

## The sixtieth meeting

It seems remarkable to me just how different each year's meeting can be. There are about 280 abstracts in this volume (the second highest number of papers at a U.S. meeting, after New York) whose topics break down as follows:

Differentiated meteorites	42	Asteroids	7
SNCs	40	CAI	7
Ordinary chondrites	24	Comets	7
Chondrules	19	Recovery and related	6
Carbonaceous chondrites	18	Enstatite chondrites	5
Impact	17	Galileo results	4
Lunar science	16	Techniques	4
Interstellar grains	15	Mars	3
Cosmogenic nuclides	15	History	3
Agglomeration processes	13	Cosmochemistry	3
Interplanetary dust	12	Tektites and impactites	2

The meeting is, thus, particularly oriented towards differentiated (including SNC) meteorites, includes a particularly high number of papers on astronomy and planetary science, an evergrowing number on interstellar grains in meteorites and interplanetary dust and a return of interest in lunar science after many relatively quiet years. Chondrites, cosmogenics and agglomeration processes (nebular or planetary) continue to attract much attention.

The large number of papers on differentiated meteorites reflects a great interest in HED and iron meteorites (about 12 papers each), while ureilites, pallasites and mesosiderites also hold substantial interest (about four papers each). The emphasis on SNCs comes as no surprise, but only four papers deal directly with evidence for life in the meteorites, although seven deal with the related issues of the genesis of the carbonates (four papers) and the origin of the magnetite (three papers). The remainder deal with chronology, mineralogy, geochemistry and magnetics.

Ordinary chondrite topics are highly diverse, seven papers deal with unequilibrated ordinary chondrites, four with radiogenic properties and five with mineralogy. As usual, chondrules receive much attention, with six dealing with origin, four with evaporation and thermal history and four with oxygen isotopes. There is considerable interest this year, and controversy, over the relationship with Al-rich chondrules and CAI.

Among the papers on carbonaceous meteorites, attention is divided almost equally between CM and CV chondrites, with the CI, CR and Kaidun meteorites each being the focus of two papers. Among the five papers on enstatite chondrites is one that points out that the difference in troilite compositions that has long been thought to preclude a link between aubrites and enstatite chondrites may be the result of a surprisingly high solubility of sulfur in silicate melts and that the two classes are related.

Cosmogenic isotopes have always been an important topic at the annual meetings, and this year there is a fairly typical mixture of papers dealing with production rates, size and exposure histories, and efforts to look at evidence for solar modulation.

The number of papers on presolar grains increases steadily each year, now Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> joins SiC, diamond and graphite in receiving considerable attention. Interplanetary dust papers describe the geochemistry, isotopic properties and behavior during atmospheric passage. One paper explores the fusion crust of CM chondrites in order to see how atmospheric passage might alter the compositions of melted micrometeorites.

The large number of lunar science papers partly reflects current interest in the Clementine and Prospector missions, but about half concern chronology, petrology and geochemistry of Apollo samples and one reports a new lunar meteorite from the Sahara (Dar Al Gani 262), which joins the 12 from Antarctica and one from Australia.

As meteorite studies increasingly become a part of astronomy and planetary science, the large number of planetary science papers is particularly gratifying: Mars, asteroids, comets, the Moon and the Galilean satellites are all well represented. Most relate to past recent or upcoming spacecraft missions.

So the sixtieth meeting is an exciting and particularly multidisciplinary meeting, one reflecting the times we live in, the meeting locale and the skills of the local organizers. I extend my appreciation to Klaus Keil and his colleagues for the way in which they have cooperated with *Meteoritics & Planetary Science* in providing information well ahead of deadlines, as well as Renéé Dotson and her colleagues at the Lunar and Planetary Institute for handling the abstracts and preparing them for publication, and Mark Penrose and Gail Halleck in the *Meteoritics & Planetary Science* production office for preparing this supplement while producing a particularly large July issue with no tolerance over schedules. They all continue to be a joy to work with and the final products are a tribute to them all.

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