

The Opal Express

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President's Message

Greetings Opalholics!

Happy Father's Day and congratulations to the Class of 2020 graduates!

It is with a heavy heart that the American Opal Society has made the difficult decision to cancel our annual Opal, Gem & Jewelry Show for 2020.

Our dealers and customers look forward to this show every year, but the logistics of trying to social distance and maintain sanitary conditions in such a large space would have been nearly impossible. That said, we are concentrating our efforts for the 2021 show. We hope to see everyone next year!

In the meantime, stay safe, healthy and keep busy!

Stan McCall
AOS President
Custom Creative Gem Cutting

Member area access is available only to members in good standing. Any other entry is unauthorized.

USER NAME: member
PASSWORD: BEntonite (case sensitive).

-- June General Meeting --

Due to the on-going pandemic stay-at-home order, we are not planning on a General Meeting for June.

However, the possibility of having a Zoom meeting has been brought up and if that's feasible, we will send out information regarding such a meeting.

Stan McCall, AOS President



If you don't already follow us on facebook, you're missing out on some great videos about opal cutting and polishing!

Check us out at:

<https://www.facebook.com/AmericanOpalSociety/>

And don't forget to like our page!

Precious Opal: Mississippi's First Gemstone

by James E. Starnes, Geologist, GIT



Rough Mississippi Opal Sample #1

The State Mississippi has certainly been endowed with extremely rich fossil deposits dispersed throughout much of the exposed geological section. Many of Mississippi's unique geological treasures adorn local personal collections and professional collections in museums as far away as Japan. Though the interest in Mississippi's geology by collectors and scientists is mainly in excellently preserved fossil specimens, many coarse-grained, aggregate-bearing deposits such as the Citronelle and Pre-loess gravels are regularly combed for semi-precious stones such as agate, carnelian, jasper, clear quartz, and fossil palm. Until recently, no precious stones have been reported from Mississippi.

In neighboring Louisiana, small-scale mining of gem-quality opal has been done in the basal Fleming Formation (Catahoula Formation equivalent in Mississippi) of Vernon Parish, Louisiana, near the Texas border for over a hundred years. The vibrantly colored opal cements coarse-grained sand into hard sandstone and quartzite which were fashioned into gemstones and once sold to Tiffany's of New York. Much of the Louisiana Opal on the market today can be credited to recent prospecting by Ben F. Stevens, whose mine is closed at present. ("Louisiana Opal-The One That Dares To Be Different" by Ben F. Stevens, 1999)



Rough Mississippi Opal Sample #2



Finished Mississippi Opal Sample #1

Recent detailed geological mapping of the Catahoula Formation in Claiborne County by the Mississippi Office of Geology's (Mississippi State Geological Survey) Surface Geology Division under a United States Geological Survey (USGS) Statemap Grant led to the discovery of another precious opal deposit much like the Louisiana locality. The material was first tested for gem quality by the Mississippi Gem and Mineral Society's artisans, Janie Hand and Joy Rushing. The exquisitely crafted stones show brilliant flashes of fire, ranging in color from green to red.



Finished Mississippi Opal Sample #2

A 7.5 min geological map of the area was published by the Office. Though, no specific details on the location of the outcrop are being divulged to protect it from being raided before it can be completely studied by scientists. The site is sensitive, not only because of the presence of precious opal it contains, but pre-historic artifacts have also been found in association with the site. These artifacts include pottery, artifacts made from local chert gravel, and artifacts of Catahoula quartzite (some of which are opalescent).

Because of the amount of volcanic ash that was deposited in the Catahoula Formation, a number of quartzite bearing exposures can be found along its outcrop belt in Mississippi. Therefore, it is entirely possible that other exposures of the Catahoula Formation in Mississippi may contain precious opal deposits that have yet to be discovered.

From: <http://www.missgeo.com/delegates.htm>

~ Bench Tips ~

This page will be dedicated to bench tips and techniques from our readers. If you have bench tips you'd like to share, let us know! Bench tips can be anything - metal work, lapidary, wirework - anything creative that you would like to share. Send your tips to: aos.editor.02@gmail.com

LITTLE THINGS CAN BITE

by Brad Smith

Most jewelers treat motorized equipment with caution. We've all heard stories about workpieces coming loose in the drill press or about getting long hair or clothing caught in the polishing machine. It stands to reason that a machine with a motor of a half horsepower or so is going to win out over its operator. We all know that, and I'm not going to harp on it. That's not the point of this story.

I want to talk about the smaller motor powered machines we often use, the ones with little 3 inch diameter motors. For instance, these small motors are used in flexshafts and micro buffers. They're so small that many of us forget caution when using them. I'm guilty of it myself sometimes, and believe me it can get you in trouble. Here's what happened to two people I know.

One friend had a polishing bur bend in the hand piece and then whack the thumb that was holding the workpiece. The swelling was substantial, and it took several weeks to regain normal use. A small underpowered motor? Not so.

Another friend was using one of the small buffing machines, the kind you can stop when you apply too much pressure to the wheel. Not to worry about such an underpowered beast you say. Wrong, it literally jumped up and bit the hand that feeds it !

Buffer was set on a low table to do a quick polish, so was not mounted or clamped. A buff was installed on the right spindle, no buff on the left. Friend was wearing a tight-fitting, long-sleeved sweater. While buffing on the right wheel, the left tapered spindle caught a thread on the friend's left sleeve and started grabbing more and more threads and sleeve.

Rather than pulling the arm into the machine, the light buffer quickly lifted off the table and started climbing up the underside of the friends arm. There was no way to get a hand of the on/off switch because the unit was spinning wildly and battering my friend like a club wielded by a mad man. Only when someone nearby could grab the power cord and yank it from the wall did the mayhem stop.

So when you're in the shop, please think safety. Don't take even the little motors for granted.

Work Smarter & Be More Productive with Brad's "How To" Jewelry Books on [Amazon.com/author/bradfordsmith](https://www.amazon.com/author/bradfordsmith)

The Art of Opal Cutting

7/10/2010

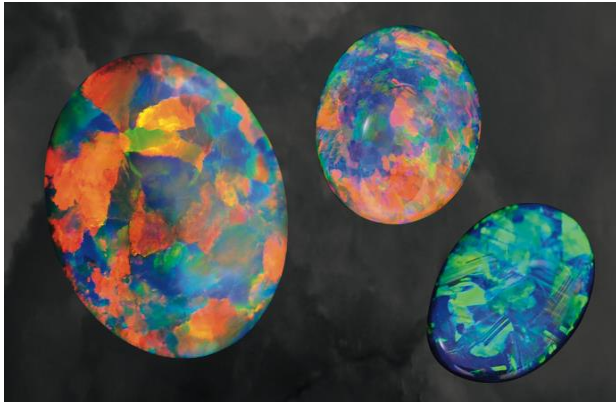


Image from Cody Opal Australia

Australia's national gemstone is also one of the most complicated to cut. GAA opal experts Anthony Smallwood and John Krook explain why it is an art form in its own right.

The cutting and fashioning of gemstones is an art. It is often forgotten that while there is an inherent beauty in the crystal nature of transparent gemstones, this is not always present in the opaque or translucent gemstones. Non-transparent stones – even those of great beauty or value such as opal – are often mistakenly referred to as ornamental or semi-precious gems.

Opal is such a mysterious gemstone that often its beautiful play of colour is hidden. Only an experienced opal cutter can produce an exquisite gemstone. So the opal cutter is an artisan of great importance, who alone can reveal an opal's hidden beauty

So how does an opal cutter begin? An examination of the rough is key, as the origin and variety of opal will often determine what a cutter does; in this way opal is like no other gemstone.

A cutter working on a Lightning Ridge (NSW) black opal will require a different skill to a cutter who is about to produce a gem from Queensland boulder opal, who again will treat the rough material differently to the cutter of a superb South Australian Andamooka or Coober Pedy crystal opal. Each variety possesses its own unique challenge for the cutter in terms of the thickness of the opal and the material that forms the back of the gem (ironstone for boulder, black potch for black opal, and so on).

Once the opal cutter has established the thickness of their opal they can assess what shape will produce the best gem from the rough and show the best "face".

Generally, the cutter's biggest focus is to create a full-faced gemstone of the most vibrant colour and to polish it to a mirror finish. Every opal is unique, so a cutter's experience and intuition are important to success.

When it comes to boulder opal, the cutter must first assess how thin the opal veneer on the ironstone might be.

There's often not much to work with here. Often less than a millimetre in thickness, the cutter won't want to waste any precious opal. So they will intentionally expose the layer of colour and follow it or trace it in an undulating nature to expose the vibrant colours. To allow this, boulder opal gems will often have an irregular surface and be cut in a free shape or free-form with irregular outline.

The opal cutter working with Lightning Ridge black opal, however, will often have the benefit of a thicker colour bar (as compared with boulder opal), so may choose to create a cabochon; cutting a high-domed precious gem if the colour bar agrees, or a lower-domed cabochon if that's all that is available.

It is likely he will produce an oval-cut gemstone as this is generally the most commercially viable shape. But free-form and irregular shapes are also produced for exotic designer jewellery.

Crystal opal and Light opal may be used to create both standardised-sized opal cabochons for jewellery and for more individually shaped free-form and opal carving.

Much of the commercial grade opal jewellery with standardised, calibrated sizes is cut from Light and Crystal opal from the South Australian fields. That's not to say plenty of these stones aren't still available for more exquisite shapes and carvings.

In considering the 'face' of the opal the cutter also takes into consideration the possibility of finding one of many named opal patterns – including 'butterfly wing', 'Chinese writing', 'harlequin' (often miss-used), 'rolling flash' and 'flagstone' among others.

Opal folklore is as vibrant as the stone; unique to Australia and to the outback regions of Australian pioneers from the 19th century.

As world renowned Australian opal expert Len Cram says, "Opal is like gold, once the fever is in your blood you can never get it out". Any opal cutter knows how right he is.

From: <https://www.jewellermagazine.com/Article/1167/The-art-of-opal-cutting>

Opal Mining: A Damn Good Way to Get Yourself Killed

by Stuart Bird



Sunset over an opal mining shaft at Coober Pedy via David Webster/Flickr

Opal-mining is one of the world's most harrowing pursuits, but potentially one of the most rewarding as well. To find opals, a modern treasure hunter must dig random holes in areas of known deposits, and then lowering him or herself down a 20 meter shaft. Besides the obvious problem of claustrophobia, and the danger of plummeting down a deep, narrow hole, opal mining holds some other horrors.

But for some adventure seekers, the danger and terror are still worth it.

Opal and the Australian Outback

Opal is often found in a raw, white form. A small, valuable percentage of opal, however, contains segments with refractive properties, allowing the surface of the stone to alter the angle of observed light and give off a red, blue, yellow or green hue. Refraction adds tremendous eye appeal, and increases the value of this silica-based rock on the secondary market as jewelry, leading to a burgeoning opal mining industry.



Photo Credit: JJ Harrison/CC

The earth beneath Australia provides nearly 100% of the world's opal supply. Most of the Australian supply is found around the town of Coober Pedy, home to just roughly 1,700 people, most of whom make their living and risk their lives conducting opal mining activities. Miners found the multimillion dollar Olympic Australis Opal, a three and a half kilogram opal with refractive properties, at Coober Pedy six decades ago in a shaft ten meters below the surface.

Over 200,000 of these mine shafts litter the area around the town of Coober Pedy, with additional shafts waiting to catch passerby across the Australian Outback. These evils of the Australian Outback, ideally, are supposed to be filled in or covered with sheet metal after mining operations cease - but many remain open to the air, endangering people and animals as they pass over the terrain.



Photo Credit: Simon Brown/Flickr

Digging for treasure

Opal mining is conducted blindly - a miner may know the general location of an opal deposit (like the area around Coober Pedy), but there are no advanced techniques for narrowing down the location, since the opals are hidden within similarly structured but worthless rock.

A simple, hand-held black light will help point out opals with refractive properties, but these surfaces still need to be exposed by digging.

The majority of opal miners are self-employed, operating as a small business and renting or purchasing equipment as needed. Miners often prepare and sell the opal they find, eliminating a middle man in the jewelry trade and allowing the miners to maximize the amount of money of they can make.

The good news? You don't need much start-up money, thanks to the prevalence of previously dug shafts in the Outback. These existing shafts are left over from industrial mining operations, and opal hunters use them as a starting point, with these independent miners burrowing tunnels through the bottom of the existing shaft. Entering an old shaft is dangerous even with protective equipment, since these shafts can be flooded or have an insufficient oxygen supply.

Creating tunnels using homemade explosives

Once you're down an existing mining shaft, how do you create tunnels to get around? Using explosives (often homemade or mixed by the miners), plus equipment that vacuums dirt and debris up as the miners bore the tunnel. Opals can be found at any time in the process, but most opal is retrieved by sifting through the rock and debris created while making the tunnels.

Combining homemade explosives with 20 meter deep shafts sounds is a crazy idea, but we are talking about some pretty tough men and women here. As tunnels are extended, miners further expose themselves to dangers from sudden cave-ins.

Opal seekers often work on their own, leaving them without a safety or communication fail-safe if a life-threatening accident does occur. The financial reward and thrill-seeking nature of opal mining is enough to bring people back down the holes, with poor and new miners often using a series of ladders or winches precariously attached to the front of their trucks to lower them down to the hunting grounds.

Searching for opal is not just carried out for profit, but it is also a recreational activity in some parts of the Outback. Vacationers often "fossick" through small holes or leftover mounds of extracted dirt already sifted through by experienced miners.

But what happens when the Outback runs out of opals, or is closed off to mining in the future? In that case, civilization could turn to Mars to feed all its opal gemstone needs.

From: <https://io9.gizmodo.com/opal-mining-a-damn-good-way-to-get-yourself-killed-5976051>

Uranium Gives Opal its Shine

by Hamish Johnston, Editor of physicsworld.com
22 November 2007



The beautiful optical properties of the gemstone opal are the result of tiny amounts of uranium present when the stones were formed, say researchers in Australia. They claim that their work could lead to the production of artificial opal and have already shown that the gamma rays given off by the uranium and its radioactive daughters can lead geologists to new underground deposits of the gem.

Opal is made of amorphous silica and this makes it very difficult to find because the gem is usually surrounded by other rocks made of the same material. "Precious" opal differs from the much less valuable common opal in that it contains spheres of silica about 200 nm in diameter that are arranged in a regular superlattice. This gives the gem its famous "play of colour" - different colours that appear when opal is viewed from different angles - which is caused by the diffraction of light in the superlattice.

Now, geologist Brian Senior and physicist Lewis Chadderton have discovered that the superlattice of spheres forms because of the presence of tiny quantities of uranium and its decay products. Using analytical techniques such as electron microscopy and neutron activation analysis along with theoretical models of sedimentation processes, the team have shown that some of the very heavy elements that are made when uranium decays act as a "seeds" for the formation of the silica spheres during sedimentation.

Gamma-ray Logging

The uranium also makes precious opal much more radioactive than surrounding silica-based rocks, which tend to have low levels of radioactivity. With this in mind, Senior and Chadderton have adapted a standard tool of oil exploration called gamma-ray logging to create a technique for finding precious opal.

Their technique involves boring a minimum of three holes in a region where the gem is thought to occur. A sodium iodide gamma ray detector is lowered by a winch into each hole and readings are taken every 15 cm. Data are collected on a laptop computer and the system is installed in the back of a four-wheel drive vehicle. If high levels of gamma rays are detected, the data from the three bores are triangulated to locate the center of the deposit.

The team have used their technique to find new deposits at several locations in Australia. Senior, who runs his own consulting company, believes that the technique could be a boon to Australia's opal mining industry — which, despite producing over 90% of the world's precious opal, he describes as a "cottage industry".

Chadderton, who is at the Australian National University in Canberra, told *physicsworld.com* that the team are using their insight into opal formation to create artificial gems. As well as being used in jewellery, Chadderton believe that such opals could be engineered to be photonic crystals. These materials can be used to control light in much the same way as semiconductors are used to control electrical currents — something that could make them very useful in fibre-optical communications systems. Senior and Chadderton will report their results in an upcoming issue of *The Australian Gemologist*

<https://physicsworld.com/a/uranium-gives-opal-its-shine/>

UPCOMING EVENTS

Reader: If your organization has an opal or rockhound-related event, please email particulars to info@opalsociety.org. Upcoming Event listings will be included at the discretion of The Opal Express editor as space and scheduling permit.

June 6-7; GLENDORA, CA

Glendora Gem & Mineral Society
Goddard Middle School,
859 E. Sierra Madre Ave.
Hours: Sat 10 am – 5 pm; Sun 10 am – 4 pm
Displays, dealers, demonstrations, kids activities, silent auction, food, free entry and parking.
Contact: 626 963-4638,
ybidwell2@aol.com

June 13-14; ESCONDIDO, CA

Palomar Gem and Mineral Club
California Center for the Arts
340 N Escondido Blvd, 92025
Hours: Sat 10 am – 5 pm, Sun 10 am – 4 pm.
Admission \$5.00 for adults,
Discounted admission for Seniors and Military. 32 vendors from all over California and Arizona.
High class show in downtown Escondido with restaurants within walking distance. There are two large rooms in an art gallery facility with security and comfort facilities.
Contact: Toni Floyd 1 (425)281-6218, tonifloyd41615@gmail.com
Website:
<http://palomargem.org/annual-gem-mineral-and-jewelry-show/>

August 15 – 16; TEHACHAPI, CA

Tehachapi Valley Gem and Mineral Society
500 East “F” Street, Tehachapi
Hours: 9 am – 5 pm
Contact: (661) 972-1117
Web site: <http://www.tvgms>
Annual gem, mineral and jewelry show. We have a wide variety gems, minerals and jewelry plus kids activities and much more.

September 10 – 11; TRONA, CA

Searles Lake Gem and Mineral Society
13337 Main St., Trona
Gem-O-Rama Hours: Sat 7:30 am – 5 pm, Sun 7:30 am – 3 pm
Contact: Jim & Bonnie Fairchild, (760) 372-5356
email: slgms@iwwisp.com
Web site:
<http://www1.iwwisp.com/tronagemclub/>

September 12-13; ARROYO GRANDE, CA

San Luis Obispo Gem and Mineral Club
South County Regional Center
800 W. Branch St., Arroyo Grande
Hours: 10 am – 5 pm
Admission: \$5, children 12 and under free
Email: show@slogem.org
‘Gems By The Sea’ – The show will feature dealers selling a fantastic array of gems, minerals, fossils, carvings, jewelry, beads, jade, crystals, meteorites, lapidary and metaphysical items. The dealers will include local artisans and vendors. There will be demonstrations of jewelry-making and lapidary crafts.

September 26-27; LANCASTER, CA

Palmdale Gem & Mineral Club
Antelope Valley Fairgrounds
2551 West Ave H, Lancaster
Hours: 10-5 Daily
Contact: Allison McClung; 661-839-7403
Email: ali_cares@aol.com
Website: palmdalegemandmineral.org

September 26 - 27; LODI, CA

Stockton Lapidary & Mineral Club
Earth Treasures Gems Minerals & Jewelry Show
Lodi Grape Festival Grounds
413 E. Lockeford St., Lodi, CA 95240
Hours: 10:00 AM to 5:00 PM
Contact:
Email:
Website: <https://stocktonlapidary.org/>

September 26-27; LONG BEACH

Long Beach Mineral & Gem Society
Long Beach Expo Arts Center
4321 Atlantic Ave., Long Beach 90807
Sat. 10 am – 5 pm, Sun 10 am – 4 pm
Gems by the Beach: Activities including Gold panning, displays, children’s activities, demonstrators, door prizes, food trucks, free admission free parking. Dealers will be selling a variety of gems, jewelry, rocks, fossils, beads, books & lapidary supplies.
Contact: Carol Kron and Karin Alvarez, (562) 577-9044
Website:
<http://www.facebook.com/LBMGS>

October 10-11; GRASS VALLEY, CA

Nevada County Gem and Mineral Society
Nevada County Fairgrounds,
11228 McCourtney Road, Grass Valley, CA 95945
Sat 10 am – 5 pm, Sun 10 am – 4 pm
2020 Earth’s Treasures Show:
Dinosaurs Rule – Come see a life size T-Rex skull, plus other fossil displays.
25+ vendors, gold panning activity, lapidary demonstrations, kids crystal dig, a Kids Korner with lots of educational activities, as well as 30 exhibitors. Lazy Dog ice cream, Top Dog hot dog cart, and our 16-1 Mine 1/4 ounce of gold raffle.
Website: <http://www.ncgms.org>

October 11; FALLBROOK, CA

Fallbrook Gem and Mineral Society
123 W Alvarado St
Hours: 9-4
Contact: Michelle Shearer; 760-805-2184
Email: info@fgms.org
Website: www.fgms.org

October 17 - 18; SANTA ROSA, CA

Santa Rosa Mineral & Gem Society
Santa Rosa Veterans Memorial Building
1351 Maple Ave., Santa Rosa, CA 95404
Hours: Saturday 10:00 AM to 6:00 PM
Sunday 10:00 AM to 5:00 PM
Contact:
Email:
Website: <http://www.srmgs.org/>

October 24 – 25; SACRAMENTO, CA

Scottish Rites Center
6151 H Street, Sacramento, CA 95819-2604
84th Annual Sacramento Gem, Mineral and Jewelry Show
Hours: Sat 10 am – 5 pm, Sun 10 am – 4 pm
Contact: (916) 662-5819,
gemshow@sacramentomineralsociety.org
Web site:
<http://sacramentomineralsociety.org>
Show web site:
<http://sacgemshow.com>

November 7 – 8; RIDGECREST, CA

Indian Wells Gem and Mineral Society Inc.
Desert Empire Fairgrounds, 520 S. Richmond
Rd., Ridgecrest

Hours: Sat & Sun 9 am – 5 pm

Contact: (760) 375-7905,
jfrocks@dslextrême.com

Website:

<http://www.indianwellsgemandmineral.com>

Indian Wells Gem and Mineral Society 65th
Annual Show. Field trip Sunday November 8,
2020. Meet at Fairground at 9 am.

November 14 – 15: YUBA CITY, CA

Sutter Buttes Gem & Mineral Society

Yuba-Sutter Fairgrounds

442 Franklin Hall, Yuba City, CA 95991

Hours: Sat. 10 am – 5 pm, Sun. 10 am –
4 pm

Contact: (916) 677-6696,
horita@comcast.net

Show web site:

<http://sutterbuttesgemmin.org>

29th Annual Festival of Gems & Minerals:

Raffle, silent auction, kids table, door
prizes, exhibits and 14 dealers.



*Be sure to visit your local gem and mineral
shows. It's a great way to learn about these
natural wonders and meet other people who
have a passion for this fascinating hobby.*

American Opal Society Membership Application

FILL IN APPLICABLE INFORMATION		DUES / FEES	AMOUNT PAID
DUES:	RENEWING MEMBERS	\$35.00	
SELECT ONE	NEW MEMBERS	\$45.00	
INTERNATIONAL MEMBERSHIP FEE (All addresses <u>outside</u> of USA)		\$15.00	
PRINTED NEWSLETTER FEE (Paper copy postal mailed instead of PDF file by e-mail)		\$10.00	
ADDITIONAL BADGES (Your first badge is <u>free</u> when joining)		\$15.00	
TOTAL PAID DUES plus International, Print or Badge Fees if Applicable:			

Please make check or money order payable to "American Opal Society". Mail payment and application to:

American Opal Society: PO Box 4875, Garden Grove, CA 92842-4875

An optional quicker method of payment is via the internet. To pay via PayPal, please visit the membership page on our website at http://opalsociety.org/aos_application_by_web.htm to complete the form and make your PayPal payment. You may pay with a credit card or via PayPal account. The transaction is completely secure and the AOS never sees your credit card number. The AOS PayPal account is membership@opalsociety.org.

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CITY	STATE
ZIP OR POSTAL CODE	COUNTRY (IF OUTSIDE USA)
PHONE - Home ()	PHONE - Business ()
E-MAIL	
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NAME BADGE ORDER FORM:

PLEASE PRINT NAME AS YOU WISH IT TO APPEAR ON YOUR BADGE using up to two (2) lines of text for your name, nickname, or name of your opal related business.

MEMBERSHIP ROSTER: The AOS publishes a membership roster once per year in its newsletter, The Opal Express. Your name will be included. Please check what additional personal information you listed for other members. If it is different from the information above, please note that on the application.

☐ Address ☐ Phone-landline ☐ Phone-cell ☐ E-mail ☐ Website

Please sign here: _____

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Are Your Dues Due Now?

PLEASE CHECK YOUR ADDRESS LABEL OR NEWSLETTER E-MAIL.

There will be a date that shows the current month/year of your membership. If the date is older than the current date, your dues are overdue.

A Renewal Grace Period of two months will be provided. Please note, that as the system is set up, if your renewal is not received you will be AUTOMATICALLY dropped from membership thereafter. It is your responsibility to assure your dues are current.

Thank you.

The Editor

(revised 11/27/19)

The Opal Express

American Opal Society
P.O. Box 4875
Garden Grove, CA 92842-4875

Volume 53, Issue 6

— GENERAL MEETINGS —

4th Wednesday of the Month
7:00 p.m. - 9:00 p.m.

Anaheim Community Center
250 E. Center Street
Anaheim, CA 92805



TO:



**No General Meeting for
June**



General Meeting Location at:

Anaheim Downtown Community Center

**250 E. Center Street
Anaheim, CA 92805**

Due to the uncertainty of the COVID-19 pandemic and Governor Newsom's stay-at-home mandate, we are cancelling Board Meetings and General Meetings. If we find that using Zoom is a feasible alternative for our meetings, we will let members know the details.

American Opal Society

Website: <http://OpalSociety.org>
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