

<http://meteoriticalsociety.org>**2014 TREASURER'S REPORT**

Rhian Jones

The Society's finances continue to be on a sound footing, and both the Operating Fund and our Endowments are currently very healthy. A large portion of the operating budget relates to publication of *Meteoritics and Planetary Science (MAPS)*, our international monthly journal of planetary science, which covers topics including the origin and history of the Solar System, planets and natural satellites, interplanetary dust and the interstellar medium, lunar samples, meteors, meteorites, asteroids, comets, craters, and tektites. *MAPS* has been published by Wiley since 2010, and our income from Wiley closely matches the expenses of the editorial office at the University of Arizona, which is managed by Editor Tim Jull.

Society membership includes subscriptions to *MAPS* and *Elements*. Membership with subscription to only the electronic version of *MAPS* has become a popular option, although about 60% of our membership still purchase the printed version. Collection of membership dues for 2015 will begin in October 2014. I encourage members to pay their dues in a timely manner, as this helps greatly with financial planning. Healthy finances depend on a stable number of members.

Our Investment Fund, which includes three separate endowed funds, continues to grow. Many members contribute generously to support all of these funds, and donations are always greatly appreciated. This year we have been fortunate to receive a generous bequest to the General Endowment Fund from the late Keith Kaler. The NIER FUND supports the annual Nier Prize, which recognizes outstanding research by young scientists in meteoritics and closely allied fields. This year's recipient (2014) is Dr. James Day, Scripps Institution of Oceanography. The GORDON A. MCKAY FUND supports an award to the student who gives the best oral presentation at the annual meeting of the Society. Last year's award (2013) was given to Nicole Lunning, University of Tennessee. The GENERAL ENDOWMENT FUND supports a variety of outreach projects. Over the last year, General Endowment funds have been used to help install a new meteorite exhibit at the University of California, Los Angeles, as well as to provide travel support for students to attend the Workshop on Planetsimal Formation in October 2013 and the Asteroids, Comets, Meteors Meeting in July 2014. General Endowment funds were also used to support travel for two professional members from low-income countries to participate in the Meteoritical Society meeting in Edmonton in August 2013. This year we will support travel for scientists from low-income countries to attend the Meteoritical Society meeting in Casablanca. The money will come from two sources – the General Endowment Fund and our initiative to raise money for this purpose directly through contributions made as part of annual membership renewal. Thirty-eight members responded to this request this year. Your contributions provide direct support that helps to strengthen our international community. We always welcome suggestions and ideas for ways in which the General Endowment Fund can be utilized to promote the goals of the Society and enrich its activities.

Rhian Jones, Treasurer

2014 MEMBERSHIP REPORT

As of May 2014, the Meteoritical Society is made up of 672 regular, 89 student, 160 retired, and 28 life members, and 6 members from developing countries, for a total of 955 members. Many thanks to J. Alex Speer and Alex Ruzicka for providing these statistics. We can be proud that we have members in 44 countries, but we still have a lot to do to gain members in many other countries. The Society does have a mechanism to subsidize annual dues for members in low-income countries.

Country	Regular Member	Student Member	Life Member	Retired Member
ARGENTINA	2			
AUSTRALIA	16	10		4
AUSTRIA	6	1		3
BELGIUM	6			2
BRAZIL	3	2		1
CANADA	28	5	2	9
CHILE	2			
CHINA	3			
CZECH REPUBLIC	2			1
DENMARK	3	2	1	2
FINLAND	2	1		1
FRANCE	29	2	1	5
GERMANY	73	7	3	13
VATICAN City State	2			
INDIA	4			1
ITALY	10	1		2
JAPAN	76	7		11
KOREA, Republic of	2			
NETHERLANDS	2			2
NORWAY	2			
POLAND	7	2		
RUSSIAN FEDERATION	5	2		1
SOUTH AFRICA	3			
SPAIN	3			1
SWEDEN	4			
SWITZERLAND	19	2	1	5
UNITED KINGDOM	34	9		4
UNITED STATES	324	36	20	92
Subtotals	672	89	28	160

The following countries have one member at this time: Algeria, Estonia, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Morocco, New Zealand, Oman, Romania, Slovakia, Taiwan, and Uruguay.

Prior approval from the Membership Committee is required to obtain this rate—please see our website for more information.

For those wishing to avoid the hassle of paying dues every year, consider becoming a life member! For more information and details on how to become a member of the Meteoritical Society, please see our Society web page at www.meteoriticalsociety.org.

PAUL PELLAS / GRAHAM RYDER AWARD WINNER

The Pellas-Ryder Award for the best student paper in planetary sciences is jointly sponsored by the Meteoritical Society and the Planetary Geology Division of the Geological Society of America. It is awarded to an undergraduate or graduate student who is first author of the best planetary science paper published in a peer-reviewed scientific journal during the year prior to the award. The award honors the memories of meteoriticist Paul Pellas and lunar scientist Graham Ryder.



The winner of the 2014 Pellas-Ryder Award is **Eike Beitz** of Technische Universität Braunschweig, Germany (advisor Jurgen Blum). Dr. Beitz's paper, "Experiments on the consolidation of chondrites and the formation of dense rims around chondrules," published in 2013 in *Icarus*, presents the results of impact experiments into analog materials conducted to understand which materials can be compacted to achieve the porosities found in chondritic meteorites. Eike and coauthors C. Güttler, A. M. Nakamura, A. Tsuchiyama, and J. Blum suggest that CM chondrites are compacted at lower pressures than CV chondrites and are also less shocked. Both carbonaceous types were found to be less shocked than ordinary chondrites. Eike and coauthors also suggest that the high-density rims found around chondrules are not formed by dynamic compaction processes.