Message from the Chair

Our Division grew from zero to 1,515 members (2010-2011 paid through dues) in the very first year of its existence! There was obviously a great need for this division. One of the first things we did was create the “MGPV Division Distinguished Geologic Career Award”, with emphasis on multi-disciplinary, field-based contributions. We were allowed to have a “supersession” at the 2010 Denver GSA, to celebrate our new division. As many of you know, we held it in honor of our first Division awardee, Peter Lipman. We filled that session with invited speakers on the theme “Geology of Major Continental Volcanic Belts and Fields” and it was very, very well attended. The citation by Olivier Bachman and acceptance by Peter Lipman are given below. Last year we didn’t have time to have the award ratified by GSA Council and become an official GSA award, so soon you will be getting a ballot asking you to approve that; we hope you will show your support by voting “yes”. We are seeking nominations for the 2011 award, which will be made with a brief citation and response at our reception at Minneapolis – please come have a drink with us there! One of our goals for 2011 is to establish a student research award. We would also like to get more young scientists involved by networking them through Facebook – this has worked well for other divisions. Please encourage your colleagues and students to join.

Cathy J. Busby, Chair (2011)

Call for Award Nominations
MGPV Division Distinguished Geologic Career Award

Nominations Deadline: 15 April 2011

The MGPV award will go to an individual who, throughout his/her career, has made distinguished contributions in one or more of the following fields of research: mineralogy, geochemistry, petrology, volcanology, with emphasis on multidisciplinary,
field-based contributions. This award emphasizes a geologic and multidisciplinary approach (as is appropriate for GSA). Geologic work is by nature generalistic and has an important field component, with Earth as the natural laboratory. Nominees need not be citizens or residents of the United States, and membership in the Geological Society of America is not required. The award will not be given posthumously.

Nomination Procedure: Nominations will be from the Division membership at large, and should consist of:

1. A 1-2 page letter (with name and address of nominator) summarizing the nominee’s most important accomplishments in geologic approaches to mineralogy, geochemistry, petrology, and/or volcanology. Special attention should be paid to describing how the nominee’s published work demonstrates field-based multidisciplinary geologic accomplishments of a ground-breaking nature.

2. Curriculum Vita of the nominee.

3. Three letters of support. These letters of support can be either from members or non-members of GSA or the MGPV Division.

Nominations should be forwarded to the Division Secretary-Treasurer, J. Alex Speer at: jaspeer@minsocam.org

The dossiers of nominees who did not receive the award in any given year will be retained and considered for two succeeding years; thus, nominations are active for a total of three years. Updated information for such candidates may be sent to the Division Secretary-Treasurer during the call for nominations.

Award Committee: The MGPV Management Board consists of six people, each of whom will appoint one person to serve on the MGPV Division Distinguished Geologic Career Award Panel for one year. The Chair of the Division will select from that list to appoint the chair of the Award Panel for that year. The six members of the Award Panel will participate in a Borda count* election. If more than 10 applications are received, the Borda count will be done once to limit the list to six candidates; a second Borda count will follow to determine the final ranking. The Management Board will make the final decision based on the ranked list and the recommendation submitted by the Award Panel. The following year’s committee will be informed of the rank-ordered list but is not obligated to recommend anyone from it.

The Award: Consists of a wall plaque and a $1,000 cash award. The Award will be presented at the Division reception at the 2011 Annual Meeting of the Geological Society of America, with a brief (10 minute) citation from the nominator, followed by a brief (5 minute) acceptance speech by the awardee.

Timetable: Nominations are due on April 15, 2011, and the Award Panel will make its recommendation by May 15, 2011.

* in case you are wondering, the Borda Count is a preferential voting scheme wherein nominee rankings are converted into points. Each nominee gets 1 point for each last place vote received, 2 points for each
next-to-last point vote, etc., up to N points for each first place vote, where N is the number of nominees. Because numerical scores may be very similar for the top 5-8 nominees, for large groups (over 10), we allow for a first ranking, and then a second ranking of the top 6.

### 2010 MGPV Division Distinguished Geologic Career Award to Peter Lipman: Citation and Acceptance

**Citation:** By Olivier Bachmann

Peter Lipman is the first recipient of the GSA MGPV Career Achievement award. This is richly deserved and a great start for this award. Pete’s pioneering and innovative work on large volcanic systems, should it be silicic caldera-forming eruptions or giant shield volcanoes, set the tone for much of the work that has been done over the past half century, and this award is allowing us to pause and reflect on how much we owe to Pete for all this hard work.

Pete’s career started at a most exciting time for a geologist. Pete was finishing his Ph.D. at Stanford when Harry Hess’s published his landmark paper on sea-floor spreading, setting up the stage for the plate tectonics theory to puzzle the earth science community. And it was also just as several seminal papers by Bob Smith on ash flows appeared, which were break-through explorations of processes at large caldera-forming explosive eruptions (now commonly referred to as “supervolcanoes”) on our planet. As a fresh “Doc in rocks”, Pete started working at the Nevada Test Site, only to realize that this place was covered with giant ash-flow deposits that meshed wonderfully with Smith’s interpretations. Then, in order to obtain better perspectives on younger units, he managed to spend a year in Japan as an NSF post-doctoral fellow, to study one of the largest Quaternary caldera-forming eruptions, the Aso Tuff. Japan during 1964-65 must have been a great adventure for a couple of young westerners (his wife Beverly was with him for the whole time), and it left great memories and influences, with Japanese art and life-style hints still surrounding their lives many decades later.

Studying the gigantic ash-flow units in Nevada and Japan led Pete to one of his first major discoveries: that many of these deposits came out of the ground strongly zoned in composition and mineralogy. Both the Aso system and the Nevada Test Site units show obvious signs of being erupted from complex magma reservoirs in the shallow crust, and understanding how and why these reservoirs behave this way has kept a lot of us igneous petrologists and volcanologists busy for the last 50 years.

Pete’s volcano studies moved east in 1965 and landed in a wonderful land of opportunity, Colorado(!), and more specifically the San Juan region (now recognized as the largest erosional remnant of the composite Southern Rocky Mountain Volcanic Field). With his usual efficiency, Pete started field work in the San Juan as soon as the jet lag was over, two weeks after moving back from Japan. By 1968, as French hippies were swarming the street of Paris, Pete and his colleagues were swarming all over
southern Colorado in a whirlwind of mapping that has not stopped, as he was in the Colorado mountains until a few weeks ago to continue fieldwork. By a complex combination of intense mapping, advanced petrology, geochronology, and geophysical techniques, Pete and colleagues realized the southern Colorado had been a Tertiary hot plate, with almost 30 large caldera-forming ignimbrites erupted in a few million years during what is called now the western USA magmatic flare-up. Their careful unraveling of the magmatic history of this region took many years, enormous energy, creative thinking, and the most state-of-the-art techniques in geochemistry (including early isotopic determinations in the mid seventies), but I believe that Pete has laid out for us in incredible detail one of the best examples of a continental-arc magmatic province. I can't resist noting that it also contains the only magnitude-9 eruption documented on our planet (based on Mason et al. 2004). We actually don't know if this unit, the Fish Canyon Tuff, which Pete and my other mentor Mike Dungan allowed me to look at, is really the largest ignimbrite on Earth, but being in the USA and largely put on the map by Pete, it probably ought to be.

Each large magmatic province has its advantages, but the one that stands out in the SRMVF is the intermediate degree of erosion and the great amount of topographic relief (hard on the legs and lungs but scientifically advantageous). It allowed Pete to see calderas structures like few places on Earth. The great dissection by glacial valleys exposes ring faults, densely welded intracaldera facies, resurgent domes, and tops of the plutonic roots of these caldera cycles. This led to the discovery of "megabreccias" near walls of the calderas, a major advance in understanding the geometries and construction of these structures. It also allowed Pete and field geologists in other areas of the world to avoid becoming totally bewildered by Nature’s tricks while mapping. Caldera landslide breccias can expose all kinds of lithologies, cropping out with unexpected attitudes and in places where they shouldn't be. Without the mental framework that km-sized blocks can slide, rotate and land kilometers away from where they started, a field geologist can rapidly go totally crazy.

After about a decade of working in southern Colorado, I can only assume that Pete got slightly tired of being stormed upon and chased by lightning every summer, and decided to get involved in studying volcanoes under balmier skies. His first work on Kilauea and Mauna Loa appeared in the late 1970's, and Pete has been back there for many decades, mapping the subaerial and submarine flanks of these fabulous volcanoes with colleagues from all over the world, including Japanese ships and submersibles that would take them to sea-floor depths to observe the gigantic landslides that take away from time to time the flanks of the Hawaiian volcanoes. He also had the good taste of acquiring a share in a wonderful house on the sunny side of Big Island, a delightful idea for some of us, who are just a short flight away from this tropical paradise.

I was fortunate to join Pete in the mid-1990s for a series of epic summers in the SRMVF to continue unraveling the histories of these supervolcanoes. Pete has been a fabulous mentor to me (and to many others young volcanophiles), not only with respect to his approach to science but also his approach to living. Volcanoes, although clearly a big part of his life, are balanced with his great family and interests far from erupting
mountains. Probably few of you know that Pete is a great art enthusiast (he was the president of the San Jose Museum of Art for several years), wine aficionado (he has one of the most amazing wine collections that I know), a world connoisseur (he loves to travel), and one of the few volcanologists who walks faster than his shadow. Pete, I want to thank you for allowing me to be here today, for everything you have done for our science, and congratulate you again heartily for this richly deserved award.

References:


Acceptance: By Peter Lipman

Thank you, Olivier, for such kind words.

And I find it difficult to express my delight, both by this award and by creation of the MGPV Division. As a field-based geologist involved in the spectrum of MGPV activities, I’ve now been a GSA member of for 50 years. But no Division previously had been much of a fit for studies of volcanoes and their eruptive processes. So thank you Jim, Cathy, and the others who have finally filled this gap at GSA.

As a kid who grew up in a rural part of southern New England, visible rocks were uninteresting, mainly on walls separating abandoned farm fields—think of Robert Frost’s poem “Mending Wall,” and I was a slow starter.

My geologic adventures have repeatedly been blessed by the luck to be in a good place at the right time, and especially to have connected with wonderful people. Additionally, the explosion of concepts and techniques for study of volcanic activity has been just extraordinary during the past 50 years. Here are examples:

A college friend told me about a camp-counselor job on the slopes of Pikes Peak in Colorado, I applied, and at age 19 ventured west of the Hudson River for the first time (a 14-yr-old in my camp tent was geology-prof-to-be, Bud Wobus). Seeing western mountains like the Tetons inspired a desire to explore them, and when I joined the college climbing club, I found myself tied to a rope with geology majors like Eric Cheney and Steve Porter.

When I belatedly decided that rocks could be interesting, midway through my junior year, the Yale geology department let me enter the second-half course without having taken Physical Geology (I’d read the textbook during the holidays). Upon switching to a geology major, I found myself in a class of only six, including such quick studies as geochemist Dick Armstrong and mineralogist Mike Holdaway, where there was no way to hide without doing the course work.
Yale had no summer field course of its own, and waived this requirement when I obtained a field-assistant job with Ben Leonard of the USGS, in a wonderfully geologically diverse mountainous area of central Idaho. Ben was a meticulous scientist and superb teacher; my field methods were largely shaped during that summer.

During my initial year as a grad student at Stanford, I shared an office with Bob Christiansen and became the first grad student supervised by Bill Dickinson, both lifelong friends. And Bill allowed me to start a PhD field project after only two quarters of class work, on igneous and metamorphic rocks in the Trinity Alps, northern California. When Mike Holdaway, by then at Berkeley, discovered that fellow grad student Greg Davis was headed for the same area, the three of us collaborated on adjacent theses, with improved results for all. But igneous petrology in the late 1950s at Stanford involved techniques little different from those pioneered in late 19th century Germany; so much has changed since!

When offered a job by the USGS in late 1961 to work on volcanic rocks at the Nevada Test Site, I went for it because the rocks were well exposed, and at least igneous, even though I knew little about volcanic terranes. Here again, luck and timing: the rocks turned out to be world-class ignimbrites and calderas, ripe for study with new concepts (especially just-published papers by Robert L. Smith) and innovative analytical techniques including major- and trace-element chemistry in quantity, K-Ar age determinations, and paleomagnetic pole directions for testing stratigraphic correlations.

Deciding that volcanic rocks were fascinating but concerned by my inexperience with young volcanism, I (in hindsight, utterly brashly) wrote Hisahi Kuno (then probably the foremost volcanic petrologist globally, but whom I had never met) at the University of Tokyo, asking to do a postdoc with him. He said “yes,” I obtained funding from a new NSF program, and had an amazing year following the youngest Aso ignimbrite from caldera rim, down a paleovalley, 70 km to the ocean. This work would not have been possible without guidance from Kuno’s extraordinary assistant, Shigeo Aramaki and wonderful collaborations with two recent Kuno students, Koji Ono and Kazu Nakamura.

While in Japan, I was invited to participate in quarter-million-scale remapping of the San Juan Mountains, a USGS effort being organized by Tom Steven - the beginning of another long-term collaboration and friendship. A new style of mapping for me, averaging a 7.5’ quad per week—but a terrific opportunity to explore huge areas, commensurate with the enormous ignimbrites and calderas. Even so, the scale of Fish Canyon Tuff (>5,000 km³) and La Garita caldera (75x35 km) were utter surprises!

Fortunate opportunities kept coming: the developing concepts about plate tectonics in late 60s, just as Bob Christiansen, Hal Prostka, and I were recognizing regional volcano-tectonic trends for the American Cordillera. There was more San Juan work in the early 1970s, in conjunction with Wilderness Area studies, that included helicopter support and opportunities for more detailed work on Platoro and Lake City calderas, and informative Pb, Sr, and O isotopic tracer studies (with Bruce Doe, Carl Hedge, and Irving Friedman) on caldera-related magmatic evolution. Then work as staff geologist at
the Hawaii Volcano Observatory, just in time for the M=7.2 Kalapana earthquake (largest in 100 years) and new experiences with follow-up geodetic surveys, followed by mapping and by radiocarbon dating the prehistorical activity of Mauna Loa, eruptions of Kilauea in 1977 and Mauna Loa in 1984, and new collaborators - especially Jack Lockwood, Bob Tilling, and Gordon Eaton. Then eruptive and geodetic study of the amazing 1980 Mount St. Helens eruption, jointly with Jim Moore and Don Swanson, and a large summary publication edited jointly with Donal Mullineaux. More mainland caldera studies aimed at exploring the connection with granitic remnants of subvolcanic magma chambers at Questa, New Mexico, and Mesozoic systems in Arizona. Work with the USGS Marine Geology group, especially Bill Normark, to explore the landslide submarine flank of Mauna Loa; framework geology for the Creede Scientific Drilling Project, led by Phil Bethke in the late 1980s. Fieldwork with Russians at Lake Baikal and young volcanic rocks in the Caucasus and Armenia, during five separate summers bracketing amazing societal changes as the Soviet Union wound down.

After a couple years away from research as Branch Chief and manager of the USGS Volcano Hazards and Geothermal Programs, back to the San Juans in 1995, where jointly with Michael Dungan, Olivier, and others from the Université Genève, we explored the Fish Canyon Tuff and its enormous caldera. Then in 1997-2002, Japanese scientists initiated an amazing collaborative effort to study underwater slopes of Hawaiian volcanoes, using submersibles provided by the Japan Marine Science and Technology Center (JAMSTEC). In recent years, mapping and petrologic study of additional diverse ignimbrites and calderas farther northeast in the San Juans that bridge to older Tertiary volcanism in central Colorado, aided by superbly precise Ar-Ar age control provided by Bill McIntosh and associates at New Mexico Tech.

In addition to collaborations with many university faculty and several postdocs, I’ve had marvelous times with some terrific grad students, serving on about 10 dissertation committees. And I owe so much to many wonderful guys who assisted with fieldwork so many summers in southwestern Colorado and elsewhere--to name just a few that came back for more than a single summer: Russ Burmester, Dave Johnson, John Pallister, Dave Sawyer, Olivier Bachman, and Andrea Sbisa.

It’s been a wonderful trip, these past 50 years or so, with so many innovations in concepts and techniques, so much beautiful country for fieldwork, and shared experiences with so many lively associates. In all of these, I am enormously indebted to USGS management that has provided flexible support for activities that often deviated from perceived bureaucratic procedures. And most of all, to Beverly and our two sons, who often accompanied me in the field and on geology-related trips, at many times under less-than-idyllic conditions.

A final plea, though: the need for intensive field-based geologic studies. Mapping continues to be an essential research tool to identify questions and resolve hypotheses. Successful lab work depends on well-characterized samples and stratigraphy, but field relations remain poorly constrained in so many areas I’ve worked. So much remains to be learned, even in a place as extensively studied as the Southern Rocky Mountains,
and this past summer’s fieldwork continues to define fascinating questions to explore with lab work this winter. It’s been a great time; stay in touch, or better still, come join in the fun!

And thank you again for this much-appreciated award.

**MGPV at Minneapolis GSA 2011**

The Division hopes to have a strong presence at the GSA Annual Meeting in Minneapolis, and MGPV is sponsoring a number of the topical sessions. Now do your part and submit an abstract to the session of your choice. And then make sure your abstract is placed where you want it! Division officers are part of the committee that decides into which sessions abstracts are placed. If you want GSA to consider if your abstract should be grouped with other talks on similar MGPV topics, please be sure to check the box for the MGPV Division (if a submission to a Topical Session), one of the Adhering Societies (CMS, GS, MAC, MSA, MSGBI), and include mineralogy, geochemistry, petrology, and/or volcanology as keywords. This will assure that someone in the Division sees your abstract and has an opportunity to comment on where it is placed in the program.

**MGPV Membership and Finances**

*Membership.* The Division grew to 1,515 members in the very first year of its existence! However, this is as of 2010-12-31 and includes members with both 2010 and 2011 paid through dates. To retain this number depends on all members renewing for 2011. Please remember to renew your Division membership at GSA annual membership renewals time, and encourage your colleagues to join. If a GSA member has already renewed, they can, at any time, join the Division by filling out a form. Go to specialty divisions and then to “join a division” <http://www.geosociety.org/members/joindiv.htm>. Return the form to GSA or contact GSA Sales and Service; send them your member ID, name, credit card information, and the name of the Division. (It is clearly easier to join a Division at renewal time!) Division dues are: Student, Recent Grad, or K-12 Teacher - $5, Professional Member or Fellow - $10. We have received overwhelming support from the community for this effort. Please help us sustain a strong start by joining, asking others to join, and volunteering.

*Finances:* As of 12/31/2010, MGPV has a cash balance of $9,435.32. The income in 2010 was $13,283.00 from dues (both 2010 and 2011). Expenses in 2010 were $49.02 postage, shipping, freight, $2,400.00 for grants & awards, and awardee & speaker travel support, and $1,398.66 reception (1/3 of cost shared with GS & MSA). We can expect some further dues income from members who renew late. Bottom line: we have enough money in 2011 for the award, reception, and even a student research grant.
MGPV Committees and Appointments

Division members help with the important tasks of the Division by serving on committees and in appointed posts. The MGPV Division will need to appoint two committees for the immediate future. You might be asked to serve on one of them.

The **Awards Committee** encourages and evaluates nominations for the MGPV Division Distinguished Geologic Career Award. The MGPV Management Board consists of six people, each of whom will appoint one person to serve on committee for one year. The Chair of the Division will appoint one committee member as the chair. As noted in the piece on the award, for this year nominations are due on April 15, 2011, and the Award Committee will make its recommendation by May 15, 2011. To do so the committee will need to be in place by April 15.

The **Nominating Committee** of the division reports to the Management Board a list of candidates to run for office the following year. After its first election, the Division is now in what will be its normal election cycle - voting annually for second vice-chair and every two years for secretary-treasurer. The Nominating Committee can also propose individuals for GSA Fellowship and Division Members-at-Large on GSA-wide committees.

Additionally nomination of a candidate to become a Division officer also may be made to the Division Secretary-Treasurer by any four voting affiliates of the division in good standing who also verify that the candidate is qualified and willing to serve in that office. This candidate's name will be forwarded to the chair of the Nominations Committee in time for inclusion in their report to the Management Board.

When approved by the Management Board, the nominations become the election slate. The ballot includes a brief profile of each candidate, in addition to a statement of the candidates’ prior service to the relevant communities. The Secretary-Treasurer of the Division must submit the slate and biographies to the GSA Executive Director. GSA prepares and distributes the ballot to the voting members of the Division. The ballot also has space for write-in nominees.

Voting takes place during August, and officers will be inducted at the annual business meeting in the fall (northern hemisphere). For this to happen, the committee needs to be in place by April 1 and the slate submitted to GSA by July 1.

The **Program Committee** is a standing committee. It plans and arranges for the technical sessions and symposia of the division at the Annual and Sectional Meetings of the Geological Society of America, and other external meetings as may be directed by the management board.

The Division will need a MGPV **Newsletter Editor** and MGPV **Webmaster**. If you feel you could tackle either of these tasks, or know of someone who would, we would like to hear from you.
MGPV Voting

**Election 2011.** 152 Division members voted during August 2010. Cathy J. Busby was elected chair, Russell Harmon First Vice-Chair, Calvin Barnes Second Vice-Chair, and J. Alex Speer Secretary Treasurer. The Bylaws change was approved to have the name of the division the Mineralogy, Geochemistry, Petrology, and Volcanology (MGPV) Division of The Geological Society of America. This election is atypical because it is the first election for the MGPV Division and all offices had to be filled. The officers of the initial Management Board were provisional, selected at the organizational meeting until an election could be held among all members.

**Named Award.** The MGPV Division needs membership approval to make a request to GSA Council that our "MGPV Division Distinguished Geologic Career Award" be approved as a GSA “named award”. That is, to become an official GSA award with the benefits of being widely publicized by GSA. The award name, intent, and procedures remain the same as 2010. Last year we didn’t have time to have MGPV members vote and the award ratified by GSA Council to become an official GSA award, so we are asking members this year.

**Election 2011.** The MGPV Management Board changes yearly after the Division Annual Business Meeting. Elections are held over 30 days annually during the summer (northern hemisphere), for the position of Second Vice Chair and biennially for the position of Secretary-Treasurer. The positions of Past Chair, Chair, and First Vice-Chair are filled in succession by the individuals from the preceding office. For members who have given GSA their e-mail addresses, voting is online. The message notifying you that voting is open will contain the necessary USERID and password for you to do so. Members who do not have internet access will receive a paper ballot through the US mail from GSA.

The election will also be the time when members are asked to approve any Bylaw changes. The election of Division officers only requires that the Secretary-Treasurer notify GSA of the results. Any Bylaws changes must be submitted for GSA Council approval a month before a GSA Council meeting.

Announcements from Adhering Associated Societies

- **Goldschmidt 2011**, 14-19 August 2011, Prague, Czech Republic< http://www.goldschmidt2011.org/>. Abstract and registration/campus accommodation forms are now live on the conference website. Abstract deadline is April 15, 2011. Last date for early registration is June 15, 2011. There are student travel grants for those whose abstracts are accepted, details on the Geochemical Society website <http://www.geochemsoc.org/>. There are 22 themes listed on the website, as well as various field trips and workshops planned for before, during and after the conference.

http://www.geosociety.org/divisions/mpvg/

• The Mineralogical Society of America (MSA) invites applications for the 2012 MSA Grant for Research in Crystallography and for the 2012 MSA Student Research In Mineralogy and Petrology. There are three research grant awards of $5,000 each. Students, including graduate and undergraduate students, are encouraged to apply. Application deadline is June 1, 2011. Awardees need not be MSA members; MGPV student members are invited to apply. More information and online application on the MSA website, <http://www.minsocam.org>.

Nominations are sought for MSA awards. You need not be an MSA member to nominate someone for the Roebling, Dana, and Distinguished Public Service Medals or MSA Award. More information and nomination procedures on the MSA home page <http://www.minsocam.org/>

• The Mineralogical Society of Great Britain & Ireland (MSGBI) offers travel/research bursaries directly and through its constituent special interest groups (Applied Mineralogy, Clay Minerals, Volcanic and Magmatic Studies, Metamorphic Studies, Geochemistry, Environmental Mineralogy Group, Mineral Physics). Visit <www.minersoc.org>. MSGBI also offers free membership to students for one year. This includes a subscription to Elements and is open to applicants from all countries. Details at <http://www.minersoc.org>.

• The conference on Frontiers in Environmental Geoscience to be held in Aberystwyth, Wales, June 21-23, 2011. This meeting will be the Annual Meeting of the Mineralogical Society of Great Britain and Ireland, and aims to cover a number of 'hot topics' that will be of interest to those working in mineralogy, environmental mineralogy, waste management and contamination clean-up.

Division Management Board

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Welcome to the newsletter of GSA’s Mineralogy, Geochemistry, Petrology, and Volcanology (MGPV) Division. Aside from the Division website, newsletters are one important means for GSA Division leaders to communicate information to their members, and they serve as an archive for the Division.

The MGPV Division publishes two newsletters per year. The first after GSA’s and Division’s Annual Meeting and before any elections, deadlines for abstracts, and nominations. A second newsletter is issued a month or so before the Annual Meeting. Newsletters will contain Division news, calls for award nominations and meeting abstracts, announcements of upcoming meetings, ballot and officer candidate information, meeting news, award acceptances, and other important news and information.

If you are a member that has email access, a notice will be sent by GSA alerting you that a new issue has been posted on the website. Those members who do not have internet access will receive the newsletter in paper form through the US mail sent by GSA. Issues of the newsletter, both present and future, will be available for retrieval in electronic Portable Document Format (pdf) on the Division’s website.

The MGPV Division leaders welcome your feedback to the newsletter of the Mineralogy, Geochemistry, Petrology, and Volcanology (MGPV) Division.

Newsletter Editor: To be determined

Webmaster: To be determined

http://www.geosociety.org/divisions/mpvg/