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PROCEEDINGS OF THE 1998 MIDYEAR COUNCIL MEETING

LONG BEACH, CA, 10–11 APRIL 1998

Thomas W. Henry, Secretary

The Midyear Meeting of the Council of The Paleontological Society (PS) was called to order by President Karl W. Flessa. Other Officers and Committee Chairs present: Jere H. Lipps, Peter R. Crane, Thomas W. Kammer, Thomas W. “Woody” Henry, Scott L. Wing, Ann F. “Nancy” Budd, Mary L. Droser, Richard Lane, Loren E. Babcock, Stephen A. Schellenberg, Halard Lescinsky, and Dale A. Springer. The minutes of the 1997 Incom-}

ING Co-Editors present: Jere H. Lipps, Peter R. Crane, Thomas W. Kammer, Thomas W. “Woody” Henry, Scott L. Wing, Ann F. “Nancy” Budd, Mary L. Droser, Richard Lane, Loren E. Babcock, Stephen A. Schellenberg, Halard Lescinsky, and Dale A. Springer. The minutes of the 1997 Incom-

ing Council Meeting of 22 October 1997 were read and approved unanimously (moved Droser, seconded Wing). A brief President’s Report was given by Flessa.

Henry (Secretary) informed Council that the Special Election in April resulted in the election by an overwhelming majority of Ann F. Budd, Brian J. Witzke, and Julia Golden as Managing Co-Editors of the Journal of Paleontology (JP), and that the specifics of the proposed Eleventh Revision of the Constitution and By-Laws of the PS were advertised to the full membership in the same mailing and posted on the PS’s Web Page. The revised copyright policy statement to be posted on the Home Page and published in Priccum was discussed and approved unanimously (moved Crane, seconded Babcock).

Kammer (Treasurer’s Report) noted that investments of 8 to 20 percent of the PS’s assets had been reallocated, according to the plan devised in the last Incoming Council Meeting with the presence of the Financial Advisory Committee, and that it would take another two years to reallocate investment of the rest of the PS’s assets. These reports were approved unanimously by Council (moved Lescinsky, seconded Droser).

Budd reported that Tim Hazen was on board as Associate Editor of the JP and that no delays had ensued with the transfer of the Office and materials from Daniel B. Blake, former Managing Editor. She noted that there was currently a backlog of 8 to 9 months from article submittal to publication but that the reduction to 1,100 pages from 1,250 pages for 1998 would increase that slightly. Budd received sense of Council to pursue the possibility of publishing an appropriate symposium as a single, complete JP issue was worth pursuing and that the costs for extra-run issues should be investigated. A prototype for the redesign of the cover of the Journal was presented to Council at Toronto. Following the JP Co-Editors’ recommendation, the paper by Frederick R. Schram, Ronald Vonk, and Ceels H. J. Hof, Mazon Creek Cycloidea (71:261–284) was chosen unanimously as the 1997 Best Paper Award (Henry moved, Lipp seconded). Papers by Gregory E. Webb, William J. Sando, and Anne Raymond (71:780–791); Harry B. Whittington (71:878–896); Guy M. Narbonne, Beverley Z. Saylor, and John P. Grottinger (71:953–968); and Jack Bowman Bailey (71:1124–1147) were chosen unanimously as Honorable Mention Best Papers for 1997 (moved Lipp, seconded Lescinsky). Lipp moved that the JP Co-Editors’ Report be accepted (Henry seconded, carried unanimously). Kammer noted that the PS must recoup storage costs and shipping and handling for the JP. Budd was tasked with critically looking at the press run for the JP in order to cut down costs of management and storage of back issues and with pursuing with Allen Press the fiscal advantages of electronic submission of text-figures. Kammer was tasked with contacting Allen Press for an explanation of the exact costs for storage figures and with requesting the feasibility of a running account of the back-stock inventory.

Henry made the motion that Daniel B. Blake officially be designated The Paleontological Society Archivist and that he be given full control of disposition of materials submitted for inclusion in the Archives at the University of Illinois Library (seconded Lane, motion carried 10 yes, 1 no, 1 abstain).

Wing presented the report of the Co-Editors for Paleobiology (PB), noting that they were looking for submissions for a 25-year Anniversary Issue, which would be advertised as a separate issue. He passed on a reminder to Council from the other Co-Editor, Douglas H. Erwin, that the Monograph Series effectively would represent the fifth issue of Paleobiology, and that money that had accumulated as surplus in the past would be spent in part in support of the monographs. The report by the Co-Editors of PB was accepted unanimously by Council (moved Lipps, seconded Lane). The issue of PB’s fiscally supporting a more equitable share of the fiscal advantages of electronic submission of text-figures in which PB also benefits was brought before Council by Flessa. Crane noted that Council oversees, as a whole, PS’s functions from which the science of paleontology and all of PS’s publications benefit. Lipp moved (Babcock seconded) that $3.00 of every Paleobiology subscription (excluding the subscriptions of students) be allocated to The Paleontological Society General Fund to finance activities and functions of the PS, excluding the costs for publication of the Journal of Paleontology. (Wing moved to table the motion, but the motion to table died for lack of a second.) The question was called (Henry) and the original motion passed (10 yes, ½ no, ½ abstain). Kammer moved that the assessment just passed be retroactive to the beginning of fiscal 1998 (Babcock seconded, passed with 10 yes, 1 abstain).

Walter L. Manger (Editor of Papers in Paleontology) was tasked with ensuring that outdated material was excluded from each issue of Priccum. Lipp moved (Henry seconded) that the twice-yearly issues of Priccum be published at the end of December (Winter Issue) and at the end of May (Summer Issue) rather than at the (current) ends of January and September and that Council Members make every effort to make timely submissions for material to the Special Publications Editor to be included therein by 01 December and 01 May, respectively (passed unanimously).—John Pojeta, Jr., (via letter to Council) noted that the Special Publications (former Short Course Notes, etc.) were operating at a deficit. After discussion, Crane moved that Pojeta be tasked with determining and monitoring the actual costs of publication and shipping and handling of the Special Studies and make recommendations directly to Council (1) to reprint specific volumes, (2) for the sales prices for reprints and new Papers in Paleontology volumes, and (3) the actual costs involved with shipping and handling. (Kammer seconded, carried unanimously). To recoup part of the PS expenses encountered with mailing and handling, it was the sense
of Council that, as an interim solution, the shipping and handling fee of $1.50 should be assessed per book rather than per shipment. Kammer moved (Henry seconded) that John Pojeta, Jr., be appointed Special Publications Business Manager to oversee the fiscal end of the operations at The Carnegie, that Council be presented with a full report on the current inventory and real cost of shipping and handling, and that the budget for Special Publications be set up on a break-even basis in the future (motion carried unanimously). After considerable discussion, Council agreed (Wing moved, Lescinsky seconded, carried unanimously) to imburse Ilona Weyers, who is handling distribution of our Special Studies at The Carnegie, $64 per week for her services, retroactive to 1 November 1997.

Lips (for Norman MacLeod) reported on the status of the new electronic journal, *Paleontologia Electronica* (PE), of which the PS is a Tier-1 co-sponsor. He noted that the first issue is out and that the full potential of the medium has not been realized yet. It was moved (Lips, seconded Lane) that Flessa write a letter to MacLeod requesting the submission of a full formal report for Incoming Council in Toronto and note that future Council would examine budget requests from PE with care. The issue of a second North American server for PE was addressed, and, in the absence of a request for this service from the editors of PE, the question was tabled.—Lips also reported on the activities of the student helper who made significant improvements and modifications to the PS Home Page. It was recommended that the student helper at Berkeley continue to monitor paleontologic web sites on a regular basis and add “hot links” other appropriate sites as they emerge. The motion was made (Lane moved, Babcock seconded, carried unanimously) that up to $3,500 be allocated for continued service in Web Page management and monitoring, and that Lips would manage its dispersal to the student helper.

Droser (Program Coordinator) noted that programs for the Toronto GSA Meeting were on track, including the Short Course (Isotope Biology and Paleoecology, organized by Richard D. Norris), the Teachers Workshop (Learning from the Fossil Record), the GSA Pardee Keynote Session (The Geology and Biology of Early Animal Evolution, organized by Desmond Collins and Nick Butterfield and co-sponsored by the PS), and two theme sessions. Three topical sessions are proposed for Denver: the first by Joe Hartman on the Hell Creek; a second by Lisa Park and Andrew Smith; and another proposed previously for Toronto. Lescinsky moved (Henry seconded, carried unanimously) that all three sessions be sponsored by the PS. The Program Committee recommended that the 1999 Short Course for the 1999 Denver GSA be (tentatively titled) *Evolution: Investigating the Evidence*, co-sponsored by The PS and others, and a complementary Teachers Workshop Program would be presented. Henry made this proposal a motion (seconded Crane), unanimously passed. Lips suggested that a 1999 Penrose Pardee Keynote session be organized and submitted called Astropaleontology that would involve planetary scientists, isotope geochemists, and paleontologists. Lips agreed to help organize this proposal. Droser moved (Babcock seconded, carried unanimously) that the PS co-sponsor the Marine Eocene-Oligocene Transition (17-22 August 1999, Olympia, Wash.), organized by Donald R. Prothero, et al., which has been approved by GSA for the 1999 Penrose Conference.—Springer presented the Education Committee Report and noted that the *Mollusks* brochure and *Sharks Teeth* brochures were almost completed.—Lane proposed that the 2000 Short Course in Reno be Quantitative Biostratigraphy, which he would organize and receive a lot of industry support. Council encouraged him to pursue this.—Lane reported that next year’s Distinguished Speaker Series has been filled and is posted on the Home Page. He received sense of Council that a rotating system of speakers be part of the schedule, where, each year, three new speakers come on the Series and three rotate off. Henry moved that the Program Committee and Education Committee reports and Lane’s report be accepted (seconded Wing, unanimously approved).

Roger L. Kaesler, through Donald M. Davidson, Executive Director of The Geological Society of America, requested matching funds from the PS for small grants mainly for travel and related expenses to edit three volumes currently being revised for the Treatise on Invertebrate Paleontology, of which the PS is a co-sponsor. Henry moved (Lane seconded) that $5,000 in matching funds be allocated to these Treatise activities from the PS Textbook Fund. The motion carried unanimously.

Flessa presented a request from Alan Goldstein for funds to support travel for two keynote speakers for the Falls Fossil Festival (19-20 Sept. 1998) to be hosted by the Falls of the Ohio State Park (Carmothers, Ind.) and sponsored by numerous organizations, including the Indiana Geological Survey, the Indiana State Museum, the Kentucky Geological Survey, and the Kentucky Paleontological Society. Henry moved (Kammer seconded, carried unanimously) that the PS become a co-sponsor for the 1998 Falls Fossil Festival, provide $500 out of the Education Budget for the keynote speakers, and present Learning from the Fossil Record at the event.

Flessa presented a request from Nigel Hughes for funds to help restore the historical and paleontologically significant facility at New Harmony, Ind., called the David Dale Owens Museum. It was moved that the PS donate $500 to the curators of the David Dale Owen Museum and that the PS name be placed on a plaque acknowledging our contribution and support for this museum (moved Babcock, seconded Lips, passed unanimously). The curators of this museum were to be invited by Hughes to write an article outlining the paleontologic history and significance of this facility and present an address to where contributions might be sent for its restoration.

Flessa presented the report of the Committee on Nominations, chaired by Richard K. Bambach. After discussion, Crane moved (Wing seconded, carried unanimously) to accept their recommendation and present to the membership as Council’s Regular Slate of Candidates for vote in August 1998 the following candidates: For President-Elect (contested election), Lucy E. Edwards and Patricia H. Kelley; for Councilor-At-Large, Unrestricted (contested election), William I. Aussich and William A. DiMichele; for Co-Editors Paleobiology (2nd Term) (uncontested election), Scott L. Wing and Douglas H. Erwin; and for Education Coordinator (uncontested election), Dale A. Springer.—Lips presented the recommendations of the Medal Committee and the Schuchert Committee for the 1998 Awards. After discussion, Council selected the following awardees: *The PS Medalist for 1998, Allison R. “Pete” Palmer* (Institute for Cambrian Studies, Boulder, Colo.), and the *Schuchert Awardee for 1998, Paul L. Koch* (University of California at Santa Cruz).—Crane presented the recommendation of the Strimple Award Committee, and Council unanimously selected Rev. Peter LeGrand Smith as the recipient of the 1998 Harrell L. Strimple Award.—On Flessa’s recommendation, Council agreed that the 1998 Council Award for long-standing and continued outstanding service to the PS go to Mary Lou Pojeta.—Springer presented the recommendation from the Education Committee that the new Student Award for outstanding achievement in paleontology by a pre-college student be named “The Golden Ammonite Award”. This was accepted unanimously by Council (Lescinsky moved, Droser seconded). Springer was tasked with (1) writing an article for *Priscum* announcing the initiation of the *Golden Ammonite Award* and asking for suggestions for guidelines for this award and for potential nominations (2) asking...
the Education Committee for a recommendation for the physical nature of the award (trophy, plaque, etc.).—Henry received approval to order a resupply of 15 PS Medals from the former supplier and to investigate costs of having new “blank” plaques cut for the Schuchert and Strimple Awards, the supplies of which will be depleted this year.

Ronald L. Parsley’s report on PalSirp was presented by Flessa. The PalSirp Committee recommends funding 18 worthy paleontologists from the former Soviet Union and eastern block countries a total of $500 each for 1998. Lane moved (Droser seconded) that this recommendation be approved by Council (vote carried 11 to 1).

Babcock reported on the status of the membership and the recruiting brochure, which Sandra J. Carlson was completing. The new fee schedule would be integrated in and the brochures printed by the Toronto meeting.

Flessa forwarded a request from Kaesler that a workshop on electronic publication be organized for the Denver GSA Meeting (1999). Allen Press would be a major participant.—Flessa was authorized to spend up to $500 for a student to compile a list server for the PS, rather than using mailings for PS notices, using in part data from the AGI, GSA, SEPM, and others as sources (moved Lipps, seconded Lane, carried unanimously).

The report from the Student Scholarships and Awards (SSA) Committee, chaired by Laurie C. Anderson, was presented by Flessa. Kammer noted the generous and continued support by the Mid-America Paleontology Society (MAPS) for SSA. After discussion, it was moved (Crane), seconded (Droser), and unanimously passed that the budget for the 1998 Scholarships and Awards Program be raised to $10,000 to support up to 20 qualified student applicants chosen by the SSA Committee. Lipps moved that this amount be raised for the 1998 SSA program to $12,000 (seconded Lescinsky); motion failed 3½ to 7. After further discussion, Council recommended that further increases in SSA funding be tied to a campaign to raise additional monies from the PS membership to support this program. Crane made the following motion: It is moved that The Paleontological Society establish an endowment to support student research and that it be called the Student Research Fund (Lipps seconded, carried unanimously). Crane would write an announcement for Priscum the scope and purpose of this endowment and notification that solicitation of donations would begin at the annual meeting.

The Treasurer was directed to rename the Student Scholarship and Awards fund the Student Research Fund and direct contributions to that fund on the next round of membership application forms. Kammer moved (Henry seconded, passed unanimously) that non-Boardman textbook royalties from 1997 and 1998 in the Textbook Fund be transferred into the Student Research Fund.

Lipps presented a report for the next North American Paleontological Convention (NAPC), called NAPC-2001. It is to be held at Berkeley the week before 04 July, and a Web Page would be created as soon as possible for this. Henry moved (Babcock seconded) that the PS be a co-sponsor of NAPC-2001 (carried unanimously).

The meeting was adjourned at 05:00 pm.
PROCEEDINGS OF THE 1998 ANNUAL COUNCIL MEETING

TORONTO, ONTARIO, CANADA, 25–29 OCTOBER 1998

Edited by Thomas W. Henry, Secretary

OUTGOING COUNCIL MEETING

Sally A. Walker, Acting Secretary

On 25 October, 1998 from 19:30–22:15, the Outgoing Council Meeting of The Paleontological Society (PS) was held in the Huron Room of the Sheraton. The meeting was called to order by Karl Flessa (President). Attending: Jere H. Lipps, Peter R. Crane, Thomas W. Kammer, Loren E. Babcock, H. Richard Lane, Dale A. Springer, Mary L. Droser, Douglas H. Erwin, Sally A. Walker, Ann F. “Nancy” Budd, Julia Golden, Walter L. Manger, Charles Marshall, Laurie C. Anderson, Stephen A. Schellenberg, and John Alroy. The agenda was presented by President Flessa, amended, and approved unanimously (moved Droser; second).

President Flessa reiterated the 1998 awardees (viz., “Pete” Palmer, Medalist; Paul Koch, Schuchert; LeGrand Smith, Strimple; Mary Lou Pojeta, Council Citation) and noted that the Cistionaries were ready with their presentations. Flessa noted that his and Droser’s contacts with the Geological Society of America stressed keeping paleontology in the forefront.

Kammer presented the Secretary’s Report for Henry, which focused on the recent balloting of the membership. The results of the latest ballot were: 1) the Eleventh Revision of the Constitution and By-Laws of the PS passed by a vote of 326 to 16; 2) Patricia Kelley was elected President-Elect; 3) William I. Ausich would be the new Editor-in-Chief (unrestricted); 4) Scott L. Wing and Douglas H. Erwin were re-elected as Co-Editors of Paleobiology; and 5) Dale A. Springer was elected Education Coordinator, which is a new Council position created by the past officers.

The Annual Business and Awards Luncheon was convened at The Dominion North Room at the Sheraton on 28 October 1998 from 11:30–17:00. The 1998 Officers were introduced by President Flessa, and the reports of the Officers were presented. The results of the ballot for the new Officers were announced (see Secretary’s Report below), and the appointment of the Auditing Committee was announced (Feldmann and Carter).

President Flessa announced that the Outstanding Paper in the Journal of Paleontology for 1997 (Committee Co-Chairs: Nancy Budd, Brian J. Witzke, and Julia Golden) was by Frederick R. Schram, Ronald Vonk, and Cees H. J. Hof, Mazon Creek Cycloidea (71:261–284). Four additional papers were also outstanding and received “honorable mention” for the Best Paper Award.


President Flessa announced the Student Awards for 1998 (Committee Chair, Laurie C. Anderson). The Paleontological Society gratefully acknowledged support of the *Mid-America Paleontological Society (MAPS)* for their continued generous financial support of this competitive awards program. The report of the Paleontological Society International Research Program committee (Chair, Ronald L. Parsley) was presented.

Notice and introduction of Outgoing and Incoming Council Members was presented by President Flessa. Outgoing Officers: Jere H. Lipps, Past-President; H. Richard Lane, Councilor-At-Large (unrestricted). Student Representative Stephen A. Schellenberg ably served his one-year term as Student Representative (not an official member of Council in 1998). Incoming Officers: Karl Flessa, Past-President; Peter R. Crane, President (2-year term); William I. Ausich, Councilor-At-Large (unrestricted); Dale A. Springer, Education Coordinator, Douglas H. Erwin and Scott L. Wing, second term as Co-Editors of *Paleobiology*, Outgoing and Incoming Section Chairs were also introduced by President Flessa. Serving as full members of Council, the six Section Chairs are presented first (their terms in parentheses); their successors are listed second. Northeast Section: Steve Good, West Chester University, West Chester, PA (4/97–4/98)—Paul K. Strother, West Observatory, Boston College. Southeast Section: Jonathan R. Bryan, Okaloosa-Walton Community College, Niceville, FL (10/97–10/98)—Sally E. Walker, University of Georgia. North-Central Section: Halard Lescinsky, Otterbein College, Westerville, OH (4/97–4/98)—James O. Farlow, Indiana Purdue University, Fort Wayne. South-Central Section: Walter L. Manger, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville (4/97–4/98)—Thomas M. Lehman, Texas Tech University, Lubbock. Rocky Mountain Section: David K. Elliott, Northern Arizona University (10/97–10/98), Flagstaff—successor to be named. Pacific (Cordilleran) Section: David Jacobs, University of California at Los Angeles (5/97–5/98)—Carol M. Tang, Arizona State University, Tempe.

The Society recognized and thanked John and Mary Lou Pojeta for setting up booths for the Society at the National and Sectional Meeting and other venues, and President Flessa presented to Mary Lou Pojeta the Council’s Citation “for long-standing and continued service to the Paleontological Society.”

Joanne Kluessendorf presented the Winifred Goldring Award of the Association of Women Geoscientists to Donna Postmikov. Bruce Lieberman (University of Kansas) was the Citationist for Rev. LeGrand Smith (Asheville, NC), the recipient of the 1998 Harrell L. Strimple Award, in recognition of outstanding achievement in paleontology by amateurs. President Flessa presented the Plaque to Rev. Smith (see p. 733 and 734, herein).

The twenty-sixth Charles Schuchert Award was presented by President Flessa to Paul L. Koch (University of California, Santa Cruz) as an outstanding professional paleontologist, under age 40, who has shown exceptional promise of contribution to the science of paleontology. His Citationist was Scott L. Wing (National Museum of Natural History, Washington, D.C.) (see p. 729 and 731, herein).

The Paleontological Society Medal, the most prestigious honor bestowed by the Society, was presented to Allison R. “Pete” Palmer (Institute for Cambrian Studies, Boulder, Co.) for exceptional career service to the Society and to the science of paleontology, Palmer’s Citationist was Nigel Hughes (University of California, Riverside). President Flessa presented the Medal to Palmer (see p. 725 and 727, herein).

After extending thanks to the retiring Council Members and various committee members, President Flessa introduced incoming President Peter R. Crane, to introduce outgoing President Flessa, who presented the Presidential Address, *Roadside Paleontology*.

The meeting was adjourned and a social session continued until 17:00 hrs.

**INCOMING COUNCIL MEETING**

Richard A. Davis, Acting Secretary

The Incoming Council Meeting of the Paleontological Society (PS) was called to order by President Peter R. Crane on 28 October 1998 at 13:15 in the Wentworth Room of the Sheraton. Attending were Karl W. Flessa, Patricia H. Kelley, Thomas W. Kammer, Julia Golden, Ann F. (“Nancy”) Budd, Scott L. Wing, Douglas H. Erwin, William I. Ausich, Walter L. Manger, Loren E. Babcock, Mary L. Droser, Dale A. Springer, Sally E. Walker, Donna D. Carlson, Carol Tang, Richard A. Davis, John Pojeta, Jr., Roger L. Kaesler, Laurie C. Anderson, Norman J. MacLeod, Ronald L. Parsley, and Roger W. Portell. The agenda was reordered and approved unanimously (moved Droser, seconded Wing). Kammer presented the minutes of the 1998 Midyear Meeting; the minutes, as amended, were approved unanimously (moved Droser, seconded Flessa).

The President’s Report was presented by Crane, who would work for better organization of the Society especially at times of transitions of officers and committee members. President Crane announced the appointment of Donna D. Carlson (University of Cincinnati) as the 1999 Student Representative on Council. President Crane appointed Paul L. Koch to the Nominations Committee, and Sally Walker was selected by Council as the Council Representative on the Nominations Committee. Other committee chairs and members were announced by President Crane: Paleontological Society Medal Committee, William A. DiMichele and Andrew H. Knoll; Schuchert Award Committee, Susan M. Kidwell and Guy Narbonne; Laurie Anderson (reappointed), Chair of the Scholarship and Awards Committee; and Ronald L. Parsley, Chair of the PalSRP Committee. President Crane recommended the establishment of a Student Research Fund and that a fund drive be conducted. He requested the following elements to be included: the Student Research Fund would be established by The Paleontological Society 1) as an endowment; 2) that its activity would be restricted to students, both graduate and undergraduate; 3) and that it would be a supplemental activity of the PS (i.e., it would be a new initiative). Wing made a motion that the above elements (1–3) be approved (seconded Ausich, approved unanimously). Springer recommended that all members of the Council initiate this fund by pledging a donation; President Crane stated that he and Flessa would contact Past Presidents of the PS and ask them to contribute to this endowment.

Golden gave the report for the Managing Editors of the *Journal of Paleontology (JP)*. It was moved that a $5.00 late fee be charged to members who pay after 31 December (Kammer moved, Springer seconded, approved unanimously). Flessa moved (Droser seconded, approved unanimously) that an *extra 200 copies be run of the upcoming special trilobite issue*. The Managing Editors were instructed that Council must be notified if the figure of $179 per extra-100-issues was not correct.

Manger presented the Special Publications Editor’s Report. It was moved that an ad hoc committee consisting of Manger, Pojeta, and Kammer examine and investigate the costs for *Priscum* and make a recommendation on potential savings at the mid-year meeting of the Council (moved Manger, seconded Wing, approved unanimously). Manger also moved that the Special Publications Editor be authorized a budget not to exceed $400 per year of receipted expenses for the operations of the Special Publications (seconded Flessa, approved unanimously).

Pojeta presented the report on the activities and exhibits at the sectional meetings.
MacLeod presented a report on Paleontologia Electronica (PE). Council agreed MacLeod’s request to keep volume 1 up for an extra year (moved Flessa, seconded Springer, approved unanimously). Questions on “copyright sharing” with The Paleontological Association and other potential sponsors of PE, formalization of the same, and production and profit sharing of CD-Roms produced from PE were deferred until the mid-year meeting of Council.

Wing (Co-Editors of Paleobiology—PB—Report) noted a reduction of 26 percent in submission of research articles to PB and recommended the formation of an ad hoc committee to investigate the reduction in the number of manuscripts submitted and make a recommendation at the mid-year meeting of Council. The possibility of putting the back issues of PB into JSTOR was to be included. President Crane agreed to constitute such a committee.

The Program Coordinator’s Report was given by Droser. It was moved by Kelley (seconded Kammer, approved unanimously) that the Short Course by Scott L. Wing and Lisa C. Sloan, Globally Warm Climates of the Early Cenozoic—Evidence, Causes, and Biotic Consequences, be proposed to the Geological Society of America (GSA) as a candidate for the Pardee Keynote Symposium. [In a subsequent e-mail vote, Council approved a motion that The Paleontological Society co-sponsor an additional Pardee Keynote Symposium, Impact Events—Environmental Consequences and Their Influence on the Origin and Evolution of Life, with the Planetary Division of the GSA (moved Droser, seconded Wing, 12 yes, 0 no.)]

Springer (Education Coordinator) reported that a workshop would be presented at the next GSA (Denver) on Saturday 24 October (with support from Ed Geary for GSA), that the Denver Museum of Natural History would co-sponsor and assist with the workshop, and that the Society of Vertebrate Paleontology (SVP) had appropriated $500 in support of it. A peer-reviewed book for this workshop would be published as a volume in the Papers in Paleontology series. Springer received sense of Council that a brochure on responsible fossil collecting be prepared and coordinated with SVP.

Portell requested that the PS co-sponsor Paleofest ’98 (20–21 November 1998) and present $1,500 to defer costs of production; these funds would be matched by the Florida Paleontological Society. The PS logo would be used on advertisements of the ‘Fest. Action was deferred for consideration until later in the meeting.

Parsley presented the Paleontological Society International Research Program (PalSIRP) Report and requested additional funds for the 1999 awards. He also requested that President Crane appoint an additional member to the committee.

Kaesler requested an appropriation from the PS to support the revision of the volumes of the Treatise on Invertebrate Paleontology. He noted that GSA had offered up to $10,000 from the GSA Foundation, if matched by the PS.

The Membership Committee Report was given by Babcock who noted that regular membership numbers were down, that the number of retired numbers is up markedly, and that the number of institutional members was also down. It was moved (Babcock), seconded (Wing), and approved unanimously that the Council appropriate up to $100 to have Allen Press search their records to determine which libraries have dropped subscriptions for the JP, with the intention to contact those institutions regarding resubscription.

Anderson reported for the Scholarship and Awards Committee (SAC). She outlined a number of proposed changes in the grant-application form. It was agreed that the SAC report at the mid-year meeting and to make recommendations for graduate-student awards.

President Crane announced that Thomas W. Henry had informed him that for personal reasons, he was stepping down as Secretary at the end of the Business Meeting in Denver next October. A number of options for reorganizing the Secretary’s position were discussed, including hiring an assistant to handle much of the day-to-day workload. This might be done by a half-time person ($10,000 plus 25 percent fringe benefits). It was the consensus of the Council that this should be tried.

The Treasurer’s Report was presented (Kammer) along with a budget for 1999. Inclusion of provisional amounts included: $1,500 for Paleofest ’98; support for Secretary ($12,500, including $6,000 from JP “savings”); short course expenses ($2,000); JP (increase of $10,000, to come from JP “savings”); Student Awards (increase of $1,000); and PalSIRP (increase of $1,000), for a total of $44,500 from investment income. Flessa moved that the 1999 budget be approved as amended (Springer seconded, approved unanimously). After discussion, it was agreed by Council that Johnny Waters’ estimate was correct that only two-thirds of the funds placed in the PS Textbook Fund over many years came from royalties from the Boardman volume (earmarked for the Treatise per se) and that one-third placed in the Textbook Fund be divided into two parts, two-thirds being earmarked for support of the Treatise of Invertebrate Paleontology and one-third be earmarked for the Student Research Fund (new). Ausich moved that $5,000 be appropriated to the Treatise via Roger L. Kaesler if—and only if—matched or exceeded by the Geological Society of America; it was requested that Kaesler be asked for an accounting by the mid-year meeting (seconded Babcock, approved unanimously).

It was agreed that the 1999 mid-year meeting would be in Boulder, Colorado, at a date to be announced. At 17:30, Kammer moved that the meeting be adjourned (approved by acclamation).

Respectfully submitted,
THOMAS W. HENRY, Secretary
1998 SECRETARY’S REPORT

Ladies and gentlemen, members, distinguished guests. First of all, I apologize for not being able to attend, for personal reasons, this year’s annual meeting in Toronto. I extend my apologies to the members of Council for this inconvenience and my appreciation to the several members who have done “extra duty” as a consequence of my absence at this meeting. Specifically, I would express my gratitude to Tom Kammer, our Treasurer, and to Sally Walker and Richard Arnold Davis, who have assumed the duties of acting for the Secretary at the Outgoing and Incoming Council Meetings, respectively. Their extra efforts are certainly appreciated. I certainly hope to see all of you in Denver next year.

Results of Membership Vote

1,645 ballots mailed, 351 returned by Friday 23 October 05:00 pm CDST, which was the deadline for receipt of the ballots. This is a response rate of 21 percent, which is just slightly lower than last year.

11th Revision of Constitution and By-Laws:

Thus, at the close of this meeting today, the Eleventh Revision will be our operating document. The Eleventh Revision will be posted on the Society’s Home Page by next week. With this revision we will add two voting members to Council.

Education Coordinator—3-year term, renewable once, recommended to Council by the Committee on Nominations, placed on the Regular Slate of Candidates for Office, and voted upon as a non-contested Officer by the membership.

Student Representative—1-year term, not renewable, recommended to Council by the new President, and to be appointed by Council. This is the only Council Officer not voted upon by the membership at large.

As you know, the changes in the Constitution and By-Laws that comprised the Ninth Revision (1995) created a two-year Presidency, and, with the phase-in, the first person to be elected by the membership to serve a full two-year term as President-Elect result from this year’s election.

- For President-Elect:
  Patricia H. Kelley—186
  Lucy E. Edwards—156
  Abstain or Other—9.

- For Councilor-At-Large (Unrestricted):
  William I. Ausich—212
  William A. DiMichele—139
  Abstain or Other—0.

- For Co-Editors Paleobiology (2nd Term):
  Scott L. Wing and Douglas Erwin—336
  Yes, 11 No, 4 Abstain or Other

- For Education Coordinator:
  Dale A. Springer—343
  Yes, 3 No, 3 Other

We appreciate the suggestions that many of you included with your ballots for new officers. This list will be turned over to the incoming Chair of the Committee on Nominations, Christopher G. Maples.

I would like to extend on behalf of Council and on my behalf as ex officio member of this Committee our sincere appreciation to the 1998 Committee on Nominations, Chaired by Richard K. Bambach (11/98), and which included David Bottrjer (11/98, ad interim appointee), Chris Maples (11/99, Presidential appointee), Douglas S. Jones (11/99, ad interim appointee), Arnold I. Miller (11/2000, Presidential appointee), and Kirk R. Johnson (11/2000, Council appointee).

Membership Status:

Perhaps the best way of phrasing it is to say that the Membership of The Society is holding its own. Remember that we mailed out 1,645 ballots at the end of August 1998. At the end of calendar year 1997, we had 1,688 members, up from 1,639 from the end of 1996. In addition, at the end of 1997, we had 907 library subscriptions; currently, we have 880 library subscriptions. Although the figures for 1998 are not complete yet, our projections are that we will be slightly below the numbers in all categories at the end of the year.

Continued Interest in Paleontology:

Clearly, strong interest in paleontology continues in spite of the somewhat disappointing membership numbers. The Society’s strong outreach programs in addition to producing the two, now three, premier journals in paleontology and co-sponsorship of the first electronic journal, Paleontologica Electronica, has contributed significantly to the continued strength of the membership. Our sponsorship of symposia and sessions at the GSA Annual Meeting and other venues, our co-sponsorship of DinoFest III (Philadelphia), Fossil Fest (Falls of the Ohio State Park, Carterville, Ind.), and Paleontology in the 21st Century (Senckenberg) and our strong showing of participants there; cooperation with and provision of guest speakers to the annual MAPS convention in McComb, Illinois (Jere Lips); presentation of Learning from the Fossil Record at several national and sectional meetings; the presence of our Society’s booth at the SVP meeting and at several section meetings; and our Distinguished Lecture Series, all contribute to our success. In addition, The Society’s Home Page (managed by Roy Plotnick, University of Illinois, Chicago) continues to get a lot of hits.

As Secretary, I receive an average of about 80 letters each month, plus a lot of e-mail, predominantly from students and earth-science teachers who are requesting our brochures. I thank two of our loyal members, Alan Goldstein at the Falls of the Ohio State Park and Jim Chaplin of the Oklahoma Geological Survey, for filling most of these requests. This has to be one of the most effective outreach programs that we have developed. We hope to have these available electronically on our Home Page soon.

Thank you very much. That is my report for 1998.

Respectfully submitted
Thomas W. Henry
Secretary
PRESENTATION OF THE PALEONTOLOGICAL SOCIETY MEDAL TO ALLISON R. PALMER

NIGEL C. HUGHES
Department of Earth Sciences, University of California, Riverside, CA 92521

One hundred thirty-seven articles in referred journals, including nine major monographs; over 2,200 printed pages, in publications from ranging from the AAPG Bulletin through Science to the USGS Professional Papers; hundreds of new species and genera, many new families; fossils described from Alaska to Antarctica, Cambrian trilobites to Miocene insects. This dry balance sheet charts of the extraordinary career of Allison Ralph Palmer to date, and it alone merits our society's highest honor—the Paleontological Society Medal.

But such a balance sheet lacks vitality, and it is hard to imagine a person with more verve and zest for living than Pete Palmer. And so to those of us who know him, Pete's published legacy, monumental as it is, almost seem incidental when matched against the person. Here is a man whose entire career has been dedicated to understanding the past, yet has never wasted a moment looking backward. And so today we must look backwards for him.

Pete's geological career began at Penn State, where he developed an interest in paleontology and stratigraphy. His talents were immediately obvious, and for graduate school was quickly snapped up by Charlie Bell's active research group at the University of Minnesota. Feeling that Pete was a tad young to go straight for a Ph.D., Charlie dispatched Pete for a year to the Bureau of Economic Geology in Texas to get a little more experience before embarking on his thesis research. Displaying his characteristic irrepressibility even at this early age, Pete responded by completing his Ph.D. in 2 years. It was during his classes in Minnesota that Pete first noticed a young woman in a leather jacket who always came in late to class. By a series of deft maneuvers with his married classmates, Pete rearranged the class seating plan so that he could sit next to what he imagined was, and I quote, "a motorcycle girl." It turned out that the young lady was, in fact, a Montanan coming to class straight from her horse riding lessons. And by a strange quirk of fate, Pete's research interests suddenly shifted dramatically from Texas to the Western US, the West was won, and Pete and Pat have been a perfectly matched couple ever since, as can be attested by the countless geological itinerants to whom they have most generously opened their doors.

It is hard to imagine now what it was like for Pete, at the beginning of his career with the Survey facing the task of erecting a Cambrian stratigraphy of the western USA. No one had seriously examined the paleontology of these units since Walcott, and the task must have seemed overwhelming. Only someone with Pete's combination of extraordinary capacity for hard work, optimism, ability to manage and direct others, infectious enthusiasm, and keen intellect could result in transforming these rocks, in a 20 year period, from some of the least known Cambrian deposits in Laurentia, to some of the best described Cambrian deposits anywhere on the planet. Not only did Pete document these rocks, but he also recognized a fundamental new concept in evolution, the biomere, which records iterative episodes of evolutionary diversification bounded by abrupt extinction events that are expressed as sharp surfaces, often with minimal lithological change. Anyone who has seen a biomere boundary in the field, smack in the middle of a monotonous limestone bed, can appreciate not only the subtly of these changes, but the enormous industry and keenness of observation that was necessary to pin point them in the first place. Such events form the basis for Pete's current research thrust—improved understanding of what biomes mean in evolutionary terms coupled with establishing formal Cambrian stages for Laurentia. But beyond Pete himself, his fundamental work provides an essential basis for almost every other investigation of Cambrian geology in Laurentia. The Basin and Range is now the type area for studies as diverse as Cambrian seawater composition, through sequence stratigraphy, to rates of evolution. All kinds of geologists and biologists owe Pete an immense debt of gratitude.

Pete took up a Professorship at Stony Brook in 1966, and began a new chapter, continuing his Cambrian interests (for which he was awarded the Walcott Medal of the National Academy of Sciences in 1967), but now serving as a teacher and mentor. And yet Pete has been serving as a mentor throughout his career. Even though he is just a few years their senior, distinguished paleontologists such as Dick Robison and Bill Fritz count Pete as their principal professional influence, and anyone who comes into contact with Pete can hardly fail to have his intense love of the Cambrian rub off on them. For Pete, both life and paleontology always been about people, in terms of fostering both wayward children and professional collaborations, mentoring both their own kids and younger researchers, bringing understanding of issues raised by paleontology to the minds of geologists, and geological issues to the minds of public. His vigor in these matters is no less outstanding than is his publication record. No one in our community is as dedicated to building a sustainable future for the planet as is Pete Palmer.

Pete left Stony Brook in 1980 to act as Centennial Science Program Coordinator for GSA and edit the Decade of North American Geology series—a comprehensive series of publications detailing every aspect of the geological history of this country. Once again, the task was monstrous; the prospect of years of organizing and cajoling authors, enough to make normal people quake. Yet to Pete this was a "fantastic, once in a lifetime opportunity." Only he could have pulled it off, and still be wearing that smile that is as much his hallmark as his bolo tie.

Two personal visions of Pete stand out foremost in my mind as examples of the measure of the man. The first is him coming down to breakfast at his beautifully appointed home near Boulder full of excitement about the Chinese monograph he had received the day before and the chance he now had to spend an entire day entering synonymies into his Master list of Cambrian trilobites that he has meticulously, and obviously joyously, kept up to date since it being passed down to him from Walcott. There is no task that is more monumentally dull, but one of Pete's greatest strengths is that he brings the same incredible zest for the most mundane, yet critically necessary, aspects of specimen-based research as he displays when unearthing complete olenellids out in his beloved Great Basin. The second is at the phylogenetics workshop held one evening at GSA a few years ago. As I walked into the room, there was Pete standing in front of the blackboard deep in conversation with Andrew Smith with trilobite crown and stem groups all over the board—how typical of Pete's unquenchable thirst for knowledge that he, almost alone among more senior paleontologists, would be there and in the thick of it.

Pete Palmer is the quintessential American paleontologist. A
man of deep liberal convictions always ready to act firmly upon them. A man with boundless energy and optimism, to whom no task seems too daunting to be anything but fun. A man whose passion for the past is all about the future. And so it is with the greatest of pleasure, and the deepest sense of pride, that I present this year's winner of the Paleontological Society Medal, Allison Ralph Palmer, known to his friends as, known to each and every one of us as, Pete.
Mr. President, Members and Guests:

First, thank you, Nigel. Thank you, also, Jere and the medal committee and whoever put together my dossier. I know that was a lot of work. Thanks also to my many Cambrian and other geologic colleagues over the years who have helped me to grow in my understanding of the Cambrian System. Finally, thanks to my wife of almost 50 years and my five great children for putting up with me during the learning process.

I'm still somewhat awed to be accorded this highest honor of The Paleontological Society. The call from Karl Flessa about the medal was relayed to me by my wife when I was in Eastern Washington and I thought maybe she had misunderstood and somebody wanted me to review a manuscript. Thus, it was a real thrill to get the follow-up letters that confirmed it was really true!

So, are there any messages in the path that got me to this podium? When I started as an undergraduate at Penn State, I had never even heard of geology and was thinking of becoming a meteorologist. Meteorology was in the School of Mineral Industries, and Introductory Geology was a freshman requirement. It didn't take long to get hooked. Everything that one looked at, from rock or fossil sample, through outcrop to landscape had a pull upon some undescribed Lower Ordovician trilobites in limestone blocks around a sinkhole in a farm field near campus and was encouraged to explore them and eventually prepare a small senior thesis. I was lucky enough to be able to continue with trilobites, with focus on the Cambrian, ever since. This is perhaps the second message: every paleontologist needs to find a group (trilobites, brachiopods, etc.), get on top of some part of it both taxonomically and stratigraphically, and then use that knowledge to play whatever mathematical, evolutionary, biostratigraphic, paleoecologic, or paleogeographic games one wishes. It seems to me there are too many people today who just like the game part but who are not really on top of their group and its geologic context.

When I arrived at the University of Minnesota as a very young graduate student, Charlie Bell became my advisor. He continually stressed the importance of stratigraphic context for paleontology. Taxonomy was not so much an end in itself, as it was a necessary process that was required in order to sharpen the tools that could then be used to evaluate questions of biostratigraphy, and thus of evolution; of facies associations, and thus of paleoecology; and of regional relations, and thus of paleobiogeography. That's perhaps the third message: geology and paleontology are intimately related and very little good paleontology can be done in the absence of an understanding of the geologic context of the fossils being studied.

I was particularly lucky to spend 16 years as the Cambrian paleontologist for the USGS at the time when regional mapping of the geology of the Great Basin, one of the great Cambrian areas of the world, was just beginning. We had very little sense of regional relations of the varied stratigraphic sequences that were encountered, and we didn't have very much knowledge of the biostratigraphy of the western Cambrian. It was great fun to work out many of the aspects of the regional physical stratigraphy and biostratigraphy and to see patterns emerge.

Part of my job was to become familiar with the world literature on trilobites. Where else might our Laurentian trilobites occur? I found many papers, particularly Russian, where improbable associations of Laurentian genera were listed. That led to an NSF grant in 1961–1962 to study Cambrian trilobites with supposed Laurentian affinities in museum collections in Europe, including Russia, and Australia. Some of these collections included materials from Asia and North Africa, and later I had the opportunity to visit many of these areas, and others in China and Argentina, in the field. Most trilobites assigned to Laurentian genera were misidentified and it became clear that there were distinctive regional faunas that finally began to make sense after the plate tectonics revolution.

The simple concentric pattern of Cambrian lithofacies and biofacies around Laurentia, which fell into place in the late 1950s, provided a framework that could be applied to the problem of unwinding the world back to the Cambrian. To do this, however, also required a rudimentary knowledge of the major tectonic and geologic features of the present continents— which inadvertently led to my work with the Decade of North American Geology—but that's another story. The search for the Cambrian world was aided by the fact that trilobites in the faunal facies marginal to Laurentia were much more widespread than those of the epicontinental seas. Thus, vectors from more or less cosmopolitan marginal facies to epicontinental faunal facies different from those of Laurentia could be used to point toward the interiors of Cambrian...
continents. Failure to recognize large-scale tectonic patterns, as well as the facies from which trilobites were collected, has led to spurious biogeographies. The message here is that geologic context is an essential component of any studies of paleobiogeography.

I don't have time to indulge in discussions of all of the opportunities that developed from getting on top of the Cambrian trilobites. Part of my thesis study also involved inarticulate brachiopods. The discovery that these could be recovered from acetic acid residues of Cambrian limestones was made in the late 1940s, and I became secondarily hooked on the fossils found in insoluble residues of these limestones. Ever since, I have processed parts of all limestone samples in acetic or formic acid as a routine matter. In the Great Basin, these limestones occasionally yielded silicified trilobites, including exquisite ontogenetic series, and I have had a lot of fun working out some of the evolutionary and taxonomic implications of these series. After my initial foray into the inarticulates, however, I left the detailed studies to others, because trilobites were a sufficient handful by themselves. However, I kept enough interest in the biostratigraphy of the inarticulates and the other insoluble fossils in my residues so that occasionally the knowledge came in handy for dating samples of presumed Cambrian age that were submitted from exotic areas. On the other hand, there is the burgeoning field of study of Cambrian soft-bodied organisms, which I have not touched. The message here is: there is more to the Cambrian than trilobites, but these provide the frame within which the evolution, and biogeographic and biostratigraphic potential, of the less common organisms can be evaluated.

To wrap up: geologic context, as well as depth of understanding of a fossil group, are both essential parts of paleontology. Without these, evolutionary studies are weakened, and some seemingly sophisticated mathematical and cladistic analyses of fossils, so popular now, may be akin to the emperor's new clothes.

Thank you, again, for the great honor of being your 1998 medalist. It's been a great ride so far!
PRESENTATION OF THE 1998 CHARLES SCHUCHERT AWARD TO PAUL L. KOCH

SCOTT L. WING
Department of Pelobiology, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC 20560

Mr. President, members of the Paleontological Society, and guests, I am honored and pleased to be presenting to you Paul Koch, who is this year's recipient of the Society's Charles Schuchert Award. Paul, I want to reassure you that there are no dopey guests, I am honored and pleased to be presenting to you Paul Koch, who is this year's recipient of the Society's Charles Schuchert Award. Paul, I want to reassure you that there are no dopey

Many of you are aware of Paul Koch's innovative and influential work using stable isotopes to "ferret" out previously unknown aspects of mammalian paleobiology, but fewer of you know where he came from. Paul's first years were spent in the suburbs of Newark, New Jersey, but when Paul was an impressionable nine-year-old his family moved to rural central Pennsylvania, an area of the country that I understand owes more culturally and economically to Appalachia than its northeasterly location might suggest. Here Paul's intellectual curiosity was sparked not so much by the fossils behind his house as by the biological world around him. And here is a claim few paleontologists of his generation can make—this boy has slaughtered hogs in his own backyard. Perhaps as a consequence of such early experiences in animal husbandry, when Paul left for college at the University of Rochester he already had a confirmed interest in whole organism biology.

When I asked Paul sometime last year how he had gotten into paleontology he reported that the paleontologists at Rochester were exceptionally nice people who threw memorable parties. But more seriously, I think he found under Carl Brett's tutelage a way to pursue his growing interest in animals, ecosystems, and their history. From Rochester, Paul went to the University of Michigan for graduate school. His Ph.D. thesis, completed under the guidance of Dan Fisher, was literally a mammoth undertaking; it involved measuring the stable isotopic composition of the growth rings in late Pleistocene mammoth tusks in order to determine variations in their diets and the season of their death. Dan's style of careful and biologically thoughtful analysis of fossils left its mark on Paul, and Paul's thesis work established a set of interests that he has pursued ever since—both in Pleistocene megafauna, and in devising clever ways of getting remarkably detailed information about the life habits of extinct mammals.

After completing his Ph.D., Mr. Koch came to Washington. During his first year in D.C. Paul was a fellow at the Smithsonian, where he collaborated with Kay Behrensmeyer and Noreen Tuross; he then moved to the Carnegie Institution Geophysical Labs for two years to work with Marilyn Fogel. Paul is reticent about the knowledge that the events in marine and terrestrial systems were simultaneous was a major factor in stimulating and constraining the continuing search for the causes of environmental shifts at the Paleocene/Eocene boundary. The knowledge that the events in marine and terrestrial systems were simultaneous was a major factor in stimulating and constraining the continuing search for the causes of environmental shifts at the Paleocene/Eocene boundary.

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Paul's work on fossil proboscidean teeth was the first to show seasonal climate signals could be extracted from the oxygen isotopic analysis of teeth, and has spawned a series of papers reconstructing seasonality of Cenozoic and older paleoclimates. Furthermore his stable isotopic studies of living elephants have turned out to have important implications for management of the ivory trade in Africa. Paul's work on the carbon isotopic composition of soil nodules and mammal teeth across the Paleocene/Eocene boundary, begun only a short time after he finished graduate school, revealed that the most dramatic reorganization of terrestrial mammalian faunas during the Cenozoic was precisely coincident with global climatic and oceanographic changes, and the largest benthic foram extinction of the last 100 million years. The knowledge that the events in marine and terrestrial systems were simultaneous was a major factor in stimulating and constraining the continuing search for the causes of environmental shifts at the Paleocene/Eocene boundary.

What I hope is clear by now is that Paul is NOT a geochemist who thinks that fossils are a handy source for mineral phases containing stable isotopes. In fact he is the opposite. He is a paleobiologist who is driven by an interest in extinct and living organisms: how they lived, what they ate, the conditions they lived under, and how they were affected by environmental change in the past. Paul has become a respected stable isotope geochemist in order to be able to answer paleobiological questions, but he has never forgotten the biological questions. In fact, a brief conversation with him about the nitrogen metabolism of starving cats or the reproductive behavior of bonobos will quickly convince you that he knows every step of the metabolic pathway, and wonder if he made time for ethological observations on those trips to Africa. A more extended conversation may take you far enough...
into the details of mammalian metabolism that you'll wish you weren't eating lunch just then. My only disappointment with Paul's evident love of natural history is his tendency to call plants, "the -aceae," but we are working on him.

In closing, let me draw a slightly wider point. Ever since I entered paleontology there has been concern about the health of the field—is the number of positions shrinking, how bad is funding, do we have the respect of allied areas in geology and biology? In this context it seems to me that Paul is just the kind of innovative researcher we ought to be honoring with the Schuchert Award. He is showing us the potential for new tools to help us answer new (and old) questions about the history of life. He represents the breadth of paleontology and the willingness of scientists in our field to innovate. His work also reminds us not to let our view of what constitutes paleontology become to narrow. Real paleobiologists can be found in front of a mass spectrometer as well as scanning an outcrop for fossils. As long we have the imagination to recognize new directions and support them, and perhaps the willingness to expand the definition of paleontology, I think we will survive and prosper.

So without further comment, let me introduce the winner of the 1998 Schuchert Award, and a real paleobiologist, Paul Koch.
I'd like to start by thanking The Paleontological Society for this award. Receiving the Schuchert Award is certainly nothing that I ever expected, and I am extremely honored. At the Society of Vertebrate Paleontology meeting last month, I ran into John Flynn, the incoming president, and he told me to make sure to emphasize that I'm a vertebrate paleontologist. I pointed out that I was going to be talking about plants and paleosols at this meeting, not vertebrates. He said great, tell them you're a paleobotanist and a soil scientist too. This exchange reminded me how strongly we're encouraged by our mentors, and our funding agencies, and our own curiosity, to tackle problems that are multi-disciplinary. But when you try this, you run the risk of falling through the cracks, doing work that isn't perceived as central to any discipline. In my own case, when it's 7:00 p.m., and I haven't fed or walked my two large dogs, and the mass spectrometer has crashed (again), and I need to read a student's paper on porpoise physiology, these cracks seem especially large. As a consequence, I'm extremely gratified that the society has chosen to recognize the work I've been doing over the past fifteen years at the interface between paleobiology and geochemistry.

My interest in paleontology didn't spring from a childhood fascination with fossils or geology. Rather, I was excited by the idea of studying the ecology and evolution of whole organisms. As an undergraduate at the University of Rochester, it soon became clear that studying whole organisms in a biology department that was increasingly focused on cellular and molecular processes was going to be tough, but that the potential for these kinds of studies were vast in paleobiology. It's ironic that I now spend my days drilling, dissolving, burning and otherwise vaporizing small bits of fossils to investigate the very same physiological processes and biochemical reactions that I found tiresome as a student. While I sometimes burrow rather deeply into these cognate fields, my goal has always been to exploit physiology and biochemistry to shed new light on larger questions of ecology, evolution and extinction.

I've come to realize that my intellectual and professional growth has involved a great deal more serendipity than cold calculation. It's certainly the case that my development as a scientist has been strongly shaped by friends and mentors. At Rochester, Carl Brett channeled my diffuse interests towards paleoecology, and he made me realize that I might even get paid to do work that I enjoyed. Last year's Schuchert Award recipient, Mary Droser, was one class ahead of me at Rochester. It says a great deal about Carl's abilities that Mary and I are just two of a half dozen students trained by Carl during his first few years at Rochester who went on to become professional paleontologists.

Carl even suggested that I might consider doing graduate work at the University of Michigan. I sometimes wonder how different my career would have been if Yale or Berkeley had been willing.
to accept my late application. Fortunately, the University of Michigan was more flexible, and I arrived there to discover an extremely strong program. Phil Gingerich made sure that I could actually identify some mammal teeth before I destroyed them. Catherine Badgley and Jennifer Kitchell taught me a great deal about paleoecology and macroevolution, and K. C. Lohmann, Jim O’Neil, and Alex Halliday willingly let me use their labs and encouraged me to test my ideas, however odd. David Dettman taught me in the lab and tried to minimize the damage that I inflicted on glassware and vacuum systems. The graduate students at Michigan contributed immeasurably to the dynamic intellectual community. Beyond their impact on my professional life, these folks favored me with their friendship, and I’d especially like to thank Sandy Carlson, Zach Sharp, Bret Beall, Rob Cox, Gab Kardon, and Mark Johnson. Many of the students who went through the graduate program at Michigan at this time have ended up in other fields; some are artists, some are academics in other fields, some are in business or law, some are journalists. It’s been amazing to watch them excel in the wide range of fields they’ve chosen.

Kay Behrensmeyer and Scott Wing became close friends and important scientific collaborators while I was a postdoctoral fellow at the Smithsonian Institution and the Geophysical Laboratory. I was surprised that the Geoscience department at Princeton interviewed me for a position in aqueous geochemistry, and was astonished that they actually hired me, even after I assured them that I was not, in fact, an aqueous geochemist. Fortunately for me and them, they subsequently hired Dan Schrag for that geochemistry position, and my time at Princeton was fully occupied and vastly enriched just trying to keep up with Dan. My current colleagues, especially Jim Zachos and Lisa Sloan, pointed out what an outstanding program they were building at Santa Cruz and were able to persuade me to jump coasts. It’s been a treat dragging Jim off that cushy ODP ship and out into the badlands of Wyoming. Finally, I need to thank my students, both at Princeton and Santa Cruz, for keeping me on my toes and teaching me all manner of new ideas.

I owe tremendous intellectual debts to both Dan Fisher and Marilyn Fogel. I know I was a bit of a goof when I arrived at Michigan in the early 1980s. Whatever rigor that I bring to the construction and analysis of paleobiological problems is largely a reflection of Dan’s patience and guidance. When I arrived at the Geophysical Laboratory, I was a paleontologist who knew how to use a geochemical laboratory to answer paleobiologic questions. Marilyn convinced me that if I wanted to succeed in this work, I would need to become analytically independent, capable of running my own laboratory to explore new methods and new questions. The extent to which I am a geochemist is a reflection of her advice and direction.

I was the first person in my immediate family to complete college. My parent’s impression was that you went to college to increase your attractiveness to potential employers, and they were perplexed by my decision to pursue graduate work in an esoteric field like paleontology. They didn’t know much about the field, but they knew it was not my ticket to a job that was going to deliver big bucks. They were correct. Still my parents, and my sister, have always been extremely supportive of my decisions. Finally, I’ll be in serious trouble if I don’t thank my companion for the last eleven years, Tom Early. Tom has been unflappable over the years, accommodating the moves that were brought about by my professional choices, while at the same time pursuing his own career, first as a mathematician, and now as a psychiatrist. I know I wouldn’t have thrived, personally or professionally, without his affection and patience.

Again, I thank the society.
PRESENTATION OF THE 1998 HARRELL L. STRIMPLE AWARD TO LEGRAND SMITH

BRUCE S. LIEBERMAN
Department of Geology, University of Kansas, 120 Lindley Hall, Lawrence, KS 66045

Mr. President, members, and guests of the Paleontological Society I am very pleased and honored to present to you LeGrand Smith as a recipient of the Strimple award. It is hard to sum up the contributions that someone has made throughout the course of their lifetime, but thankfully in LeGrand's case this was made easier because many other paleontologists like Loren Babcock, Euan Clarkson, Greg Edgecombe, Niles Eldredge, Joseph Hannibal, Barry Kues, Luis and Maria Gabriela Bautista, Ramiro Suarez-Soruco, and Carlos Villarroel enthusiastically supported his candidacy for this award.

LeGrand, in his pursuits for the science of paleontology over the last 30 years, epitomizes all that is noble in the term amateur. He is unselfish and unaggrandizing when it comes to praise, acknowledgment, or receiving credit, and he tirelessly devoted his time, often in dangerous or inaccessible regions, to recovering fossils. His work and travels took him to several places in the South American continent including Uruguay, Argentina, and especially the Bolivian Andes. The mid-Paleozoic fauna of South America in particular, and the Malvinokaffric Realm in general, are highly endemic, characterized by many unique and distinctive species of which the trilobites I am most familiar with. During the mid-Paleozoic, much like what George G. Simpson documented for the later mammal faunas, there was a "splendid isolation" in South America that produced spectacular evolutionary results.

In addition to his full time work on behalf of the impoverished peoples of this region, LeGrand recognized the paleontological and evolutionary significance of this fauna. LeGrand took a professional's approach to the study of the Malvinokaffric in Bolivia. He familiarized himself with monographic treatments of this fauna conducted by James Clarke, Roman Kozlowski, Leonardo Branisa, and Reinhard Wolfart. From these works he learned the biostratigraphy of the region, and also what species were known from which localities. Although the treatments of these authors were very thorough, LeGrand realized that as he collected fossils from this region many new species were coming to light. Right away, he could tell which were the new taxa. In every case, LeGrand not only made sure that these specimens reached the light of day, but also the light of science. I have many of his characteristic postcards with on the front a picture of some trilobite and on the back a Bolivian postmark and a note to the effect of "Hey, this looks new, do you want to describe it." His collecting endeavors inspired numerous taxonomic, phylogenetic, biogeographic, biostratigraphic, and macroevolutionary studies of the Malvinokaffric Fauna. Taxa he brought to light include conularids, brachiopods, molluscs, phyllocarid crustaceans, numerous trilobites, and last but not least a merostomid. This spectacular Devonian horseshoe crab, the eponymous Legrandella lombardi, substantially expanded our knowledge of synziphosurid evolution and morphology.

Finally, I do not want to leave you with the impression that LeGrand's paleontological activities were restricted to the South American continent. He was also responsible for gathering an important collection of diverse Pennsylvanian gastropods and molluscs near Taos, New Mexico. One tie in seems to be his proclivity for work in high altitude environments.

In short, I hope I have conveyed the really profound impact that LeGrand has had on the growth of scientific knowledge in our field. I also hope I'll be receiving more of his new species postcards in the future. Even more importantly, I'm very pleased that LeGrand is a recipient of this award because he's a genuinely nice guy, self-effacing, and honorable. His work on behalf of the people of South America, his proud role as husband and father, and his commitment to friends make me even more pleased that LeGrand is receiving this award. In closing, I would like to quote something appropriate for LeGrand said by the President of the Entomological Society of London in the 1850's, Edward Newman, who said, "the actual collector ... The man who, in whatever station of life, devotes his time, by night and by day ... to the positive capture and preservation of those specimens which serve as the object for all our observations: he is the real labourer in the field, and if we would keep the lamp of our science constantly burning, it is to him alone that we can look for fuel to feed its flame." (Newman, 1854, p. 144-145)

REFERENCES

Paleontologists are great people! Certainly no amateur should be mistaken as to who makes the lasting contributions by rugged field work, meticulous laboratory detail, and inspired breakthroughs in theoretical insights. My life has been unusually enriched by my association with a number of their very special clan. Besides my young Argentine friends, Luis and Maria Gabriela Buatois, who were in a post-doc program at the University of Kansas when they took the initiative to nominate me for the Strimple Award, nine professional paleontologists from four continents wrote most moving recommendations, along with seven fans, the companions of numerous excursions, many of whom taught me a great deal about their own specialties. Not least, I have my very supportive wife to thank for cooperating with the Buatois’ initiative.

In the course of the years my paths have crossed with outstanding amateurs. If I am the 1998 recipient of this distinguished recognition it is undoubtedly because it has been my good fortune to be in unusual places at very special junctures in the history of this scientific pursuit. This was true when I picked up the holotype of *Legrandella lombardii* on a hillside in the interior of Bolivia, most certainly when I placed it in the hands of Niles Eldredge and saw him practically levitate with excitement. The association with this gifted paleobiologist led one of his disciples to exclaim, “You may not be aware of it, LeGrand, but at the AMNH you are known as a folk hero.”

There are many capable scavengers of the outcroppings. I do not view myself as particularly gifted, but again, long odds have placed me in a number of great localities. As a minister of The United Methodist Church, work-related residence and travel has made this possible. To cite a case in point, a change of assignment took us from the Patagonia to northern Argentina. Traveling through the province of Neuquen we sought out some Jurassic sediments. I came away with what looked like bivalves but on professional scrutiny turned out to be an unusual set of ammonite jaws.

Long ago I ceased to be a collector. Thousands of specimens have found permanent homes in the American Museum of Natural History, New York, the Australian Museum, Sydney, the Museo de Historia Natural, Cochabamba, my alma mater Vanderbilt University, and La Universidad San Juan Bosco, Comodoro Rivadavia, Argentina, which bestowed on me the Albatross Plaque. Thus far eleven scientific publications have illustrated specimens that I contributed. Along with these I have received four namesakes, those prizes most appreciated by an amateur. Now with the Strimple Award, my cup truly runneth over.