

Naming Meteorites

The formal process of naming meteorites is the product of a decades-long evolution. The formal process began in 1957, when E. L. Krinov established the *Meteoritical Bulletin* under the auspices of the Commission of Meteorites of the International Geological Congress. By the late 1950's, the Catalogue of Meteorites (Prior, 1953; Hey, 1966), published by the British Museum, had become the de facto authority on the rules for naming meteorites. In 1971, the Meteoritical Society took over publication of the Bulletin, publishing it in Meteoritics. But there was still debate over the best way to name meteorite, especially in areas of the central and western United States, where many meteorites were being found in close proximity to each other (see Huss, 1971; Buchwald and Wasson, 1972; Huss and Wilson, 1973). Thus, in 1973, the Meteoritical Society established its Nomenclature Committee to set up rules for naming meteorites. By the late 1970's, the Committee had to address a new problem, how to name the large numbers of meteorites that were being brought back from the Antarctic ice.

By the late 1980's, systematic searches were turning up hundreds of meteorites in the deserts of Australia, Algeria, and the American Southwest, and concerns were growing about the authenticity of some reported meteorites. Following the 1990 Meteoritical Society Meeting in Perth, a system was designed to provide a pedigree for each meteorite, so that buyers, sellers, collectors, and scientists could be confident of what they were dealing with. To receive a name, a meteorite would have to be classified by a person recognized as capable of classifying meteorites and a type specimen would have to be deposited in a curated research collection (current rules are posted at <http://www.meteoriticalsociety.org/bulletin/nc-guidelines.htm>). This process was designed to increase the value of the specimen to the finder and to assure that a sample of each meteorite is available for reference and research. Meteorite curators and scientists from many institutions began to classify meteorites as a service to the community, and the system worked well for several years.

Since ~1998, there has been another quantum leap in the number of meteorites that are being recovered, with the largest number coming from north Africa. The Nomenclature Committee again adapted its rules to the changing situation, this time by establishing a system whereby provisional names could be assigned prior to classification, and by setting up guidelines for dealing with meteorites of unknown provenance. But the flood of meteorites (several thousand specimens per year) coupled with escalating prices for specimens on the open market has overwhelmed the current system of partnership between finders, collectors, and scientists.

In an effort to address these problems, a meeting was held on the last day of the Meteoritical Society meeting in Muenster to bring together people from all aspects of meteorite recovery (collectors, dealers, curators, classifiers, etc) to discuss the problem and try to find some solutions. The meeting was relatively well attended, although there were few dealers present. A number of good ideas were presented. As I write this, we are working up the results of this meeting into a summary document. This document will have been circulated to the meeting participants and posted on the Society website by the time you read this. I invite anyone interested in this problem to read this document and send any additional ideas or comments to me. The goal of the exercise is to streamline the process for naming new meteorites so that it can handle the new larger number of meteorites, eliminate the frustrations generated by the current system, and address the needs of all of those who work with new meteorites.

New Initiatives

As a result of the foresight of previous Councils, the Society has accumulated a substantial endowment. I have asked the Council members to think about ways that the income from this endowment might be used to advance meteoritics as a science and to improve services provided to Society members. I would also like to hear ideas from you, the Society members. The amount of money available is not huge, but if applied thoughtfully, it can make a significant difference. Please send your ideas to me or to your favorite Council member so we can make the best use of Society resources.

Society Website

In January, 2003, Paul Benoit of the University of Arkansas stepped down as webmaster of the Meteoritical Society website. I want to thank Paul for seven years of distinguished service to the Society. A new Meteoritical Society website (<http://www.meteoriticalsociety.org>) was inaugurated in January, 2003, under the guidance of webmaster Matt Genge. Note that the new address is ".org" rather than ".edu". By creating a ".org" address, we hope to significantly increase the number and types of services that we can provide. This is a work in progress, so please visit the website and let either Matt or me know what you would like to see there.

This is an exciting time for the Meteoritical Society and for meteoritics and space science in general. Let us continue to work together to make our Society the best that it can be.

References:

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- Huss G. I. (1971) Mounting problems in the naming of meteorite discoveries. *Meteoritics* 6, 21-15.
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- Prior G. T. (1953) Catalogue of Meteorites. Second ed. British Museum of Natural History, London.

METEORITICS & PLANETARY SCIENCE

Editor's Report

A. J. Timothy Jull

It has been an interesting, hectic but very interesting time since we started receiving papers for Meteoritics & Planetary Science last fall here in Tucson. Since the full start-up of the office in December 2003, we have learned many things. I now feel I can safely say that the journal is operating smoothly, and the delays in publication which resulted from the changeover to Arizona will be gone soon.

First, I owe a great deal of gratitude to Kim Elliott, Agnieszka Baier and Lydia Tarbox for their patience with authors and with me, and also their professionalism in getting the journal up and running in a reasonable time in Tucson. I also need to thank Derek Sears and his team at Arkansas, especially Hazel Sears, for their assistance in the transfer. Thanks are also in order to our great team of associate editors.

I receive lots of comments from MAPS authors and readers alike. We all realize everyone would like a response to their questions as quickly as possible, so if you don't get an immediate reply to your email or phone call, this doesn't mean we have forgotten you. It may mean that we are checking on some information, such as contacting the associate editors

or the reviewers. I am grateful to those who spend the time to write to us about issues which concern them, we will try to answer all such comments.

The journal appears to be in good shape as far as the number and quality of papers submitted. We have received close to 190 new manuscripts at Arizona in the last year. In addition, we had about 67 manuscripts in various stages of the review or revision process, transferred from Derek Sears' office in Arkansas. Clearly, the current rate of manuscript submission means either the journal has to expand in size, or the size of the journal will have to be limited at some point. The Society's Council has encouraged increasing the number of printed pages for this year to deal with this issue.

For papers which are still not returned by the authors pending revisions, we will contact the authors to inform that that papers over 1 year old will need to be resubmitted, unless the papers are promptly returned. This continues a previous policy of the journal instituted at Arkansas. It has surprised me that one hold-up to publications is often the authors themselves failing to return their revised papers.

Sixty-four papers were published in the first 6 issues of volume 38 and are already in print or at the printer. The July and August issues are going to press, at the time of writing, in mid-September. We plan to increase the number of papers per issue for the rest of this year, in order to accommodate the high rate of papers. We anticipate publishing in the region of 150-160 papers this year. Given the incoming rate and a rejection rate of about 10%, this should retain the journal in balance. The issues of MAPS should return to their regular publication schedule by late this year.

Some future ideas remain under discussion. In order to limit the number of pages in future, I have discussed with the Council and the Publications Committee the concept of page charges only for very long papers, perhaps at the level of >15 printed pages. This is 50 or more typewritten pages. This would help to control the journal's size and encourage concise discussions of topics. This would also serve to minimize future subscription increases. This proposal will be discussed by the Publications Committee and perhaps the Council next year and we would value your opinion of this idea.

The Society's President, Gary Huss, has also alluded to various discussions that have taken place concerning the future of the journal, especially with regard to electronic publication. I can assure you that we do not anticipate any significant changes to the journal in the near future. However, we need to stay attuned to changes in the academic publishing environment, particularly the switch to electronic-only access in many university libraries. Librarians tell me that diminishing resources and demands for space are pushing libraries to consider electronic issues of journals. MAPS is in fact well placed to retain its print format and electronic publication, since the readership of MAPS is diverse.

Print costs per page have been reduced and thus we have also managed to keep both the individual and institutional subscription prices at their 2002, and these prices will be maintained for 2004.

To those who expressed concerns about the health of the journal, I hope that you will like the finished product. Finally, to those of you who sent your congratulations and good wishes, I thank you very much.

GEOCHIMICA ET COSMOCHIMICA ACTA

Since the Meteoritical Society jointly sponsors GCA with the Geochemical Society, members can purchase GCA at a reduced rate for their private use. The member rates for 2004 will be announced in the dues letter from the Treasurer.

SOCIETY AWARDS AND HONORS

The Meteoritical Society has three awards, which are presented annually. In addition the Society elects Fellows every two years, and jointly sponsors the Planetary Sciences Best Student Paper Award with the American Geological Society.

The Leonard Medal honors outstanding contributions to the science of meteoritics and closely allied fields. It was established to honor the first President of the Society, Frederick C. Leonard. Next year the Leonard Medal will be presented to Michael Drake for his outstanding contributions to trace element behavior in extraterrestrial and terrestrial magmatic systems, planetary differentiation, and the petrogenesis of the Moon, HED meteorites, and asteroid 4 Vesta.

The Barringer Medal and Award recognize outstanding work in the field of impact cratering and/or work that has led to a better understanding of impact phenomena. The Barringer Medal and Award honor the memory of D. Moreau Barringer Sr. and his son D. Moreau Barringer Jr. and are sponsored by the Barringer Crater Company. At the annual meeting in 2004 the Barringer Medal will be presented to Peter H. Schulz for his theoretical and experimental studies of impact craters, which have helped to elucidate cratering processes on the Earth, Moon, Mercury, Venus, and Mars.

The Nier Prize recognizes outstanding research in meteoritics and closely allied fields by young scientists. Recipients must be under 35 years old at the end of the calendar year in which the Council selects them. The award honors the memory of Alfred O. C. Nier, and is supported by an endowment given by Mrs. Ardis H. Nier. The Nier Prize will be presented next year to Scott R. Messenger for his pioneering work applying ion microprobe techniques to the study of extraterrestrial materials, particularly to the measurement of the isotopic compositions of light elements in interplanetary dust.

The Planetary Sciences Best Student Paper Award, which is jointly sponsored by the Meteoritical Society and the Planetary Division of Geological Society of America, is given to undergraduate or graduate students who are first authors of a planetary science paper published in peer-reviewed scientific journals. The prize includes a plaque, and a cash award of \$500. Topics considered for this award include asteroids, comets, craters, interplanetary dust, interstellar medium, lunar samples, meteors, meteorites, natural satellites, planets, tektites, origin and history of the solar system. The first author must have been a registered student at a degree awarding institution when the paper was submitted. Papers published in 2003 will be considered for the award next year. This year's award is announced below.

Members who have distinguished themselves in meteoritics and allied sciences may be elected Fellows by the Council. Next year the Council will elect no more than 9-10 new Fellows (<1% of the Society membership) from a list prepared by the Leonard Medal Committee.

Award Committees

The members of the Barringer Medal Selection Committee this year were David Kring (chair), Boris Ivanov, Uwe Reimold, and Jay Melosh. Next year Boris Ivanov will chair the committee.

The Leonard Medal Committee, which nominates awardees for the Leonard Medal and the Nier Prize, was chaired this year by Klaus Keil. The other members were Gregory Herzog, Hiroko Nagahara, Marc Chaussidon, and Tim Swindle. Next year Greg Herzog will be the new chair.

The Committee for the Planetary Science Best Student Paper Award was chaired this year by Iain Gilmour. The other members representing the Meteoritical Society were Ulrich Ott and Charles Hohenberg.

Nominations

Members are strongly urged to nominate candidates for the Society's awards and for fellows. Nominating letters for the Leonard, Barringer and Nier awards should include: (a) a biographical sketch of the candidate, (b) a summary and evaluation of the accomplishments of the candidate and the importance of the candidate's work, and (c) a list of publications covering the work to be considered for the award. One or more seconding letters in support of the nomination are required for the Leonard and Barringer Medals and strongly encouraged for the Nier Prize. Nominations for the Nier Prize should also include the candidate's birth date, and five reprints or copies of the relevant publications that have been peer-reviewed and accepted for publication. If the research was performed and published with a research advisor or with multiple authors, a statement must be included that describes the nominee's leading role in the research.

Nominations for the Best Student Paper Award should include the name of the student, the full citation of the paper, the name and address of the University the student was attending at the time of paper submittal, and a brief description of why this paper is among the best.

Nominations should be sent before January 15, 2004 to the Chair of the appropriate committee or to the Secretary. For the Leonard Medal, Nier Prize, and for Fellows, contact Greg Herzog, Dept Chemistry, Rutgers University, 610 Taylor Road. Piscataway, NJ 08855, USA (Herzog@rutchem.rutgers.edu). The chair of the Barringer Award Committee, Boris Ivanov, can be reached via email: baivanov@idg.chph.ras.ru or ivanov@lpl.arizona.edu. Nominations for the Best Student Paper Award should be sent to Ulrich Ott, Max-Planck Institut für Chemie, Becherweg 27, DE-55128 Mainz, Germany; ott@mpch-mainz.mpg.de

Full details are available at the Society website.

Meteoritical Society/GSA Planetary Sciences Best Student Paper Award for 2002

The Planetary Sciences Best Student Paper Award for 2002 will be presented to Nicolas Dauphas of the Centre de Recherches Pétrographiques et Géochimiques for his work on molybdenum isotopes in meteorites, published in *Astrophysical Journal*:

Dauphas N., Marty B., and Reisberg L. (2002) Molybdenum evidence for inherited planetary scale isotope heterogeneity in the protosolar nebula. *Ap. J.*, **565**, 640-644.

The award committee chaired by Iain Gilmour found that this paper represents a significant scientific discovery with important implications for the origins of meteorites and their parent bodies and makes an important contribution to our understanding of the heterogeneity of the Solar System.

The committee also commended the two runners-up, Maria Schönbachler and Ben Weiss, for their excellent papers:

Schönbachler M., Rehkämper M., Halliday A. N., Lee D. C., Bourrot-Denise M., Zanda B., Hattendorf B., and Günther D. (2002) Niobium-zirconium chronometry and early solar system development. *Science* **295**, 1705-1708.

Weiss, B. P., H. Vali, F. J. Baudenbacher, J. L. Kirschvink, S. T. Stewart, D. L. Shuster (2002) Records of an ancient Martian magnetic field in ALH84001, *Earth & Planet. Sci. Lett.*, **201**, 449-464.

ANNUAL MEETINGS

2003 Münster

Elmar K. Jessberger

The 66th Annual Meeting of the Meteoritical Society was held in the Schloß in Münster from July 28th to August 1st 2003. Despite earlier concerns that the political situation in

the Middle East or the SARS epidemic or even both, would have detrimental effects on the attendance, Münster attracted some 385 registrants, including 58 guests. They came from 26 countries with the US (28%) and certainly Germany (25%), having the largest shares.

Almost all participants stayed at one of the many hotels within walking distance of the Schloß. However, 38 participants did rent a bike, the highly popular means of transport in Münster that is devoid of mountains. Some bikers even arranged for their private bike tours to Münster's pleasant surroundings.

Belying the popular allegation that Münster is the rain capital, we enjoyed unusually warm and sunny weather without rain, (the few drops on Wednesday were no real rain). Thus, Münster presented itself in the nicest possible manner with long mellow evenings in its many wine and beer gardens, restaurants and student clubs. In addition, Münster was very lively due to the 46,000 students who – unforeseeable by the organisers – had their last semester week with exams during the meeting week, and enjoyed themselves in the city till late in the night. For the same reason, instead of being an almost empty administrative building, the Schloß was its customary hive of student activities. However, this cohabitation had no conflicting effects, at last to the best of my knowledge, none that was recognised by the participants.

The format of the meeting was a bit unusual in that the week was divided into two portions by the full day excursions that took place on Wednesday. Otherwise we had the two standard simultaneous sessions and the display of posters for almost the full week in the foyer and the hallway of the Schloß. We had (as is customary) some 200 oral presentations and about 100 posters. More than three fourths of the speakers utilised PowerPoint-based presentations. There was absolutely no problem with these because the speakers all precisely followed the simple instructions given in the third circular.

The meeting started on Sunday with registration and a welcome reception. On Tuesday we had the 'formal' poster session with a poster party. In the course of the latter, the participants and guests extensively tested ten typical German beverages – the possible extraterrestrial nature of some had been discovered by a thorough TOF-SIMS study beforehand.

The Wednesday excursion to the Ruhr area attracted only about half of the confrere, while others used the day for work, private discussions, visits to the Institut für Planetologie, or for their own trips, e.g. to Amsterdam's museums – and possibly coffee shops.

On Thursday the Annual Banquet took place in a marquee erected in a meadow near the Schloß. It began with a typical local *aperitif*, followed by rather local food, and wine from (the distant) Heidelberg, and was apparently a success – at least judging by the fact that it didn't end till four o'clock on Friday morning.

Prior to the banquet, the spirited award ceremony session in the Schloß Aula honoured Herbert Palme, the late Graham Ryder, and Steven Desch. Rainer Albertz, professor of The Old Testament in Münster, presented the Barringer lecture on *The Weal and Woe of Civilisation: A Modern Message of Ancient Near Eastern Culture*. The musical interludes sounded somewhat enigmatic due to an unexpectedly miss-tuned grand piano. An aesthetic highlight though was the exhibition of paintings based on Interplanetary Dust Particles, by two German artists, Trash/Treasure, in the University Library. This was also the location of the travel awardee reception on Monday. The meeting ended on Friday at about 8 p.m. after a farewell reception. On Saturday morning, 34 participants took off for the four-day Nördlinger Ries excursion.

Generous donations of three big sponsors – the Barringer Crater Company, the Department of Cosmochemistry of the Max Planck Institut für Chemie in Mainz, and the Deutsche

Forschungsgemeinschaft – as well as contributions from the Institut für Planetologie, the Meteorite! Brian Mason Award, and the Planetary Science Foundation, enabled us to award the record number of 44 travel grants to students and recent PhDs, as well as to scientists from the former CIS and other needy countries. Just for the record: travel awards totalled \$38,000!

Additional, and absolutely indispensable support – in terms of finances or in terms of service, or both – came from the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft, the Westfälische Wilhelms-Universität, the Lunar and Planetary Institute and its competent staff, Münster Marketing, the Institut für Geographie, Münster, and the Institut für Planetologie.

Photos of participants at the meeting can be seen on the meeting website: http://ifp.uni-muenster.de/metsoc2003/meeting/images_home.htm

2004 Rio de Janeiro

Rosa Scorzelli

The Physics Research Center of the Brazilian Science and Technology Ministry is proud to host the **67th Meteoritical Society Meeting** – the first of our Society in South America, to be held from August 02 - 06, 2004, in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

The meeting will cover topics including chemical, isotopic, and petrologic studies of meteorites, comets, the Moon, and interplanetary dust, studies of interstellar dust grains preserved in primitive meteorites, theoretical astrophysical models for solar system formation and elemental nucleosynthesis, and formation and evolution of planets and asteroids. New and exciting findings will certainly be presented, whether in the Plenary sessions, the various oral or poster presentations included in the program.

The plenary and oral sessions for the meeting will be held at the Sofitel Convention Center located in the same building as the Conference Hotel, which will also provide the primary accommodations for meeting attendees. The hotel overlooks Copacabana Beach, with an easy access to Rio's most celebrated beaches of Ipanema and Leblon, and is within easy walking distance of many fine restaurants and shops.

Registration will begin at 4 p.m. on Sunday, August 01, and will be followed by a welcome reception to be held in the foyer of the Sofitel Convention Center. Oral sessions will be held from Monday morning through Friday noon, except for Wednesday afternoon. There will be a formal poster-party session on Monday evening. Posters will remain on display until Tuesday evening. The Annual Banquet will be held in the Rio de Janeiro Yatch Club, overlooking Guanabara Bay and Sugar Loaf.

Approximately 180 rooms have been pre-booked at Sofitel Hotel, and will be held until **May 25, 2004**. A special rate for single or double occupancy, was negotiated for Meteoritical Society Meeting attendees. This specially reduced price will also be available to meeting attendees for the weekends before and after the meeting. **To ensure availability, early reservations are strongly recommended.**

Several activities and excursions are planned for meeting attendees and their guest/families, particularly for Wednesday afternoon, including tours to Sugar Loaf, Christ the Redeemer, Tijuca National Park. Organizers will take into consideration input received from submitted Indication of Interest Form to finalize plans for guest activities and excursions.

Do not fail to join us at this memorable occasion!!!!!!!!!!!!

-IMPORTANT DATES-

September 30, 2003

First announcement mailed (and posted on the web site)

December 5, 2003

Indication of interest deadline

February 5, 2004

Second announcement posted on the web site

April 14, 2004

Deadline for hard-copy submission of abstracts to LPI

April 21, 2004

Deadline for electronic submission of abstracts to LPI

May 25, 2004

Early registration deadline

May 25, 2004

Deadline for pre-booked hotel reservations

June 2, 2004

Final announcement, program, and abstracts on-line

August 02-06, 2004

67th Annual Meeting of the Meteoritical Society

2004 Gatlinburg, Tennessee

Hap McSween

The 68th Meteoritical Society Meeting will be held in Gatlinburg, Tennessee, on September 12-16, 2005. Gatlinburg is the gateway to the Great Smoky Mountains National Park, the most visited park in the USA. The meeting will be hosted by the Department of Earth and Planetary Sciences at the University of Tennessee. Lodging and conference facilities will be afforded by Glenstone Lodge, and the banquet will be held at Biltmore Estates in Asheville, North Carolina. Details and useful links can be found at the website: <http://geoweb.gg.utk.edu/2005/metsoc2005.html>.

FINANCES

Treasurer's Report

Kevin McKeegan

The Treasurer's office transitioned from the University of Arizona to UCLA in February 2003. On behalf of the Society, we wish to express our gratitude to Tim Swindle for his dedicated service and for helping make the transition as smooth as possible. As of July 2003, the Society had total assets of \$414,399, down slightly from last year's net assets of \$421,890. The primary reason for the decline has to do with the cost involved in transferring the journal office to Tucson. Without this one-time expense (\$29k), our operational funds would show a net surplus for the year. Operational costs for *Meteoritics and Planetary Science* are budgeted at \$301K, with \$102K derived from membership dues and most of the remainder from institutional library subscriptions. Our current membership stands at 890, down almost 10% from the record high following the 2001 Rome meeting. After a period of substantial decline, the Endowment and the Nier Fund are finally growing again, thanks to the recent recovery of the stock market. Endowment funds (including the Nier fund and royalties from *Geochimica et Cosmochimica Acta*) totaled \$271,435. Details are available in the Treasurer's Report that was presented to the Society Council at its meeting in Münster.

Considering that our operational position appears solid, Council has decided to hold dues constant for 2004 at \$110 for regular members and \$55 for student and retired members. You will soon be receiving next year's dues request; prompt payment is appreciated.

Many members of the Society made generous gifts during the previous year, and we thank them all. These gifts have enabled the Society to present some of its awards and prizes. Donations and use of the Endowment funds have also enabled the organizers of meetings to offer travel grants and have enabled the Society to offer subscriptions to *Meteoritics and Planetary Science* to libraries in the former Soviet bloc that would be otherwise unable to subscribe.

The Society is particularly indebted to the extraordinary gifts from the Barringer family, from Mrs. Ardis Nier, and from William Welbon. We also thank the many members who have contributed to the endowment fund (*), the special fund to

ANNOUNCEMENTS

provide subscriptions to libraries in former eastern bloc countries (†), or both. The following members have contributed \$100 or more during the past year: William A. Cassidy* In memory of Paul Barringer, Bob Dietz, and Paul Pellas), Donald R. Davis(†), Henry Price Deyerle Jr.(*), Bevan M. French(†), Hiroshi Nishimura(*†), Edward Olsen(*), Robert O. Pepin(*), Carolyn Shoemaker(†), Calvin Shipbaugh(*), Stephen P. Smith(†), John T. Watson(*) Dorothea S. Welbon(*†), George W. Wetherill(†),

The Society also appreciates gifts from the following:

Paul Abell(†), Edward Anders(*), Charles E.S. Arps(*), Rudolf Auth(*), F.J.M. Begemann(†), H.W. Boettcher(*), Robin Brett(*), Scott Brey(†), Alfredo Brogioni(†), Stephan A. Brodt(*), Vagn F. Buchwald(†), Hans W. Bultemann(*), Ghislaine Crozaz(*), Herbert Csadek(*), Paul S. DeCarli(*†), Vincenzo DeMichele(*), Michael R. Dence(*), Robert T. Dodd(*), Denton S. Ebel(†), Gunter Faure(*), Michel Franco(†), Takaaki Fukuoka(*), Michael J. Gaffey(*†), James D. Gilmour(†), Billy P. Glass(*), David P. Gold(*), Joseph I. Goldstein(*), Victor A. Gostin(*), Paul James Henney(†), Gregory Herzog(*), Lon Clay Hill jr.(†), Eugene J. Hoffman(*), Gary Robert Huss(*†), Robert Hutchison(*), Yukio Ikeda(*), Michael Jensen(†), Elmar K. Jessberger(†), Rhian H. Jones(*), Lindsay P. Keller(*), David Lange(†), Charles A. Lindquist(*), Jean-Claude Lorin(*), Guenter W. Lugmair(*), Ursula B. Marvin(*), Brian Mason(*), Amy Catherine McAdam(†), Kelli Anne McCormick(*), Bradley S. Meyer(*†), Barbara L. Narendra(*), Ardis H. Nier(†), John D. Obradavich(*), Minoru Ozima(*), Benjamin N. Powell(*), Donald Rathburn(*), Greg Redfern(*), George W. Reed jr.(*), Robert C. Reedy(*), Bo Reipurth(†), Jehan Rondot(*), Gerald L. Rowland(*), Sara S. Russell(†), Thomas G. Sharp(†), Ludolf Schultz(*), Edward R.D. Scott(*), John C. Sexton(*), Tim Swindle(*), Lawrence A. Taylor(*), Jean Michel Thery(†), Allan H. Treiman(*), Hermann Ralph Uhlherr(*), Jason Utas(*), Michael A. Velbel(†), Kees Welten(†), Michel Westphal(†), Keizo Yanai(†)

Workshop on Chondrites and the Protoplanetary Disk

November 8-11, 2004 at the Radisson Kauai Beach Resort Hotel in Hawaii sponsored by the Lunar and Planetary Institute

Convenors: Sasha Krot, Ed Scott, Bo Reipurth, Klaus Keil

The goal of this interdisciplinary conference is to understand how components in primitive chondrites and interplanetary dust particles were formed and thermally processed in the protoplanetary disk by comparing cosmochemical constraints with astronomical observations of young stellar objects, protostellar disks and astrophysical models for thermal processing of dust by shock waves, disk winds, and asteroidal collisions.

The workshop will review the major advances since the 1994 conference on "Chondrules and the Protoplanetary Disk" in characterizing and understanding the isotopic, mineralogical, and chemical compositions of chondritic components in diverse kinds of primitive chondrites, constraining their ages and thermal histories, and developing models for their origin and accretion into chondritic planetesimals. This workshop will focus on understanding the high temperature processes that formed chondrules, Ca-Al rich inclusions, amoeboid olivine aggregates, and components in chondritic matrices and IDPs, and attempt to relate these to the processes responsible for the formation and evolution of the protoplanetary disk and disks around young stars.

The 4-day workshop will emphasize invited reviews and organized discussions and include contributed talks and a poster session. It is anticipated that the proceedings will be published before the Protostars and Planets V meeting in November 2005.

For more information contact Sasha Krot (sasha@higp.hawaii.edu) or the meeting website at <http://www.lpi.usra.edu/meetings/>.



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