Cherry (1965), p. 155; Barnes and Mack (1975), Chapter 5 Theorem 1.7. References by the same author in the same year can be distinguished by letters, as in Cherry (1965a), Cherry (1965b).

5. The setting out of the typescript should imitate as closely as possible the intended final printed article, particularly with regard to paragraphing, indentation of paragraphs, use and spacing of displayed formulae, section headings, subheadings and the like. The accepted forms of grammar including punctuation should be observed, both in the text and in the displayed formulae. Eschew abbreviations such as "thm", "eqn", "w.r.t.", "w.l.g.", "e.g.", "i.e.". Spelling and use of hyphens should be consistent.

6. Explain clearly what symbols are to be set in special typefaces (such as cursive, fraktur, script, bold) and what is required with any unusual symbols (which should wherever possible be chosen from symbols available to the printer). This is best done by supplying a separate page entitled "Notes to the Compositor" in which conventions and requirements are fully set out, and by drawing attention to particular symbols at their first appearance in the typescript. The Notes to the Compositor should include a list of all symbols and foreign letters used in the article. Be careful to distinguish between similar symbols, such as v , ν , \vee , k , κ , K , l , l , 1 , e , ϕ (phi), \emptyset (empty set), ε (epsilon), \in (membership), and so on. Normally 0 will be set as zero; if o or O is required, then show this. Distinguish between inequalities $<$, $>$ and angular brackets \langle , \rangle .