



Mineralogical Association of Canada

www.mineralogicalassociation.ca

THE CANADIAN MINERALOGIST

Valuing Your Research Time: Journals can Contribute or Take Away

In the present environment of smaller research grants and less administrative support, one can argue that a researcher's time is one of his/her most valuable commodities. The demands on a researcher's time are great: conducting experiments or field work, mentoring students, fulfilling administrative commitments, and much more. The list is extensive, and we, as researchers, must be careful how we allocate our working (waking) hours. Recently, I had an experience which demonstrated to me that the choice of which journal you publish in can have a large impact on how well your time is used.



I had been invited to coauthor a manuscript to be published in a particular for-profit journal. The journal provided a template in one of the more popular word-processing formats. The purpose of this template was not to provide a clean document for the journal office to work with, but to create a fully laid out file that could be published without the intervention of a professional typesetter.

It fell to me to transfer the manuscript to this template. It was quite a large manuscript and, with many subsequent revisions, the task took several weeks. In the end, I couldn't help but think that it didn't look as good as a professionally typeset article. And that got me thinking. The entire reason that mandatory open access fees are expensive is because they must provide the resources that the publisher needs to carry out journal services such as typesetting. If you yourself must do the typesetting, what exactly are you getting for your money?

I would suggest that scientists use what little research time they have to do actual science and not to also try and be typesetters. At *The Canadian Mineralogist* we have professional, expert typesetters who do the job for you. I might also point out that, unlike most (if not all) for-profit journals, everyone in our editorial office (including our administrative and copyediting staff) has at least one geology degree, so we all understand the material we are working with – but that is a topic for another rant.

One more thing. If a need for open access is holding you back from submitting to *The Canadian Mineralogist*, all you have to do is ask: Gold Open Access is available on request.

Sincerely yours, **Lee A. Groat**
Editor, *The Canadian Mineralogist*

WELCOMING NEW MEMBERS OF COUNCIL

The MAC Executive approved the nomination of the following candidates for the secretary position and for the two positions of councillor for 2019–2022. As no additional nominations were received from the membership, the nominated candidates were declared elected by acclamation.

Secretary



Pamela Iraheta-Muniz is from Ottawa (Ontario, Canada) where she is currently a geochronology assistant at the Geological Survey of Canada (GSC). Since her childhood in El Salvador, Pamela has been passionate about geology; her main interests lie in geochemistry and mineralogy, particularly environmental mineralogy. She received her BSc Honours in Earth Sciences from Carleton University (Canada) in 2018, where she

completed a thesis project focusing on the origin of ruby- and garnet-bearing mantle xenoliths from Pailin (Cambodia). Her current work focuses on U–Pb and Ar/Ar dating of samples from the Canadian Cordillera for the GSC's Geomapping for Energy and Minerals Initiative. In 2018, Pamela acted as Secretary for the Canada-Wide Science Fair and the Ottawa-Carleton University Society of Economic Geologists.

Councillors 2019–2022



Dr. Jacob Hanley is a full professor in the Department of Geology, Saint Mary's University (SMU) in Halifax (Nova Scotia, Canada). He received his BEng (1999), MSc (geology, 2001), and PhD (geochemistry, 2005) from the University of Toronto and held an NSERC postdoctoral fellow at the ETH Zurich (Switzerland) from 2005 to 2007. He currently heads the Mineral Exploration and Ore Fluids Laboratory at SMU. His group (8 graduate students, 4 BSc) conducts research focused on the application of fluid inclusion microanalysis using such techniques as laser ablation inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry, Raman spectroscopy, and microthermometry to characterize the sources and P–T–composition evolution of mineralizing fluids in ore-forming systems in magmatic and metamorphic settings and to develop novel exploration tools for the mineral resources industry. He received the William Harvey Gross Medal from the Mineral Deposits Division of the Geological Association of Canada (GAC) in 2011, the Young Scientist Medal from the Mineralogical Association of Canada (MAC) in 2016, and was the GAC Howard Street Robinson Lecturer in 2013.



Dr. Crystal LaFlamme is an assistant professor at Université Laval (Québec, Canada) in the Département de Géologie et Génie Géologique. Since 2018, she has held a Canada Research Chair position in sulfur isotope geochemistry. Crystal's research focuses on developing methods for isotopic measurement of sulfur in order to trace the pathways of this volatile element through the lithosphere. These methods can be used to better

understand the link between fluids, tectonic processes and the location of mineral deposits. She recently completed three years as a postdoctoral researcher at the Centre for Exploration Targeting, University of Western Australia, where she worked closely with the mining and exploration industry in both Canada and Australia to improve predictive targeting using isotopic techniques. Prior to this, Crystal completed a PhD in 2014 at the University of New Brunswick (Canada) in collaboration with the Geological Survey of Canada.

Thanking outgoing members of council

We extend our thanks to our outgoing secretary, **Roger A. Mason**, for his commitment to serving the association for the last five years, and to our outgoing councillors **Sytle Antao**, and **Antonio Simonetti** for their three years of service.

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<http://meteoriticalsociety.org>

REPORT OF THE METEORITE NOMENCLATURE COMMITTEE



Audrey Bouvier

The purpose of the Meteoritical Society's Nomenclature Committee (NomCom) is to approve new meteorite names and to establish guidelines and make decisions regarding the naming and classification of meteorites. New meteorites, dense collection areas, type-specimen repository collections, and revisions are published through the *Meteoritical Bulletin* and the Meteoritical Bulletin Database (MBDB) (<https://www.lpi.usra.edu/meteor/>).

I would like to thank Laurence Garvie (Arizona State University, USA) for his service as Chair of NomCom from 2016 to 2018, as well as Knut Metzler (Universität Münster, Germany) and Mini Wadhwa (Arizona State University) for their service on the committee. Special thanks go to Jérôme Gattacceca (Editor; CEREGE, France) and Francis McCubbin (Deputy Editor; NASA's Johnson Space Center, Texas, USA) who are handling hundreds of annual submissions and revisions of meteorites, and Jeff Grossman (NASA, USA) for maintaining the MBDB website. The annual number of approved meteorites continues to grow significantly.

The current membership of NomCom is as follows, with nine appointed members: Audrey Bouvier (Chair; Universität Bayreuth, Germany), Emma Bullock (Carnegie Institution of Washington, USA), Hasnaa Chennaoui Aoudjehane (Université Hassan II de Casablanca, Morocco), Vinciane Debaille (Université Libre de Bruxelles, Belgium), Tasha Dunn (Colby College, Maine, USA), Massimo D'Orazio (Università di Pisa, Italy), Mutsumi Komatsu (Sökendai, Japan), Francis McCubbin (NASA Johnson Space Center), and Bengkui Miao (Guilin University of Technology,

China); and three ex-officio NomCom members: Jérôme Gattacceca (*Meteoritical Bulletin* Editor; CEREGE), Jeff Grossman (Database Editor; NASA) and Brigitte Zanda (MetSoc Vice President; Muséum national d'histoire naturelle, Paris, France).

Meteorites The 2017 entries of the MBDB are published in the *Meteorite Bulletin* (No. 106) and in *Meteoritics & Planetary Science* (2019, v54, pp 469-471). The full write-ups and supplementary tables can be found online as supporting information and in the MBDB Archive. Remember to reference the corresponding *Meteorite Bulletin* when using these data.

Meteoritical Bulletin No. 107 is currently in preparation and will include all meteorites approved in 2018. These will comprise 2,714 meteorites (compared to 1,868 in 2017), including 1,145 non-Antarctic meteorites. Over 200 submissions from South America (made after the publication of *Meteoritical Bulletin* Nos 102 and 106) were approved. Notable entries include 7 meteorites from fall events reported in 2018: Hamburg (Michigan, USA, 16 January), Ablaketa (Kazakhstan, 16 February), Aba Panu (Nigeria, 19 April), Mangui (China, 1 June), Ozerki (Russia, 21 June), Renchen (Germany, 10 July), and Gueltat Zemmour (Morocco, 21 August).

Dense Collection Areas There are currently 400 named dense collection areas (DCAs). Twenty-four were created in 2018, including 13 new DCAs in China. A list of all DCAs with their corresponding coordinates and KMZ files with map locations that are viewable in Google Earth® can be found at <https://www.lpi.usra.edu/meteor/DenseAreas.php>.

Type-Specimen Repositories Eight new type-specimen repositories were approved: **CUB** (Mineralogical Museum of Comenius University, Bratislava, Slovakia), **GSI** (Geological Survey of India in Calcutta), **IGCAS** (Institute of Geochemistry, Chinese Academy of Sciences,

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LATEST RELEASE IN OUR TOPICS IN MINERAL SCIENCES, FORMERLY SHORT COURSE, SERIES

Applied Isotope Geochemistry

Topics in Mineral Sciences, volume 48

Short course delivered at the Research for Future Generations, June 2018, Vancouver (British Columbia, Canada)

EDITORS: Bruce Eglington, Mostafa Fayek and Kurt Kyser

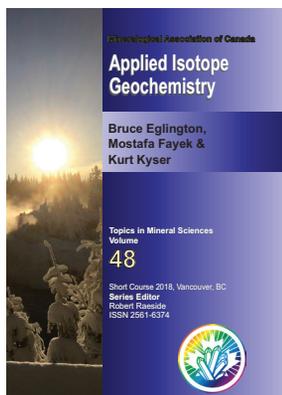
SERIES EDITOR: Robert Raeside

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Isotope geochemistry is an integral part of the Earth sciences. This subdiscipline reveals the fourth dimension of our science (time), as well as revealing the processes involved in natural systems and the means by which to trace the flux of elements through the geosphere–hydrosphere–biosphere. As such, isotope geochemistry is built on a platform of pure and theoretical science, but is primarily an applied science that adds value to mineral exploration, environmental stewardship, whole Earth ecology, the timing and causes of evolution, paleoclimate and even food authentication.



Therefore, the aim of this short course was to introduce to the greater geoscience community the utility of using isotopes to understand the processes that govern mass transport in the geosphere. Although whole books, and chapters within books, have been written on the application of isotopes, this particular short course volume is dedicated to both radiogenic and stable isotope applications for the geosciences.

The concept of this book was envisioned by Professor Kurt Kyser (1951–2017), formerly of Queen's University (Ontario, Canada). The volume begins with the application of isotopes to the exploration of volcanic massive sulfide deposits. The next three chapters focus on the application of radiogenic isotopes to mineral and fluid systems, and chapter 5 introduces current approaches to data assessment, primarily for detrital zircon samples, and introduces some new approaches which aid in the simultaneous treatment of large sets of data. Chapter 6 applies noble gas isotopes to geothermal systems, and in Chapter 7 heavy metal isotopes are used to trace anthropogenic contaminants in the environment. The final chapter is about the application of clumped isotopes and their utility in obtaining information about paleo-environments.

This volume does have some glaring omissions, however, including transition metal isotopes and the application of isotopes to understanding clay minerals and the hydrosphere. It is our hope that other researchers will be inspired by this work and, as techniques continue to evolve, a complementary volume will be organized in the future.