Results (10) and (11) reveal that each number N, as it occurs for the first time in the ranges (12), is represented uniquely and minimally. For instance,

$$-3 = 1 \cdot P_{-1} + 2 \cdot P_{-2} + 0 \cdot P_{-3} + 0 \cdot P_{-4} + 0 \cdot P_{-5} + \cdots$$

has unique and minimal representation $1 \cdot P_{-1} + 2 \cdot P_{-2}$. We conclude that $h \not> m$. Similarly, $h \not< m$. Therefore, $h = m$, and Case 1 and the Summary are true.

Combining all the preceding discussion, we argue that the validity of the Theorem has been justified.

See [2] for further relevant information and [1] for an analogous treatment of representations involving negatively subscripted Fibonacci numbers.

REFERENCES

1. M. W. Bunder. "Zeckendorf Representations Using Negative Fibonacci Numbers." *The Fibonacci Quarterly* **30.2** (1992):111-15.
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NEW EDITORIAL POLICIES

The Board of Directors of The Fibonacci Association during their last business meeting voted to incorporate the following two editorial policies effective January 1, 1995:

1. All articles submitted for publication in The Fibonacci Quarterly will be blind refereed.
2. In place of Assistant Editors, The Fibonacci Quarterly will change to utilization of an Editorial Board.