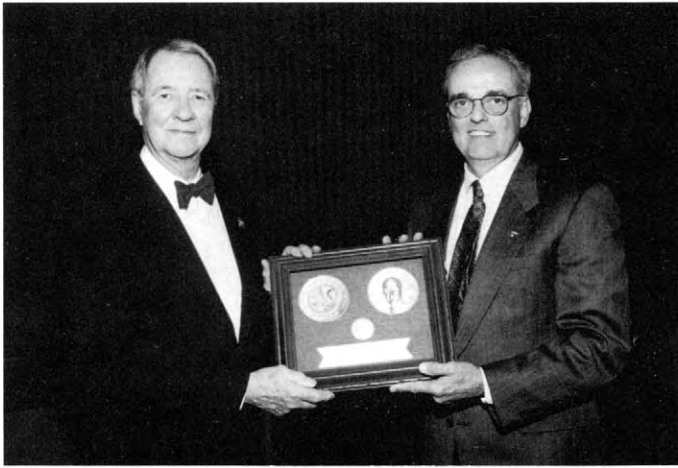
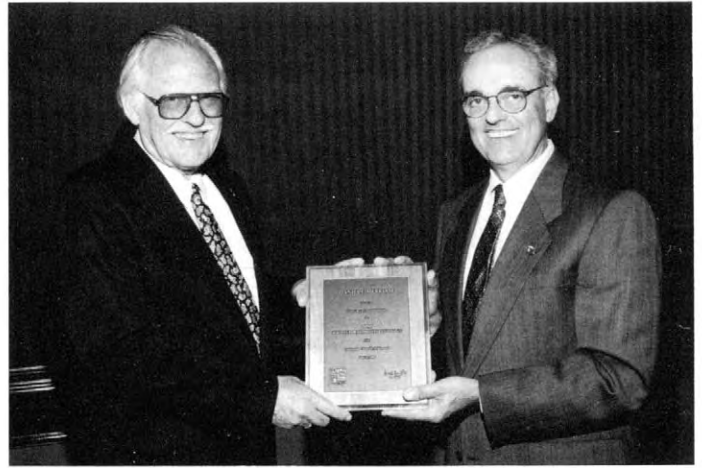


SOCIETY RECORDS AND ACTIVITIES

SEPM 1996 ANNUAL MEETING



Grover E. Murray, left, accepts the Twenhofel Medal from President Léo F. Laporte.



Daniel F. Merriam, left, accepts Honorary Membership from President Léo F. Laporte.



Michael A. Arthur, left, accepts the Shepard Medal from President Léo F. Laporte.



Alan B. Shaw, left, accepts the Moore Medal from President Léo F. Laporte.



Lynton Land, left, accepts the Pettijohn Medal from President Léo F. Laporte.



Isabel Montañez, center, accepts the Wilson Medal from President Léo F. Laporte, (right). James Lee Wilson, for whom the medal is named, is at left.



Martin Aberhan, left, accepts the *PALAIOS* Outstanding Paper (published in 1994) Award from President Léo F. Laporte.



Frank Ethridge, left, John Koss, second from left, and Stanley A. Schumm, right, accept the *Journal of Sedimentary Research* Outstanding Paper (published in 1994) Award from President Léo F. Laporte.



SEPM Council, 1996–1997. *Seated, left to right:* Gail Ashley, Editor, *Journal of Sedimentary Research*; Richard J. Moiola, President-Elect; John M. Armentrout, President; Isabel Montañez, Councilor for Research Activities. *Standing, left to right:* Wolfgang Schlager, International Councilor; Dale A. Leckie, Councilor for Sedimentology; Raymond L. Ethington, President-SEPM Foundation, Inc.; Robert A. Gastaldo, Coeditor, *PALAIOS*; Charles E. Svarda, Coeditor, *PALAIOS*; Brian J. O'Neill, Councilor for Paleontology; and W. Lynn Watney, Secretary-Treasurer.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SEPM (SOCIETY FOR SEDIMENTARY GEOLOGY) FOR THE YEAR ENDING AT THE SEVENTIETH ANNUAL MEETING

The Seventieth Annual Meeting of the SEPM (Society for Sedimentary Geology) was held in San Diego, California 19–22 May 1996, in conjunction with the Annual Convention of the American Association of Petroleum Geologists. The SEPM Research Symposium was titled "Sequence Stratigraphy of Tectonically Active Basins," and was organized by R.J. Dorsey, S.A. Graham, and J.A. May. Seventeen oral and fifteen poster sessions were sponsored or cosponsored by the Society.

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT

Emphasis this past year has been two-fold: stabilization of the Society's finances and completion of initiatives begun over the previous year. First, vigorous efforts by the Executive Director, her staff, and the Council have reduced expenses in many areas. New sources of revenues have also been developed, such as cooperative ar-

rangements with allied professional societies for joint distribution of technical publications. By thus bringing expenses in line with revenue, the Society made a significant turnaround from showing a large deficit for the year ending in 1994 to a modest surplus for the year ending in 1995. However, continued fiscal vigilance is required to ensure further balanced budgets in the face of expected ongoing employment uncertainties for sedimentary geologists, whether in government, universities, or industry.

Various initiatives undertaken in previous years that were completed this past year include: 1) election of the Society's first international councilor who will represent the 30% of SEPM's members who reside beyond the U.S.; 2) bestowing of the first James Lee Wilson Award for a distinguished young scientist; 3) establishment and initial award of the Robert J. Weimer student grants-in-aid to support innovative research of pre-doctoral students; 4) creation of the Society's home page on the World Wide Web to enhance rapid global communication with our members; and 5) close cooperation with the SEPM Foundation to inaugurate a major campaign to develop a sufficient endowment to provide adequate and sustained support of critical ventures.

The Annual Report has been revised this year to include only the most essential elements: the draft minutes of the Annual Business Meeting, audited financial statements, membership report, and the biographies and responses of our award recipients. Reports on SEPM Section and Committee activities are posted on the SEPM Home Page at <http://www.ngdc.noaa.gov/mgg/sepm/sepm.html> and are available from the SEPM Business Office. Future Section and Committee reports will be made in the SEPM NEWS where they can be presented to all SEPM members in a more timely fashion.

SEPM ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING
DRAFT MINUTES
Tuesday, May 21, 1996
San Diego Convention Center
San Diego, California

Approximately 120 members attended the Annual Business meeting of SEPM, which was called to order by President Léo F. Laporte at 12:10 PM in the San Diego Center in San Diego, California. The current and incoming Officers and Staff were introduced by the President, who thanked the Officers, Executive Director Cathleen Williams, and Staff Members.

Secretary-Treasurer Steven G. Driese submitted the minutes of the previous meeting in Houston and they were approved as presented.

President Laporte gave a brief report on the status of the Society, noting that he emphasized completion of initiatives begun by past Presidents Woody Wise and Noel James. He noted the addition of an International Councilor (Dr. Wolfgang Schlager) to address the concerns of our growing international constituency. He informed those present of the selection of Dr. Isabel Montañez as the first recipient of the James Lee Wilson Young Scientist Award. He announced the establishment of the Robert J. Weimer Student Grant-in-Aid-of-Research Award, which is to be awarded this year to Ms. Beth Nadeau of the University of Vermont. He lauded efforts to bring the Society "on-line" on the Internet with its own Home Page, as well as increased marketing efforts for SEPM publication through the shared distribution agreements with the Canadian Society of Petroleum Geologists (CSPG) and the Geological Society of London (GSL). He also noted that SEPM and CSPG will be revenue-sharing at a joint meeting to be held in Calgary in 1997. He reported that the SEPM Foundation now has a better definition of its mission and is developing a strategy for fund-raising. He ended with the note that it is imperative to keep SEPM on a sound financial keel and to maintain continuity of Headquarters leadership and staff.

President Laporte then introduced, as a business item, a revision of the Bylaws IX Section 9.3, which required a balanced budget be approved by SEPM Headquarters Staff, Headquarters and Business Committee, and Council. After some discussion by several members present, the motion carried for approval of the revision.

The Treasurer's report was presented by Driese, who reported that SEPM ended 1995 with an unaudited surplus of \$57,802. This included royalties of \$12,948 received from the Copyright Clearance Center. This surplus compares with a 1995 budgeted surplus of \$35,694, and represents a significant positive turn for SEPM from 1994's deficit of \$108,792. He attributed this turnaround to the sound fiscal and operational policies enacted by Executive Director Cathleen Williams, and also to greater financial prudence on the part of Council. He noted that General and Administrative (G & A) costs have been substantially reduced, and journal costs were brought under better management. He also noted that problem areas were in: 1) publication sales, which were below projections due to a number of publications not being completed and marketed as originally budgeted, 2) in Continuing Education, the earnings of which fell below projections due to a number of course

cancellations, and 3) in cash flow. He concluded by noting that the signals for 1996 are mixed, based on the first four months; although current special publications and continuing education publications sales are very strong, SEPM appears to be facing potential declines in member and nonmember subscriptions to the journals. He added that it is imperative that SEPM members contact their libraries to make sure that they continue to subscribe to *JSR* and *Palaio*, and that they make efforts to recruit new members and to retain current members.

Following the Distinguished Lecture by Dr. Dale A. Leckie, SEPM Sedimentology Councilor, President Laporte introduced the new President, Dr. John M. Armentrout, and presented the gavel to him.

New President Armentrout made some brief remarks in which he presented his "vision" for SEPM, which included: 1) continued Headquarters stability, 2) continuing the trend of fiscal awareness, 3) coming to grips with forecasted age demographics for both academia and industry, 4) seeking opportunities for increased interfacing of sedimentary geologists with other discipline areas, and 5) emphasizing that the future is good for stratigraphy and paleontology, in spite of popular thinking.

The meeting was then adjourned at 1:25 PM.

Respectfully Submitted

Steven G. Driese
Secretary-Treasurer

Grover E. Murray
William H. Twenhofel Medalist
For Excellence in Sedimentary Geology

Grover Murray has made many contributions in the realms of research, education, and administration: descriptions and syntheses of local and regional stratigraphy; early advocacy of indigenous Precambrian petroleum; advancement from distinguished professor to university president; and four national society presidencies. Any one of these accomplishments would earn him a place in science history.

His most lasting contribution to geology, however, is his pioneering work on stratigraphy and stratigraphic concepts. His descriptions and syntheses of local and regional stratigraphy in the coastal province are still the classic standards of reference. During his service on the North American Commission on Stratigraphic Nomenclature and Classification, he was influential in formalizing a standard approach to the principles of lithostratigraphy, chronostratigraphy, and geochronology. His book *Geology of the Atlantic and Gulf Coastal Province of North America* remains the definitive reference for stratigraphy of the Gulf Coast and Atlantic regions. In this monumental work he created order out of chaos, and no serious sedimentary geologist should be deprived of the pleasure of reading this classic text.

Grover is a vigorous advocate of the geological profession. When he served on the National Science Board, he was particularly instrumental in the nurturing and scientific guidance of NSF's Deep Sea Drilling and Antarctic programs. Grover was an outstanding teacher of stratigraphic principles, and his students have carried his concepts into private industry, academia, and the government. His own utilization of those fundamentals contributed to oil and gas discoveries in Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Australia.

Dr. Murray's career began in 1937-38, when he served as a teaching fellow at Louisiana State University. From 1941 to 1948 he worked for Magnolia Petroleum Company, but returned to LSU in 1948 as professor of stratigraphy, advancing to department chair, Boyd Professor (the highest award made to LSU faculty members), Vice President and Dean of Academic Affairs, and Vice President for Academic Affairs for the entire LSU system. In 1966 he moved to Texas Tech University as President and Professor of Geosciences, later serving concurrently as President of Texas Tech University School of Medicine. In 1976 he returned to the classroom and resumed his research in stratigraphy and regional geology.

Dr. Murray's expertise and leadership have been recognized by his peers through appointments and elections to national offices. The more significant include: editor of the *AAPG Bulletin* and the *Journal of Paleontology*; vice chair and secretary of the American Commission on Stratigraphic Nomenclature; trustee of the AIPG and SEPM Foundations; fellow of the GSA; member of the IUGS International Subcommittee on Stratigraphic Classification; member of several commissions and committees of the National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges and the National Science Board; and chair of the U.S. National Committee on Geology. He has served as president of the AAPG, SEPM, AGI, and the AIPG, and he has been awarded the Sidney Powers Memorial Medal, the Ben H. Parker Medal, the Ian Campbell Medal, the Hollis D. Hedberg Medal in Energy, and the Antarctic Service Medal. Murray Foreland in West Antarctica and Murray Basin in the Gulf of Mexico bear his name. He is a Distinguished Alumnus of the University of North Carolina and of Louisiana State University.

MEMBERSHIP STATISTICS

	1990	1991	1992	DECEMBER 1993	1994	1995
SEPM MEMBERSHIP:						
Members	5,474	5,360	5,438	5,408	5,241	5,153
Nondues Paying Members	113	116	125	133	206	237
	<u>5,587</u>	<u>5,476</u>	<u>5,563</u>	<u>5,541</u>	<u>5,447</u>	<u>5,390</u>
PALAIOS MAILING LIST:						
SEPM Members & Honorary (Regular)	1,177	1,206	1,289	1,297	1,258	1,196
SEPM Members (Students)	105	120	166	198	214	188
Subscribers	425	446	455	459	450	435
	<u>1,707</u>	<u>1,772</u>	<u>1,910</u>	<u>1,954</u>	<u>1,922</u>	<u>1,819</u>
Journal of Sedimentary Research MAILING LIST:						
SEPM Members & Honorary (Regular)	4,143	4,077	4,031	3,919	3,816	3,696
SEPM Members (Students)	395	397	451	498	511	520
Subscribers	1,666	1,630	1,601	1,568	1,506	1,319
	<u>6,204</u>	<u>6,104</u>	<u>6,083</u>	<u>5,985</u>	<u>5,833</u>	<u>5,535</u>
NEW MEMBER INFORMATION:						
Applications Completed	196	318	530	467	382	435
Reinstatements	91	49	27	33	31	10
Transfers	48	21	8	3	0	0
Resigned	116	66	104	99	70	69
Deceased	13	7	10	14	20	10
Dropped for nonpayment of dues	405	356	409	417	417	378

EMMONS, HARTOG & SWARTHOUT, P.C.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

SEPM (Society for Sedimentary Geology)
Tulsa, Oklahoma

We have audited the accompanying consolidated statements of financial position of SEPM (Society for Sedimentary Geology) and subsidiary as of December 31, 1995 and 1994, and the related consolidated statements of activities and cash flows for the years then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Society's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of SEPM (Society for Sedimentary Geology) and subsidiary as of December 31, 1995 and 1994, and the consolidated results of its operations and its cash flows for the years then ended, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles.

Tulsa, Oklahoma
May 15, 1996*Emmons, Hartog & Swarthout P.C.*

SEPM (SOCIETY FOR SEDIMENTARY GEOLOGY) AND SUBSIDIARY
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

	Year ended 31 December		Year ended 31 December	
	1995	1994	1995	1994
ASSETS			LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE	
CURRENT:			CURRENT LIABILITIES—	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 193,065	\$ 202,424	Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 61,469 \$ 77,760
Accounts receivable, less allowance of \$3,665 and \$32 for possible losses	26,081	36,632	DEFERRED INCOME	416,928 443,654
Inventories	267,093	264,407	Current portion of long-term debt	4,075 —
Prepaid expenses	41,795	41,835	Total current liabilities	482,472 521,414
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	528,034	545,298	NONCURRENT LIABILITIES—Long-term debt	14,731 —
NONCURRENT ASSETS			Total liabilities	497,203 521,414
Land, Furniture and equipment, less accumulated depreciation	156,732	132,692	NET ASSETS—Unrestricted	993,180 928,032
Long-term investments	805,617	771,456		
	\$1,490,383	\$1,449,446		\$1,490,383 \$1,449,446

SEPM (SOCIETY FOR SEDIMENTARY GEOLOGY) AND SUBSIDIARY
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF ACTIVITIES

	Year ended 31 December		Year ended 31 December	
	1995	1994	1995	1994
CHANGES IN UNRESTRICTED NET ASSETS			EXPENSES AND LOSSES	
REVENUE AND GAINS			Publishing costs— <i>Journal of Sedimentary Petrology</i>	267,176 332,958
Dues	\$ 130,790	\$ 132,060	Publishing costs— <i>Palaos</i>	104,837 110,746
Publications	275,185	209,510	Publications	173,961 150,788
<i>Journal of Sedimentary Petrology</i> — subscriptions, royalties, and other	387,110	417,218	Continuing education	66,544 108,432
<i>Palaos</i> —subscriptions, royalties, and other	109,308	112,600	Meetings, conferences, and field trips	151,460 127,790
Continuing education	150,439	190,995	Membership activities	80,876 76,906
Meetings, conferences, and field trips	183,035	149,568	General and administrative	418,711 1,374,484
Membership activities	18,456	11,474	Total expenses and losses	1,263,565 1,374,484
Royalties—New Frontiers Fund	12,949	42,267	INCREASE (DECREASE) in unrestricted net assets	65,148 (62,163)
Other income—investments	61,441	46,629	NET ASSETS, beginning of year	928,032 990,195
Total revenues and gains	1,328,713	1,312,321	NET ASSETS, end of year	\$ 993,180 \$ 928,032

SEPM (SOCIETY FOR SEDIMENTARY GEOLOGY) AND SUBSIDIARY
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	Year ended 31 December		Year ended 31 December	
	1995	1994	1995	1994
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES	
Increase (decrease) in unrestricted net assets	\$ 65,148	\$ (62,163)	Payments for purchases of equipment	(37,244) (15,513)
Adjustments to reconcile increase (decrease) in unrestricted net assets to net cash provided by operating activities:			Purchase of investments	(136,321) (419,155)
Depreciation	33,204	22,940	Proceeds from maturations and sales of investments	101,518 389,284
Loss on sale of assets	—	26	Net cash (used in) investing activities	(72,047) (45,384)
Loss on sale of investments	641	1,690	CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES—	
(Increase) decrease in:			Payments on long-term debt	(1,194) —
Short-term investments	—	99,000	NET (DECREASE) IN CASH	(9,359) (61,524)
Accounts receivable	10,552	(5,224)	CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	202,424 263,948
Due from affiliate	(8,154)	3,568	CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR	\$ 193,065 \$ 202,424
Inventory	(2,686)	(64,652)		
Prepaid expenses	40	4,477		
Increase (decrease) in:				
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	(8,137)	(3,452)		
Deferred income	(26,726)	(18,290)		
Due to affiliate	—	5,940		
NET CASH PROVIDED BY (USED IN) OPERATING ACTIVITIES	(63,882)	(16,140)		

This summary of Grover's activities and honors does not begin to describe the man or to hint of the esteem in which he is held. It is only fitting that we now add another award to his long list, the Twenhofel Medal for outstanding contributions to sedimentary geology.

Citation: In recognition of his dedication and contributions to stratigraphic research and academic excellence; the insight he has given into local and regional stratigraphy and petroleum resources; his creative thinking; his more than fifty years of leadership and service; and his generous support of professional societies through time, effort, and beneficence.

James E. Coleman

Response from Grover E. Murray

Fifty years ago this month, when I was a young geologist with Magnolia Petroleum Company, I had the good fortune to meet Professor W. H. Twenhofel while he was in Jackson, Mississippi on an AAPG Lecture tour and to show him some of the classic Tertiary exposures in that region. He obviously enjoyed going into the field as we had some informative discussions about the outcrops and the features therein. His talk on the "Geology of the Region of the Gulf of St. Lawrence" was very stimulating and engendered a lively question and answer session. I saw "Tweny" frequently at subsequent AAPG/SEPM conventions and we always had a few moments of reminiscences about the Jacksonian and Vicksburgian. Needless to say, I accept this award in his name with great pleasure, humility and gratification.

The real impetus for me to pursue a degree in geology occurred many years earlier when I was on requirements for an Eagle Scout Merit Badge. In one afternoon I located a vein of talc and a crystal of beryl within half a mile of my home in Newton, North Carolina. The excitement of finding those specimens and the joy of learning to identify them have remained with me all these years.

The decision to attend the University of North Carolina to study geology was, in retrospect, probably the most important single decision I ever made. The university had less than 3000 students and the department was a small one—25–35 undergraduate majors and three-four graduate students. As a result, those of us who sought individual attention from Professors John W. Huddle, Gerald R. McCarthy, W. F. Prouty (Chip's father) and H. W. Straley, III received it, and in the process learned more fundamental and practical geology than we might have otherwise. That personal touch plus a first class library and museum—to which all majors had access—and excellent mineralogical, paleontological and stratigraphical collections made learning an easy and stimulating experience. Because of the stimulus from my first mineral discoveries, I spent much time my first two years studying the mineral collections. But fate intervened in the form of a six-week collecting trip with John Huddle during the summer after my sophomore year. He had a \$100.00 grant to collect 'Devonian Black Shale' samples from the Kentucky-West Virginia-Indiana region for his studies of conodonts. I had a one student/one professor course in stratigraphy and I was hooked. Subsequently, Huddle played an especially influential role in my career by guiding me to Louisiana State University.

H. V. Howe, then Director of the School of Geology at Louisiana State University took a chance on me, offered me a fellowship in the then munificent amount of \$37.50/month and I enrolled in graduate school in the fall of 1937. The School of Geology (Geology, Geography, Anthropology/Archaeology and Petroleum Engineering) was an exciting place. Graduate students from across the country were soon enmeshed in the fundamental and revolutionizing research being conducted by Howe, H. N. Fisk, Richard J. Russell, Fred B. Kniffen and R. Dana Russell on the Cenozoic stratigraphy of the Gulf Coastal Province. All the faculty were active in professional organizations and graduate students were urged to join up. My memberships in AAPG and SEPM date from 1938.

Hal Fisk supervised my Ph.D. activities and I simply cannot overemphasize his influence on my career. His unraveling of then unknown sedimentary patterns of the Mississippi River sequence and its Quaternary deltaic systems resulted in the first three-dimensional analysis and documentation of such a large and variable sedimentary body. This was a truly pioneering effort in sedimentary geology and stratigraphy. Contemporaneously, Richard J. Russell was conducting equally brilliant work on the geomorphology and sedimentary geology of deltaic and coastal regions. What a great experience for students either directly or indirectly involved!

In 1948, Harold Fisk became Chief Research Geologist for Humble Oil and Refining Company. I had been doing a 'postdoctoral study' since 1941 under the tutelage of L. R. McFarland of the Magnolia Petroleum Company. I had been molded into a stratigrapher and a petroleum geologist and I was ready to apply my skills. Dean H. V. Howe asked me to return to Louisiana State University to take Fisk's place on the faculty. Knowing full well that no one could really replace Fisk, I returned to LSU to a new career of teaching, research and consulting. During those years as a member of the LSU faculty, Howe was Dean of Arts and Sciences and

R. J. Russell was Dean of the Graduate School. Each provided much good counsel and advice during my faculty years—but never so much as to interfere.

Through the 1950's and midway into the 1960's, I was deeply involved in teaching, especially with graduate students and their research activities in the Gulf Coastal Province and in northeastern Mexico; in national AAPG and SEPM activities and in various geological consultancies. During these years I entered the sphere of influence of Hollis D. Hedberg whose friendship and guidance in matters stratigraphical and in petroleum geology played very substantive roles in the remainder of my career.

In 1963 the President of LSU persuaded me to accept at 3-year term as Dean and Vice President for Academic Affairs at Louisiana State University. Shortly, a move to the Vice Presidency of the LSU System took place, resulting in my having progressed (?) from an eager young graduate student in 1937–38 to the highest academic position in the LSU system. The years at LSU truly had been diverse, challenging and rewarding.

Perry Fulk, who formed Austram Oil, sent me on a memorable and significant consulting job to Australia in the early 1960's. There I chanced upon some trace fossils in the Late Precambrian Pertatataka Shale of the Amadeus Basin, enough of them—together with stromatolites of the Bitter Springs Formation—to convince me that source rocks were present. In combination with companies represented by C. W. Siller and Duncan McNaughton, Austram participated in drilling the Ooraminna #1 in the Amadeus Basin southeast of Alice Springs in the Northern Territory. That well discovered the first indigenous Precambrian petroleum in Australia and was the subject of my SEPM address in Toronto in 1964. The group also drilled the discovery well of the Mereenie Oil and Gas field southwest of Alice, also in the Amadeus Basin.

In late 1965 I was invited by the Board of Regents to consider the presidency of Texas Technological College. After much consultation and deliberation, I accepted the position and began 10 adventurous and rewarding years. The 'college' emerged as a foremost university in Southwestern U.S. and I am very fortunate to have played a role in that development. The workload increased tremendously when the Texas Legislature created a Texas Tech University School of Medicine in Lubbock and designated the president of Texas Tech as the president of the Medical School. For the next few years my energies were inevitably drawn away from petroleum geology and stratigraphy.

But compensations did occur. In 1968, President Johnson appointed me to the National Science Board which is the governing body of the National Science Foundation. I was the only geologist on the Board at that time and, thereby, had the opportunity to participate in diverse scientific activities. The intellectual broadening was immeasurable. In 1969 I accompanied Lawrence McKinley Gould to the South Pole for commemorative services on the 40th Anniversary of Admiral Byrd's flight over the pole. Gould had been Byrd's second in command on that expedition. While in Antarctica, we received word that E. H. Colbert and associates had found a special fossil—now the famous *Lystrosaurus*—in rocks near the head on Beardmore Glacier. We flew at once to the scene; the air was electrifying and the event exhilarating. On our return to the United States' McMurdo Base we radioed word to the National Science Foundation of the discovery and its implications in plate tectonics. Gondwana had been but was no more!!

I left the Presidencies of Texas Tech University/Texas Tech University School of Medicine in 1976 and spent a year 'catching up' on the 'new geology'. I taught and conducted research until the end of 1986 when I took formal 'retirements' from the University. However, as President Emeritus, I maintain an office in the TTU Museum where I continue research on (1) the tectonics and fracture patterns of Southwestern United States and northern Mexico and (2) the modern distribution of the *Proteaceae* relative to the breakup and separation of Gondwana.

As with most careers, mine has been circuitous and varied. My retirement years have provided time not only for the renewal of my stratigraphical interests but also for ventures into new endeavors.

I am deeply grateful and appreciative to receive the Twenhofel Medal, especially for the recognition and approval it conveys of my stratigraphic work and geologically related activities and for the opportunity it provides me to join a group which includes many of my most respected and admired friends and associates.

Daniel F. Merriam
Honorary Member

For Dan Merriam "being professional is being involved" and few people in their geologic careers have been as involved as Dan. His contributions and influence are widespread because of officer or committee work for state, national and international societies (at least 15), through publication of more than 200 articles, books and notes, and through editing and reviewing book, journals, and special publications. His research covers diverse subjects but mainly are about the Phanerozoic stratig-

raphy and structure of the Mid-continent area, petroleum geology of Kansas, computer application in geology, information studies and dissemination, and history of geology.

Dan was born in Omaha, Nebraska in 1927 but lived mostly in Iowa as a small child. His interest in geology stemmed from participation in travel and outdoor activities. His father's work required frequent family moves throughout the country, so by the time Dan had graduated from high school, he had visited in 30 of the 48 states, observed western national parks and Florida seashores, and lived near coal and metal mining areas. Travel to National Parks generated desires to be a forester, or a naturalist, but after military service in the U.S. Navy, an introductory course at Kansas University (K.U.) convinced Dan to become a geologist. While in the Navy Dan married his lifelong companion Anne, and they have 5 children and 12 grandchildren.

Upon graduation for K.U. in 1949, Dan accepted a job offer from Max Krueger, a K.U. graduate, to work for Union Oil of California in the Rocky Mountain Division, an offer similar to one that I had accepted. Reporting to work in Laramie, Wyoming on the same day was the start of our 47-year friendship and my admiration for Dan's many talents and career accomplishments.

Dan left Union in 1951 to return to K.U. where he completed the Masters Degree in 1953. A research position with the Kansas Geological Survey (KGS), under John C. Frye, gave the opportunity to continue graduate work at K.U. The Ph.D. degree under R. C. Moore was awarded in 1961 with the dissertation title of "The Geologic History of Kansas". This study, and an 18 year affiliation with the KGS, established Kansas roots that are still growing today because of a current appointment as Senior Research Scientist (1993) for the Survey.

Dan's long-standing interest in education and students was fulfilled by appointments as chairman and named professor in 2 departments: Syracuse University (1971–1980), and Wichita State University (1981–1993). His pioneering work in computer applications to geology attracted demand for international lectures and as a visiting scientist or professor, e.g. Stanford University (1963), Leicester University in the United Kingdom (1964), Ecole des Mines de Paris (1980), and Geo-ForschungsZentrum Potsdam (1992).

Many societies have honored Dan's contributions with medals, honorary membership and other awards. Two eminent awards are the Krumbein Medal (1981) by the International Association of Mathematical Geology, and the William Smith Medal (1992) by the Geological Society of London.

Since 1970, Dan has served SEPM as chairman or member of 11 committees, most recently as Chairman of the Headquarters and Business Committee and member of the Procedures Committee and Executive Director Search Committee. For this service and contributions to Sedimentary Geology, SEPM is most pleased to award Dan Merriam Honorary Membership.

Citation: To Daniel F. Merriam for dedicated service to the profession and SEPM, for scientific contributions of lasting consequence to sedimentary geology, and for his national and international influence on students and colleagues.

Robert J. Weimer

Response from Daniel F. Merriam

It is an honor and a privilege to be recognized by the SEPM with Honorary Membership. In my opinion SEPM is a premier organization which makes this honor even more gratifying to me. Being recognized by one's peers is the ultimate in one's profession and I appreciate this honor and accept it with humility.

Geology is a fascinating subject. In my professional career, I have seen many changes and innovations as we transcended the Classical Age into the Information Age, witnessing enormous changes in concepts, techniques, stratigraphy, and paleontology—and along with these scientific advances, your scientific society—SEPM—has grown and developed too, changing with the time and conditions. I am enjoying being an active part in these changes and serving the needs of the members.

Scientific societies provide an important element in a professional career. In turn, the member benefits by contributing to the organization. So many opportunities are available through societies, such as SEPM—dissemination of information through publications, continuing education with short courses and workshops, contact with other workers in the field, and collegiality with fellow workers.

I, as other recipients before me, owe a debt of gratitude to all those who preceded me and to those who crossed my path along the way. In particular, I owe thanks to my teachers and my mentors at the University of Kansas and Leicester University who showed me the way, to my many students at Syracuse University and Wichita State University who challenged me, and my colleagues and friends at the Kansas Geological Survey and elsewhere who furthered my well-being and my professional development. I accept this award in full cognizance of their contributions to this honor which you bestow upon me today.

I want to thank my long-time friend and colleague, Bob Weimer, for graciously

preparing my commendation and a special thanks to Woody Wise. Again, thank you very much.

Michael A. Arthur Francis P. Shepard Medalist For Excellence in Marine Geology

Michael Arthur grew up in southern California during the turbulent 1960's, and were it not for an unbridled passion to understand the natural world, I am convinced he would have followed his musical muse and joined some reckless rock-and-roll band. His geological career has been far from reckless. He has achieved admirable syntheses in his efforts to illuminate the physical, biological, and bio-geochemical behavior of the oceans and atmosphere. He has deftly bridged studies of modern and ancient oceans, giving him a critical perspective from which to develop and test hypotheses of oceanic and climatic processes. He has acted as a lightning rod for creative collaborations with a host of eminent scientists. He has created a wide range of courses over the years, guided an impressive list of graduate students, and been consistently generous with his time, his editorial talents, and his organizational expertise (not to mention his wine cellar . . .).

Mike's career began at the University of California at Riverside, where he earned his Bachelor's and Master's degrees in 1971 and 1974. His first great collaboration started at Riverside with Sy Schlanger and work on the diagenesis of pelagic chalks; the relationship later grew into a series of key contributions on Cretaceous Oceanic Anoxic Events.

Mike moved east to Princeton and another important collaboration with Ph.D. advisor Al Fischer. Mike chewed his way through the northern Italian Cretaceous, adding cyclostratigraphy and isotope geochemistry to his tool kit. After he co-authored the landmark paper "Secular Variations in the Pelagic Realm" with Fischer, he signed on with the Deep Sea Drilling Program as a staff scientist. Arthur initiated other collaborations during the Princeton years, with fellow Fischer student Doug Jones and USGS scientist Pete Scholle, and churned out an impressive series of DSDP reports and other publications. Young Arthur was snatched up by the Oil and Gas Branch of the USGS, moved to Colorado in 1979, and initiated more research with fellow marine scientist and partner in crime Walt Dean, as well as Lisa Pratt, George Claypool, Erle Kauffman, and Eric Barron. These collaborations resulted in contributions on the applications of isotope and elemental geochemistry to interpretations of organic matter accumulation and sedimentary cyclicity.

In 1981, despite the lure of Walt's hot tub, Mike was wooed by a larger body of water and took a position as Assistant Professor at the University of South Carolina in Columbia. Three years later he moved to the University of Rhode Island. During the '80's Mike continued his work on ancient organic matter accumulation and cyclostratigraphy, received the AAPG's President's Award for Best Paper in the Bulletin, and was an AAPG Distinguished Lecturer. He also began several studies on the characterization of modern organic-rich sediments and biogeochemical dynamics in marine systems.

In 1991 Mike moved to the hills of central Pennsylvania, where with his wife Jan he bought a farm, got some overalls, and donned the mantle of department chair of the Penn State Department of Geosciences. He continues to operate on the forefront of research in stinky sulfurous sediments and rhythmic beds, supports a gang of graduate students, keeps up with assorted society commitments, and still occasionally finds time to strum a guitar and sing a tune. Given his record of sustained creativity, insight, and drive, I suspect there is yet much to come from the mustachioed dynamo of central PA.

Citation: For outstanding contributions to the marine geology of modern and ancient oceans; for fundamental research in the application of stable isotope and elemental geochemistry to interpretations of paleoceanography and paleoclimatology.

Bradley Sageman

Response from Michael A. Arthur

I am deeply honored by, and appreciative of, having been awarded the Shepard medal by SEPM. It is very nice to receive this award in Fran Shepard's backyard as well. I thank my biographer, Brad Sageman, for his kind comments, as well as for his friendship and collaboration. I cannot help but feel, however, that there should be a whole flock of people standing up here with me to accept this honor. In pursuing my research, I have had the best of fortune in working with a great group of students, post-Docs, and colleagues—a phenomenon that continues today. I am strongly indebted to all of these people, and they each deserve some measure of credit for this honor that is being bestowed on me. I will take just a moment of

your time to mention several people who have had a particularly important impact on me and my career. This naming of names is always a dangerous thing, because one cannot do honor to each and every person, and because some of the people named may not really want to acknowledge an association.

First, I would like to recognize two consummate teachers of earth science. In my misdirected youth, I once aspired to be a lawyer. Yes, it's true, and so I set out to major in political science in college. As fate would have it, when I was floundering and virtually programmed to drop out and take up a career in rock & roll, I took my first geology course to fulfill a science requirement. Although it may sound hackneyed, this event turned my life around. There are not famous names, renowned for their research prowess, but these two enthusiastic, devoted and talented teachers instilled in me a real excitement for geology—a lust to find out more. Gordon Clopine and Jerry Horne, former faculty at San Bernardino Valley College, I thank you for your abilities, your interest, and your support at a critical time in my life. I also thank you for leading me to realize that effective teaching is an art, not to be taken lightly.

For you young people out there, just embarking on your careers, I cannot over-emphasize the importance of having supportive and sage mentors throughout your careers. None of us can effectively walk through life's maze alone. I would like to express my highest regards and indebtedness to several of those who took an interest in my development and somehow subtly or not so subtly guided me at various times in my career. In particular, I acknowledge Sy Schlanger, himself a Shepard Medalist, Al Fischer and Peter Scholle; from each I have learned effective ways of approaching both science and life. And I would especially like to recognize my friend and colleague Walt Dean, whose fruitful and stimulating scientific collaboration is in no small way responsible for my standing before you tonight.

Last, but by no means least, I would like to express my deep affection and respect for my wife, Jan, who has helped me to realize that compassion and humor are important in dealing with issues that crop up in one's life and career, and, above all, that it is important to keep balance and perspective.

At this point in time we earth scientists are being overwhelmed by negativism and pessimism for our future. Although there is indeed cause for concern, I would like to make a final philosophical comment regarding careers in sedimentary geology and geology in general. I offer this insight which I gained from an Italian colleague while I was a graduate student working in Italy. It goes something like this: "Dov'è ce sfizio, non ce perdenza," which means "where there is curiosity, nothing is lost." This, I believe, is a totally appropriate way to approach one's career and life in general. Just do it! Thank you!

Alan B. Shaw
Raymond C. Moore Medalist
For Excellence in Paleontology

The challenge to prepare the citation for our Society's Moore medalist, Alan B. Shaw, stems from both the diversity of his contributions and the extent that some of them have influenced modern geological methodology. His early interests in economic geology of nonmetallic minerals evolved through structural geology to the variety of uses of paleontology in geologic interpretation. Alan always regarded taxonomy as the essential basis for his paleontological contributions, from which developed concepts as fundamental as the title of his book, *Time in Stratigraphy*, and the prediction of biofacies and lithofacies trends in space and time.

Born in Englewood, New Jersey, Alan's undergraduate career at Harvard was interrupted by service in the U.S. Army Air Forces. As a navigator he flew 50 combat missions, receiving decorations including the Distinguished Flying Cross. After World War II, he returned to Harvard where his graduate studies of structure and stratigraphy of northwestern Vermont earned him the doctorate. This led to his first publication (1950), a note on Cambrian trilobite distribution that considered continental drift among other paleogeographic questions. Following faculty appointment at the University of Wyoming (1949–1955), he joined Shell Oil Co., Denver, with responsibility for exploration paleontology in the Rocky Mountains and western Great Plains. During this period, Alan developed graphic correlation in response to the need for stratigraphic refinement in the petroleum industry. From 1961 to partial retirement in 1985 he served Amoco Production Company in a succession of capacities ranging from basic research through Chief Paleontologist to Chief Geologist. A major achievement during this interval is the ongoing development of Florida Bay as a model for prediction of facies trends based primarily on megascopic invertebrates.

We view the origination by Alan Shaw of graphic correlation, first fully presented in *Time in Stratigraphy* (1964), as the most significant advance in biostratigraphic methodology since the introduction on zonal correlation in the last century. Many stratigraphers were reluctant to accept this novel technique for some years, perhaps due to the rigorous stratigraphic collecting required and Shaw's initial use of a

statistical solution for the all-important line of correlation (LOC). Shortly after the book was published, however, he had abandoned statistical placement in favor of locating the LOC on sound biostratigraphic principles. Other practitioners independently converged on some of his later, unpublished methods, paving the way for the increasingly wider use of graphic correlation in the last decade.

Citation: To Alan B. Shaw, in recognition of the profound and growing influence his research and teaching have had across the entire field of sedimentary geology. Especially notable are the enhanced precision made possible by his development of graphic correlation, and use of modern analogs in predictability of facies in space and time.

Brian F. Glenister
Gilbert Klapper

Response from Alan B. Shaw

Thank you, Mr. President and fellow SEPM members. I am both surprised and flattered to be here. I believe that the most gratifying reward that can come to any man is the compliment of recognition given to him by his knowledgeable peers. If, knowing me and my work, you have deemed it appropriate to award me the Moore Medal, I am honored by those whose esteem I value most—my fellow professionals.

Dr. Lane, last year's recipient, emphasized how much he owed to Ray Moore, and I am indebted to him, too. When I began work on what eventually became graphic correlation, the only paper I could find that had the biostratigraphic detail I needed to test my idea was Moore's 1928 study of the Mississippian of Missouri. But his report was unfortunately a rarity, and my frustration with the lack of adequate stratigraphic detail led in 1971 to the paper that some of the more elderly among you may recall: "The Butterfingered Handmaiden".

Accurate biostratigraphy depends on a precise method, which I believe graphing provides. Second, it needs closely detailed stratigraphic information, which is far more common now than it was a generation ago. And, finally, it requires consistent definition of taxa. I believe that this cannot be done within the Rules of Linnaean Nomenclature, as I pointed out in 1968. The Random House dictionary defines a concept, such as the Species Concept, as "an intuited object of thought", but what we need are objective definitions. I leave the cutting of the "Linnaean Knot" to the next generation of paleontologists.

However, you now have the tools to demonstrate that every sedimentary rock unit is diachronous, and that is a great step forward in understanding geologic history, which is, after all, our business.

Thank you all again, and for once I have not left time for questions.

Lynton S. Land
Francis J. Pettijohn Medal
For Excellence in Sedimentology

On this occasion, we publicly honor Lynton Land's contributions by awarding him the Francis J. Pettijohn Medal. These contributions are recorded not only in a prodigious publication record but also in the testimony of many students who see Lynton as a role model in their professional careers, and of peers who recognize Lynton as an international leader in the field.

Lynton was born in 1940 in Baltimore, Maryland. His upbringing in the folded Appalachians conditioned Lynton's mind as to the complexities of the sedimentology and geochemistry of sedimentary rocks and their meaning. Lynton received his B.A. and M.A. degrees from The Johns Hopkins University in 1962 and 1963, respectively. JHU's emphasis on field-oriented training strongly influenced Lynton's career. It was there that Francis Pettijohn first asked a question, concerning the genesis of dunes, the result of which was Lynton's first publication in JSP entitled "Eolian cross-bedding in the beach dune environment, Sapelo Island, Georgia." Pettijohn also kindled Lynton's initial interest in carbonates, an interest that grew and matured at Lehigh University where he received his Ph.D. in 1966. Reflecting a close association with his mentor, Keith Chave, Lynton became impressed with the total reconstitution that sedimentary rocks undergo as the metastable precursor phases are eliminated and transformed. Keith was responsible for introducing Lynton to many people, including myself and Tom Goreau in Jamaica. It was there that Lynton learned to enjoy SCUBA diving and met his wife of 23 years, Judith Lang. They have one son, Aaron. Lynton's Ph.D. thesis, "Diagenesis of metastable skeletal carbonates", was published in 1966 in thesis form and in 1967 in the JSP. The work instantly became prominent and is now a classic.

In the 1960's and early 1970's, Lynton spent considerable time at the Bermuda Biological Station for Research where he and I developed an active collaboration. Lynton, Steve Gould, and I many times sat on the Bermuda calcarenites discussing

their origin and diagenesis which led to publication in 1967 of another early seminal work, "Pleistocene history of Bermuda", in the *GSA Bulletin*.

During 1966–1967 Lynton was a Postdoctoral Research Fellow working with Heinz Lowenstam at the California Institute of Technology. It was there that Lynton honed his interests in biomineralogy and surreptitiously tried to learn stable isotope geochemistry in Sam Epstein's laboratory. He committed himself to the use of stable isotope techniques in the interpretation of the origin and diagenesis of sedimentary rocks.

Following Caltech, Lynton joined the Faculty in the Department of Geological Sciences at the University of Texas at Austin, where he has remained for 27 productive years. At Texas Lynton has mentored 19 M.A. and 21 Ph.D. students, including among them, Kitty Milliken, Dave Budd, Dennis Prezbindowski, Paul Lundegard, and Shirley Dutton. At Texas Lynton found the environment to develop freely his concepts involving such classic problems as the origin of dolomite, stable formation waters, and genesis versus diagenesis. Lynton now occupies the Edwin Alday Centennial Chair in Subsurface Geology at Texas, a reflection of Lynton's prominence in the international arena of sedimentary geology. Lynton is truly a scientist, a scholar, a teacher and mentor, and gentleman in the tradition of Francis J. Pettijohn.

Citation: In recognition of his continued contributions to carbonate sedimentology and geochemistry, diagenesis of siliciclastics, and origin of dolomite and saline formation waters; his inspiring teaching skills, and his international stature and leadership in sedimentary geology, Lynton S. Land is awarded the Francis J. Pettijohn Medal for Excellence in Sedimentology.

Fred T. Mackenzie

Response from Lynton Land

I thank the Society for this honor. It is particularly meaningful to me because Francis Pettijohn affected my life in two ways. Fran's penetrating questions ("What is the texture of the SR-375?" he would ask us, standing stiffly at the lectern in front of the small class, and we would all immediately try our hardest to become invisible behind the tubes of our old brass microscopes) taught me early on to try to concentrate on significant problems. Less well known, Fran's second wife, who lived for many years with her first husband just down the road from my family near Glen Arm, Maryland, traveled extensively with my mother. Virginia's death was a blow to us all, but she and Fran were able to spend several happy years together.

I have been extremely lucky in my career. The John Hopkins University had few undergraduate students, and we found ourselves interacting with (and competing for grades with) people like Ed Clifton, Larry Meckel, Jim Munoz, and George Fischer. We were accepted (or at least we felt so) by these more mature(?) students, who became role models. Young faculty spent time with us. Another undergraduate and I would have coffee with Dave Raup almost every day, and Cliff Hopson's enthusiasm is the reason I switched from biology to geology. In graduate school, Keith Chave introduced me to innumerable "gods" of the profession. A biannual "Fiesta Carbonata", which included Al Fisher, Bob Ginsburg, Laurie Hardie, and their students, provided a rich learning-ground. Keith was also responsible for introducing me to Tom Goreau (and thence to my wife), and for my postdoctoral appointment at Caltech. One day at Caltech I was looking down a microscope, tears running out of my eyes because the smog was so bad, and some guy named Muehlberger called asking if I would like to interview for a job at the University of Texas. With "moos" ringing in my ears, I thought of clear air and wide open spaces, and accepted. They hired me on the spot, and I've never regretted it for a day. Austin is a great place to live, and Bob Folk always seems to come up with something outrageous.

So I've been very lucky. Whatever success I've had is in no small measure due to those who fostered that luck. In these times of hard funding and few jobs in earth sciences, it is important for all of us, from graduate students to medalists, to try to disseminate some of that luck to those who follow. May we all be as successful in that task as those who mentored me.

Isabel P. Montañez

James Lee Wilson Award

For Excellence in Sedimentary Geology by a Young Scientist

From an initial interest in geology kindled by her father's fossil collecting, Dr. Isabel Montañez has become an outstanding, energetic and dynamic young scientist. After obtaining her A.B. in Geology from Bryn Mawr College Pennsylvania, she worked with an environmental and resource management consultant firm in Washington D.C. This was followed by a year with the Department of Paleobiology at the Smithsonian Institution where she discovered that her real interests were in

carbonate geochemistry. Isabel's Ph.D. research was supervised by Dr. Fred Read at Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, Virginia. After graduation she joined the Department of Earth Sciences at the University of California, Riverside and recently was promoted to Associate Professor.

Isabel Montañez is equally at home in the field and in the lab, and she ably combines research in carbonate diagenesis, geochemistry and sequence stratigraphy. In her Ph.D. Isabel demonstrated that initial dolomitization was promoted by high-frequency Milankovitch-driven sea-level fluctuations in semi-arid zone tidal flats. These metastable early dolomites were greatly modified by interaction with unconformity-related and later burial fluids. She and Fred Read were awarded the Outstanding Paper Award in 1992 by the *Journal of Sedimentary Petrology* for this research.

Following her Ph.D., Isabel summarized all the data available on intermediate and late-stage diagenesis and dolomitization of the Upper Knox carbonates from an enormous area in the southern Appalachians. Her synthesis of field, petrographic, geochemical and petrophysical information showed that the diagenesis matrix dolomites have served as long-lived conduits that channeled diagenetic fluids in the deep subsurface. This research is a superb example of how a regional basinal study of burial diagenesis should be carried out, and was reported in a paper that was awarded the AAPG's Cam Sproule Memorial Award for younger authors. It is one of a few such studies concerning basin-wide diagenesis and fluid flow. With family responsibilities and a young son (Dillon), Isabel continues to be creative and productive. She has initiated research on recrystallization of dolomites, the potential effects of diagenetic alteration of pedogenic carbonates on their use for paleoenvironmental reconstruction, and on sequence- and chemo-stratigraphic studies of Cambrian carbonates of the southern Great Basin and Cretaceous platform carbonates of variations. These studies in three different subdisciplines show the breadth and depth of Isabel's research. Isabel has also taken an active role in professional societies. She has recently been elected SEPM's Councilor for Research Activities (96–98), has served as Vice-President of the SEPM Pacific Section (93–94), has co-convoked several symposia for the SEPM and AAPG, and is on the AGI Minority Participation Scholarship Committee. Isabel does all this with great energy, enthusiasm and caring.

Citation: To Dr. Isabel P. Montañez for excellent and creative research in unraveling the complexities of dolomitization and sequence stratigraphy using a basin-wide approach that integrates stratigraphic, textural and geochemical studies. Isabel has demonstrated the importance of working out the depositional history and framework of rock sequences in order to understand the intricacies of, and controls on, near surface and burial diagenesis. The Society could not have selected a more meritorious person as the first holder of this award.

Eric Mountjoy

Response from Isabel Montañez

I am most honored to be the first recipient of the James Lee Wilson Award for Sedimentary Geology. Like most undergraduate geology students, I left college with a degree, enormous amounts of unfocused enthusiasm, and the names of a handful of geologists permanently emblazoned in my memory. These were the men and women who my Bryn Mawr College professors referred to with respect as having defined the frontiers of geology. Among this handful of names was James Lee Wilson. In June 1992 I had the pleasure of being introduced to the Cretaceous carbonates of northeastern Mexico by Jim and Bill Ward. During the week that we spent together in Mexico, my image of Jim Wilson, geology icon, was enlivened with memories of a multidimensional, compassionate man with a broad interest in things geological, biological, and cultural. I am confident that I am not alone in feeling that James Lee Wilson is the role model, not only as a scientist and educator, but as a friend and colleague of many sedimentary geologists. Needless to say, I am as equally humbled as I am honored tonight to receive this award bestowed in his honor.

We all know that rarely does someone receive an award based on their accomplishments alone. Not being outside the standard deviation of the "average" person, my professional accomplishments reflect the efforts and support of many people. I am most thankful for having the opportunity tonight to acknowledge a few people who have most strongly influenced my career. Fred Read deserves special acknowledgment for letting down his Western Australian guard and admitting me as his first female graduate student, despite his illusion that I interviewed in black high-heels. I profited considerably from the stimulating, challenging and collegial environment in the carbonate lab created by Fred at Virginia Polytechnic Institute. Many of my scientific accomplishments to date directly reflect his influence. David Osleger, as my colleague and best friend, has been my single most concentrated source of encouragement and support during several years in graduate school, through seven sometimes grueling years at the University of California, Riverside, and especially

now as I struggle to achieve equilibrium as the working mother of 18-month old Dillon. Lastly, my parents deserve particular recognition for ensuring that their daughter never learned the true meaning of the words "I can't", and for providing every opportunity to show me that any goal can be reached if one's sights are set high enough. I don't know of any other parents who could convince their daughter that she still had an aptitude for science after her sixth-grade science project with a mouse and music failed so miserably; who hauled their 13-year old daughter halfway across Pennsylvania so as not to discourage her from interviewing every legitimate paleontologist within a 300km radius; and who willingly paid for large shipments of rocks when they arrived at their doorstep unexpected and C.O.D. I am most pleased that my mother is here tonight to receive my sincerest thanks for her and my father's encouragement and confidence in me.

Clearly, the impact of this award for me goes far beyond recognizing my research accomplishments by giving me the opportunity to acknowledge all those who have offered advice, expertise and support to me over the past years. So Jim, I hope that in fifteen years when we are scrambling up those carbonate outcrops in Mexico, that you will look back on my career and feel confident that I could win this award all over again.

Martin Aberhan
Outstanding Paper Award, 1994
PALAIOS

Martin Aberhan was born in 1959 in Tegernsee, a small town at the shores of one of those beautiful lakes that are interspersed as glacial relics between the foothills of the Bavarian Alps. He received his school education in Miesbach, another town not far away, and started out studying geophysics at the Ludwig-Maximilians-University in Munich. Within a year he realized that geology was more his liking and accordingly switched subjects. Martin never thought of becoming a paleontologist, but when the time came to decide on a topic for his diploma thesis he was lured by the prospect to spend a year at the University of Arizona in Tucson, and consequently worked as a member of a small research team consisting of Karl Flessa, myself, and some other students, on the taphonomy of Pleistocene mollusc faunas of Bahia la Choya near the northern end of the Gulf of California. This thesis, together with a mapping thesis he had done in Mesozoic sediments of the northern Apennines (Italy), received the mark "Excellent" in 1987. Martin began work on a Ph.D. thesis at the University of Bremen in northern Germany—in a geology department which had been founded just a couple of years earlier. The pioneer spirit at Bremen was a drastic change from the well-established Munich institution. However, the interlude at Bremen lasted only a year, because Martin followed me to Würzburg. In 1991 he submitted a thesis on the palaeoecology and temporal distribution of benthic communities in the Lower Jurassic of Chile after having spent four months in South America and received his doctorate with "summa cum laude". A couple of years as post-doc at Würzburg followed during which Martin largely worked on the evolution of Mesozoic marine benthic communities, but also took part in an expedition to the Jurassic of western India and spent eight months with the Geological Survey of Canada in Calgary and Vancouver. The paper for which he receives the award results from one of these studies. In addition to its scientific value, this paper is an excellent example of how a large data base can be presented in a vivid and instructive form. Since 1994, Martin is the equivalent of Assistant Professor at Würzburg and now works mainly on the taxonomy and palaeo-biogeography of Lower Jurassic bivalves from the Eastern margin of the Pacific.

Citation: In recognition of his outstanding work on the evolution of Mesozoic benthic mollusc communities, in which general conclusions are based on carefully assembled data.

Franz T. Fürsich

John Koss
Outstanding Paper Award, 1994
Journal of Sedimentary Research

John was born in St. Paul Minnesota in 1959. He graduated with a B.S. in geophysics in 1981 from the University of Minnesota, working under the supervision of Dr. Harold Mooney. Following graduation he went to work for ARCO Oil & Gas Co. in Dallas, Texas. John worked for ARCO for eight years, spending time in Dallas and Midland, Texas; Denver, Colorado; and Bakersfield, California. At ARCO John worked onshore and offshore California, Oregon and the Permian Basin. In 1989 he resigned from ARCO to pursue an M.S. in Geology at Colorado State University in Fort Collins, Colorado. He received his M.S. from CSU in 1992,

working under the guidance of Dr. Frank Ethridge and Dr. Stanley Schumm. In 1991 and 1992 John worked for Mobil Oil in Denver, Colorado, working the Green River Basin and Overthrust Belt. After leaving the oil industry in 1992, he turned his attention to medical imaging, completing an M.S. in Medical Physics at the University of Colorado Health Sciences Center in Denver, Colorado. John has been employed by Atomic Cardiology Research in Denver, Colorado since 1993 doing work in nuclear medicine image processing and equipment design.

Citation: To my friend, John Koss, in recognition of his outstanding technical contribution to the understanding of changes in depositional patterns during sea-level variations.

Bret Gunneson

Frank G. Ethridge
Outstanding Paper Award, 1994
Journal of Sedimentary Research

Frank G. Ethridge was, appropriately enough, raised along the Mississippi River. He received a "good southern education" earning his B.Sc. from Mississippi State University in 1960, M.Sc. from Louisiana State University in 1966 and finally his Ph.D. in "Aggie" from Texas A&M University in 1970. Frank's first job as a geologist was with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, where, being defined as a "non-essential government worker", he was lowered down a 36" diameter borehole in the base of Lake DeGray Dam and told to "log it from the bottom up." His status followed him as a Commissioned Officer in the U.S. Army where he served three years in an Emergency Ordinance Disposal unit. After a two-year stint with Chevron Oil Company, Frank returned to school to earn his Ph.D. which led to publication of numerous papers on the sedimentology and character of barrier islands.

Upon graduation, Frank decided to pursue a career in academics, much to the good fortune of his student and colleagues. He became an assistant (1970-74) and an associate professor (1974-75) at Southern Illinois University before moving to Colorado State University in 1975 where he was promoted to full professor in 1981. Over the years he has guided over 60 students to advanced degrees in the earth sciences and has graduates working in the government, industry and academic earth science arenas all over the world. In 1993, Fredpet (as he is affectionately known by his students) realized a life-long dream to "walk the outcrops of his geologic forefathers" when he served as a Visiting Professor of Geology at the University of Aberdeen, King's College in Scotland. His commitment to educating young scientists was recognized by Colorado State in 1994 with the award of the Burlington Northern Faculty Achievement Award for outstanding performance in graduate education.

Frank has published hundreds of books, papers and abstracts on a multitude of subjects, assisted in editing numerous books and journals, served on a multitude of committees, chaired or co-chaired meetings and led or taught field trips and short-courses too numerous to list. The award he receives for the current paper caps a recent series of studies on the manner in which nearshore depositional systems respond to changes in base level. These works have brought much insight to understanding the sequence stratigraphy of nearshore depositional systems.

Citation: In recognition of outstanding contributions to the field of sedimentary research by Frank G. Ethridge, who, in collaboration with Stanley Schumm and John Koss, has contributed unique insights into understanding the response of geomorphic systems to changing base level, tectonics and climate.

Lesli J. Wood

Stanley A. Schumm
Outstanding Paper Award, 1994
Journal of Sedimentary Research

Stanley Schumm was born and grew up in New Jersey. He first became interested in geology when, as a youth, he visited a display of dinosaurs at the Chicago World's Fair. After serving a hitch in the Navy, he earned a bachelors degree in geology at Upsala College. He moved on to Columbia University to earn a doctoral degree in Geomorphology in 1955. After 12 years with the Water Resources Division of the U.S. Geological Survey and a year as a Visiting Lecturer at the University of California, Berkeley, he joined the faculty at Colorado State University, where he is currently one of 12 University Distinguished Professors.

Schumm is a prolific researcher and author, having published 130 scientific papers. He has edited books on river morphology, slope morphology, drainage basin

morphology, Quaternary research, the geomorphology of W.M. Davis, and the variability of large alluvial rivers. He has written books on the fluvial system and the scientific method, and is coauthor of books on incised channels, experimental geomorphology and a geomorphology text.

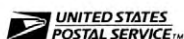
The many honors awarded to Stan include: Horton Award (American Geophysical Union), Honorable Mention (American Society of Agricultural Engineers), Outstanding Educator of America, Kirk Bryan Award (Geological Society of America), Distinguished Alumnus (Upsala College), L.W. Durell Award (Colorado State University), David Linton Award (British Geomorphological Research Group), G.K. Warren Prize (National Academy of Science), Honor Scientist (Colorado State University Chapter, Sigma Xi), University Distinguished Professor (Colorado State Uni-

versity). He is a Fellow of the Geological Society of America and AAAS, and he has held fellowships at the University of Sydney, University of New South Wales, Australian National University, University of Canterbury, Japanese Society for the Promotion of Science, and the Polish Academy of Science.

Professor Schumm's career, spanning four decades, has brought major contributions to geomorphology, sedimentology, and hydrology. His introduction of experimental geomorphology and the use of analog models have led to many discoveries, including the concepts of geomorphic thresholds and complex response.

Citation: To Stanley A. Schumm in recognition of his many important contributions to geomorphology, sedimentology, and hydrology.

Donald O. Doehring



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