Geochemical Society

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2017 GS BOARD OF DIRECTORS

This winter, the membership of the Geochemical Society (GS) elected four new members to its Board of Directors and re-elected Treasurer Sam Savin to another term. New Goldschmidt Officer Stephen Parman also joined the board as co-chair of the 2018 Goldschmidt Local Organizing Committee.

Magali Ader was elected to a three-year term as GS International Secretary. She will lead efforts to increase the society's reach and membership in under-represented countries. She is a professor of geochemistry at the Institut de Physique du Globe de Paris (France), where her research focuses mainly on deciphering C, N and Cl stable isotope compositions in sedimentary rocks and fluids. This has led to research on the evolution of carbon and nitrogen biogeochemical cycles through time, bacterial vital effects, diagenesis, fluid–rock interactions in CO_2 storage sites and solute transport properties in sedimentary basins.

Sasha (Alexandra) Turchyn, a low temperature isotope geochemist in the Department of Earth Sciences at the University of Cambridge (UK), joins the board as GS Secretary. She will manage official communications of the board and keep records of its meetings. Dr. Turchyn is currently Reader in Biogeochemistry and Fellow of Trinity Hall College. Her research focuses on the use of light stable isotopes to elucidate pathways and processes in the sedimentary biosphere and to understand the role of sedimentary diagenesis in the global carbon cycle.

Tamsin Mather, began her term as a GS non-officer director representing Europe. She is a volcanologist and professor of earth sciences at the University of Oxford, where she has been on the faculty since 2006. Her research explores the many and diverse ways in which volcanoes interact/have interacted with Earth's environment. She also researches volcanic behavior from a hazard perspective. This has led to collaborations with a broad range of geochemists and geophysicists working from mantle to ionosphere and beyond.

Stephen Parman, associate professor at Brown University (USA) in the Department of Earth, Environmental and Planetary Sciences, joins the board as a GS Goldschmidt Officer. In this role, he will represent the Local Organizing Committee of the 2018 Goldschmidt Conference in Boston (USA). Dr. Parman is an experimental petrologist and geochemist and his research focuses broadly on the origin and evolution of the Earth and terrestrial planets. Currently, his group's main projects include volatile cycling in the terrestrial mantle, evolution of the continental crust, early Earth magmatism, lunar mantle evolution and, most recently, the evolution of Mercury's interior and surface. His primary mode of research uses high-pressure experiments to quantify geochemical equilibrium and kinetic parameters and processes. The experimental data is used in conjunction with geochemical observations of terrestrial and planetary materials and with geodynamic modeling.

Sam Savin was elected to another term as GS Treasurer, the position responsible for overseeing the society's finances. Now retired and consulting on geochemical, environmental and administrative matters, Dr. Savin previously served as Dean of Arts and Sciences at Case Western Reserve University (USA) and as Provost at New College of Florida (USA). His research applied stable isotope techniques to a wide range of problems relating to the sedimentation, diagenesis and low-grade metamorphism of siliclastic sediments, and to weathering and soil formation. He has worked on the reconstruction of paleoclimatic and paleoceanographic conditions of the past 100 million years, based on carbon and oxygen isotope distributions in planktonic and benthic foraminifera. He has also used stable carbon isotopes to study metabolic processes in human infants and mothers. He was named a Geochemical Fellow in 2009.

Claudine Stirling was elected as a GS Director representing members in Africa, Asia, Australia and South America. She is an isotope geochemist and Associate Professor in the Department of Chemistry at the University of Otago (New Zealand). Her research has focused on the geochemical analysis of the U-decay series isotopes, including the non-traditional U 'stable' isotope system, with emphasis on technique development by multiple collector inductively coupled mass spectrometry and applying this to paleoclimatology, paleoceanography, and cosmochemistry. She also investigates the stable isotope systems of bioactive metals, such as cadmium, and redox-sensitive elements, such as iron, to investigate their biogeochemical cycling in the oceans and to track past ocean–atmosphere conditions.

The GS Board consists of 11 officers and 6 directors that represent the 3 geographic regions of the society. The board meets in person at the Goldschmidt Conference every summer and virtually at other times throughout the year.

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2017 LECTURE HONORING F. EARL INGERSON

Dr. Karim Benzerara of the Institut de Minéralogie, de Physique des Matériaux et de Cosmochimie, CNRS (France) will deliver the 2017 Ingerson Lecture at the Goldschmidt Conference in August. Dr. Benzerara is Director of Research at CNRS, where he studies the interactions between microorganisms and rocks, such as the formation (biomineralization) or alteration of minerals. The title, date, and time of his lecture will be posted at: https://goldschmidt.info/2017/medalsView.

BEGINNINGS

The Geochemical Society's founder, **Frederick Earl Ingerson** (1906–1993), was a seminal figure in geochemistry. He is remembered today by the Ingerson Lectures, delivered at the Goldschmidt Conference as a means of honoring his significant and enduring contributions to the field of geochemistry. More than 60 years after he helped launch the GS, we look back at his legacy.

Ingerson was born in 1906 in Barstow, Texas (USA), a town in the rural western part of the state with fewer than 1,000 inhabitants. He earned his BA in chemistry and MA in geology from Simmons University (USA) before going to Yale University (USA) to complete his PhD in geology in 1934.

Earl Ingerson (back row-center) poses with his Carnegie Geophysical Laboratory colleagues in 1939. Geochemist George W. Morey, with whom Ingerson collaborated on several studies in the 1930s and '40s, sits in front of him. Six decades later, the Geochemical Society's business office moved to the Carnegie Institution campus. Photo: Carnegie Institution, Geophysical Laboratory.

As an early career scientist, he joined the staff of the Geophysical Laboratory at the Carnegie Institution of Washington (USA), where his work focused on equilibria in hydrothermal systems. His influential work, along with that of George W. Morey and other experimenters, led later to the successful growth of synthetic quartz crystals (Fleischer 1986). Moving to the U.S. Geological Survey, Ingerson headed the Geochemistry and Petrology Branch for 11 years. While there, he not only maintained the USGS tradition of supporting fundamental research, he also led the survey into new fields, such as isotope geology and organic geochemistry (Fleischer 1986).

Ingerson was recruited to the University of Texas at Austin (USA) in 1958 at a time when the university was endeavoring to build a "truly eminent and distinguished faculty," thanks to his widely recognized reputation (Jodeit 1958; Alcade 1977). He served first as Professor of Geology and later as Associate Dean of the Graduate School.

In 1955, Ingerson realised that geochemistry was a rapidly growing and very active discipline and he saw the need for an overarching organization dedicated to bringing professionals together. Ingerson thus spearheaded the formation of the Geochemical Society, and served as its first president. The enthusiastic initial response – over 1,400 professional members from dozens of countries signed up within the first year – proved him right (Geotimes 1962). "Response to invitations to Charter Membership in the Geochemical Society has been most gratifying," Ingerson wrote in the first issue of *Geochemical News* (1956). "All of these are highly qualified professional individuals who are active in several different fields of science."

Ten years later, he helped establish the International Association of Geochemistry and Cosmochemistry (now the International Association of GeoChemistry, or IAGC) again serving as its first president and guiding it through its formative years. In 1986, the first three issues of IAGC's official journal, *Applied Geochemistry,* were dedicated to Ingerson (Hitchon 1986).

He was also active in the negotiations that created *Geochimica et Cosmochimica Acta* in 1950, served on its inaugural editorial board, and continued serving as an editor for its first 30 volumes – representing an impressive 144 issues. And he was a founding editor of the *International Geology Review* (Fleischer 1986).

As a researcher, Ingerson wrote nearly 200 scientific publications, including fundamental works on petrofabric analysis and geologic thermometry, supervised the translation of a prodigious number of Russian geological publications, presented papers in Spanish in Peru and Mexico, and published papers in Portuguese on Brazilian quartz deposits (Alcade 1977; Brantley 2007).

Among many accolades and honors, Ingerson was awarded the Day Medal from the Geological Society of America, the Distinguished Service Medal of the US Department of the Interior, an honorary DSc degree from his alma mater (Hardin-Simmons University), and was an honorary Life Member of both the IAGC and GS. Today, with more than 4,000 members from 67 countries, the Geochemical Society is still pursuing Earl Ingerson's mission of bringing together geochemists from around the world.

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