1 Submission of typescripts

Two copies of the manuscript should be submitted to one of the four Executive Editors (addresses on outside front cover). The editor will acknowledge receipt of the manuscripts. It is important that authors inform the editor of any changes of address whilst their paper is under consideration.

2 Typescript

Papers should be typed, double-spaced, on one side only and with generous margins. The pages must be numbered.

The first page should give the title, the author's name and institution, and a short abstract intelligible to mathematicians.

The title, while brief, must be informative (e.g. A new proof of the ergodic theorem, whereas Some applications of a theorem of Birkhoff would be useless).

3 Notation

It is important that mathematical expressions are clear to a printer (who is not a mathematician). For instance, n_k (n sub k) is common usage, but avoid if possible using c sub n sub k. Fractions are generally best expressed by a solidus. Complicated exponentials like

$\exp\left\{z^2\sin\theta/(1+y^2)\right\}$

should be shown in this and no other way.

In the typescript, italics, small capitals and capitals are specified by single, double and triple underlining. Bold-faced type is shown by wavy underlining.

It helps if displayed equations or statements which will be quoted later are numbered in order on the right of their line. They can then be referred to by, for example, 'from (7)'.

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References should be collected at the end of the paper numbered in alphabetical order of the authors' names. A reference to a book should give the title, in italics, and then in roman type the publisher's name and the place and year of publication;

[4] N. Dunford & J. T. Schwartz Linear Operators Part I. Wiley: New York, 1958.

A reference to a paper should give in italics the title of the periodical, the number of the volume and year, and the beginning and end pages of the paper. Titles should be abbreviated as in *Mathematical Reviews*:

[6] J. E. Littlewood. The 'pits effect' for functions in the unit circle. J. Analyse Math. 23 (1970), 236-268.

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Ergodic theory and dynamical systems

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