SOCIETY RECORDS AND ACTIVITIES

SEPM 2001 ANNUAL MEETING

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SEPM (SOCIETY FOR SEDIMENTARY GEOLOGY) FOR THE YEAR ENDING AT THE SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING

FIG. 1.—SEPM Council 2001–2002. *Front Row (left to right)*: Cathy Busby, Councilor for Sedimentology: Peter McCabe, President-Elect; Dag Nummendal, President; Mary Kraus, Co-Editor, *Journal of Sedimentary Research*; David Budd, Co-Editor, *Journal of Sedimentary Research*; *Back Row, (left to right)*: Thomas Dignes, Councilor for Paleontology; Salvatore Mazzullo, Secretary-Treasurer; John Anderson, Councilor for Research Activities; Timothy Carr, President SEPM Foundation; Charles Savrda, Co-Editors, *PALAIOS*; Daniel Bernoulli, International Councilor.

The Seventy-fifth Annual Meeting of SEPM (Society for Sedimentary Geology) was held in Denver, Colorado, 3–6 June 2001 in conjunction with the annual convention of the American Association of Petroleum Geologists. The SEPM Research Symposium was entitled ''Delta Odyssey.'' The entire meeting was preceded by a two-day diamond jubilee symposium entitled ''Sedimentary Systems in Time and Space,'' which was organized by Paul Weimer, Dag Nummedal, Susan Kidwell, Lee Krystinik, Lisa Pratt, and Randi Martinson.

FIG. 2.—William L. Fisher, right, accepts the Twenhofel Medal from President Arnold Bouma.

The Annual Business Meeting was held from 11:30 a.m. to 1:00 p.m. in the Grand Ballroom of the Hyatt in Denver, Colorado on June 5th, 2001. Arnold H. Bouma, President, presided and gave the President's report. The outgoing council, incoming council, and staff members were introduced. The minutes of the 2000 meeting and treasurer's report were reviewed by Salvatore J. Mazzullo and approved by the membership. Donn S. Gorsline presented an informative and entertaining talk about the past and potential future of sedimentary geology. Dr. Bouma then handed the gavel of office to the incoming President Dr. Dag Nummedal, who adjourned the meeting.

The remainder of this Annual Report consists of the audited financial statement, the membership report, and the biographies, citations, and responses of our award recipients. Information of SEPM section and committee activities is available in SEPM NEWS, which can be accessed from the SEPM home page (http://www.sepm.org).

William L. Fisher
Twenhofel Medalist for Excellence in Sedimentary Geology

Citation: To Bill Fisher, for his eminence in the analysis of depositional systems, his devoted teaching, and his invaluable service to the science and management of energy resources.

Biography: William L. Fisher was cast headfirst into the coal-mining region of Marion, Illinois, on September 16, 1932, in the midst of the Great Depression. His dad was a farmer/carpenter. Bill entered Southern Illinois University at nearby Carbondale with an interest in biochemistry but was persuaded by chemistry professor Loren Slentz to take a class in geology. Thus in 1954 he got his B.S. in geology, and in the same year, he married Marilee Booth; together they raised three children. In 1986 SIU honored Bill with the D.Sc. He got his graduate degrees at the University of Kansas (Ph.D.) in 1961, studying stratigraphy of Paleozoic carbonates and clastics in the Grand Canyon. In 1960, Bill was hired by John T. Lonsdale to work at the Bureau of Economic Geology in Austin, Texas, where in 1970 he was named Director (equivalent to State Geologist) and remained as such through 1994. During this time Bill oversaw a 3000-fold increase in external funding, a move to new

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headquarters, and a great increase in talented personnel that brought world-wide scientific attention to the work of that organization. In 1969 Bill was named a Professor at the University of Texas, teaching classes in depositional systems and energy resources. There was a brief hiatus in 1975–1977 when he served President Ford as Assistant Secretary for Energy and Minerals, but he returned to Texas and soon was named Chairman of the Geology Department (1984–1990). In fact, during 1985–1986 Bill was simultaneously Director of the BEG, Chairman of the Geology Department, and President of the AAPG! Miraculously, because of his aciduous sense of humor, no ulcers were developed during this busy time. From 1984 to date he has headed the Geology Foundation at the University of Texas at Austin, and Marilee has hosted many social gatherings at the ranch; over this time Foundation funding increased fivefold and enormous progress has been made.

So, how many Bill Fisher's are there? At least five and counting. There's Bill Fisher the oft-cited scientist; Bill the committed, warm and fuzzy professor; Bill the efficient administrator; Bill the Board member; Bill the medallist; Bill the energetic mover and shaker—you get the picture.

As for Bill the scientist, he may wish to forget that in his first eight years at Texas he was publishing on limestone, dolomite, chert, and paleontology (fossil barnacles and mollusks). But from the first at the BEG he began working on the stratigraphy and depositional environments of the sands/clays of the East Texas Eocene. This naturally led him into expertise on lignites and, later, coal beds (birth influence?). In the 1960's Bill was working on a series of maps of Texas coastal processes and environmental geology; by 1967 all these threads came together as he developed the visionary concept of Depositional Systems, and this became the new Texas Dogma as preached by Bill along with Joe McGowen, Al Scott, and Frank Brown. For the next fifteen years this theme led to many papers, books, and conferences on deltaic and coastal systems and their relationship to oil and gas resources. The great influence of this paradigm continues to the present in the teachings of Bill, his colleagues, and many students. In the 1970's and 1980's Bill did substantial work applying these concepts to Brazilian energy-rich basins.

His stint with the Federal Government and experience in all phases of energy production and economics led Bill to concentrate on this important topic for the last quarter century.

As for Bill the educator, his first master's student was the famous Bill Galloway (1968). When in 1994 he left the Directorship of the BEG, he did not return to the Geology Department to coast into an easy retirement! No, he threw himself headlong into strenuous teaching, assigning monumental lists of up-to-date readings and dedicating himself to educating students. In the last five years he has overseen the completion of five Ph.D.'s and 16 M.S. theses, and he currently supervises 14 Ph.D. and 11 M.S. scholars. Bill is especially involved in supervising foreign students, whom he sends back to their mother countries warmly imbued with the secrets of depositional systems and oil finding; currently he has six from Latin America and five from Asia. In 2000, Bill won the coveted Knebel teaching award for best professor in the Department, decided by a vote of students.

Bill the administrator has also been president of six organizations; his list of committee chairmanships, board membership, etc., fills six single-spaced pages. As an honoree, Bill has more medals than even Mark Spitz—at least ten. The most prestigious are the Sidney Powers Medal (AAPG), Ian Campbell Medal (AGI), Ben H. Parker Medal (AIPG), and Hollis D. Hedberg Medal in Energy (ISEM). He has been commissioned as both a ''True Texan'' and a ''Kentucky Colonel.''

Bill Fisher has been America's most respected policy advisor in all matters concerning energy resources for the last quarter century, with innumerable lectures, conferences, and government testimonies. Like George W. Bush, he has a ranch on the fringes of the Texas Hill Country but shows no sign of slacking toward retirement.

Robert L. Folk

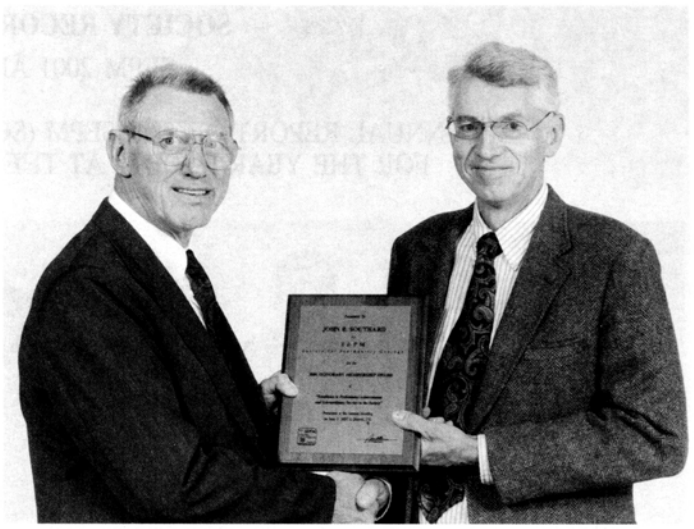

FIG. 3.—John B. Southard, right, accepts Honorary Membership from President Arnold Bouma.

Response: I was pleasantly surprised when I received Arnold Bouma's letter last September advising me that I was to be the 2001 recipient of the Twenhofel Medal. I want to thank sincerely the Twenhofel Medal Committee, the Council, and my colleagues in SEPM for this award. As it should, it means a lot to me, and I will always cherish it. I thank my good friend and colleague of more than 40 years, Bob Folk, for his citation and biography. And I want to thank my wife, companion, and counselor, Marilee, who has supported and encouraged me for nearly a half a century.

The first recipient of the Twenhofel Medal was Ray Moore, my professor at Kansas in the late 1950's. I learned a lot from him—not necessarily in the classroom, for his classes were usually disorganized and frequently intimidating, but for his insistence on scientific integrity and the discipline of hard work. I owe much to him.

In the better than 4 decades since I came to the Texas Bureau a lot of change has taken place in the field of stratigraphy and sedimentology. Forty years ago we were mostly descriptive in sedimentology and almost legalistic in stratigraphy. But soon process sedimentology was to come into play and the analysis of modern depositional environments, a lot of it in the Gulf Coast, was to give us notions as to what genetic stratigraphy was all about. This was all coming about as I was doing an outcrop and subsurface study of the Wilcox Group in Texas, and while I was struggling, the Wilcox as deltas and related systems started to make sense. From that, we put forth the ideal of depositonal systems—what we hoped was a thorough embracement of genetic stratigraphy and process sedimentology. In the ensuing years, seismic stratigraphy and sequence stratigraphy were to evolve.

It has been an amazing and exciting four decades in the science of soft-rock geology, and it has been great to have been a part of it.

Texas is a great soft-rock school—in the Department and the Bureau. A lot of people who have contributed significantly to the science of stratigraphy and sedimentology have been there as faculty, research staff, and students. I owe much to them and other colleagues around the world. So, if I may, let me accept this high honor on behalf of the many friends, associates, and colleagues that I have known and who enriched me intellectually and professionally.

John B. Southard
SEPM Honorary Membership

Citation: For elucidation of the hydrodynamic significance of physically produced suites of sedimentary structures, outstanding achievement as an educator, and loyal devotion to our community of sedimentary geologists.

Biography: John Brelsford Southard was born in Baltimore, 1938. Early on, he developed a keen desire to study the earth. In high school he made observations from his house of meteorologic phenomena, plotted their behavior, and interpreted his results—an experience which motivated him to study Earth Science and geophysical fluid mechanics as both an undergraduate and graduate student.

John received his B.S. degree from MIT in 1960, where he majored in geology and completed an undergraduate thesis based on a field-mapping project on the stratigraphy and structure of Siluro–Devonian rocks in the Appalachians. John went on to Harvard for his Ph.D., where he was able to combine his early love for fluid mechanics with his undergraduate training in geology. His Ph.D. thesis, entitled ''Turbulence and momentum transport in flow between concentric rotating cylinders,'' established the basis for the rest of his career in experimental sedimentology. John then went to Caltech, where he was deeply influenced by Bob Sharp, who pointed out the exciting challenges in geomorphology that might benefit from study by someone with a solid understanding of geology and fluid mechanics. He then returned to MIT as a professor in 1967, where his unflagging enthusiasm and unquenchable curiosity for science propelled him to a distinguished career in research, teaching, and community service. John was tenured and subsequently promoted to Full Professor in 1985. The students and faculty at MIT have greatly benefited from John's hands-on style with teaching and research. Dozens of undergraduate students have worked in his experimental lab, and his 11 Master's and 13 Doctoral students have all experienced John's enthusiasm for design simplicity, cost efficiency, and applicability. In 1991, John was chosen as a MacVicar Faculty Fellow for excellence in teaching, achieved for his dedication to undergraduate education at MIT.

FIG. 4.—Paul Enos, right, accepts the Pettijohn Medal from President Arnold Bouma.

In addition to his accomplishments as a researcher and educator, John also has been a devoted member of his professional community. He served on the editorial boards of several journals before becoming the Editor-in-Chief of the Journal of Sedimentary Research from 1992–1996, and then its Technical Editor from 1996 to present. Furthermore, he has been a key contributor to several SEPM Short Courses, influencing ''Mechanics of Sediment Movement'' and ''Structures and Sequences in Clastic Rock.'' These notes are now classics and have had a profound influence on the way that our community learned to extract physical environmental parameters from suites of sedimentary structures.

John Southard's consistent devotion to education, research, and community service makes him an ideal candidate for such an honor. We are all richer for having him as our colleague, and as an Honorary Member of SEPM.

John P. Grotzinger

Response: I feel greatly honored by this award. Whatever I've managed to accomplish as a sedimentary geologist has hinged on the help I have received, early on and in more recent times, from others. ''Mentoring'' is much talked about these days in academe, and it deserves its attention. To my undergraduate advisors Art Boucot and Bill Brace, my graduate advisors Alan Jopling and Ray Siever, and my senior colleagues Norm Brooks, John Harms, and Gerry Middleton, who didn't have to take me under their wings but did, I offer my sincerest thanks. To John Harms I owe the valuable lesson that one's scientific work should not just be good but also be useful.

I've been a SEPM member for a long time, but I didn't become an SEPM ''insider'' until mid-career, when I became editor of the Journal of Sedimentary Petrology. Committee meetings have a reputation for being deadly things to sit through, but I have to confess that I actually enjoyed SEPM Council meetings: my colleagues on the committee were a pleasure to work with; we were able to do useful things for the Society; and the free lunches were excellent.

I suppose that the principal reason I was chosen for this award is service to SEPM in the form of the JSP/JSR editorship and continuing service as ''Corresponding Editor'' (i.e., producer of copious, never-ending red marks on authors' manuscripts). It was a classic situation: I had been making noises about broadening the Journal beyond sedimentary petrology, so when the time came to find a new editor, they told me, in effect, to put up or shut up. I put up, although I soon discovered that I got more than I bargained for.

I've had a lot of fun over the years working with JSR authors. There's a scene in the film ''The Last Hurrah,'' in which Skeffington, the fictional representation of Boston's notorious mayor Curley, on his deathbed, says to one of his underlings, ''Thanks for a million laughs.'' I'm not on my deathbed, yet, but I would like to take this opportunity to thank JSR authors for a million words (in reality, probably more like ten million).

Paul Enos
Francis J. Pettijohn Medalist For Excellence in Sedimentology

Citation: To Paul Enos, in recognition of his exceptional record of fundamental contributions to sedimentology in diverse areas including deep-water siliciclastics, modern carbonates, and ancient carbonates.

Biography: Paul Enos was raised on a farm in eastern Kansas, near Lawrence, home of the University of Kansas, where the school cheer is ''Rock Chalk—Jayhawk—KU!'' On the farm, Paul had to deal with where things grew, why they grew, when they grew, and how fast. Perhaps it all makes sense that later Paul would become an authority of sedimentary processes, and on carbonates in particular, furthering his understanding of ''rock chalk'' with where carbonates ''grew,'' how quickly, and why.

Paul received his B.S. from the University of Kansas in 1956. While there, he was influenced by Professor R.C. Moore and some soon-to-be-famous graduate students in sedimentary geology, and met his future wife, Carol. His interests became more global in scope after a Fulbright year in Tubingen, Germany, and after time in the U.S. Army as a psychological warfare officer. His graduate work was done at Stanford (M.S.) and at Yale (Ph.D.). It culminated in a groundbreaking study of deep-water siliciclastics of Gaspe, Quebec, which was later published in the Journal of Sedimentary Petrology and honored with the best paper award in 1969.

The lure of his ''rock chalk'' roots brought him back to the world of carbonates, working in the Shell research lab and making contributions to carbonate sedimentology that remain an essential part of the foundation for that field. Much of this foundation is in the modern, including a facies map for South Florida and the Bahamas, fundamental research on porosity and permeability of carbonate sediments, contributions to understanding the effect of hurricanes, and work on the stratigraphy of Florida Bay. After his work on the modern, Paul became interested in the ancient and taught us about the Cretaceous of Mexico.

His interest in carbonates continued as he became Professor at SUNY Binghamton and later returned home to ''rock chalk'' country as the Haas Distinguished Professor at the University of Kansas. As an academic, he has generated enthusiasm on his many field trips and helped motivate many young geologists, setting an example of respectfulness and intensity. Many workers in carbonates rely heavily on his syntheses of the paleogeography of the Cretaceous of Mexico, carbonate shelves, fore-reef slopes, and quantification of rates of sedimentary processes. Publications from his two legs of ocean drilling stand as important contributions, and his current work on the Triassic platforms of China is generating exciting results.

Paul Enos' career in sedimentary geology has been an exceptionally creative, productive, and diverse one, contributing fundamental concepts currently used in our field. We owe him a great debt for all he has done, and it is fitting that he should be awarded the Society for Sedimentary Geology's Francis J. Pettijohn Medal for Sedimentology.

Robert Goldstein

Response: Everyone needs goals in life. My immediate goal is not to spend my allotted 3 minutes trying to name all the people who deserve thanks. Thirty minutes would not suffice.

That list would begin with my father who pointed out the ''grains of wheat'' (fusulinids) from the Oread Formation, among the cow dung in our Kansas barnyard. He also convinced me that I was too absent-minded to be a dairy farmer and suggested geologic engineering. My mother taught me to enjoy puzzles. My wife, Carol, has been with me through it all, including some exotic field locations. Two of our four children were born in the field and they all remember two summers spent searching for treasure in the Sierra Madre.

And of course the teachers, from the one-room schoolhouse to four fine universities. Colleagues and students from Shell Development, SUNY-Binghamton, and University of Kansas had a huge impact. Thanks to Bob Goldstein for his generous nomination and persistence until the selection committee capitulated.

This award inspired me to read Francis Pettijohn's *Memoirs of an Unrepentant Field Geologist* at long last. Much in the recounting of that extraordinary geologist and human being resonated with me, from the kerosene lamps and outdoor privy in his Wisconsin childhood home to his lament, ''Why, oh why, can't geology be taught where geology is and not in the lecture hall?''

My best moments, whether teaching or doing research, have been in the field. Even presenting research results as a field trip is more satisfying than laboring over a journal article. The foundation of geology is still in solid field work. It should be quantified, analyzed, modeled, etc.—but the end result can be no better than the field observations that it rests on or that test its validity.

David L. Clark
Raymond C. Moore Medalist For Excellence in Paleontology

Citation: To David Leigh Clark in recognition of nearly 50 years of excellent research devoted to many facets of Paleozoic and Mesozoic stratigraphy and paleontology and of the training of students who will insure the perpetuation of this activity.

Biography: Born in New Mexico, reared in Houston, David Leigh Clark attended Brigham Young University, Columbia University, and the University of Iowa (Ph.D.). His academic career began at Southern Methodist University in 1957. While developing classes at SMU, he initiated research on ammonoids and other fossils from the Cretaceous of Texas.

BYU invited him to its Geology Department in 1959, and his Provo years initiated a new phase in his career. Dave realized conodonts were almost unknown from the sedimentary rocks of Utah and Nevada. He began to investigate the stratigraphic and geographic distributions of conodonts in the Great Basin, an effort that continued for four decades.

In 1963, Dave joined the Department of Geology and Geophysics at the University of Wisconsin where he rose from Associate Professor to Twenhofel Professor of Geology, taught paleontology and oceanography, and supervised graduate students, many of whom achieved distinction. During his chairmanship, the Department moved from cramped 19th century quarters to state-of-the-art Weeks Hall. This success led to responsibilities as Associate Dean for Natural Sciences in the College of Letters and Science.

Conodont research continued in Madison and he supervised 30 graduate theses that helped establish the conodont biostratigraphy for parts of the Paleozoic and Triassic. His work with another 30 graduate students on Arctic Ocean sediment cores illuminated the paleontologic and stratigraphic history of that Ocean. Other graduate students worked with diverse paleobiologic and stratigraphic themes. Dave chaired the Polar Research Board and served on numerous committees of national and international agencies concerned with research in the Arctic region. In other capacities he served the GSA, the Paleontological Society, SEPM, and AAPG.

All this might suggest he is a tightly focused workaholic with no other interests. On the contrary, he has found time to serve his church both locally and regionally. He and Louise raised two sons, Steven and Douglas, a physician and an attorney, and two daughters, Julee and Linda, a musician and a book store manager. While severe arthritis has afflicted Louise, with Dave's unwavering support, she maintains an active and productive life. Their optimistic, positive outlook inspires those of us who know them.

In 1955, Bill Furnish made passing mention of a new student who would be entering the department at Iowa with me. He could have added, "He will be a winner" for Dave certainly has been so. It is appropriate that SEPM recognize his sustained excellence in paleontology and stratigraphy with the award of the Moore Medal.

With research ranging from Paleozoic and Triassic conodonts to diverse groups of Cretaceous and Cenozoic fossils, Dave's experience in paleontology enlarged. He extracted fossils from both mountain carbonates and ocean mud. One of the highlights of his professional career was when these dual research interests merged and he recovered conodonts from the deep Arctic Ocean (actually from submarine carbonate talus mixed with ocean mud). This remains unique as these are the only conodonts ever recovered from a deep ocean basin.

Ray L. Ethington

Response: In accepting the R.C. Moore Medal, my professional life makes full circle. As an undergraduate I was a pre-med major. One night, seeking diversion from studying chemistry, I picked up a textbook belonging to my geologist roommate. It was the first edition of Ray Moore's 1959 "Introduction to Historical Geology." I still remember that night because it was the beginning of my love affair with geology that continues today.

The following semester I registered for the Historical Geology course that used the book, and was converted to geology. The next year when I studied paleontology, the text was the Moore, Lalicker, and Fischer "Invertebrate Fossils" and this converted me to paleontology. Two years later, as a graduate student, I met Moore at Columbia University's bicentennial "Crust of the Earth" Symposium. While I was earthy (and eager), he was crusty (and gruff), and things hadn't changed much 20 years later when I spent time with him in Lawrence. Kansas offered me his old job, and while I didn't take the opportunity to complete the full circle then (I'm a poor Treatise editor, as a number of folks can testify), certainly receiving this medal almost 51 years after reading his textbook, adequately closes the loop.

It has been my privilege to either be acquainted, work, or study with a majority of the previous recipients of this medal. It's a real honor now to be firmly associated with this group. At that New York meeting with Moore almost 50 years ago, he would never have guessed that I would receive a medal named in his honor. So, along with acknowledging teachers Harold Bissell, Norman Newll, Bill Furnish, A.K. Miller, and a host of marvelous colleagues and students, I am pleased to acknowledge R.C. Moore's influence for my presence here today.

FIG. 5.—Wolfgang Berger, right, accepts the Shepard Medal from President Arnold Bouma.

Wolfgang Berger
Francis P. Shepard Medalist For Excellence in Marine Geology

Citation: The Shepard Medal for Excellence in Marine Geology is awarded to Wolfgang H. Berger for his contributions to the understanding of the production and preservation of calcareous plankton in the oceans, for the concept of the lysocline, and the significance of its fluctuations through geologic time to the carbon dioxide content of the oceans and atmosphere.

Biography: Wolfgang H. Berger came to the United States from Germany as a student to receive a M.S. in geology in 1963 from the University of Colorado and a Ph.D. in oceanography in 1968 from the Scripps Institution of Oceanography. After a short stay at San Diego State University and Kiel University, in 1971 he returned to Scripps where he has remained on the faculty ever since.

Berger's thesis was on planktonic foraminifera and much of his work in the 1970's and 1980's was centered on production and preservation of calcareous plankton. Frances Parker and Fred Phleger were his early mentors. These interests led him to topics encompassing the entire marine carbon cycle. He developed the concept of the lysocline; the depth level on the seafloor that separates well preserved from poorly preserved calcareous fossils. Fluctuations of this level and in the carbonate compensation depth, the maximum depth of carbonate deposition, parallel changes in the carbon dioxide content of the oceans and atmosphere through geological time. This work is valuable in providing background for projections of variation in atmospheric CO_2 to global climate in the future.

In 1979, Berger received the Henry Bryant Bigelow Gold Medal from Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution; in 1984 the Huntsman Medal of the Bedford Institute of Oceanography; in 1986 the Humboldt Award, from the Alexander-von-Humboldt Foundation; and in 1988 the Maurice Ewing Medal from the American Geophysical Union and the U.S. Navy. In 1993, he received the prestigious Balzan prize and, in 1988, he received the Steinmann Medal of the German Geological Association.

Berger is the author and editor of more than 200 scientific publications, books, and symposium volumes and has served on the editorial boards of several journals. He is a fellow of the AAAS, the AGU and the GSA.

I first met Wolf in the summer of 1962 when Ted Walker took me to the mountains where Wolf was doing his MS fieldwork. Wolf came to Scripps as a graduate student when I was a young professor, and through the years I had the pleasure of watching him mature into one of the best all around oceanographers we had ever known. I then had the pleasure of serving under him when he was the Interim Director of the Scripps Institution in 1996–1997.

FIG. 6.—Maria Mutti, right, accepts the Wilson Award from President Arnold Bouma.

FIG. 8.—Samuel J. Bentley, right, accepts the *Palaios* Outstanding Paper (published in 1999) from President Arnold Bouma.

It is a privilege to submit this citation for Wolf to receive the Shepard Medal, another award to add to his already long list of honors.

Joseph R. Curray

Response: I want to thank you, Joe Curray, for your generous citation. Unlike Joe, I did not have occasion to publish with Shepard. But I did go to sea with him, as a student, and I took his class in marine geology. I believe it was the last one he taught, in 1963; the second edition of his well-known book was the text. Memorizing the text provided me with a very solid basis in marine geography and also some fairly specific information about areas Shepard had worked in.

Shepard emphasized details, but not for their own sake. He always looked at the details in the context of important questions. Shepard made us realize that there is a landscape down there, and that any sample we take, as from a balloon, may or may not be representative of a particular location, or an entire region. In fact, in class Shepard used that very image, of sampling the U.S. from a balloon, with one sample per state, to illustrate the lack of coverage.

Going to sea with Shepard was quite an experience. He was very excitable and was constantly discovering something, watching the PDR like a hawk. That, to me, was the most remarkable sight—a man in his late 60s still bubbling over with enthusiasm. He was greatly intrigued with everything that had to do with submarine canyons. At the time, he was working on tidal action in the canyons, something that had been pretty much neglected and is now increasingly recognized as an important aspect of coastal ocean productivity.

Above all, Shepard believed in going out and looking, and looking with the idea that much of what had been said about a subject (canyons, sea level rise, shelf sedimentation or whatever) is quite possibly wrong. Make that: quite likely wrong. Sitting, as many of us do, in front of the computer we need reminding that going and looking is a really good thing to do, and fun besides.

I am greatly honored that you have chosen me to commemorate Fran Shepard's example and contributions to marine geology.

Maria Mutti
James Lee Wilson Award For Excellence in Sedimentary Geology Research by a Young Scientist

Citation: The James Lee Wilson Award for 'Excellence in Sedimentary Geology by a Young Scientist' is awarded to Maria Mutti for her noteworthy contributions to carbonate sedimentology and stratigraphy, paleoclimatology and paleoceanography, as well as for her impressive service to the international geological community over the past decade. This award is a true testimony of her commitment to research and teaching excellence, and to her overall professionalism in the scientific arena.

Biography: Maria Mutti's professional record over the past decade reflects a young scientist with a contagious enthusiasm for research, a broad repertoire of academic talents (including fluency in 6 languages!), and a very strong commitment to research and teaching excellence. Maria's research on carbonate systems spans the Phanerozoic time-scale and a range of environmental settings, and has contributed to a broad spectrum of subdisciplines in sedimentary geology, including carbonate sedimentology and stratigraphy, diagenesis, paleoclimatology, and paleoceanography.

Maria was destined to become a major player in sedimentary geology by that part of her genetic code contributed by her father, Emiliano Mutti. Anyone who knows Maria, however, appreciates her fierce independence and drive—thus armed with these traits, she set out to define her own niche in sedimentary geology. Her career 'road-trip' began in 1987 at the University of Wisconsin, where under the tutelage of Toni Simo she completed her M.S. degree. Her research on the back-reef facies of the Permian basin was among the first few studies to successfully address a 'conventional' sequence stratigraphic question through integration of sedimentology, petrography, and geochemistry. By the end of the 1980's, the song of the Italian sirens got the best of her, and she returned to Italy to complete one of the first Ph.D.s in Earth Sciences granted by the University of Milan. Her dissertation research on Ladinian–Carnian carbonate platforms further integrated sedimentology, petrography, and geochemistry in order to provide new insight into the nature of the global climate system in the Triassic.

After completing her Ph.D. in 1992, Maria joined the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology (ETH) in Zurich as a Research Associate. Her extensive collaborations with colleagues during her tenure at ETH both broadened her scientific horizons and resulted in numerous publications in a variety of well-respected scientific journals and books. During her four-year association with ETH, Maria interacted with many geology students and contributed significantly to their scientific development. By the mid-1990s the allure of U.S. geology drew her westward across the Atlantic once more, but this time as the international liaison to the Joint Oceanographic Institutions for Deep Earth Studies (Ocean Drilling Program). It wasn't long before she was drawn even further westward to the sunny skies and beaches of southern California where she filled the very big shoes of Emeritus Professor Al Fischer in the Department of Earth Sciences, the University of Southern California. Despite USC's heroic efforts to keep her on their faculty, Maria recently accepted a professorship at the Institute of Geology and Paleontology, University of Stuttgart. Given Maria's apparent geologic rhythms, I anticipate her return to the western side of the Atlantic by 2003.

Through her diverse research on carbonate systems, and her international training and collaborations, Maria has developed a broad vision of the research frontiers in sedimentary geology and geochemistry, and a strong appreciation for interdisciplinary approaches to solving geologic questions. Her broad perspective and efforts towards promoting an interdisciplinary approach to studies in sedimentary geology is manifest not only by her research but also by her leadership in co-organizing international symposia and publications on carbonate systems and global change. During down-time between trans-Atlantic moves, sea-time, and other professional commitments, Maria made the time for yet another accomplishment—the birth of Linus on March 23, 2000 (look for his first geologic publication in 25 years).

Maria Mutti is an insightful researcher, compassionate mentor, and cosmopolitan professional who defines a new millennium role model in science. The award of the James Lee Wilson Award for 'Excellence in Sedimentary Geology by a Young

FIG. 7.—Erik P. Kvale, right, accepts the *Journal of Sedimentary Research* Outstanding Paper (published in 1999) from President Arnold Bouma.

Scientist' to Maria this evening is a fitting testimony to her accomplishments to date and future potential.

Isabel Montañez

Response: Thank you SEPM for this recognition and thanks to Isabel Montanez for writing a generous biography and citation. As a carbonate sedimentologist, I am deeply honored to be presented with this award named after James Lee Wilson, a fundamental figure in the field of sedimentary geology. It is difficult to truly express the honor I feel to be associated with him through this award.

Over the years, I have been very fortunate in being exposed to a number of different academic systems and people, who helped me to define my own path. It would be impossible to mention them all here. However, this is an opportunity to express my thanks to a few of these people. First of all, I am obliged to my first graduate advisor, Gianni Zuffa of University of Bologna, who taught me much about sedimentary petrography, triggered scientific curiosity, and showed me what organization can do. While doing field work in the Pyrenees, I met one morning Toni Simo in a Spanish bar. In the time it took to drink two coffees, he convinced me to go to Madison. The time I spent at the University of Wisconsin has been fundamental for my education, as well as for my personal development, and I really appreciate the mentorship of Toni, Lloyd Pray, and Bob Dott. Later at ETH in Zurich I was fortunate to interact with Helmi Weissert, Daniel Bernoulli, and Judy McKenzie, who provided me with academic guidance and their friendship. Together with Daniel Bernoulli and other people in the research group, we faced rough landscapes, mad shepherds and—I think—even a yeti. One of the qualities I have appreciated most in Daniel after so many adventures, is his unmacho attitude towards alpine hiking which makes pleasant even a 7 hour hike to a single outcrop! More recently, I have greatly appreciated my affiliation with the University of Southern California, where I enjoyed the privilege of having colleagues like Al Fisher, Dave Bottjer, Bob Douglas, and Donn Gorsline. The shared enjoyment of many geological wonders and cultural and culinary highlights has been a delight difficult to match. Finally, I should thank my parents for all their help throughout the years, my husband Gerald Haug, for his flexibility in moving across continents and for his continuos encouragement and support, and our son Linus, who helps us to keep perspective.

OTHER AWARDEES

Outstanding Paper in the 1999 Journal of Sedimentary Research

"Calculating Lunar Retreat Rates Using Tidal Rhythmites"

Erik P. Kvale, Hollis W. Johnson, Charles P. Sonnett, Allen W. Archer, and Ann Zawistoski

Honorable Mention

"Evolution of the Holocene Mississippi River Floodplain, Ferriday, Louisiana: Insights on the Origin of Fine-Grained Floodplains"

Andres Aslan and W.J. Autin

Outstanding Paper in the 1999 *PALIOS*

"Physical and Biological Influences on the Formation of Sedimentary Fabric in an Oxygen-restricted Depositional Environment: Eckernforde Bay, Southwestern Baltic Sea"

Samuel J. Bentley and Charles A. Nittrouer

Honorable Mention

"Biofacies Replacement in a Sequence Stratigraphic Framework: Middle and Upper Ordovician of the Nashville Dome, Tennessee, U.S.A."

M.E. Patzkowsky and S.M. Holland

MEMBERSHIP STATISTICS

	DECEMBER									
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
SEPM MEMBERSHIP:										
Members	5,360	5,438	5,408	5,241	5,153	5,067	4,804	4,706	4,625	4,597
Nondues Paying Members	116	125	133	206	237	236	239	296	261	200
	5,476	5,563	5,541	5,447	5,390	5,303	5,043	5,002	4,886	4,797
PALAIOS MAILING LIST:										
SEPM Members & Honorary (Regular)	1,206	1,289	1,297	1,258	1,196	1,049	1,034	1,040	992	937
SEPM Members (Students)	120	166	198	214	188	43	175	187	148	169
Subscribers	446	455	459	450	435	424	432	440	447	430
	1,772	1,910	1,954	1,922	1,819	1,516	1,641	1,667	1,587	1,536
Journal of Sedimentary Research MAILING LIST:										
SEPM Members & Honorary (Regular)	4,077	4,031	3,919	3,816	3,696	3,265	3,180	3,170	2,959	2,859
SEPM Members (Students)	397	451	498	511	520	505	479	482	397	422
Subscribers	1,630	1,601	1,568	1,506	1,319	1,340	1,298	1,310	1,204	1,176
	6,104	6,083	5,985	5,833	5,535	5,110	4,957	4,962	4,560	4,457
NEW MEMBER INFORMATION:										
Applications Completed	318	530	467	382	435	348	349	335	198	236
Reinstatements	49	27	33	31	10	18	21	19	16	15
Transfers	21	8	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Resigned	66	104	99	70	69	36	45	31	34	29
Deceased	7	10	14	20	10	8	21	17	15	16
Dropped for nonpayment of dues	356	409	417	417	378	625	346	288	281	236

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

	Year ended 31 December	
	2000	1999
ASSETS		
Current Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 387,621	$ 383,583
Accounts receivable, less allowance of $4,169 for possible losses	4,463	9,999
Inventories	369,657	329,624
Prepaid expenses	32,405	33,680
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	794,146	756,886
Noncurrent Assets		
Furniture and equipment, less accumulated depreciation	45,350	55,904
Long-term investments, including board-designated funds of $558,739 and $568,235	1,345,150	1,504,418
	$2,184,646	$2,317,208

	Year ended 31 December	
	2000	1999
LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS		
Current Liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	$ 41,576	$ 21,192
Deferred compensation payable	14,877	—
Deferred income	479,588	494,931
Total current liabilities	536,041	516,123
Deferred Compensation Payable-Long Term	14,878	10,000
Total liabilities	550,919	526,123
Net Assets—unrestricted	1,633,727	1,791,085
	$2,184,646	$2,317,208

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

	Year ended 31 December 2000	1999
CHANGES IN UNRESTRICTED NET ASSETS		
Revenue and Gains, and Other Support		
Dues	$ 90,903	$ 99,460
Publications	414,616	309,714
Journal of Sedimentary Petrology—subscriptions, royalties, and other	377,865	417,724
Palaios—subscriptions, royalties, and other	124,473	134,885
Continuing education	53,134	51,594
Meetings, conferences, and field trips	135,420	36,493
Membership activities	20,175	24,649
Royalties—New Frontiers Fund	3,509	2,565
Gain (loss) on sale of investments	(790)	8,625
Investment income	184,902	112,010
Net unrealized gain on investments	(367,236)	258,650
Other income	—	(250)
Total revenues, gains, and other support	1,036,971	1,456,119
Expenses		
Publishing costs—*Journal of Sedimentary Petrology*	240,242	235,445
Publishing costs—*Palaios*	91,973	91,762
Publications	252,953	240,749
Continuing education	30,285	31,687
Meetings, conferences, and field trips	93,165	29,071
Membership activities	72,439	66,774
General and administrative	413,272	423,509
Total expenses	1,194,329	1,118,997
Change in unrestricted net assets	(157,358)	337,122
Net Assets, beginning of year	1,791,085	1,453,963
Net Assets, end of year	$1,633,727	$1,791,085

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

	Year ended 31 December 2000	1999
Cash Flows from Operating Activities		
Change in unrestricted net assets	$ (157,358)	$ 337,122
Adjustments to reconcile increase in unrestricted net assets provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation	18,403	23,194
(Gain) on sale of investments	790	(8,625)
Loss on sale of land	—	31,537
Net unrealized gains on investments	367,236	(258,650)
(Increase) decrease in:		
Accounts receivable	5,536	6,745
Due from affiliate	—	39,910
Inventory	(40,033)	(26,812)
Prepaid expenses	1,275	(9,051)
Increase (decrease) in:		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	7,544	(4,154)
Deferred income	(15,343)	(77,377)
Deferred compensation payable	19,755	—
Due to affiliate	12,840	961
Net cash provided by operating activities	220,645	54,800
Cash Flows from Investing Activities		
Payments for purchases of equipment	(7,849)	(11,046)
Proceeds from sale of land	—	36,230
Purchase of investments	(234,718)	(193,124)
Proceeds from maturations and sales of investments	25,960	125,924
Net cash (used in) investing activities	(216,607)	(42,016)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities—		
Payments on long-term debt	—	(4,939)
Net Increase in Cash	4,038	7,845
Cash and Cash Equivalents—Beginning of Year	383,583	375,738
Cash and Cash Equivalents—End of Year	$ 387,621	$ 383,583

See Note 7 for Supplemental Cash Flows information.

SUMMARY ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Organization and Business

On September 27, 1987, the Society of Economic Paleontologists and Mineralogists (Society) became a separate entity from the American Association of Petroleum Geologists. Prior to this date, the Society was an unincorporated technical division of the American Association of Petroleum Geologists. In the event of the dissolution of the Society, the net assets will be donated to charitable, scientific, or educational institutions; no assets shall inure to the benefit of any member.

The objective of the Society is to advance the science of stratigraphy through the dissemination of scientific knowledge of, promotion of, research in, and other contributions to paleontology, sedimentology, and allied disciplines.

Estimates

In preparing financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles, management is required to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and revenues and expenses during the reported period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Inventory

Inventory consists of special publications (including short course notes), which excludes the journals published by the Society. The limited excess quantities of the journals are provided as reference material to the profession and, as such, are not inventoried.

Special publications are valued at cost (specific identification) in the year of publication and the next two succeeding years. After this period, publications are valued at 50% of cost, with the further limitation that the valuation of publications over five years old is limited to 100 copies. Resulting inventory write-downs were as follows:

	Year ended 31 December 2000	1999
Publications	$24,451	$22,967
Continuing education	1,945	2,218
	$26,396	$25,185

Inventory consists of the following:

	Year ended 31 December 2000	1999
Publications	$344,282	$218,016
Continuing education materials	15,414	6,864
Work in process	9,961	104,744
	$369,657	$329,624

Furniture and Equipment

Furniture and equipment are valued at cost. Depreciation is provided using the straight-line method over the useful life, three to 6⅔ years.

Tax Status

The Society is exempt from taxation under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code.

Revenue Recognition

The Society recognizes income and expense on the accrual accounting basis for financial statement presentation.

Membership dues and subscriptions are recognized as revenue ratably over the period of membership or subscription term.

Contributions

Donor-restricted contributions as unrestricted support if the restrictions are satisfied in the same reporting period in which the contribution was received.

Advertising Expense

Advertising costs are expensed when incurred. No advertising expenses were incurred during the years ended December 31, 2000 and 1999.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

SEPM Council
SEPM (Society for Sedimentary Geology)
Tulsa, Oklahoma

We have audited the accompanying statements of financial position for SEPM (Society for Sedimentary Geology) as of December 31, 2000 and 1999, and the related 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 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 financial position of SEPM (Society for Sedimentary Geology) as of December 31, 2000 and 1999, and the changes in its net assets and its cash flows for the years then ended, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles.

Ennmons, Hartog & Swarthout, P.C.

Tulsa, Oklahoma
February 21, 2001