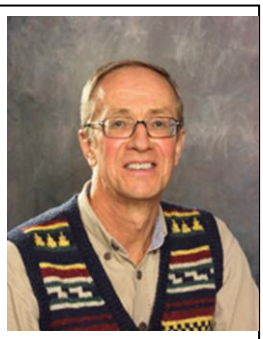
IAVCEI *News* 2013 No: 2 - 3

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF VOLCANOLOGY AND CHEMISTRY OF THE EARTH'S INTERIOR

FROM THE PRESIDENT

Dear Colleagues,



Ray Cas
President of the IAVCEI

1. IAVCEI 2013 SCIENTIFIC ASSEMBLY CONFERENCE, 20th – 14th July, Kagoshima, Japan

What a great conference this was!! The science presented was truly at the cutting edge, the organization was fantastic and the social and networking opportunities were great and a lot of fun. 10/10. Attended by almost 1,100 participants from 45 countries world wide, the IAVCEI 2013 Scientific Assembly was the largest volcanological conference ever held. With 40 research symposia on diverse, cutting edge topics, and associated fieldtrips and workshops, this conference had something for everyone. I doubt that anyone could have left the conference without having learned a lot about the new research directions volcanology has taken, even since IAVCEI's last conferences.

The conference was hosted by IAVCEI, the Volcanological Society of Japan, Kagoshima Prefecture and Kagoshima City. A huge vote of thanks goes to the Japanese Local Organising Committee (LOC), chaired by Toshitsugu Fujii, and the Scientific Program Committee, chaired by Setsuya Nakada, for their wonderful organization of such a stimulating and extremely well organized meeting. The meeting consisted of 4 days of oral and poster presentations, and a mid-conference fieldtrip day during which the conference organisers even arranged for Sakurajima Volcano to produce its largest eruption this year (photos below) witnessed by many of the field trip participants. Extended fieldtrips and workshops before and after the conference were also a highlight.

Fantastic eruption on Sakurijama volcano during the mid-conference excursion.(photos by Teagan Blaikie)

An impressive explosion in Sakurijama volcano viewed close to the mid-conference fiueld trip stop (photo by Teagan Blaikie)

Dedicated poster time slots after lunch each day ensured that poster presenters received full attention without the distracting influences of social drinks that often distract from posters when held together at the end of the day. There were no shortages of opportunities to socialize, with the Ice Breaker Party the night before the conference, a mid-conference Gala Party on two ferries cruising the Kagoshima waters, and a grand Conference Dinner on the last night of the conference, all being very successful and enjoyed by everyone who attended. In addition, there were many impromptu social gatherings that were very successful socially and for networking. I attended two of these, the Inaugural Early Career Scientists beers and dinner gathering attended by 66 young and young at heart researchers, and the After Party after the conference dinner in a bar staffed by IAVCEI conference delegates, including Uli Keupers, Corrado Cimarelli and Graham Leonard (photo below), who demonstrated their diverse skills and revealed the nature of the second jobs they do to fund their research – bar tending. Both of these events will be remembered in IAVCEI folklore by those who attended. I'm still recovering.

Men at work in Kagoshima ….

Again, thank you to the Japanese organisers and to everyone who attended the conference for making IAVCEI 2013 such a memorable scientific and social event.

2. IAVCEI AWARDS PRESENTED AT IAVCEI 2013 SCIENTIFIC ASSEMBLY, Kagoshima, Japan.

The IAVCEI Scientific Assembly is an important occasion for the IAVCEI community to celebrate the strength of the research talent in our community. This was clearly visible throughout the conference through the outstanding quality of the research presented. However, IAVCEI also formally acknowledges the achievements of individuals in their fields of research and their contributions to volcanology and IAVCEI through a formal awards program. Nominations for the awards presented were called for through IAVCEI NEWS in late 2012. The selection criteria are listed on the IAVCEI website on the Awards page. Nominees are nominated by a chief nominator and supported by referees reports. The 2013 IAVCEI Awards Committee consisted of: Jennie Gilbert, U Lancaster, UK, Wes Hildreth, USGS, USA (a former Thorarinsson Medalist), Shinji Takarada, Geological Survey of Japan, and me as Chair.

18 nominations were received for the 4 awards presented. For each candidate, the Committee read a comprehensive CV, a comprehensive nomination letter from the chief nominator, and several supporting letters for each candidate, totalling 73 letters of support for all candidates. It was a major commitment of time by the committee members and IAVCEI thanks them for their contributions.

Previously, all candidates were anonymous to the rest of the IAVCEI community, except of course for the awardees when they are announced. This seems to be the case with most national and international learned society award procedures. However, this year the Awards Committee felt that it was unfortunate not to also acknowledge and celebrate the achievements of the other nominees. We felt that it was time for IAVCEI to become more modern and transparent about the awards process and to be proud of all the scientists who were nominated. We contacted all candidates to ask if they would agree to be named as candidates at the Awards Ceremony. With only one exception they agreed and most said they were just so honoured to have been nominated and to be acknowledged. The response to this innovation at the conference was very positive. Although a few comments included "this is not done at any other awards ceremony" that is not a good or logical reason not to do it. It is better to celebrate the research strengths of IAVCEI than to hide them.

IAVCEI particularly congratulates the 2013 Awardees for their wonderful achievements in research, their major contributions to volcanology and to IAVCEI, and in many cases to the communities in regions affected by volcanism.

• 2013 Thorarinsson Medal
(the most senior IAVCEI Award to "*A scientist of outstanding distinction who has made fundamental contributions to research in volcanology*")

Nominations:
• Yuri Taran, UNAM, Mexico, for outstanding research in gas and hydrothermal chemistry
• Barry Voight, Penn State U, USA, for outstanding research in physical volcanology and hazard and risk mitigation

2013 Thorarinsson Medallist: Barry Voight, Penn State, USA
(See Citation and Acceptance speeches below)

• 2013 Wager Medal
(awarded to a scientist a maximum of 15 years after PhD graduation for "*outstanding contributions to volcanology, particularly in the eight-year period prior to the Award*")

Nominations:
- Costanza Bonadonna, U Geneva, Switzerland – physical volcanology
- Antonio Costa, INGV, Bologna, Italy – numerical modelling of volcanic phenomena
- Fidel Costa, Earth Observatory, Singapore – petrology and volcanology
- Marie Edmonds, Cambridge, UK – gas chemistry and technology
- Tomaso Esposti Ongaro, INGV, Pisa, Italy – numerical modelling
- Olivier Roche, Blaise Pascal University, France – analogue experiments and modelling
- Anonymous

2013 Wager Medallists: Antonio Costa, INGV, Bologna, Italy, and
Fidel Costa, Earth Observatory, Singapore
(See Citation and Acceptance speeches below)

• 2013 George Walker Award
(awarded to a scientist a maximum of 7 years after PhD graduation for "*outstanding research and/or achievements under difficult circumstances*"

Nominations:
- Sara Barsotti, INGV, Pisa, Italy – numerical modelling explosive plumes, hazard assessment
- Sylvain Charbonnier, U South Florida, USA, - field and numerical simulations of pyroclastic density currents and their hazards
- Susanna Jenkins, U Bristol, UK, - Volcanic risk and hazard assessment
- Brian Jicha, U Wisconsin-Madison, USA, - geochronology, time-scales of processes, tectonics
- Yan Lavallee, U Liverpool, UK, - rheology and experimental volcanology
- Sebastian Watt, U Southampton, UK, - volcanology and hazards
- Heather Wright, USGS, USA, - volcanology, imaging and textural analysis of pyroclasts

2013 George Walker Awardee: Heather Wright, USGS
(See Citation and Acceptance speeches below)

• 2013 Krafft Medal
(awarded to an individual for "*outstanding contributions to volcanology through service to the scientific community or to communities threatened by volcanic activity.* Honors "*dedication to the humanitarian and applied sides of volcanology and for selfless contributions to the volcanological community")*

Nominations:
- Shigeo Aramaki, Japan - volcanology and hazard mitigation
- Jose Viramonte, U Salta, Argentina - volcanology, young scientist training

2013 Krafft Medallist: Shigeo Aramaki, Japan
(See Citation and Acceptance speeches below)

3. HONORARY LIFE MEMBERSHIP OF IAVCEI
Since 2004, IAVCEI has also recognised senior IAVCEI members for "outstanding contributions to the volcanological community, and in particular to IAVCEI, " by awarding Honorary Life Membership to IAVCEI. In 2013, the following have been inducted as IAVCEI Life Members, and IAVCEI thanks them for their life-time of contributions to volcanology:

- **Sergei Fedotov**
  - Academician and Advisor, Russian Academy of Sciences
  - Major contributions to volcanology, magma plumbing processes and seismology, especially relating to volcanoes in Kamchatka
  - Vice President of IAVCEI from 1975-79, President from 1979-83, Past President from 1983-87
- **Servando de la Cruz-Reyna**
  - Senior Researcher, UNAM, Mexico
  - Major contributions to lava dome emplacement, probabilistic eruption forecasting, assessment of eruption precursor signs, including seismology and water chemistry
  - Contributed to understanding of eruption activity at Colima, Popocatépetl, and El Chichón volcanoes
  - Member of IAVCEI Committee from 1987-95.
- **Grant Heiken**
  - Retired, now Volcanology book writer
  - Formerly research scientist at Los Alamos National Laboratories, New Mexico, USA
  - Major research contributions to many aspects of volcanology, including imaging and understanding of explosive eruptions from pyroclast morphology, explosive eruptions associated with calderas, lava domes and monogenetic volcanic fields, caldera formation, geothermal and industrial use of volcanic materials, and lunar geology.
  - President of IAVCEI from 1995-1999, Past President 1999-2003
- **Izumi Yokoyama**
  - Emeritus Professor, Hokkaido University, Japan
  - Pioneering geophysicist who applied geomagnetic and gravity surveys to understanding the subsurface structure of volcanoes, and to detecting the intrusion of magmas under active volcanoes
  - Made major contributions to establishing volcano monitoring facilities in Japan, Indonesia and Mexico.
  - Vice President of IAVCEI from 1980 to 1983.

4. EARLY CAREER SCIENTIST PROGRAM – A NEW IAVCEI INITIATIVE was launched at Kagoshima

A new IAVCEI initiative decided on at the 2011 IAVCEI General Assembly conference during the IUGG conference in Melbourne, was to explore the formation of an Early Career Scientists program in IAVCEI. It was unclear what demand there would be, so Charlotte Vye-Brown, BGS UK, the Early Career Scientist

Program co-ordinator working with Greg Valentine from the IAVCEI Committee, organised an end of day meeting to assess interest. We would have been very happy if 25 to 30 young scientists had attended, but in fact over 100 came to the meeting! During the meeting Kathy Cashman, Steve Self and I gave career perspectives, which was followed by break-out discussion groups asked to identify 4 principal issues relating to their involvement in IAVCEI. Each group then reported on the most important issue to them. All suggestions will be collated and assessed by a working group of Charlotte Vye, Sam Poppe, Jozua van Otterloo and Kojo Kinji, who will provide a report of recommendations. There was also a strong feeling that this Early Career Scientist program should become a formal IAVCEI Working Group, under the umbrella of the Research Commissions to develop guidelines on how IAVCEI can best help Early Career Scientists and how they can help IAVCEI.

After the meeting 66 of those at the meeting went for dinner and beers. Kojo found a great eatery, and everyone had a great time. In the following days at the conference, the contacts initiated during the meeting and dinner continued to grow.

Early Career Scientists are the future of IAVCEI, and this initiative is intended to involve them in IAVCEI activities and make them feel an integral part of the Association. To formalise this more, the IAVCEI Executive Committee decided to include an elected Early Career Scientist committee position on IAVCEI Executive Committee from the next committee term to begin at the 2015 IAVCEI General Assembly Conference in Prague in the Czech Republic. In addition, in future all research commissions are encouraged to invite an Early Career Scientist to become a Co-leader of each commission, and at all future IAVCEI conferences, Symposia Convenors should include at least one Early Career Scientist as a symposium co-convenor.

5. OTHER NEWS FROM THE IAVCEI EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING on 19th July, Kagoshima

The IAVCEI Executive Committee held a 4 hour meeting to discuss business arising during the first 2 years of its term on 19th July. We have conducted business by email to ensure that things keep moving along and do not bogged down or form a back-log of business to attend to. This was our opportunity to discuss issues further and make policy decisions. Principal outcomes include:

• **The IAVCEI financial situation** is being monitored after the cessation of compulsory membership fees in 2011. To compensate for loss of income from member ship fees, IAVCVEI now receives an abstract levy from each of its conferences. This way the income that IAVCEI needs to support its activities, is shared by everyone who attends IAVCEI conferences in a small way, rather than just those members who used to voluntarily join IAVCEI as financial members. At present it appears that our finances remain at about the same level as previously, and so the transition from income scheme to the present one appears to be working. IAVCEI General Secretary Joan Marti will present a comprehensive report to members in his report at the IAVCEI General Assembly Conference in Prague in 2015, when we will have a longer term, clearer picture of the patterns of income and expenditure.

• Formalisation of the initiation of the **Early Career Scientists Program** and agreement to the introduction of an elected Early Career Scientist position on the IAVCEI Executive Committee from 2015. In addition recommendations that Research Commissions invite an early career scientist to be a co-leader, and that where possible symposia at IAVCEI conferences should include at least one Early Career Scientist as a co-convenor when possible, were agreed to.

• A report from Vice Presidents Steve Self and Hugo Delgado on the **Review and Restructuring of the Research Commissions** and Working Groups program was discussed and approved. A meeting of Commission Leaders during the meeting led to a better understanding of the review and importance of the Research Commission Program to IAVCEI. In particular, Research Commissions are expected to propose and organise at least one or more topical research symposia themes at IAVCEI Conferences in future, in addition to other activities they may organise. Currently there are 23 IAVCEI or IAVCEI-joint IUGG Research Commissions, and a further 3 new ones are in the process of being proposed. Information about the Research Commissions program are available on the IAVCEI website.

• Crisis Protocol and Best Practices Task Group

A working party of Guido Giordano, Joan Marti, Nobuo Geshi and I met for 3 hours during the Kagoshima meeting to discuss the issues involved and how to proceed. Guido will prepare a discussion document that will then be circulated for feedback from key individuals and groups. The idea is that a set of guidelines will be produced to help professional volcanologists involved in hazard and risk assessment and prediction to understand the level of responsibilities and liabilities that they may be subject to in their professional positions.

• IAVCEI Website

The IAVCEI Committee has considered the pros and cons of migrating the IAVCEI website to the vHub site. After considerable discussions with vHub, it has been decided to leave the IAVCEI website as a stand-alone, independent website that is immediately accessible through all search engines. The IAVCEI website is functional, intuitive to navigate and informative about IAVCEI and its activities. The vHub website is more complex to navigate, is a research user website, and IAVCEI would be a secondary site on vHub, not a prime site that would be hit through a routine search. In other words, the two websites serve different functions and for the time being are better left as independent websites.

• IAVCEI Membership

If you have received this IAVCEI NEWS, you are now a IAVCEI member. Becoming a member used to be more complex. but the IAVCEI Committee has decided that because everyone who attends a major IAVCEI conference pays a levy to IAVCEI, they are effectively becoming members of IAVCEI and their contact details will be listed to the IAVCEI membership list. This will allow everyone to receive the quarterly IAVCEI NEWS and thereby stay in touch with activities and news from IAVCEI. If anyone receives this newsletter and would prefer NOT to receive it or any other news from IAVCEI any longer, they should contact Adelina Geyer, the IAVCEI membership records officer, at: ageyertraver@gmail.com

Anyone who has become a IAVCEI member through this mechanism and would like to become a IAVCEI Financial Donor Member to assist IAVCEI carry out its activities including workshop and conference support, postgraduate training course support, and support for students and scientists from disadvantaged countries to attend IAVCEI conferences, should go to the IAVCEI Website and then to the IAVCEI Members page, to sign up.

• **The IAVCEI Publications Program** was reviewed and agreed to be in a very healthy state, with several new exciting initiatives introduced in the last 2 years. Reports on these were presented. The IAVCEI stable of publications now includes:

a. ***Bulletin of Volcanology***, published through Springer, and very ably edited by James White, Otago U, assisted by his wife Linda. It was agreed that the term of the Editor in Chief could be varied to extend up to 6 years to provide overlap with each editorial board group. It was also decided that in some circumstances the term of an editorial board member could be varied from the current 1 x 4 year term up to a second term of up to 4 years, at the invitation of the Editor in Chief.

b. ***IAVCEI NEWS*** continues to be a great source of information about IAVCEI activities, meetings and other volcanological matters, edited by Karoly Nemeth, who was congratulated on the great job he has done. IAVCEI NEWS is a quarterly newsletter. Please contact Karoly at: k.nemeth@massey.ac.nz if you have news you would like included in IAVCEI NEWS.

c. ***NEW Advances in Volcanology Book Series*** published through Springer and also edited by Karoly Nemeth. The new innovation provides IAVCEI Members with opportunities to pubished structured books on thematic topics. The current titles that are in preparation are:

- *Volcanic Lakes*. Edited by Dmitri Rouwet et al. 2013
- *Volcanic feeding systems – dykes and sills*. Edited by C Breitkreuz and M Rosi
- *Observing the Volcano World - Volcano Crisis Communication*. Edited by C Fearnley
- *Wet Mass-Flow and Flood Deposits Downstream of Volcanoes* (Lahars). Authored by T Pierson and K Scott
- *Harrat Rahat, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia: a window to intra-continental volcanism from source to surface*. Edited by M Moufti, J Lindsay, K Nemeth

Please contact Karoly at: k.nemeth@massey.ac.nz if you have a book idea you would like to have considered.

d. ***Geological Society of London Special Publications – IAVCEI Series***. As part of its well-known Special Publications Series, GSL has agreed to badge Special Publications resulting from IAVCEI Conference Symposia as Joint IAVCEI-GSL Special Publications. If convenors from symposia during the IAVCEI 2013 Kagoshima meeting would like to explore the production of a SP resulting from their symposium, they should contact Lucy Porritt (Bristol U, UK, and U British Columbia, Canada) at: lucyporritt@hotmail.com
to discuss ideas.

e. ***The NEW Volcanoes Book Series***, published by Springer, and edited by Corrado Cimarelli, is now officially a IAVCEI Book Series, after discussion with Corrado and Springer Editor Johanna Schwarz. Several titles have already been published and are attracting a lot of interest as a vehicle for publishing comprehensive accounts of the geology of volcanoes. Anyone interested in developing a concept for a volcano book, should contact Corrado at:

f. ***The NEW IAVCEI Fieldguide Series*** will shortly be launched on the IAVCEI website. Managed by Adrian Pittari, Waikato U, New Zealand, ….

• HISTORY OF IAVCEI TO BE DOCUMENTED

During the consideration of nominations for Honorary Life Membership, it became clear that IAVCEI has a poor record of its history. IAVCEI was formed in 1919 as a founding scientific association of IUGG. IAVCEI is therefore 94 years old!! However, the proud history of IAVCEI is not recorded or summarised in a single repository, or site. If you look at the IAVCEI website, there is a listing of past presidents and secretaries general, but not a listing of other committee members, editors of *Bulletin of Volcanology* and its precursor *Bulletin Volcanologique,* etc. Bits and pieces of information are available in old copies of Bull Volc, or in IUGG Yearbooks, but unless we do something now, it will become increasingly difficult to assemble a comprehensive overview of how IAVCEI was formed, how it evolved and who has contributed to it over its proud 94 year history. To this end, Patty Mothes, a member of the IAVCEI Executive Committee has agreed to become IAVCEI's History Archivist. Patty will begin this role by the end of this year, by initially searching through the Bull Volc journal issues, IUGG Yearbooks, etc. However, if any members have records of IAVCEI's earlier and more recent history, or would like to assist Patty in this task, could you please contact Patty at: pmothes@igepn.edu.ec

6. NEXT MAJOR CONFERENCES OF IAVCEI – please put these in your diaries as "must attend" conferences !!:

Following the success of the IAVCEI 2013 Scientific Assembly Conference in Kagoshima, there is already a lot of interest in the next IAVCEI Volcanology conferences. Presentations on preliminary plans for these conferences were given during the Conference Dinner in Kagoshima on the last night. Although many people routinely attend AGU and EGU conferences every year, those conferences have developed a sameness to them. People can attend those conferences every year, but they can't attend the variety of IAVCEI conferences every year. So IAVCEI encourages everyone to either attend the IAVCEI conferences instead of, or in addition to, the usual conferences, because they offer more variety in style, location (most are in exotic locations that change each time) and approach.

- **Cities on Volcanoes 2014, Yogyakarta, Indonesia, September 9-13, 2014**

Planning for the next Cities on Volcanoes, CoV8, or CoV 2014, has commenced. The conference will be held in Yogyakarta, Java, Indonesia, in the shadow of one of Indonesia's most active volcanoes, Merapi. The theme of the conference will be "Living in Harmony with Volcano". The focus of CoV conferences is mostly to"provide a linkage between the volcanology community and emergency managers" to facilitate "collaboration of physical and social scientists and city officials" (CaV website). In addition to the attraction of nearby Merapi volcano, Yogyakarta is a centre for Javanese culture, and has many beautiful temples. Information about CoV8 will be released progressively on the conference website: http://citiesonvolcanoes8.com/

- **IAVCEI General Assembly 2015, Prague, Czech Republic, 5 day meeting during 22 June – 2 July**

The next major IAVCEI volcanology research scientific conference will be the 2015 IAVCEI General Assembly Scientific Conference, to be held in the beautiful city of Prague in the Czech Republic. Although the conference will be part of IUGG 2015

General Assembly, IAVCEI will have its own dedicated scientific program, much like the Kagoshima conference program. In addition, because IUGG is like a smaller version of AGU or EGU, there will be some joint symposia between IAVCEI and other IUGG associations. IUGG conferences are a little like an AGU or EGU meeting, only better. They are smaller, making it easier to meet people, and they are held in a different, usually relatively exotic, historically and culturally interesting location each time. In 2015 the location will be the *beautiful ancient city of Prague*. Prague has a wonderful history and is a cultural centre in eastern Europe. It is a beautiful old European city with plenty of sight-seeing opportunities, including wonderful nearby scenery and landscapes, museums, art galleries, live music venues and a great range of restaurants and cuisines. So, In 2015, go to IAVCEI 2015 in Prague, instead of AGU, EGU. The exciting scientific program is already being considered. Information about the IUGG 2015 conference will be available on http://www.iugg2015prague.com/ and specifics about the IAVCEI 2015 General Assembly scientific program of symposia, field trips and workshops will be available on the IAVCEI Website soon. Fieldtrips to the young, active volcanic provinces of Europe, as well as older volcanic provinces in eastern Europe are being planned. Please put IAVCEI 2015 in Prague in your diary, as a must attend IAVCEI conference.

- **IAVCEI 2017 Scientific Assembly, Portland, USA**

It is a pleasure to announce that the next IAVCEI Scientific Assembly, equivalent to the recent Kagaoshima meeting, will be held in Portland, in the USA in 2017. Portland sits at the foot of the Cascades volcanic arc, with the nearby Mt Rainier, and the not far away Mt St Helens, amongst its iconic chain of strato-volcanoes. Portland is easily accessible by air, has abundant accommodation options and a rich micro-brewery culture. The fieldtrip options will be great, including Cascades volcano trips, as well as the nearby Columbia River Flood Basalt Province, and many others. Details about the conference will emerge over the next 4 years.

Best wishes,

Ray Cas,
President,
IAVCEI
Monash University and University of Tasmania, Australia.

2013 IAVCEI AWARDS SPEECHES

THORARINSSON MEDAL: ***Awarded to Barry Voight***

Citation Speech by Jon Major, read by Steve Sparks

Professor Barry Voight is an internationally respected, highly distinguished geologist who has conducted numerous interdisciplinary field and theoretical studies in physical volcanology. The overarching theme of his work is the goal of linking physical understanding of volcanic systems and their dynamics with efforts to mitigate volcano hazards. His blend of physics, engineering, geology, and passion give his volcanological contributions their global impact. He, his students, and other collaborators have conducted field studies and modeling of volcanic debris avalanches and debris flows; dome failures; pyroclastic density currents; volcano seismicity; and reservoir and conduit processes, as well as hazards evaluation and management, monitoring, and eruption forecasting.

Over nearly four decades, Voight has been a principal driver of a revolution in physical volcanology and its application to volcano monitoring and hazard assessment. His studies in the late 1970s of volcano deformation and eruption mechanics at Krafla volcano represent some of the first efforts aimed at applying rigorous physical theory to understand magma reservoir processes. However, it was the reawakening and eruption of Mount St. Helens in 1980 that clearly marked Voight's destiny in volcanology. Owing to his international reputation as an expert in landslide and rock mechanics, he was asked to consult on the dramatic deformation of the volcano and its potential for failure. His pre-eruption assessment of the potential for a giant landslide, his chillingly accurate forecast of a potentially cascading chain of events should such a landslide occur, and his thorough post-eruption analyses of the nature and mechanics of the colossal debris avalanche forever changed perceptions about the stability and hazards of stratovolcanoes. His dissection and analysis of the 1985 tragedy at Nevado del Ruiz demonstrated the need for more systematic approaches to eruption forecasting and more coordinated efforts of hazards mitigation, cemented his commitment to both the scientific and social aspects of volcanology, and have driven his quest for linking physical understanding of volcanic processes with volcano monitoring and hazard assessment. He furthered pioneering efforts at applying material failure theory to eruption forecasting, and he and his students developed innovative methods that exploited patterns in standard monitoring data for forecasting the likelihood and timing of eruptions, procedures that began moving the fields of monitoring and hazard assessments from ones that were largely qualitative and descriptive to ones that are now becoming quantitative and predictive. His research under the CALIPSO (Carribean Andesitic Lava Island Precision Seismo-geodetic Observatory) and SEA-CALIPSO (sesimic experiment with air gun) projects at Montserrat, in which he helped direct an interdisciplinary investigation involving five U.S. institutions and two U.K. institutions, aimed to investigate the dynamics of an entire magma system at a hazardous, erupting volcano, a study that has made major advances in understanding how volcanoes work.

In addition to his scientific accomplishments, Voight's humanitarian contributions to the field are firmly established. His retrospective analysis of the Ruiz tragedy reminded all that the lessons of that tragedy must not be forgotten. His involvement of local volcanologists in monitoring efforts and scientific studies, especially in developing countries, has enhanced and elevated their capability and stature to the betterment of their societies. And his legacy of scientific and humanitarian contributions will continue as a result of the creation of the Voight Volcano Hazards Endowment at Penn State, an endowment designed to mitigate volcano hazards by providing support for graduate students or professionals from foreign volcanological organizations to receive education and specialized training in analysis, assessment, and mitigation of volcano hazards.

Dr. Voight's unusual research excellence and profound insights have significantly advanced our knowledge of physical volcanology, demonstrated the significance of linking physical understanding of volcanic processes with assessments of volcano

hazards, and impacted the whole of volcanological science. His experiences with and critiques of volcano monitoring and management of volcano crises have moved volcanological research efforts from mere academic pursuits to political catalysts that have significantly affected public policy. Few other geologists have had as much international impact on both the scientific and social aspects of volcanology, or are more deserving of the Thorarinsson Medal, than Barry Voight. His receipt of this award in Japan, where interactions of debris avalanches, eruption mechanics, and potential societal impacts of eruptions come sharply into focus, is a most fitting tribute for this honor.

Jon Major and Steve Sparks

Acceptance Speech by Barry Voight

Thank you Steve, for your generous words.

I am deeply honored to receive the Thorarinsson medal, and am indebted to my charitable colleagues for the nomination, and to the awards committee.

To be honest I was astonished to receive notice of this award. It is really very special to me because my evolution as a volcanologist began in Iceland. In the 1970s I spent a week in the scientist's hut on Surtsey, more tourist than scientist, but with Kristján Sæmundsson's help developed a plan and with some able students (Mark Jancin and Kirby Young) we tackled mapping of the lava pile, camping out in an unnamed rugged and roadless peninsula east of Eyjafjörður.

It was an experience. In our shuddering tents we liked to quote Hannes Hafstein (1861-1922):

We need a ride where the wild winds wake
And the rain beats down in relentless mood,
That they may humbly shiver and shake
Who shiver must. It may do them good…

I suppose we thought if we laughed it would do us good, and warm us up.

In our mapping we followed ideas and techniques pioneered in east Iceland by the brilliant, ever-practical George Walker and his students in the 1950s and 60s, and he fast became one of my scientific heroes.

We also became familiar with the rift-zone volcanoes bordering our territory, such as Krafla, which had the courtesy to erupt during our field seasons and provided additional food for our research. The field of tephrochronology and volcanic history in Iceland is closely interwoven, so Sigurður Thorarinsson also became a hero. Nowadays even my grandkids know him, as the man in the funny red cap dashing into falling tephra at Hekla or Surtsey in the fabulous Ósvaldur Knudsen films.

During our work we refuged now and then at the Dalsmynni farm Skarð with Skírnir Jónsson and his wonderful family, or on the north coast with Erla Björnsdóttir and Örn Gudmundsson, where the wind came off the sea in squalls like the firing of a battery of cannon. And at either place on any given evening, one of the folk tunes composed by Thorarinsson might be heard on the radio. You see, he was more than volcanologist…

And I do not forget Björg Eiriksdóttir and Magnús Óláfsson, whose home began and ended our Iceland journeys. Björg's fiskisupá became our family's traditional Christmas Eve feast.

We met with Sigurður now and about our research, but our principal instructor in Iceland-style volcanology was Kristján, a colleague of both Thorarinsson and Walker but quite able to augment their ideas with his own novel concepts. Kristján, a generous friend, and his wife Sigga, have my deepest gratitude.

Occasions like this cause one to reflect on a career, and in my case it is clear how much plain good fortune, and the friendship and ability of many truly remarkable colleagues and students, have contributed to my life and work. I have time only to identify a few names, but all have my sincere thanks.

I was lucky to be in the right place at the right time. When an undergrad, Professor Ray Gutschick advised me to add an engineering degree to my geology curriculum. That led to an interest and later to expertise in landslides, which in turn led Rocky Crandell to invite me to help with the Mount St Helens crisis in April 1980, and to join the USGS Volcano Hazards Program. With prodigiously capable colleagues like Dick Janda and others at CVO, my learning curve accelerated in the following years.

Pivotal assignments in South America opened my eyes, such as Nevado del Ruiz, and Galeras, where I was helped so much by Marta Calvache and began to think more broadly about disaster mitigation. Working in Ecuador with my great comrade Janda, with Pete Hall and Patty Mothes, helped me to understand the limits of my physical capability for high-altitude science. My work at Merapi began as a USGS mission with Tom Casadevall in 1988, but developed an extended life of its own. I owe a great debt to many friends at the volcanological survey of Indonesia, to many French scientists including J.-C. Sabroux, Michel Kasser and the roving French electronic technicians (several of whom are now notable scientists), to Chris Newhall, Tom Murray, Rick Lahusen among others in USGS. In Kamchatka with Sasha Belousov and Marina Belousova I learned in a small way to appreciate what the pioneering dog-sledding Russia volcanologists were willing to endure for their science – such heroes as Gorshkov and Sasha's grandpa, Piip. And at Stromboli inside the Sciara del Fuoco during eruption, Maria Marsella provided the geodetic competence to back up my array of reflectors.

As university professor I had the benefit of proximity with Derek Elsworth, and Chuck Ammon, and the pleasure of guiding bright grad students and post-docs, among them Jon Major, Harry Glicken (with RV Fisher, UCSB), Amanda Clarke, Dannie Hidayat, Christina Widiwijayanti. Harry escaped death at Mount St Helens in 1980, but then died too young at Unzen, falling beside the Kraffts. My friends Norio Oyagi and Yoichi Nakamura helped me to pay homage, and we conducted small investigations at Bandai-san and Ontake-san as a kind of tribute.

Finally, a watershed was my involvement with the long-lasting and remarkable Soufriere Hills eruption, which offered opportunities to apply what I had learned, and the opportunity and motivation to learn even more, with cyclic extrusion and explosions, and an edifice collapse and blast that mimicked Mount St Helens. There were many fine colleagues such as Simon Young at the observatory, too many to name here, and many superb student volunteers that are now recognised major scientists. I began an exciting collaboration with Steve Sparks, and started the CALIPSO project with Alan Linde, Selwyn Sacks, and Glen Mattioli. The SEA-CALIPSO tomography experiment followed, using an army and navy of colleagues and volunteers. On the SAC (Scientific Advisory Committee) I enjoyed sparring about risk with Sparks, Willy Aspinall, Geoff Wadge, and Locko Neuberg. Not least, this eruption also stimulated a wonderful collaboration with Augusto Neri at Pisa, and his brilliant young colleagues, Tomaso and Mattia.

To sum up, I recognise clearly how fortunate I have been. So thank you, colleagues and friends, for this highest of honors. I couldn't appreciate it more.

At the end of the medal ceremony, Magnus Gudmundsson presented me with the book Grímsvatna Grallari, the songs and poems of Sigurður Thorarinsson, with compliments from the Iceland Glaciological Society. I treasure this gift, it recalls a memory that once I could ski from Grímsvötn to Kverkfjöll and return. Sigurður had been President of the Society, 1969-1983.

Barry Voight.

WAGER MEDALs: ***Awarded to Antonio Costa and Fidel Costa***

Citation Speech for Antonio Costa by Jo Gottsman

Good morning ladies and gentlemen. I am Jo Gottsmann from the University of Bristol in the UK and it's my great honour, as principal nominator, to present this year's IAVCEI WAGER medal. The Wager medal was inaugurated in 1974 in memory of Professor Wager of the University of Oxford, United Kingdom, who died in 1965. Professor Wager is best known for the discovery of the Skaergaard layered intrusion. The medal is given every few years to a scientist up to 15 years after Ph.D acquisition, who has made outstanding contributions to volcanology, particularly in the eight-year period prior to the Award.

This year's winner is an accomplished researcher given that he achieved an h-factor of 18 since the completion of his PhD less than 10 years ago. His work is very well cited with more than 800 citations in internationally recognised journals. In addition to these pure metrics, it is his academic breadth and scientific impact that make him a worthy recipient of the medal in the true legacy of Lawrence Wager.

His breadth of understanding and tackling of significant problems in volcanology is shown by his diverse portfolio of research papers on a variety of hot topics. He is equally versed in complex numerical modelling of ash dispersion as he is in discussing the implication of multi-phase rheology for eruption dynamics. His collaborations and research impacts are truly global. Many of his papers are fundamental to the understanding of volcanic processes, can already now be regarded as seminal and will attract many more citations in the future. Of particular mention here are perhaps his contributions to magma rheology, lava flow dynamics and tephra modelling. The latter is perhaps one of the most important topics of his recent and current research. His advective-diffusive model of ash dispersal in the atmosphere is applied by many Volcano Observatories world-wide for prediction of trajectories of volcanic clouds for aviation safety.

He is an international expert called upon in a number of international high-level committees on volcanic hazards including the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and the Asian Nuclear Safety Network (ANSN). He participated in a UK cabinet office meeting to discuss the potential impact of a future Laki-style eruption on the UK, all of which are clear indicators of his outstanding academic esteem.

Quite a few of us have had the pleasure of working with Antonio and I personally admire him for his enthusiasm, collegiality and unfathomable scientific curiosity.

Ladies and gentlemen please acknowledge this year's Wager medalist ……Dr. Antonio Costa!

Jo Gottsman

Acceptance Speech By Antonio Costa

Min'na san ohayō gozaimasu, Good morning everyone,

I am very pleased to be here today. It is a great honour for me to be awarded with the 2013 Wager Medal. I almost cannot believe that I have been awarded it.

This success has only been possible because I was so lucky to have a great supervisor, Gianni Macedonio, and two outstanding postdoc mentors - Steve Sparks and Oleg Melnik, great scientists and very generous people. I have learned a lot from them, not only about volcanology. Thank-you Gianni, Steve, and Oleg.

I have also been fortunate to meet amazing friends and colleagues: Arnau Folch, Giovanni Chiodini, Geoff Wadge, Jo Gottsmann, Costanza Bonadonna, Victoria Smith and many others, who have supported me and continuously stimulated me with scientific questions, problems, and challenges. Thanks to all of you, as without your support I would not have been able to do this. A special thanks to Jo who believed in me and nominated me for this award.

Also, I would like to thank my family who always supported me, and all of my friends who stood by me, especially during the tough times. Finally, thanks to the IAVCEI Awards Selection Committee for recognizing my work with this award, and the volcanological community.

Min'na san arigatō gozaimasu.

Antonio Costa.

Citation Speech for Fidel Costa by Chris Newhall

It's my great pleasure to introduce you to the latest Wager Medalist, Fidel Costa. Fidel is one of the leaders of a revolution in volcanic petrology. Not so long ago, we had basic petrography using optical scopes, and whole rock geochemistry. Then came the probe that allowed analysis of individual mineral grains, interstitial glass and even melt inclusions and compositional profiles across grains. Studies of rock textures have complemented those of rock and mineral chemistry, shedding light on episodes or generations of degassing and crystallization.

As the spatial resolution of probes and laser ablation ICPMS got finer and finer, the scales of time that could be resolved also got shorter and shorter. Combinations of experimental and theoretical work showed that magmatic processes lasting just days or even hours could be reconstructed with high resolution profiles across crystal rims. Our whole mindset of the timescales of magmatic processes changed. When once we might have thought, oh, these minerals or textures developed over eons deep in a magma reservoir, we now know that some of them develop within minutes, hours, and days, all the way up to the point of eruption and even as newly-erupted rocks are cooling on the Earth's surface.

Many of Fidel's contributions have been in mineral equilibria and disequilibria—theoretical, experimental, and on samples from the field. The equilibrium conditions tell us the starting depth, temperature and volatile contents of a magma; the disequilibria tell us about the timescales of magma mixing, ascent and other processes. He and Tim Druitt reconstructed the ascent history of magma before the Minoan eruption of Santorini, and he worked with Supriyati Andreastuti and others to do the same for Merapi 2010. He's also doing some very interesting work with Jason Herrin right now on using pyroxene exsolution lamellae to estimate residence time.

One of his current interests, working with Maren Kahl, Joan Marti, Caroline Bouvet de Maisonneuve, and others, is to correlate what he can see in crystal zonation to data of geophysical and geochemical monitoring. He's challenging the monitoring folks to develop better instruments to test his forecasts of expected eruption precursors!

This is a remarkably complete and ambitious package, with ways to judge magma residence time, compositions, volatile contents, starting depths, ascent rates ... and to work back and forth between observations and models... ultimately to estimate explosive potential.

Prof Wager elegantly deciphered magmatic processes in volcanic and plutonic rocks, but without timescales. Fidel is elegantly adding the timescales!

Chris Newhall

Acceptance Speech by Fidel Costa

Chris, many thanks for your kind words. I'm very happy to be here in Kagoshima, and I feel honored and lucky to receive this award. Even more when I see in front of me so many of you that are also worthy of recognition. So, thank you very much. Now I will to take you in a short tour of the people from which I have learned and institutions that have supported my research. And I apologize that because with the time given I'm not able to include all the people I wanted.

I did my PhD in the University of Geneva working with Brad Singer and Michael Dungan. Mike had just started to set up a multi year research project in the Tatara-San Pedro volcanic complex, in Chile and this would become one of the best-studied arc volcanoes in the world. I greatly benefited from being part of this multidisciplinary effort. I studied the geochemistry and petrology of a group of mafic xenoliths to unravel the plutonic roots of arc volcanoes. I also studied the Holocene zoned eruption of San Pedro volcano, where we put in evidence the processes of magma mixing. Frustrated by not being able to determine the P-T-fH2O conditions of the San Pedro magmas, I decided to give it a try with experimental petrology, and what would a better place than the CNRS in Orleans (France), where Bruno Scaillet and Michel Pichavant had set up a world-class lab. With them I produced a series of experiments on dacites and determined the magma storage conditions, with the added surprise to find that even small amounts of S had a significant effect on the phase equilibria. My move to the Ruhr-Universitat Bochum (Germany) was motivated after reading a series of papers on diffusion in crystals by Sumit Chakraborty. Together with Sumit, Ralf Dohmen, and Maren Kahl we worked hard, and I have the impression I almost did a second PhD on mineral physics!. Combination of their expertise with mine about magmatic processes we were able to show that chemical zoning in minerals can be used to extract time information about the rates of magmatic processes. This opened a new perspective and many different projects, and it is still one of my main research interests.

I went back home in Barcelona and I got a position to work at the CSIC with Joan Marti and Joan Andujar. There I learned a lot about Tenerife and calderas and we did very interesting work on magma pre-eruptive conditions and their relation to eruptive behavior. But reality cached up and I found myself again looking for a more permanent job.

Chris Newhall told me about the new Earth Observatory of Singapore (Nanyang Technological University) to study active volcanoes, so I went there. I met Antonius Ratdomopurbo, Christina Widiwijayanti, Dannie Hidayat and I started to learn about monitoring of active volcanoes. We are trying to relate the monitoring signals and the petrology to be able to get process-based forecasts. I have also made many new collaborations and learned a lot from people that live with volcanoes and their hazards on a daily basis, including PHIVOLCS (Rene Solidum and Mariton Bornas), CVGHM (Pak Tory, Pak Zaennudin, Pak Kus, Supriyati Andreastuti), and RVO (Herman Patia). They have shown me that the research questions I'm pursuing are not necessarily the same ones that need to be answered for the hazard mitigation. Thank you all of you for teaching me so many things. DOMO ARIGATO!

Fidel Costa.

GEORGE WALKER AWARD: ***Awarded to Heather Wright***

Citation Speech by Kathy Cashman

For a professor, there is no greater pleasure than introducing a former student for an award like this, not least because it has given me an excuse to review Heather's contributions to volcanology as a whole, and through the eyes of her nominators rather than simply my own. In reading her nomination package, I note that several themes shine through - I will present Heather to you using those themes rather than reviewing contributions from individual publications.

First and foremost is the breadth of her research. Heather has worked on topics of explosive volcanism that span from small-scale 'ashing' events at Tungurahua to the very large ignimbrite eruption of Cerro Galan, as well as several eruptions in between. As this might indicate, she has both feet firmly planted in field research, where she combines careful observations with modern mapping tools. She has also mastered an impressive array of analytical techniques that range from the chemical - SEM, EPMA, ion probe, FTIR - to the physical - porosity, permeability, electrical conductivity, tomography - that illustrate the range of data she uses to address volcanological problems. She assembles these different strands by modeling the chemical and physical processes that drive magmatic processes.

Second is the exceptional creativity and innovation that Heather has shown in her research. In the words of her letter writers, she has transferred techniques across disciplines, pushed instrumentation beyond its normal range of application, and shown herself capable of solving practical problems by adopting ingenious solutions.

Finally, everyone who has worked with Heather is struck by her infectious enthusiasm for everything she does, as well as her open and unselfish exchange of scientific ideas. She thrives in an interdisciplinary team, where she works well within the group and at the same time does not hesitate to take a leadership role in project design, integration and completion.

I will end with a personal note, which is that I feel very lucky to have worked with Heather over the past decade... and I look forward to having her as a friend and colleague over the decades to come.

Kathy Cashman

Acceptance Speech by Heather Wright

Thank you for the generous introduction, Kathy, and thank you to my nominators and the award committee for your amazing vote of

confidence in my work. I hope that I can live up to the expectations that such an award implies. It is an absolute dream to stand before all of you today to accept such an award, although humbling to receive recognition for scientific achievement among such a group of accomplished scientists. I'm especially humbled to receive an award in the name of George Walker, a volcanologist whose legacy reaches far and wide, and whose attempt to quantify the processes that he saw evidence for in the field was pioneering. George's approach is close to my own heart; his work demonstrated a devotion to science that's done "with a notebook, a pencil, and a ruler". I have learned much from fundamental field observations and laboratory characterization. Indeed, it is through the combination of the two that I have found my footing as a geoscientist. And I have many people to thank for their guidance in helping me arrive to this point.

From Kathy Cashman, I learned the basis for my approach to volcanology, a beautiful marriage between physical volcanology and petrology. My dissertation research with Kathy benefited greatly from this combined approach and from Kathy's infinite creativity and enthusiasm. I learned about bubbles and crystals and began a love with breadcrust bombs. From Ray Cas, I learned the finer points of field stratigraphy and was given many opportunities to take on leadership and supervisory roles. I gained experience looking at an incredible variety of eruptive products, from ignimbrites produced in super-eruptions in Argentina to surge deposits from monogenetic maars and tuff cones in Australia. From Charlie Bacon, I've learned much more about igneous petrology and ion probe microanalysis. Through Charlie's exhaustive knowledge of the details of Mount Mazama eruptive products, their geologic context, and the value of a well-chosen sample, I have a deeper appreciation for long term, in-depth study of a single volcanic center. Moreover, I am continually impressed by how humble Charlie remains to be.

Over the years, long discussions with Susan Sakimoto, Carl Wentworth, Paul Wallace, Alison Rust, Adam Soule, Laura Pioli, Lucia Gurioli, Roberto Weinberg, Shan de Silva, Jose Viramonte, Jake Lowenstern, Jorge Vazquez, and Tom Sisson have been particularly formative and productive. And now, I benefit from an amazing cohort of volcano scientists at the USGS, including my current mentor Maggie Mangan. From these people, and the collective support of my previous cohort of graduate students, fellow postdocs, student advisees, and scientist friends, I have learned so much. I wish there were space here to name you all. I would not be here without the sum of all of your insight and support. I hope that I can be an equally creative, fearless, insightful, thoughtful, and careful scientist, while still being such a good person at the same time.

I'll finish with a special thanks to my family: to my parents, sisters, and principally to my husband, Rob Nicholson, who is a wonderful sounding board to my scientific ramblings, who loves volcanoes as much as I do, and who is at home taking care of our two daughters, Matilda and Sylvia, while I am here receiving this award.

Heather Wright.

KRAFFT MEDAL: ***Awarded to Shigeo Aramaki***

Citation Speech by Barry Voight

I have the great honor to introduce Professor Shigeo Aramaki for the Krafft Medal.

The 1950-1951 eruption of Izu-Oshima, 100 km from Tokyo, opened his eyes to the science of volcanology, and triggered his decision—fortunate for us-- to study volcanoes as a professional. That was long ago but remarkably, he remains very much in the game, exerting strong leadership as a youthful octogenarian.

His early papers display his expertise on pyroclastic flows, from his benchmark study of Asama volcano and its 1783 and 1108 eruptions, and from other sites like Aira caldera, our setting for this Kagoshima IAVCEI.

He used this basic information and experience to contribute hazards assessments for the 1974 and 1983 Asama crises, advise the French government on the sensitive 1976 Soufriere de Guadaloupe crisis, and apprise on the dangerous Usu 1977 plinian eruption. He was an organizer of the outstanding 1981 Tokyo-Hakone IAVCEI General Assembly, and later was President of IAVCEI. He advised on Izu-Oshima 1986 and Unzen eruptions. His pressure and firm guidance over several decades led to volcano hazard maps—formerly a taboo subject in many districts—being prepared and available for all active volcanoes throughout Japan.

The Fuji crisis, involving the iconic symbol of the Japanese nation, remains complex, politically sensitive and challenging on many levels. It was unpopular to discuss hazards there, but a crisis developed after deep LP earthquakes occurred under it in 2000-01. Aramaki-san, perhaps the only person with sufficient scientific and national stature, was brought out of his 3rd retirement at 71 to lead the response. His mission was to get the communities around Fuji ready, if the volcano should erupt. An outcome was a Wide-Region Disaster Management plan, adopted by the Cabinet in 2006, the first of its kind involving national government in disaster mitigation national policy. Yet his work is not over, for he has recognized new lessons from the Tohoku earthquake-tsunami disaster, and found serious flaws in the Fuji plan that need to be rectified.

As he explained to me, "I have come to realize that the Japanese system of disaster mitigation especially in the area of local and national government services and especially in large-scale disasters is so poor and disorganized…. I am proposing and pushing hard the program for the large-scale eruptions of Mt. Fuji and Asama. Both volcanoes erupted in a large scale in the past which affected the metropolitan Tokyo area. Since the March 11 disaster, every one related to the large-scale disaster mitigation responses positively to my proposal. However, this is mainly verbally and not from the heart. Now I realize that I had been too easy-going and now I have to go more fundamental…. I think the task has just started and I feel that the Old Soldier however he had been idle might have something to be of use."

To observe him carry on with such dedication and responsibility at 82 is both humbling and inspiring. His thoughts, expressed with his characteristic modesty, confirm to us that he is precisely the right man for the Krafft award. He is indeed a true gentleman of our profession who has risen to eminence from great ability and insight about volcanoes, and has selflessly dedicated the use of his knowledge for the good of society.

Medals are appropriate for soldiers. So, let us salute this Old Soldier with a richly merited Medal of Honor !

Barry Voight.

Acceptance Speech by Shigeo Aramaki

Ladies and gentlemen,

It is a great honor to be awarded the Krafft medal of IAVCEI. I am especially grateful for many longtime friends who have spent their precious time for recommending me for the medal.

After the great earthquake and associated disasters by tsunami and the failure of the atomic power plants in the year of 2011, much has been spoken in this country about the enhancement of the ability of managing and mitigation of such large-scale disasters. Major volcanic eruptions are certainly one of the items and there has been a general consensus that the management programs for such large eruptions as to occur once in every several hundred to thousands of years should be improved and implemented.
The case of a big eruption of Mt. Fuji is one of the suitable cases because of the fact that about 300 years ago Mt. Fuji's eruption affected the old city of Tokyo, the capital of Japan, by depositing considerable amount of volcanic ash. So the local governments of three prefectures surrounding Mt. Fiji, started last year a grand project of disaster mitigation of the major eruption of the volcano. I have been involved in the program and soon found out that it is a very difficult task. Aside from the difficulty that the area involved is very wide and millions of people will be affected, the lack of the past experience of actual volcanic eruptions made the citizens and the emergency officers alike very poorly prepared for the promotion of such a program.
I have had a great difficulty to persuade the civil officers who are supposed to be specialists of handling emergency emphasizing that the volcanic disasters can take many different kinds of physical expressions, such as lava flows, pyroclastic falls, pyroclastic flows, lahars and so on. Other natural disasters assume rather simple physical forms and short duration. Even the strongest earthquake motions seldom last several minutes while the volcanic eruptions can last for 15 minutes or for 15 years. The expertise of professional volcanologists is mostly needed during this variable and sometimes long lasting crises while in most other cases of natural disasters scientific specialists are not necessarily needed on the spot to identify and evaluate the phenomena. This is because their physical models are rather singular and they last for shorter time.
My conclusion is that this makes the hazard mitigation of volcanic phenomena most difficult for the average government officers who have performed so poorly during the recent volcanic crises.
We, the Japanese volcanologists, are also to be blamed. Or our school and research systems may be to blame. There has been a wide-spread indifference to hazard mitigation among the basic science researchers who are actually the best candidates for advisors. The problem would lead to a long discussion among ourselves but impending volcanic crises would eventually force us to think twice for the betterment of the situation.
I thankfully accept the Krafft medal on behalf of all my fellow volcanologists in Japan with a hope that the award would greatly enhance our will and enthusiasm for the betterment of our systems of volcanic hazard mitigation.

Thank you very much.

Shigeo Aramaki.

Commission News
post IAVCEI-SA, Kagoshima:

Commissions: Please find here a new spreadsheet with up-to-date commission details. We have lost two commissions, Granites and VEA, and gained two new ones, recently approved by the Executive Committee at Kagoshima, with another pending shortly and possibly more to come. Please excuse us that all leaders of some commissions are not mentioned, for space reasons.
The **two new commissions** are: ***Submarine Volcanism*** (main proponent Rebecca Carey) and ***Volcanic Hazards and Risk*** (main proponent Eliza Calder)

A ***Commission on Geochemistry*** (working title) is expected to be finalized soon (main proponent Ben Andrews). There is also discussion about a ***Commission on Geochronology*** (main proponent Paul Renne), thus the CEI part of IA VCEI begins to look much healthier and complete.

There are **two new working groups** (also approved by the EC): ***RHEA - rheology of magmas*** (Ben Cordonnier) and ***PDC modeling*** (Sylvain Charbonnier); RHEA will be under the newly-forming ***Commission on Geochemistry***, and PDC modeling will most probably be going to be under ***Commission on Volcanic Hazards and Risks.***

Liaison Committees (LCs): Please also see the attached spreadsheet with the present grouping of commissions into LCs. As you can see, the 4 groups are fairly balanced. There have been some contacts within LCs by the LC spokes-persons, who are also shown on the spreadsheet. Please communicate, and put the future activities from your LC onto the planning calendar on the IAVCEI website (home page, left side, bottom).

Reports: Thanks to commission leaders for submitting reports for the Kagoshima meeting. We have received reports from all commissions for the period 2011 to 2013.

The 2013 reports from Commissions are now available on the IAVCEI website: go to Commissions, List of Commissions, and under each commission the report is given as a PDF.

Note for commission leaders: The Commission on Chemistry of Volcanic Gases charges its members a small membership fee. By discussion with the President and Secretary General, we have determined that commissions can request their members to pay fees for offsetting running costs, despite the fact that IUGG does not permit its associations (i.e., IAVCEI, etc.) to charge membership fees. We leave it up to commissions to choose whether they charge fees or not.

Steve Self and Hugo Delgado, IAVCEI VPs.

ADVANCES IN VOLCANOLOGY
Official IAVCEI Book Series by SPRINGER

During the IAVCEI Scientific Assembly in Kagoshima, Japan, new book proposals were discussed with potential book editors/authors and the publisher. It seems that the book series is now considerred by many Authors as a potential publication of new advances in volcanology. The first volume of the book series on Volcanic Lakes is due by the end of 2013. If you have any plan to use the AiV book series to publish books that are more than a collection of technical papers, please consider to prepare a simnple proposal and email it to the series editor.
Editorial Manager for *Advances in Volcanology* is now fully operational. Book chapters from books accepted to be included in the book series now can be uploaded through the Editorial Manager via the following link:

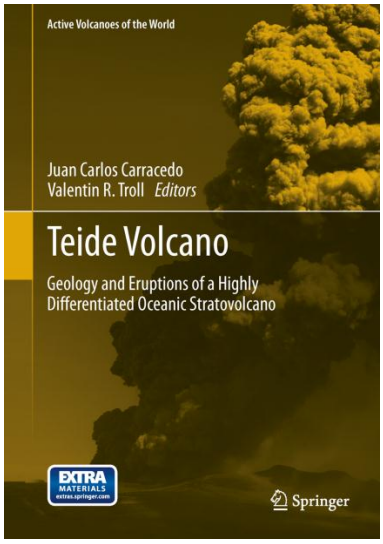
http://www.editorialmanager.com/avol

For further information or submission of book proposals please contact the Series Editor (Karoly Nemeth) on
k.nemeth@massey.ac.nz

ACTIVE VOLCANOES OF THE WORLD
Official IAVCEI Book Series by SPRINGER

Active Volcanoes of the World is an official book series of the *International Association of Volcanology and Chemistry of the Earth's Interior (IAVCEI)*. The series aims to be a scientific library of monographs that provide authoritative and detailed reviews of state-of-the art research on individual volcanoes or a volcanic area that has been active in the last 10.000 years. The books in the series cover the geology, eruptive history, petrology and geochemistry, volcano monitoring, risk assessment and mitigation, volcano and society, and specific aspects related to the nature of each described volcano.

The first volume in the series on **Teide Volcano**, edited by *Juan Carlos Carracedo and Valentin Troll*, was published in April this year.



The following volumes are currently in preparation:
Chiapas: El Chichón and Tacaná (T. Scolamacchia and J. Macías); **Colima** (N. Varley and J.-C. Komorowski); **Piton de la Fournaise and Karthala** (P. Bachelery, J.-F. Lenat, A. Di Muro, and L. Michon); **Ischia Volcano** (G. Orsi, A. Aiuppa, and M. D'Antonio); **Campi Flegrei** (G. Orsi, L. Civetta, and R. Moretti); **Volcanoes of the Azores** (U. Küppers and C. Beier); **Nisyros** (V. Dietrich, O. Bachmann, and E. Lagios); **Copahue** (F. Tassi, O. Vaselli, and A.T. Caselli); **Poás** (F. Tassi, O. Vaselli, and R. Mora-Amador); **Volcanoes of Southern Chile** (S. Watt, D.Pyle, and J.A. Naranjo).
The Active Volcanoes of the World series contains single and multi-authored books as well as edited volumes. The **Series Editors, *Dr. Corrado Cimarelli*** (LMU Munich) and ***Dr. Sebastian Müller*** (University of Mainz) are accepting proposals and a proposal document can be obtained from the Publisher, Dr. Johanna Schwarz (johanna.schwarz@springer.com).

IAVCEI 2013 SCIENTIFIC ASSEMBLY
Conference Report

Date: July 20-24, 2013, Kagoshima, Japan
Website: http://www.iavcei2013.com.

The IAVCEI 2013 Scientific Assembly was held on July 20-24, 2013, at Kagoshima, Japan. The Organizing Committee appreciates very much your participation.

The IAVCEI 2013 was the largest IAVCEI conference ever held with 1,069 registered participants from 43 countries and regions as summarized below. The main theme of the conference is "Forecasting Volcanic Activity: Reading and translating the meseages of nature for society". There were 37 scientific sessions with 1,209 presentations (651 oral and 558 poster) given at 8 oral session rooms and poster halls.

Summary of registered participants:

Japan: 399, USA: 131, Italy: 50, New Zealand: 50, Germary: 41, France: 34, Indonesia: 29, Korea: 24, Switerland: 24, Australia: 22, Singapore: 18, Spain: 17, Canada: 14, Mexico: 13, Russia: 12, Iceland: 11, Philippines: 10, Belgium: 8, Saudi Arabia: 7, Taiwan: 7, Ireland: 5, Trinidad and Tobago: 4, Cameroon: 3, Ecuador: 3, Argentina: 2, Costa Rica: 2, Czech Republic: 2, Luxembourg: 2, Norway: 2, Romania: 2, Colombia: 1, Denmark: 1, Finland: 1, India: 1, Papua New Guinea: 1, Portugal: 1, South Africa: 1, Sri Lanka: 1, Sweden: 1, The Netherlands: 1

Two pre-conference field trips were conducted which were the Unzen and Aso volcanoes field trip (July 15-19) and Suwanosejima field trip (July 15-18). Three workshops were also conducted on July 19. These were the volcano monitoring, PLUTONS, and volcanic ash falls and gas dispersions workshops.

The ice breaker was held at the front yard of site A (Kagsohima Prefectural Citizens Exchange Center) from 17:00 on July 19 (Fig. 1). After the registration, participants enjoyed Japanese foods and drinks. It was a good opportunity to interact with participants and meet old friends.

Fig. 1 Ice-breaker party

The opening ceremony was held at Houzan Hall from 9:00 on July 20 (Sat). Opening speeches were delivered by the chairman of the Organizing Committee (Toshitsugu Fujii), the president of the Volocanological Society of Japan (Kozo Uto), the president of IAVCEI (Ray Cas, Fig. 2), the governor of Kagoshima Prefecture (Yuichiro Ito) and the mayor of Kagoshima City (Hiroyuki Mori). An awarding ceremony followed the opening ceremony to present the IAVCEI medals and new honorary members. The awardees and new honorary members were the following:

IAVCEI Medal Awardees
Kraft Medal: Shigeo Aramaki (Japan)
Thorarinsson Medal: Barry Voight (USA)
Wager Medal: Antonio Costa (Italy) and Fidel Costa (Singapore)
George Walker Award: Heather Wright (USA)
Conglatulations for winners!!

New IAVCEI Honoraty members
Prof. Servando de la Cruz-Reyna (Mexico)
Prof. Sergei Fedotov (Russia)
Prof. Grant Heiken (USA)
Prof. Izumi Yokoyama (Japan)

Two keynote lectures were given after the awarding ceremony. The first lecture was given by Prof. Yoshiyuki Tatsumi entitled "Andesites: their origin and the role in the Earth evolution". The second lecture was given by Prof. Masato Iguchi entitled "Forecasting volcanic activity of Sakurajima".

Fig. 2 Opening Ceremony (Ray Cas)

Oral and poster presentations started in the afternoon of July 20. Thirty-seven scientific sessions were grouped into 4 symposia which were the following: Symposium 1 (Magmatic processes, 5 sessions), Symposium 2 (Monitoring, observation and modeling of volcanic processes, 12 sessions), Symposium 3 (Eruption processes and volcano evolution, 11 sessions) and Symposium 4 (volcanic hazards, risk and environmental impact, 9 sessions). There were 8 parallel sessions (room A1-A6 and B1-2) making the participants busy checking the presentation schedule. Participants enjoyed many interesting presentations (Figs. 3 and 4). Detailed program and abstracts can be downloaded at: http://www.iavcei2013.com/sessionlist/session.html.

Many booth exhibitions from diffrenent organizations were set up during the conference. We hope everybody enjoyed the exhibitions. Demonstration of the newly released WOVOdat and information about the next IAVCEI meetings were given at the IAVCEI booth (Fig. 5).

Fig. 3 Oral Presentation (Bruce Hougton)

Fig. 4 Poster Presentation (Fukashi Maeno)

Fig. 5 IAVCEI booth at the exhibition hall

Three mid-conference field trips were organized on July 22 (Mon). The field trips were as follow: M1: Ibusuki, M2: Sakuraijma and Kirishima 1 and M3: Sakuraijma and Kirishima 2. More than 800 participants attended the field trips. M2 group where lucky to observe the specutacular vulcanian eruptions at Arimura, SW foot of Sakurajima (Fig. 6). The eruptions were like welcome gun salute for the participants. The gala party was held on two chartered boats (Fig. 7). The participants enjoyed delicious foods, traditional Japanese dance performance (Fig. 8) and fire works.

Fig. 6. Vulcanian eruption at Sakurajima Volcano (Mid-Confrence field trip on July 22).

Fig. 7. Gala party was held on two chartered boats.

Several meetings were held during the conference. CEV, GVM, volcano seismology, chemistry of volcanic gases, cities and volcanoes, WOVO-WOVOdat & global volcano deformation database, tephra hazard modeling, IAVCEI early career WG meetings were held on July 21 (Sun). Statistics in volcanology, crater lakes, caldera, monogenetic and GVM steering committee meetings were made on July 23 (Tue).

The final conference dinner was held at Hotel Shiroyama Kagoshima from 19:00 on July 24 (Wed). Participants enjoyed the delicious cuisine and traditional Japanese dram performance (Figs. 9 and 10). Introduction to the next IAVCEI meetings were presented during the dinner. The next major meegings are COV8 (2014, Yogyakarta, Indonesia), IUGG-IAVCEI General Assembly (2015, Prague, Czech Republic) and IAVCEI Scientific Assembly (2017, Portland, USA).

Fig. 8. Japanese dance during the Gala party.

Fig. 9. Drum performance at the Conference dinner (Hotel Shiroyama).

Fig. 10. Conference dinner.

Five workshops were held after the conference. These were the following: VHub (July 25, Fig. 11), Benchmarking numerical models of volcanic mass flows (July 26), Rheological magmatic properties (July 25), Volcano Lake (July 25-31) and Volcano Acoustics (July 25-26).

Four post-conference field trips were held which were the following: Active volcanoes in NE Japan (July 26-30), Kirishima and Sakurajima volcanoes (July 25-27), Kikai caldera and southern Kyushu (July 25-29) and Changbaishan Tianchi volcano, China (July 26-29).

Fig. 11. VHub workshop. Presentation about BET_VH (Laura Sandri).

We hope that all participants had a great stay in Kagoshima and gained memorable experience and knowledge from the conference. See you next time!

Shinji Takarada (steering committee member of IAVCEI 2013)

IAVCEI 2015 GENERAL ASSEMBLEY AT THE 26TH IUGG GENERAL ASSEMBLY2015

Prague, Czech Republic

"*Active and ancient volcanoes – helping to understand eachother*"

June 22 – July 2 2015

Web: http://www.iugg2015prague.com/

If someone did a trip to visit the most marvellous volcanoes around the world, it is likely that the Czech Republic would not be at the top of the list. Except for the small local political earthquakes, the area of Central Europe has been for the past few hundreds of thousands of years relatively stable. The situation before these few hundreds of thousands of years was differed significantly. The long geological history of Central Europe comprises many diverse tectonic settings that have resulted in wide spectra of magma-types, eruption styles, and volcanic landforms. During the last 600 million years, Central Europe has experienced ocean-rifts, subduction related arc magmatism, and post-collisional intermontane volcanism as well as continental rifting associated with OIB-like volcanism.

Bohemian landscape with volcanic erosion remnants.

Apart of the long geological history, Central Europe has proposed numerous geological theories since the birth of Earth Sciences in 18th Century. In that time, Bohemia (Czech Republic) was a part of the Austrian (later Austro-Hungarian) Empire, but it was the industrial heart of the Empire with a long tradition in mining – and one of the places where Geology was born. One of the first geological maps of volcanic landscapes was compiled in 1793 by F. A. Reuss (doctor, palaeontologist, petrographer, and founder of balneology). The geologic map covered the České středohoří Volcanic Complex in Northern Bohemia. For some time, Bohemia was also the battlefield where Neptunists clashed Plutonists. Finally, in the years 1834-1837, the famous writer and mineralogist J. W. Goethe convinced the Count of Šternberk to support the digging of a gallery through the feeder of the Komorní hůrka scoria cone in Western Bohemia. They gallery revealed that a basaltic dyke fed the scoria-cone which proved the volcanic origin of scoria and delivered a significant blow to Neptunists. In the following decades, when the world was, compared to now, still large and many of its parts were hardly accessible, the extinct Bohemian volcanoes attracted many great scientists from those I would like to mention at least Alexander von Humboldt. As the developing transportation systems started to make the world smaller and smaller, Central Europe was losing its position in many branches of Earth Sciences, but internally excelled scientifically.

Many of the basaltic erosion remnants are capped by ruins.

Even though the inhabitants of the Bohemian Massif has never experienced a volcanic eruption (except perhaps the dispersing distal ash-clouds coming from Iceland), volcanoes somehow played an important role in the early episodes of the Czech Republic history. The earliest fortifications during the Bronze Age were built on table rocks, representing erosional remnants of lava flows in inversed topography. The leader of the first Czech tribe - Forefather Czech - coming to Bohemia in the 6th century climbed the Říp Hill to see if the surrounding landscape was suitable for settlement. It was later revealed that Říp Hill is a feeder of a greater volcano exposed by selective erosion. Furthermore, the progenitor of the Přemyslid dynasty - Přemysl, the Ploughman - was born in the heart of the České středohoří Volcanic Complex.

Columnar jointed basalt of basaltic volcanoes of Bohemia.

The next IAVCEI assembly has been scheduled for 2015 in Prague within the framework of the IUGG General Assembly. Prague, a home for 1.2 million, is a capital of the Czech Republic – a small country inhabited by ten million people. Some would say it is just a suburb of the City of New York as via car it does not take more than 4 hours to cross the country from north to south and not more than 7 hours crossing the country from west to the

east. Despite the tiny dimensions of this small country in heart of Europe, the Czech Republic can flaunt its own language, distinct culture, and very specific cuisine. Last but not least, the Czech Republic is the home of excellent beers and many visitors are surprised that this is the place where beer used to be cheaper than water.

Prague and several other towns and villages in the Czech Republic are listed as UNESCO world heritage sites for their preserved historical architecture, picturesque urbanism and spirit. A dense network and low price of public transportation allows the visitors to see a lot within the short time.

Eroded basaltic volcanoes of Bohemia.

Of course, IAVCEI meeting in Prague can not offer views on ongoing eruptions during the meeting like we have actually seen in Kagoshima. But there is this excellent possibility to become more familiar with amazing extinct Central European Volcanoes. As it was described above, Central Europe has experienced various tectonic settings throughout its geologic history resulting in diverse types of volcanic activity. This situation offers a great opportunity to visit various types of volcanoes around Prague. Therefore, we plan to organize several field trips throughout the most exciting volcanic areas. Of course, we will have no chance to see amazing ash clouds over the Central-European Volcanoes, but as compensation, many of these volcanic peaks are crowned with remnants of medieval castles.

1. Eger Rift – more than 250 km long and about 35 km wide graben striking NE-SW in north-western Czech Republic was formed during Miocene. The rift hosts two major volcanic complexes: České středohoří and Doupovské hory, several coal-bearing sedimentary basins and many scattered solitary monogenetic volcanoes. This field trip would focus on the evolution of this "baby-rift" and formation of two alkaline volcanic complexes.
2. Permian, Miocene a Pliocene mafic monogenetic volcanoes of Bohemian Paradise. The picturesque landscape of the Bohemian Paradise in northeast Czech Republic inspired many romantic writers and painters. The landscape is dominated by erosional remnants of monogenetic volcanoes. During the trip, remnants of Miocene pyroclastic deposits and their feeder systems will be investigated as well as exposures in pyroclastic sequences of Permian mafic monogenetic volcanism.
3. Deposits related to sector spreading and collapses of the Doupovské hory Volcanic Comlex. Large part of the Oligocene Doupovské hory Volcanic Complex remains a bit enigmatic due to presence of the military training area. On its margins, sequences of debris flow and debris avalanches derived from this predominantly effusive volcanic complex can be observed.
4. Carboniferous rhyolitic calderas in Czech/German border region. Several rhyolitic calderas on Czech/German border are about 300 million years old, but the biggest one, Altenberg-Teplice Caldera, still hosts active hydrothermal system and since 11th century also famous spas. Deposits of large rhyolitic eruptions from the end of Carboniferous will be in focus of this trip.
5. Volcanism of post-collisional intermontane Intra- and North-Sudetic Basins (Poland). Formation of late-paleozoic post-collisional intramontane basins in the Bohemian Massif was associated with bimodal volcanism. Rhyolitic lavas and ignimbrites as well as mafic lavas, pyroclastics and high-level intrusions will be visited during this field trip. The localities are located in both Polish and Czech parts of the Intra-Sudetic Basin and in North-Sudetic Basin, which is completely in Poland. Historical centre of Wroclaw and Broumov Monastery are also added to the itinerary.
6. The great advantage of Prague is its accessibility from any place around the world. As from the heart of Europe, you can easily reach any other place in Europe from Prague. Therefore, other field-trips can be organized to Ca-alkaline volcanism of the Carpathian arc in Slovakia or to alkaline volcanism of Pannonian Basin in Hungary. IAVCEI will also organise field trips to modern volcanoes of Europe, including Calderas of Central Italy, Eolian (Lipari) Island volcanoes, the spectacular volcanic system of Tenerife, Canary Islands, Iceland volcanic wonders.

Looking forward to see you in Prague!

Vladislav Rapprich
Czech Geological Survey
Czech Geological Society
Member of Prague2015 LOC

Basalt 2013 Conference Report

Basalt 2013 was successful!

The international conference Basalt 2013 – Cenozoic Magmatism in Central Europe was hold at the end of April at the Senckenberg Museum of Natural History Görlitz /Germany was impressive and from the scientific point of view really successful. The conference was co-organized and sponsored by the IAVCEI itself and their commissions Commissions on Monogenetic Volcanism AND Volcanogenic Sediments. The organizing committee wishes to thank all sponsors and supporter for their financial and idealistic assistance. Without such a great support of mainly international, German and Czech institutions and companies the congress would not be performed. Namely we want to highlight here beside the IAVCEI the Senckenberg society in Frankfurt (D), the Czech Geological Survey in Prague, the German science foundation (DFG), the DIAMO state enterprise in Stráž pod Ralskem (CZ), the Saxon State Agency for Environment, Agriculture and Geology (LfULG) in Freiberg (D), the German Volcanological Society (DVG), the Basalt AG, the German Geologische Vereinigung (GV) and the Sparkasse Oberlausitz-Niederschlesien.

We also want to thank all volunteer assistants at the conference venue and during the field trips. We would like to props also to the 19 colleagues of the scientific committee for their support and development of the conference.

Group photo of the Basalt 2013 conference participants in Gorlitz

Last but not least we thank all of the 131 participants from 21 countries all over the world for their contributions and fruitful discussions during the conference. The programme was manifold and added by three conference field trips which were well attended.
The first step to establish a new conference series which was one aim of the conference is done and the next meeting will be held in Czech Republic in 2017...

Further Information and feedback to the conference Basalt 2013 you can find at www.senckenberg.de/basalt2013

On Behalf of the organizing committee
Jörg Büchner
Senckenberg Museum of Natural History Görlitz /Germany

When a volcano erupts…

When a volcano erupts, everything has to be prepared. People living around the volcano should know what they have to do, where and when they have to move in certain case. Preparedness is crucial for a successful risk management. In 2010, the prompt volcanic forecasting and the quick response to declare the evacuation contributed significantly to save life of perhaps thousands of people around Merapi. This requires a mutual cooperation between scientists, decision-makers, the staff of the civil defence and people living in volcanic risk areas. This kind of collaboration is getting to be practised quite frequently in Hungary. What?? – you may ask. In a country where no active volcanoes are? Yes, this is right, but in the last years this issue has been one of the most popular ones in the volcanic outreach activity programmes of the ELTE Volcanology Group.

The background of this role-playing event is that a dormant volcano in a seemingly quiet area starts to provide signs of awakening. There is a need to establish urgently a volcano observatory and this is the right time when volunteers from the audience - mostly children - can join and become a field volcanologist, geochemist, seismologist and even meteorologist and air traffic controller, head of civil defence and mayor and they

will know what they have to do in a situation of volcanic crisis. But this is not all; we discuss also what is behind the signs.

How magma forms in the depth, what happens during the magma uprise and what controls the different style of eruptions. All of these are demonstrated by simple experiments such as filling a narrow glass tube by bier to show how magma looks like in a feeding vent when approaches the surface. The magma (bier) foam eventually explosively erupts to the surface and then we can investigate this by pumice clasts. Children are keen on test whether a piece of rock could swim in water! After the 45-minutes long programme, everybody is looking forward to seeing the volcanic eruption. The forecasting is prompt, evacuation has been ordered, everybody is in the right and safe place and the spectacular explosive volcanic eruption occurs during the darkness.

This is just an example how our group tries to introduce people how volcanoes work. We have different educational programmes running in different levels and all of these appear to be quite popular. Our Volcano Day in the framework of the European Union organized Researcher's Night at the last Friday of

September each year has been always fully booked and this means 300-350 visitors each time. In addition, our group is invited to schools, national parks, geoparks and last time it was our pleasure to provide a volcano show in the 'Valley of Arts Festival' hold in Kapolcs, which is surrounded by picturesque 2.6-4 Ma basaltic volcanoes just in the heart of the Bakony-Balaton Geopark. Hungary and let me say more precisely, the Carpathian-Pannonian region is presently lack of active volcanoes. However, it has a long history of volcanic activity during the last 20 Ma and the last volcanic eruption occurred only at 30 ka. Thus, it cannot be excluded that the volcanism will be rejuvenated. The dacitic Ciomadul volcano or the Persani basaltic volcanic field just 30 km distance from it might be a potential place for the continuation of this volcanic history. Nevertheless, the wide spectrum (from basaltic to rhyolitic) of volcanic eruptions in this region left spectacular volcanic heritage and this has served a solid base to establish two geoparks (Novohrad-Nógrád Geopark and Bakony-Balaton Geopark) in the last years. Furthermore, I introduced the plan for a volcano park a decade ago, and this year the Kemenes Volcano Park has been opened both with outdoor and indoor attractions in Western Hungary.

The Carpathian-Pannonian region could be indeed considered as a natural laboratory of volcanic processes. The two geoparks and the volcano park building on this particular natural heritage and combining it with cultural and historical heritage could enhance the volcano tourism in the future. The intense outreach activity of our Volcanology Group has contributed to spread the knowledge on volcanoes and volcanic processes to people in the last decade and open the eyes what kind of spectacular volcanic heritage is just in their backyards. Furthermore, we introduced the Tűzhányó (Volcano) blog (http://tuzhanyo.blogspot.hu/) in 2010 that provides up-to-date information about volcanic events in Hungarian language and among others, our posts could help to correct false information published by the media many times. This outreach activity has become an integrated part of our scientific work in the last years and this might help our successful project application and the start of the MTA-ELTE Volcanology Group in July 2013, supported by the Hungarian Academy of Sciences for 5 years.

Szabolcs Harangi
MTA-ELTE Volcanology Group
ELTE Department of Petrology and Geochemistry
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FUTURE EVENTS for IAVCEI member's interest

8th IAG/AIG International Conference on Geomorphology Geomorphology and Sustainability
Paris, France
27 – 31 August 2013
Web: http://www.geomorphology-iag-paris2013.com/en

30th Meeting of the International Association of Sedimentologists
Manchester, UK
2 – 5 September 2013
Web: http://www.sedimentologists.org/ims-2013

10th International Eclogite Conference
Courmayeur, Aosta Valley – Italy
2 -10 September 2013
Web: http://www.iec2013.unito.it/

14th Congress of Regional Committee on Mediterranean Neogene Stratigraphy
Istanbul, Turkey from 8th to 12th of September, 2013
Web: www.rcmns2013.org
Prof. Dr. M. Namık ÇAĞATAY
Chairman of RCMNS 2013, Turkey

II INTERNATIONAL COURSE IN VOLCANOLOGY (in Spanish)
14-27 October 2013 (Olot, Spain)
For more information and pre-registration please consult the website (in Spanish): http://www.gvb-csic.es/CURSO/Home.html or contact Adelina Geyer (ageyertraver@gmail.com).

Geological Society of America Annual Meeting
125 Years Anniversary Meeting
Denver, Colorado
27 – 30 October 2013
Web: http://www.geosociety.org/meetings/2013/

21st General Meeting of the International Mineralogical Association (IMA2014)
Johannesburg, South Africa
1 – 5 September 2014
Web: http://www.ima2014.co.za/

Cities on Volcanoes 8

Yogyakarta, Indonesia
September 9-13, 2014
Web: http://citiesonvolcanoes8.com/

XX Congress of Carpathian Balkan Geological Association
24 to 26 September 2014
Tirana, Albania**.**
Volcanological Special Sessions
Web: http://www.cbga2014.org/

5th International Maar Conference
Queretaro, Mexico – 17 -22 November 2014
Contacts: Gerardo Carrasco
gerardoc@geociencias.unam.mx
Jorge Aranda
jjag@geociencias.unam.mx
Sponsored by the IAVCEI Commission on Monogenetic Volcanism and Volcanogenic Sediments

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8th International Symposium on Eastern Mediterranean Geology
Mugla, Turkey
2014 (date to be confirmed)
Contact: Dr. Gonca GENÇALİOĞLU KUŞCU
Muğla Sıtkı Koçman University
Department of Geological Engineering
Kötekli-Muğla TR-48000
TÜRKİYE
Email: gkuscu@mu.edu.tr
Sponsored by the IAVCEI Commission on Monogenetic Volcanism

V Collapse Caldera Workshop "Caldera Volcanism and Society"
7-11 December 2014 Taupo, New Zealand
Web: http://staff.aist.go.jp/geshi-nob/CCC/webs/main.htm

XXVI. IUGG 2015 – IAVCEI 2015 General Assembly,
Prague, Czech Republic.
22 June – 2 July, 2015
Web: http://www.iugg2015prague.com/

Suggestions for IAVCEI symposia scientific themes are invited. Ideas from IAVCEI Commissions are especially welcomed. Please send your ideas to any of the IAVCEI Executive Committee members and/or Commission leaders.

Next Issue of the **IAVCEI News** will be published on **15th December 2013**. Articles, notes, news or any items relevant to the IAVCEI community must be submitted by **1st December 2013** to be published in the next Issue.
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Appendix - IAVCEI Commissions 2013

Commission Name/Other Association	Leaders / Year Started	Committee e-mail addresses	Website
Volcano-Ice intereactions (IACS)	T Gregg 2013 L Capra 2013 D McGarvie 2013	tgregg@buffalo.edu lcapra@dragon.geociencias.unam.mx david.mcgarvie@open.ac.uk	http://volcanoes.dickinson.edu/iavcei_iacs_viic/
Collapse Calderas Commission	V Acocella 2010 N Geshi 2012	acocella@uniroma3.it geshi-nob@aist.go.jp	http://www.gvb-csic.es/CCC.htm
LIPs Commission	R Ernst 2003 M Widdowson 2013 I Ukstins-Peate 2013	Richard.Ernst@ErnstGeosciences.com mike.widdowson@open.ac.uk ingrid-peate@uiowa.edu	http://www.largeigneousprovinces.org/
Volcano Seismology (IASPEI)	J Neuberg 2003 H Kumagai 2003	j.neuberg@leeds.ac.uk kumagai@eps.nagoya-u.ac.jp	http://volc_seis_commission.leeds.ac.uk/--- inactive site
Monogenetic Volcanism	K Nemeth 2009 I Smith 2009 A Pittari 2009	k.nemeth@massey.ac.nz ie.smith@auckland.ac.nz apittari@waikato@ac.nz	https://vhub.org/groups/iavcei_cmn
Chemistry of Volcanic Gases	P Allard 2011 G Chiodini 2011	pallard@ipgp.fr giovanni.chiodini@ov.ingv.it	http://vulcanologia.uda.cl/index_archivos/ccvg_main.htm
Volcanogenic Sediments	G Lube 2011 R Brown 2011	g.lube@massey.ac.nz richard.brown3@durham.ac.uk	Website in transition into Vhub
Cities and Volcanoes	G Leonard 2011 T Wilson 2011	g.leonard@gns.cri.nz thomas.wilson@canterbury.ac.nz	http://cav.volcano.info/
Explosive Volcanism	L Gurioli 2008 A Clarke 2008 O Roche 2012	l.gurioli@opgc.univ-bpclermont.fr amanda.clarke@asu.edu o.roche@opgc.univ-bpclermont.fr	http://staff.aist.go.jp/s-takarada/CEV/ (In transition)
Statistics in Volcanology	M Bebbington 2011 H Odbert 2013 (Leader Elect) L Sandry 2011	m.bebbington@massey.ac.nz h.odbert@bristol.ac.uk laura.sandry@bo.ingv.it	http://cosiv.rc.usf.edu/
World Volcano Observatories	S Falsaperla 2011 G Jolly 2011 P Webley 2011	susanna.falsaperla@ct.ingv.it g.jolly@gns.cri.nz pwebley@gi.alaska.edu	http://www.wovo.org/
Int'l Volcanic Health Hazard Network	C Horwell 2003	claire.horwell@durham.ac.uk	http://www.ivhhn.org
Volcanic Lakes	D Rouwet 2011 T Ohba 2011	dmitrirouwet@gmail.com takeshi_ohba@tokai-u.jp	http://www.ulb.ac.be/sciences/cvl/index.html
Tephra Hazard Modelling	A Folch 2011 R Cioni 2011 S Scollo 2011	arnau.folch@bsc.es rcioni@unica.it simona.scollo@ct.ingv.it	http://dbstr.ct.ingv.it/iavcei/
Arc Magmatism	C Macpherson 2011 O Bachmann 2011	colin.macpherson@durham.ac.uk olivier.bachmann@erdw.ethz.ch	http://www.iavcei-arcs.org.uk/ (In transition)
Remote Sensing	F Prata 2011 S Carn 2011	fred.prata@nilu.no scarn@mtu.edu	http://sites.google.com/site/iavceirscweb/ (In transition)
Volcanic Hazards and Risk	E Calder 2013 A Bear-Crozier 2013 J Lindsay 2013	ecalder@buffalo.edu adele.bearcrozier@ga.gov.au j.lindsay@auckland.ac.nz	TBD
Submarine Volcanism	R Carey 2012	rebecca.carey@utas.edu.au	TBD
Geochemistry	B Andrews 2013	andrewsb@si.edu	TBD - Newly Forming
Working Group on Volcano Acoustics	D Fee 2012	d.fee@giseis.alaska.edu	TBD - May become commission

IUGG Inter-Assocn, Commissions & Working Groups

Physics and Chemistry of Earth Materials (IASPEI)	I Jackson 2011 K Whaler 2011 C McCammon 2012 (IAVCEI rep) T Katsura 2012	Ian.Jackson@anu.edu.au kathy.whaler@ed.ac.uk catherine.mccammon@uni-bayreuth.de tomo.katsura@uni-bayreuth.de	http://www.iaspei.org/commissions/CPCEM.html
Electromagnetic Studies of Earthquakes and Volcanoes (IAGA, IASPEI)	J Zlotnicki 2007 M Johnston 2007 T Nagao 2007	jacques.zlotnicki@wanadoo.fr mal@usgs.gov nagao@scc.u-tokai.ac.jp	http://www.emsev-iugg.org/emsev/
Tsunamis; IUGG Inter-Assocn Commission (IASPEI, IASPO)	V Titov 20??	vasily.titov@noaa.gov (uncontactable)	http://www.iaspei.org/commissions/JCT.html

Commission/Working Group	Liaison Group contact	Contact's e-mail address
Volcano-Ice Interactions	Lucia Capra	lcapra@dragon.geociencias.unam.mx
Collapse Calderas	Nobuo Geshi	geshi-nob@aist.go.jp;
Monogenetic Volcanism	Adrian Pittari	apittari@waikato.ac.nz
Large Igneous Provinces	Scott Bryan	scott.bryan@qut.edu.au
Volcanogenic Sediments	Gert Lube	g.lube@massey.ac.nz
Explosive Volcanism	Olivier Roche	o.roche@opgc.univ-bpclermont.fr
Submarine Volcanism	TBD	
Cities and Volcanoes	Graham Leonard	g.leonard@gns.cri.nz
World Volcano Observatories	Gill Jolley	g.jolley@gns.cri.nz
International Volcanic Health Hazard Network	Claire Horwell	claire.horwell@durham.ac.uk
Tephra Hazard Modelling	Arnau Folch	arnau.folch@bsc.es
Volcanic Hazards and Risks	TBD	
WG on volcanic mass flows	Sylvain Charbonnier	sylvain@usf.edu
Chemistry of Volcanic Gases	Patrick Allard	pallard@ipgp.fr
Volcanic Lakes	Agnes Mazot	a.mazot@gns.cri.nz
Geochemistry (newly forming)	Ben Andrews	andrewsb@si.edu
WG on rheology of magmas (RHEA)	Ben Cordonnier	benoit.cordonnier@erdw.ethz.ch
Arc Magmatism (State of the Arc)	Olivier Bachmann	olivier.bachmann@erdw.ethz.ch
Statistics in Volcanology	Laura Sandri	laura.sandri@bo.ingv.it
Remote Sensing	David Pieri	davep@jpl.nasa.gov
Volcano Seismology (Geophysics)	Juergen (Locko) Neuberg	j.neuberg@leeds.ac.uk
Volcano Acoustics	David Fee	dfee@gi.alaska.edu
Tsunamis; IUGG Inter-Assocn Commission	(Under consideration)	
Physics and Chemistry of Earth Materials	Catherine McCammon	catherine.mccammon@uni-bayreuth.de
Electromagnetic Studies of Earthquakes and Volcanoes	Jacques Zlotnicki	jacques.zlotnicki@wanadoo.fr

Blue = In review

Orange = New commission