

1998 *Nature* article, this 2 cm-size sample demonstrates that a carbonaceous chondrite about 10 km in size formed the Chicxulub crater 65 million years ago.

There is much more to say about Frank's work. For many years Frank patiently scrutinized the sedimentary record for PGE anomalies and ejecta products. In the nineties, he also produced quantitative estimates of the precise amount of shocked material present in the KT layer in the Pacific Region, explained the formation of the Ni-rich magnetoferrite spinels and was one of the crusaders of the impact origin of thick Archean age spherule beds found in the Barberton Group in South Africa.

Frank and I shared his tiny office at UCLA in 1993, an experience that taught me quite a lot not only about neutron activation and lab meticulousness but also about sushi, the stock market, computer games, the 49ers, and cocktails. Frank is indeed an out-of-the-ordinary and complex character. For years, every Christmas he tended bar at San Francisco's most famous Cliff House, an activity he seems to enjoy a great deal and was able to combine with a couple of football games and, since in he was in the Bay Area anyway, the presentation of research papers at the AGU Fall meetings.

Frank is a scrupulous researcher who is never afraid to undertake painstaking tasks, and who always fully and comprehensively documents the papers he writes. He is critical of his own work as well as that of others, and always ready for a good argument. I remember several passionate discussions at meetings about the origin of the "cosmic spinels," or the formation of the Archean spherule beds. At UCLA, Frank also teaches an oceanography class that attracts a wide student audience and is known for its day cruises offshore the Los Angeles harbor.

It was a pleasure to briefly review Frank's career and to write this citation for a respected researcher whom I also appreciate a great deal as a person. Frank certainly deserves his Barringer award, even if he does not work directly on craters. Frank has seen one crater, Gardnos in Norway. As Frank says "most impact researchers work on the hole, I am interested in what gets blown out of the hole."

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