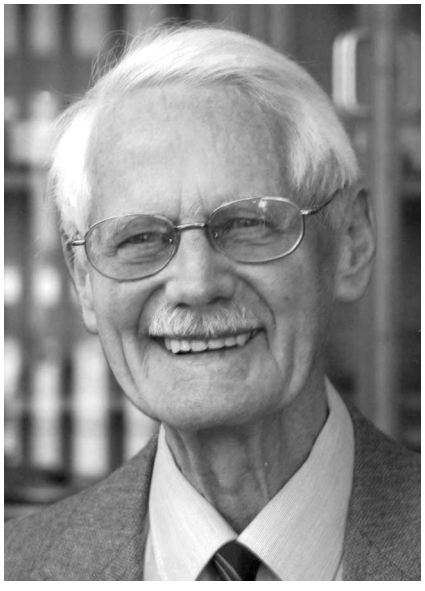
AAPG Honorees, 2005



KENNETH W. GLENNIE
Sidney Powers Memorial Award

Citation—To Kenneth Glennie, an acknowledged expert in petroleum geology, who in his 33 years with Shell worked globally as a pioneering explorationist and as the technical mentor of aspiring young professionals. Since retirement he has dedicated his time to geological research and education in a manner best described as inspirational.

It seems particularly timely that Kenneth Glennie should receive the Sidney Powers Memorial Award during a period of AAPG history when international perspectives are increasingly prevalent. To the best of my knowledge this is the first time a non-U.S. citizen living outside the United States has received this award. As Ken's career has been truly international, almost to the complete exclusion of activities in the United States, it reflects on the breadth of vision developing in the AAPG and the Association's ability to recognize outstanding individuals associated with the petroleum industry anywhere on the globe.

As time passes, one of the great privileges in life is to meet scientists older and wiser than oneself who generously offer their time and wisdom to lesser mortals such as I. Kenneth Glennie, Ken to all of us who know him, is a fine example of a wise elder statesman of earth science, and petroleum geology in particular. To my endless benefit, I am privileged to have enjoyed the counsel of many such people but none have been more generous, more supportive, or more fun than Ken Glennie has. When appointed to my chair in 1992, Ken, then an honorary lecturer at the University of Aberdeen, and the late professor Arthur Whiteman were among the first to welcome me. Importantly and additionally, they sat themselves down and spent time with this novice academic. Many treasures were shared from their vast experience of petroleum geology, both from industry and academic perspectives. Ken's support and enthusiasm were evident from the start and continue today.

Although I had never met Ken before 1992, his work was well known to me. His beloved deserts were already part of sedimentological folklore (Desert Sedimentary Environments, 1970, in Elsevier's Developments in Sedimentology series), and I was aware of his wide range of activities in education and training in petroleum geology (e.g., Joint Association for Petroleum Exploration Courses JAPEC). What I had not realized was the huge range of geological work that Ken had undertaken with Shell globally. Much of the work was ground breaking, pioneering exploration of harsh, remote terrain in New Zealand, arctic Canada, Nepal, and several modern deserts that required physical resilience combined with a passion for geology. As anyone privileged to spend time with Ken will know, the passion remains. What a treat and inspiration for young students contemplating their careers when Ken presents his adventures and reminiscences from those great days of global geological pioneering; if this fails to inspire and fascinate little else will!

Throughout his 30-plus years with Shell, Ken stayed close to science; hence, he was involved in many early applications of clastic sedimentology, tectonics, and sedimentation. A further tangible contribution to petroleum geology, which started while he was employed by Shell, is mentorship and education of personnel; one recent Shell International CEO was early under Ken's mentorship, and many of those occupying senior positions in Shell and other oil companies spent periods of their early careers with Ken. His skill as a mentor and educator, and to carry creative thought into a practical dimension must have been a wonderful asset to Shell, just as since his retirement these qualities have been channeled into more academic pursuits.

So what are the exploration and scientific milestones for which Ken deserves recognition? There is much to choose from and my view in no order of priority follows. First, Ken's contribution in confirming the eolian character of the reservoir in the giant Groningen gas field was a turning point in the development of a resource that has until very recently underwritten the energy needs of industrial western Europe. In turn, this pioneering sedimentological work led to the understanding of similar reservoirs and hydrocarbon traps in the southern North Sea, the birth of the North Sea energy industry. Second, and possibly for which Ken remains in greatest demand, is his work and the work of his team on the Oman Mountains, which guided Shell and Petroleum Development Oman's (PDO) exploration policy in the late 1960s. Despite disagreement with some senior managers Ken rightly convinced Shell/PDO of his model for the tectonic evolution of the Oman Mountains, based on data derived from detailed outcrop mapping. This seminal work stands the test of time. Third, and initiated to better understand the Groningen reservoir, is Ken's work on modern deserts, which led to some of

his best-known publications. This is Ken's sedimentological work that academics tend to recognize. Fourth must be the Rotliegend of northwest Europe of which Ken has an encyclopedic knowledge. This prolific hydrocarbon-bearing part of the stratigraphic column continues in economic importance and continues to reveal geological subtleties. Recently, Ken has recognized that the overall arid system has significant lacustrine and fluvial elements that probably formed in response to interglacial humidity and associated local climatic change. This remains an active area of Ken's research with relevance for using desert geology as a proxy for evaluating the effects of modern climatic change.

Anthony Sampson in *The Changing Anatomy of Britain* (Hodder, 1982) noted that it is unusual for scientists from the United Kingdom industry to join academia and to pursue science relevant to their former field of employment, rather choosing to focus their energy on research that was formerly off limits. This rather odd, dare I say British, trait leaves a disconnection that helps neither industry, academia, nor society in general; of course Ken does not fit into that mould! I am sure Ken realized that petroleum industry data furnish a wonderful window into the geology of the shallow crust through which he, and others, can study the evolution of our planet and contribute to the creation of wealth. Consequently, Ken has indulged in his scientific dreams and continued to serve the interests of the broader energy community. His tireless editing, writing, and creative initiatives, including several major projects, put the efforts of many full-time academics to shame. Ken has focused primarily on northwest Europe and Oman while keeping an eye on all deserts ancient and modern. The seminal text *Petroleum Geology of the North Sea* (first published in 1984) would perhaps have been a fitting swan song for any petroleum geologist's career, but Ken steered it to a 4th edition in 1998 (he swears that there will be no more!).

Unusually for many oil industry professionals, Ken built a substantial reputation for his scientific work in a broad-based part of the United Kingdom and international earth science community, in particular because of his research on deserts and the Oman Mountains. Ken was fortunate that Shell encouraged him to publish his early work, but I believe huge credit must go to Ken for his personal initiative and dedication to disseminate this work to the broader earth science community. Certainly since his retirement the desire to attack new projects and publish has not diminished. If all researchers were as zealous as Ken all earth science departments would be very exciting places to be.

So what of Ken the scientist? Because of his pedigree in regional geological studies, and his ongoing interest in desert processes during times of global climate change, one may be tempted to think of Ken as someone who works only on wild and wonderful parts of our planet; not at all. Ken enjoys laboratory experiments and uses them to test ideas developed for the interpretation of observational data. The best-known published example of this work is in his paper on late Permian (Weissliegendes) fluidization features (1983, *Sedimentary Geology*) with Tony Buller. My petrophysics lab has a large Perspex tank (large enough for Glennie to stand in with a shovel!), in which he and we have attempted to create and film air-escape fluidization in dune sands (trapped-wind experiments?). These experiments well demonstrate Ken's basic skill as a scientist and the blessing that he has a good eye for rocks. Long may the experiments continue.

In my role as an educator I am constantly challenged by students who fail to realize the importance of making observations before forwarding their analysis of a problem. Surely we all know that in geology good observational skills are essential. In petroleum geology these skills need honing to perfection as investors' money is at stake. It is Ken's sharp eye, and the ability to translate observations into physical models, that have made him the great geologist he is. Having worked with Ken on the eolian fluidization problem of the late Permian, I am privileged to have worked through field problems with him and am well aware of his quality; I have worked with some excellent field geologists and he is up there with the very best.

Now retired in the Scottish glens where his farming ancestors once prospered, Ken is within easy reach of Europe's oil capital, and the industry he has served so loyally, and where he holds an honorary chair at the University of Aberdeen. From his rural home Ken remains active in petroleum geological and sedimentological research, and teaches professional and student courses. He takes countless initiatives with local and international geological organizations and is always supportive and helpful. I, together with all his friends and former colleagues, hope that Ken's love affair with geology (his hobby!) continues to flourish.

As Ken has already received honors from the Geological Society of London and European Association of Geoscientists and Engineers as well as AAPG; my offers of superlatives about Ken the geologist and Ken the oilman will always be inadequate. In geoscience he is one of a kind in the United Kingdom and one of a handful globally. It is thus all the more remarkable that Ken has achieved what he has without attempting to overachieve professionally and making what are usually inevitable personal sacrifices. Indeed Ken's achievements were accomplished as the single parent of a young family caused by the premature death of his wife Margaret. How proud and amazed she would have been by the honor and esteem earned by her dear husband. So here we have a man who lost his father when a child, raised his family as a loving father, and has received the global esteem of his peers; a remarkable life, a remarkable man, and a most worthy recipient of the Sidney Powers Medal.

Andrew Hurst

Response

Two years ago I remarked that British geologists were in the minority in receiving awards from the AAPG. I believe I am correct in thinking that I am the first British resident to receive the Sidney Powers Memorial Award, which is not only a humbling thought but adds enormously to my appreciation of this honor. Thank you AAPG. And thank you Andrew Hurst for again being my biographer.

The fact that I am still active in studying and writing geology 20 years after being pensioned by Shell indicates that it must be my hobby, and that for a large part of my life I was paid for enjoying it. That enjoyment has been fostered since "retirement" through contacts associated with my honorary position at Aberdeen University, and through being asked repeatedly to write papers or present talks at conferences and to societies. Indeed, a cousin of mine says that I lay myself open to arm twisting by invariably answering the phone with the phrase, "What can I do for you?" I am then told what is wanted!

What sort of career underpinned this award? Born in England of Scottish parents, I now live within 7 miles of where they were brought up in a farming community 35 miles west of Aberdeen. Boarding school in northwest London was followed at the end of World War II by service in the Royal Signals, which was followed by studying geology at Edinburgh University from 1949 to 1954 (B.Sc., M.Sc.).

I joined Shell in The Hague in 1954, spending the next six months attending courses; perhaps the most useful was on photogeology, which later I applied in New Zealand, Canada, the Himalayan foothills of Nepal, the Oman Mountains and, in a more limited way, to the study of Quaternary deserts. What a wonderful way to gain a three-dimensional look at mountainous terrain. Toward the end of my career with Shell I gave the occasional course in photogeology to geophysicists (the emphasis on physicist), some of whom, for the first time, began to appreciate the importance of thinking in three, or even four, dimensions. Training over, it was time to get down to work.

The next 18 years were spent essentially as a field geologist, in most cases mapping geology that previously had been covered, if at all, only in a reconnaissance fashion (e.g., North Island New Zealand, where much of my concern was involved in compiling a Cenozoic stratigraphy of Taranaki before our first exploration well was drilled at Kapuni). Later, in the Canadian Arctic both east and west of the Mackenzie delta, even basic topographical maps contained major errors (e.g., a 4-mile-wide north-south strip missing from part of the Yukon, which was corrected using photogrammetry, and in the Rockies of northeast British Columbia [Sikanni Chief to Muskwa rivers], a 10,000-foot mountain lacking contours above 8000 feet; corrections were sketched using the helicopter altimeter). For New Zealand geology, my assistant and I lived in a small caravan to cope with the 100 inches or so of annual rainfall. In Canada we lived in tented camps with, of course, 24 hours of daylight and mosquitoes for much of the time as well as occasional snow. The maps were constructed, and stratigraphy slowly compiled (support team of paleontologists in Edmonton).

Three years in Canada (1959–1962) and I returned to The Hague, only to be sent off walking for a winter in the foothills of Nepal with Martin Ziegler, the youngest of the three Ziegler geologist brothers, to study erosional products from the newly rising Himalayas. On this trip I began to see firsthand the products of continental collision resulting from what later became known as plate tectonics.

Back in The Hague, more courses and my future assignment in turbidite research was cancelled on my first day in Shell's research laboratory (KSEPL); I was told that from now on I was to be their desert expert, and had better learn fast. The size of the giant Groningen gas field had just been realized, and Shell needed to know how to recognize the presumed desert reservoir rocks in core and to predict their probable extension. Field studies took me to Libya, the Thar Desert of India, and to southeast Arabia (the Trucial States, as they were then known, and Oman), and probably started my progression toward the Sidney Powers Award. On the assumption that everyone would know all about deserts within three years, I was allowed to publish an expanded version of my company report (Desert Sedimentary Environments, 1970) and in 1971 spent several months as an AAPG Distinguished Lecturer in the United States and Canada.

Early in 1966, Shell's head of exploration, Rudi Beck, had visited newly discovered Omani oil fields (Fahud and Natih); he realized they were in close proximity to the Steinmann Trinity (serpentinite, pillow lavas, and radiolarian chert), which were widespread in the Oman Mountains. Beck posed the question, If we find the Steinmann Trinity elsewhere in the world, does it mean that oil could be nearby? I suggested that to find out, the Oman Mountains should be mapped in a reconnaissance fashion. His original offer of one field helper was raised to three plus one stratigrapher when I pointed out that the Oman Mountains were twice as long as his native Swiss Alps; but no helicopter! A winter spent crawling over boulders in Landrovers in attempts to study the best outcrop sequences meant that the task was likely to last 4–5 years. My offer to complete the mapping (essentially calibrating photogeological sections) in another six months with helicopter support was accepted, and the task was finished on time. A monograph, "Geology of the Oman Mountains" was published by our team in 1974, and was preceded by an AAPG paper in 1973. The proximity of oil to the Steinmann Trinity was ascribed to tectonic chance. Following the same tectonic-sedimentological trend, the Oman work was succeeded over the next year by reconnaissance trips to Iran, Turkey, and Greece.

Beck wanted me to become chief geologist of Shell UK. This I turned down because I thought the study of the Oman Mountains was too important to leave uncompleted, and with the team members posted to other operational areas, completion would have to be done by me.

As my wife was slowly dying of cancer, I was eventually transferred to Shell Expro in 1972 to work on the North Sea in a more junior capacity. Six years later when the then United Kingdom chief geologist proposed me for promotion, he was told that Beck had banned me from promotion for life. Those were autocratic times. Lack of promotion saved me from senior administrative chores and enabled me to keep studying geology, but it did limit my pension. My wife Margaret died in 1973, which meant that much of my free time formerly devoted to her became spent on geology. In 1984 I gained a D.Sc.

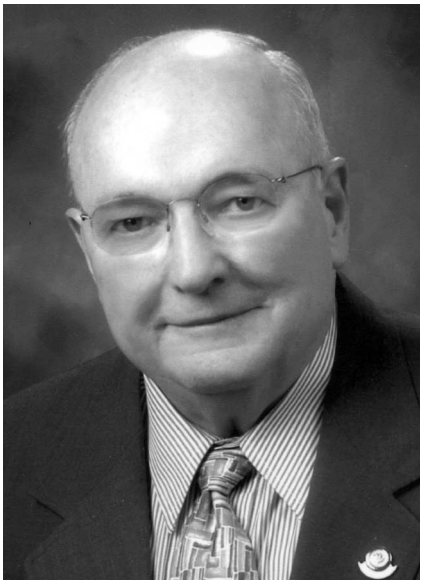
degree from Edinburgh University (thesis "Desert Sediments—Present and Past").

Apart from being told to write several papers on aspects of North Sea geology, I became known for a course that I organized, and the published course notes I edited and contributed to, on the Petroleum Geology of the North Sea. The course was given on behalf of an organization (Joint Association for Petroleum Exploration Courses [JAPEC]) that was set up to find ways of providing training for geologists from smaller oil companies. I represented Shell at the inaugural meeting, where I suggested the course title and was promptly asked to go away and organize it. Varying between 5 and 10 lecturers, the 2-day courses ran from 1981 to 2000 (initially twice a year); the course notes were first published in 1984, with new editions in 1986, 1990, and 1998 to cope with the masses of new information being released by the industry. Revisions of the book took me well into retirement.

In The Hague again in the early 1980s, I expected to retire from there in 1985. Instead, Shell UK asked if I would return to London before retirement to become technical chairman (and co-editor with Jim Brooks of the ensuing publication) of the third of the conferences on the Petroleum Geology of Northwest Europe. This involved working two more years for Shell as a contractor.

A 1990 request to give a talk in Abu Dhabi on the Oman Mountains made the city a springboard for indulging my interest in deserts. This led to supervising the fieldwork of two Aberdeen Ph.D. students. Desert studies in the United Arab Emirates and Oman became an important part of my annual calendar most winters, leading eventually to compiling a book, *The Desert of SE Arabia*, which at the time of writing is in press. I also contributed to the *Geology of Scotland* (4th edition, 2002) and *The Millennium Atlas: Petroleum Geology of the Central and Northern North Sea* (2003). Other papers in press involve the geology of both Oman and the North Sea.

Kenneth Glennie



EDWARD K. DAVID

Honorary Member

Citation—To Edward K. "Eddie" David in recognition of his many years of dedicated leadership and service to the membership of the AAPG, to the numerous affiliated geological societies, and to the advancement of the profession of petroleum geology.

Edward "Eddie" K. David, petroleum geologist and explorationist, is honored by the AAPG as an Honorary Member for his leadership and service to the AAPG and to the profession of petroleum geology.

Eddie was born in Hebronville, Texas, January 28, 1934, and received his primary education there. After spending his senior year of high school at the San Marcos Academy in San Marcos, Texas, Eddie enrolled at Texas A&I University. He subsequently enrolled at Texas Tech University, where he completed the requirements for and received a Bachelor of Science degree in petroleum geology in 1956.

Following graduation from Texas Tech, Eddie was employed by Texaco, Inc. serving first in Midland, Texas, and later in Roswell, New Mexico, where he was involved in both exploration and exploitation geology. In 1966 he resigned from Texaco, Inc. and embarked on a career as a consulting geologist in Roswell, New Mexico. In 1980 David Petroleum Corporation was formed with Eddie serving as founder and president, a position that he holds today.

While pursuing his career in Midland, Texas, Eddie met his wife of 42 years, the former Nabeela Hassen, and they were married on April 26, 1959. Nabeela, who thoroughly enjoyed attending AAPG functions with Eddie as well as her many AAPG friends and acquaintances, passed away January 1, 2002. Their two children, daughter Camille (David) Zihlman and son Edward N. David were raised in Roswell, and both also received degrees from Texas Tech University. Camille serves as general manager of the Fairfield Inn Dallas North Hotel (one of Eddie's investments) in Farmers Branch, Texas, and Edward serves as vice president and landman for David Petroleum. On November 6, 2004, Eddie and former San Marcos Academy classmate Jamie Evans were married in Dallas, Texas, and currently reside in Roswell, New Mexico.

Early in his career Eddie recognized the need for and the benefits of participation in professional organizations. He became a Junior member of the AAPG in 1958, and achieved Active status in 1967. Membership by itself was not enough as he also participated in numerous activities and served as treasurer (1990–1992), president-elect (1996–1997), and president (1997–1998). Besides membership on six AAPG committees and serving as chairman of the Advisory Council (1998–1999), Group Insurance Committee (1990–1996), and Petroleum Technology Transfer Council (2003–2005), Eddie also has served as a trustee associate since 1986, and was elected to and served in the House of Delegates (1988–1991). Eddie also served as a founder and on-going member of the Division of Environmental Geologists. Attendance at all of the section meetings as well as the annual conventions of the AAPG, both before his election as treasurer, president-elect, and president and during his terms of office, is ample evidence of his dedication to the goals and principles of the AAPG. Additionally, his concern for the AAPG and his willingness to take on difficult tasks for the benefit of the membership has been demonstrated by his

chairmanship of the Group Insurance Committee during a difficult if not frustrating time. Negotiating for the best terms possible and selection of a new administrating group were but two of the many accomplishments of his tenure in this office. In 1995, Eddie was given the Distinguished Service Award for his active participation in many of the affairs of the AAPG.

Prior to participation in the activities and offices of the AAPG, Eddie was involved with committees and offices of the Southwest Section of the AAPG. He served the Section as vice president (1989–1990) and secretary (1981–1982) as well as serving as a member of the Awards Committee. Eddie also served as general chairman for the 1986 annual section convention and as co-chairman of the 1980 annual section convention. In addition, Eddie has also served in several capacities during the annual conventions from 1971 to the present. In recognition of this ongoing service to the Section he was presented with the John Emery Adams Distinguished Service Award at the 1994 Annual Southwest Section Convention.

The Roswell Geological Society also has been the recipient of Eddie's talents and service. He has served in all of the elective offices, including secretary, vice president, president, and trustee during the period from 1966 to 1987. Membership on and active participation in four Society committees, including Membership, Program, Publicity, and Public Information, as well as serving the Society as general chairman of the Roswell Geological Society's 1977 "Symposium of Oil and Gas Fields of Southeastern New Mexico" were some of the Society activities to which Eddie lent his time and talents. In addition, he authored several field studies for inclusion in the 1967 and 1977 Symposium publications. In conjunction with his dual membership in the Roswell Geological Society and the West Texas Geological Society, Eddie served as co-chairman and Housing and Registration chairman for the joint societies' 1971 field trip. In recognition of his dedicated service to the Roswell Geological Society, Eddie was awarded a Life Membership.

Recognition of his expertise in the field of petroleum geology has been acknowledged by three professional organizations. Eddie has received certification by his peers from the AAPG, the American Institute of Professional Geologists, and the Society of Independent Professional Earth Scientists. His professional affiliations include the American Institute of Professional Geologists (since 1970), the SEPM (Society for Sedimentary Geology) (since 1991) and the SEPM Permian Basin Section (since 1987), the Society of Independent Professional Earth Scientists (since 1993), the Houston Geological Society (since 1990), the Independent Petroleum Association of New Mexico (since 1979), the New Mexico Landmen's Association (since 1970), which awarded him a Life Membership in 2001, and the Permian Association, Inc. (now known as the Roswell Energy Library) since 1966. He has served this organization as president and as a board member.

Even with all of the professional activities previously noted, Eddie has also found time to devote to civic activities. He has served the Conquistador Council of the Boy Scouts of America in numerous capacities since 1980. President, vice president, and assistant treasurer were some of the offices he has held along with the current activities of the membership on the Executive Board and serving as a trustee of the Trust Fund. He has also served as a district chairman. In recognition of his service to the Boy Scouts of America, he was given the prestigious Silver Beaver Award in 1985.

Eddie has also lent his time and knowledge to service in the Roswell Independent School District, having been elected to the Board of Education for the 1989–1993 term of office. His service on the Board was recognized by the New Mexico School Board Association, which presented the School Board of the Year Award to the Board in 1992. Other activities related to academia included membership on the Community College Board, the Oilfield Training Center Advisory Board, and the Vocational–Technical Advisory Committee, all connected with the Eastern New Mexico University in Roswell.

Eddie has also contributed to municipal activities in the City of Roswell. He has served the United Way of Chaves County as campaign vice chairman (1983) and chairman (1984), as president (1986), and as a member of the Board of Directors (1983–1994). In addition, he has been a member of the Roswell Chamber of Commerce (since 1984). He has also been a member of the Roswell Economic Forum (charter member, 1986–1994), and the Leadership Roswell Advisory Board (1987). In recognition of these and other civic activities and accomplishments, the Roswell Board of Realtors presented Eddie their Outstanding Citizen of the Year Award in 1992. Eddie was a founder and served the on the Executive Board of the 1992 Roswell Compressed Natural Gas Conference. Additional activities include membership in the New Mexico First organization from 1989 to 1990. To assume leadership rolls in all of the organizations to which he has devoted his time, Eddie also became involved in a Toastmasters International program in Roswell from 1967 to 1985, serving as vice president and as president of that organization. He achieved the designation of Able Toastmaster in 1977. The Immanuel Lutheran Church of Roswell has also received the benefit of Eddie's knowledge and time where he has served as elder, secretary, vice president, and president. He has also served as the Building Finance Campaign chairman.

Throughout his career Eddie has demonstrated his willingness to serve his profession and the AAPG in numerous ways. Always ready to participate when called upon, he has been able to make significant contributions to the benefit of the AAPG organization, to the membership, and to his profession. Eddie is truly deserving of being named an AAPG Honorary Member.

Gerald Harrington

Response

I have strong feelings about the positive impact the AAPG has had on my professional life, and I am looking forward to and feel privileged in accepting the honorary membership

award at our annual meeting in Calgary. I extend sincere appreciation to all of those who had a hand in my receiving this award as well as all of my AAPG friends who generously helped me throughout the years. I especially want to thank Gerri Harrington, my longtime good friend and neighbor, who was so willing to write my citation.

The career path I chose as a petroleum geologist had its roots in the oil fields of south Texas. I have vivid and enjoyable memories of times when, as a young boy, I went with my father to deliver his wholesale petroleum products to the noisy and magnificent drilling rigs in the south Texas oil patch. Later, as a teenager, I roughnecked on those same drilling rigs, helped pull cores, and admired the well-site geologist as he examined and described those cores. Eventually, as an adult, I stood and took my place on those drilling rig floors as a petroleum geologist engaged in the exciting and rewarding business of oil and gas exploration.

Becoming active and participating in the AAPG and its many educational activities was a natural, meaningful, and beneficial next step in my 48-year career as a petroleum geologist. The application of geological information gathered from AAPG publications and conventions has been instrumental in guiding me in the exploration for oil and gas. Getting to know and work with the dedicated professionals who fill the ranks of the AAPG organization has been highly rewarding and enjoyable.

As I look back over my professional career I can easily recall numerous individuals who have helped me along the way. It is as if people look at me, smile, and say, "This old boy is going to need all the help he can get."

In college there were the professors, teachers, instructors and others who were dedicated to helping me and other geology students gain the geological knowledge and understanding necessary for a career in the field of geology.

Forty-eight years ago I began my professional career as a petroleum geologist for Texaco Inc. in Midland, Texas. Many of Texaco's seasoned geologists guided, advised, and helped me in learning the basic skills of petroleum exploration—well-site geology, correlating logs, contouring maps, etc.

The words of James A. Ragsdale in his article about a geologist during the first year of employment in *Guiding Your Career as a Professional Geologist*, published by the AAPG's Division of Professional Affairs, have certainly been true for me. He wrote: "Virtually every project of any importance will be a team project. Although individual creativeness and initiative are essential and expected, you must be prepared to work with others, share your knowledge and cooperate."

Being active in AAPG has certainly impressed upon me the importance of help from others in any accomplishments. I remember the spring of 1986 when I was convention chairman for the annual meeting of the Southwest Section of AAPG. Despite the beginning of the downturn in the oil industry at the time, the AAPG convention staff and the volunteers effectively worked together as a team to have a highly successful convention. Yes, many others have helped me.

As a former president of AAPG I am still amazed at the large number of people, such as volunteers, appointed and elected members, and professional staff, involved in our accomplishments.

My professional career as a geologist has been definitely an adventuresome journey. Many people have helped me with my accomplishments along the way. One friend to whom I am highly indebted is former AAPG president Bruno Hanson, now deceased. As Bruno and I became friends at the meetings and activities of the Southwest Section of AAPG, he began to encourage me to become active in the leadership of AAPG. Largely because of Bruno's positive influence, I was elected to a two-year term as treasurer starting in 1990, and later as president-elect and president for the consecutive one-year terms starting in 1996. And so, a dedicated AAPG member by the name of Bruno Hanson greatly helped me along this exciting path.

Upon leaving Texaco Inc. in 1966, Charles C. Loveless, Jr., an entrepreneur and petroleum engineer, Colin R. McMillan, a geophysicist that I previously worked with at Texaco Inc., and I formed LDM Associates to originate and drill oil and gas prospects. Fortunately, I had surrounded myself with two very trustworthy men who believed in using sound geological, geophysical, and engineering concepts. We worked as a team in developing oil and gas prospects and were willing to be persistent with drilling and testing to fully evaluate a prospective area.

For example, several years after the three of us formed LDM Associates, we had invested a fair amount of money in a well to test one of my shallow Permian prospects. Unfortunately, the day arrived when this well was plugged as a dry hole. That night I decided that tomorrow was another day and my best prospects were yet to come. The next morning I got up bright and early, put a smile on my face, and went to work with the most positive attitude that I could generate.

Despite having participated in the drilling of this dry hole, we continued to work and map this general area that I still considered highly prospective. Five years later and about two miles east of that shallow dry hole, we drilled a wildcat on one of my prospects that resulted in the discovery of a fair Devonian and Pennsylvanian oil field. Then two years later and about three miles southeast of that discovery, we discovered an excellent oil reservoir in a Pennsylvanian algal mound. For 20 years we continued in the drilling and completing of oil wells from a cluster of these algal mounds concentrated in this area.

As I continue through the years in this very special profession as a petroleum geologist, it becomes increasing evident that using persistence in following through with the drilling and testing of oil and gas prospects based on sound exploration concepts has the potential to bring high rewards.

It is with a deep appreciation and gratitude that I look forward to being named an Honorary Member of AAPG, which is the premier scientific organization in the world dedicated to the exploration of energy resources.

Edward K. David

CHRISTOPHER P.M. "CHRIS" HEATH

Honorary Member

Citation—To Christopher Heath, master new venture explorationist, for years of service to the AAPG, industry, and our profession through advice, reports, recruitment, analysis of geoscience education, and commitment to AAPG international growth.

Born in 1934 in Lincoln, central England, Chris early became familiar with travel as his family in the Royal Air Force (RAF) moved from assignment to assignment. His ability to travel easily and make his way in new environments has served him, his employers, and the AAPG well over 50 years of professional activities.

After high school Chris served two years as an officer in the RAF before emigrating to Canada to take a B.Sc. degree (honors) in geology at the University of British Columbia. He followed this with a master's degree and a Ph.D. (with professor Albert Carozzi) at the University of Illinois. Chris's remarkable productivity was evident early, for during his time of studies he also worked eight summers in Canada on projects, including prospecting, geochemical and geophysical surveys, well-site work, geologic mapping, and mining claims assessment.

Upon graduation he joined Amoseas and from 1965 to 1969 explored for oil in South Africa, Namibia, Nigeria, and Indonesia. In 1969 he joined Pan American International, later Amoco and now BP, as the new international company staffed up. His first assignment was mapping and measuring stratigraphy in Pakistan, where he did some high-stakes negotiation with armed tribesmen for access to frontier provinces.

In his next assignment in Egypt he worked with others in developing prospects in the Western Desert and Gulf of Suez, some of which were major discoveries. He also distinguished himself as advisor and mentor to others, a role he has taken throughout his industry and academic career.

After one year's leave of absence to take an M.B.A. degree from the Cranfield Institute of Technology, England, Chris returned to Amoco in Chicago. There he not only was a new ventures geologist traveling extensively in Africa and the Middle East to evaluate exploration opportunities, but also was central to bringing new technology and geologic concepts to his fellow explorationists. From 1976 to 1980 Chris was chairman of the Amoco's Remote Sensing Committee, creating a remote sensing technical group in Amoco that served the entire corporation until 1993, when the duties were outsourced. He also was chairman of the Plate Tectonic Committee, which brought in lecturers such as Kevin Burke, John Dewey, and Chris Scotese to rapidly update Amoco about the new world geological model. This was done as Chris brought Amoco into new ventures, including Sharjah, where they made a major gas discovery.

Chris has been a member of the AAPG since 1966 and while in Chicago became active on the AAPG Membership Committee, working tirelessly to increase international membership. From 1985 to 1996 he was the AAPG chairman for Membership Recruiting in Europe, Africa, and the Middle East.

From 1981 to 1985, he served as chief geologist and then New Ventures manager for Latin America and the Far East. He was exploration manager in Egypt from 1985 to 1988 and also was an AAPG delegate.

Next he moved to London as director/vice president New Ventures for Africa, the Middle East, and Europe. In addition to extensive travel throughout the region and many written reports to Amoco, he set up a 130-person recruiting network across the region resulting in 800 new members by 1992 when Chris received the Distinguished Service Award from the AAPG.

Transferred to Istanbul, Turkey, as president for Business Development in 1993, he continued his recruiting activities for the AAPG.

By mid 1995 when he retired from Amoco, Chris had lived in 12 different countries and visited 115. His written output has been prodigious, including almost 2000 memoranda, reports, and recommendations, which have influenced many aspects of Amoco's exploration and resulted in discovery of significant oil and gas. Memoranda written for the AAPG have greatly benefited them, also.

Retiring did not mean stopping activity. Chris moved immediately to the University of Edinburgh, where he evaluated ways that universities and geoscience industries could improve cooperation, more effectively satisfy each others needs, and help students prepare for meaningful careers in the geosciences. The results of that study were published in 1999.

In early 1996 Chris moved to Vancouver, Canada, and became an honorary professor in the Department of Earth and Ocean Sciences, University of British Columbia. At that time he also accepted the chairmanship of recruiting for Africa, the Middle East, Asia, and the Far East. He again set up a network of about 125 recruiters throughout the region, which includes 100 countries inhabited by more than 4 billion people and has about 900 universities and other organizations that are involved with geosciences. He conducted a survey to find out what the members in this large region wanted from the AAPG, and the results were forwarded to the Association. An AAPG Certificate of Merit was awarded for this in 1997.

Now, as an independent researcher, Chris has continued to study university-industry connections and what skills geoscience graduates need today for successful careers in the geosciences. His seven publications will aid the universities and the AAPG plan

for continuing education to meet needs. He also remains a member of the AAPG House of Delegates and is active in the Visiting Geologist Program.

Chris is a model of a successful geoscientist who, upon retirement, continues contributing to the profession, sharing his experience, building up the AAPG, and moving forward to help new students enter the fascinating world of the geoscientist.

Martin M. Cassidy, Ike Herrick, and Len Engstrom

Response

When Pat Gratton phoned to tell me that I had been named an Honorary Member, I was so deeply engrossed in trying to complete a paper that I didn't really grasp the significance of his message. Pat must have thought my response was muted to say the least. In fact, I was somewhat stunned but felt greatly honored. I had been an AAPG member for almost 40 years and regarded my involvement with the Association as a critical component of my career in the international oil industry. I would like to thank members of the Advisory Council and the Executive Committee for this great honor.

I would also like to thank Martin Cassidy, Ike Herrick, and Len Engstrom, all ex-Amoco employees, for agreeing to write the citation. All had been my colleagues and friends for many years. Without them and many others I would have achieved little.

Being named Honorary Member gives me the chance to provide a response that reflects on the path my life has followed. Many factors have played their part in this. These include luck, family, fellow workers, mentors, friends, intellectual curiosity, international living, and again luck.

My father's family had pursued military careers since 1800. Consequently, international living and travel had become almost genetic traits. Although born in England, by six years old I had lived in England, Singapore, Hong Kong, and China. After completing high school and my military service, I immigrated to Canada.

I wanted to go to university but had no idea what to study. I had never heard of geology. However, I did know that I wanted excitement, exposure to risk, adventure, and a chance to travel. In fact, I chose geology because an interest test taken as a freshman had indicated that this was where my aptitudes lay. Luck really intervened in my third year when I had enough money (10 cents) to take my future wife, Laurel, for coffee. Apparently, I told her that I wanted to work for an American company overseas and travel the world at somebody else's expense—the only career plan I ever made. Working in the international oil industry fitted all of these requirements, and this is what we did for most of our lives.

The diverse range of courses I took at university provided me with considerable technical flexibility. At the University of British Columbia, I earned a mining geology degree and took a graduate year in oceanography. At the University of Illinois, I studied glacial tills under George White and carbonates with Albert Carozzi, and took minors in clay mineralogy and geography. Summer employment with both mining and oil companies provided me with commercial experience. My M.B.A. program in England focused on international business and organization behavior. I was fortunate in being exposed to many enthusiastic and excellent teachers.

My first job with Amoseas involved mapping and stratigraphy in South Africa. After a plane accident there, I was assigned to England to do administration and some well-site work. One year later I moved to Nigeria for a few months before civil war broke out and I had to escape to England. In 1968, I moved to Indonesia to do structural geology and geophysics.

My exploration work continued when I joined Pan America/Amoco in 1969. First, I was party chief doing stratigraphy in Pakistan among Pathans and Punjabis. Later, I moved to Egypt to work in the Western Desert and the Gulf of Suez—mainly regional mapping, stratigraphy, plate tectonics, and submitting well recommendations.

After completing my M.B.A. degree in 1976 I joined Amoco's New Venture group in Chicago. Initially, I covered the Middle East and Africa. Later, in various capacities, I also worked in Latin America and the Far East. This experience gave me a global view of geology that I enhanced through extensive travel and reading. I applied my M.B.A. knowledge to my international work when evaluating political, economic, and commercial issues related to various projects. I also looked at corporate issues such as pay structures, recruiting, and strategies.

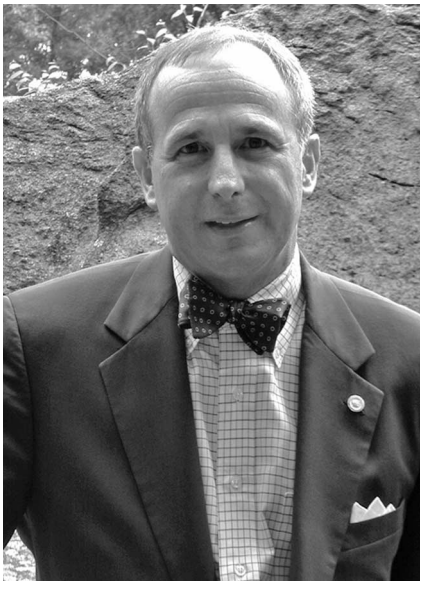
After a second stint in Egypt as exploration manager, I moved first to London and then to Istanbul, Turkey to conduct a wide range of scientific and non-scientific activities. I continued to travel extensively throughout Europe, Asia, Africa, and the Middle East. During this period I witnessed many historical and political events, including the collapse of communism in eastern Europe and elsewhere. The combination of good educational and technical skills and my cultural and political awareness enabled me to operate effectively in some difficult conditions. I think this gave Amoco considerable strategic and competitive advantage. However, without the company's trust and support I could not have done this.

When traveling, I often talked to geoscientists at local universities and met many of our competitors. I soon discovered that universities were often unaware that geoscience students now needed a new set of skills to accommodate rapid technological advance and a changing economic, political, and global environment. So, upon retirement in 1995 I became a researcher at Edinburgh University to determine exactly what skills geoscience-based companies now wanted their geoscientists to possess. I continued this line of research when I moved to Canada in 1996. Now, nine years later, I have just completed my last study and can now embark on the next phase of my life, whatever that may be.

I joined the AAPG in 1966. With limited training possibilities in many overseas locations, reading the *Bulletin* was the only way for me to keep abreast with scientific progress. In about 1978 I became more directly involved in the Association's affairs by working on the first of many AAPG committees. Initially, I concentrated on international issues but later shifted to topics linked to geoscience education. This involvement enabled me repay the Association for what it had given to me and also gave me the opportunity to

meet and work with the many outstanding geoscientists in our community. I hope that I have been able to help them as much as they have helped me.

Chris Heath



G. WARFIELD "SKIP" HOBBS IV

Honorary Member

Citation—To G. Warfield "Skip" Hobbs, geologist, frontier explorationist, expert evaluator, management consultant, and spokesman for the industry, in recognition of decades of outstanding service to the Association and the profession.

G. Warfield "Skip" Hobbs is living proof that a petroleum geologist can be successful in Connecticut, not exactly in the heart or even the fringes of the oil business. Born in New York City and raised in Connecticut, Skip first worked as a petroleum geologist overseas for eight years, then returned to his roots in New York City in 1977 and then to Connecticut in 1980, where he founded his own company, Ammonite Corporation. For the last 25 years, Skip has not only built his business but has also devoted significant time to the then Petroleum Exploration Society of New York, to AAPG's Eastern Section, to AAPG, to the profession, and to his community.

Even though his B.S. degree from Yale in 1969 was in hard rock geology, Texaco saw some promise in him and sent Skip as a new hire to work in Ecuador's upper Amazon basin. He spent a fascinating three and one-half years in Ecuador and then went to Imperial College in London on a leave of absence from Texaco to upgrade his education in petroleum geology. Returning to Texaco after receiving his master's degree from Imperial in 1974, he worked in London on North Sea programs through 1977. This included exploration both in the North Sea and along the Atlantic trailing-edge shelf from Portugal to Spitzbergen. He did well-site tours and trained less-experienced geologists in formation evaluation. During this time, he spent six months seconded to Amoseas in Indonesia to sit and evaluate two wells off northeast Kalimantan. I worked with Skip in the Jakarta office at this time and quickly grew to appreciate his talents and interpersonal skills.

In late 1977, Skip took a job with Amerada Hess in New York City as a staff geologist in their International Division. In this assignment, Skip again worked on the North Sea and also Libya and the Middle East, broadening his experience to include the full gamut of international exploration, dealing in contract terms, engineering, evaluation, budgeting, market considerations, and political issues.

In 1980, with the oil boom booming, Skip moved to New Canaan, Connecticut, and started out on his own, founding Ammonite Corporation as a frontier exploration company and, two years later, Ammonite Resources as a petroleum consultancy. In the early years of Ammonite, Skip was mainly interested in North American Atlantic shelf frontier exploration, building on his experience in the complementary trailing edge of offshore Europe. Although frontier exploration proved to be no place for a small independent, Skip has continued to put together occasional plays in such places as west Newfoundland, Poland, and Ecuador.

Skip's consultant company has grown steadily for more than two decades. Although Skip remains in Connecticut, he has associated consultants in four countries. Their diverse backgrounds and talents allow the firm to work not only in geology and geophysics but also in many aspects of the petroleum business. Skip spends much of his time these days doing, among other things, economic modeling, due diligence consulting, fair market valuations, and financing of upstream ventures. He also has considerable experience as an expert witness in such matters.

Skip joined AAPG in 1972 and became an active participant in the former Petroleum Exploration Society of New York (PESNY) shortly after moving to New York. He served PESNY well, holding all their offices, including president in 1981–1982, and serving in AAPG's House of Delegates as their representative in 1985–1988.

Skip's activity in PESNY quickly led to becoming a stalwart member of AAPG's Eastern Section, serving on several committees and holding all their offices, including president in 1985–1986. He founded the Section's Earth Science Outreach Program and likes to take credit for causing the Section to hold their 1981 annual meeting at the Playboy Club in Atlantic City. He has edited a guidebook and given a wide range of technical talks. The Eastern Section recognized his manifold contributions by bestowing on him their Distinguished Service Award in 1989, Honorary Membership in 1993, and the John T. Galey Memorial Award in 2003.

Skip's professional activities in the area of business evaluations tie in well with many of his activities in AAPG. He has been extremely active in the Division of Professional Affairs (DPA). While serving as chairman of the DPA Committee on State Registration and Licensing, he helped write the Model State Geologists Registration and Licensing Bill. As chair of the DPA Continuing Education Committee, he helped start the business and economic sessions at AAPG annual meetings. Skip received the DPA's Distinguished Service Award in 1989 and was president in 2000–2001, during which time he was instrumental in changing the way DPA is governed. In addition to championing the business side of geology, he has been deeply involved in raising the profile of public affairs in AAPG through DPA. In July 2000, he represented the AAPG in testifying on natural gas resources before the Senate Energy and Resources Committee.

Skip's AAPG contributions, however, have not been limited to the DPA. He was on the Executive Committee in 1993–1995 as AAPG's elected secretary and, while DPA president, served ex-officio on AAPG's Advisory Council. Skip received AAPG's Distinguished Service Award in 1996. With so much experience in AAPG and public affairs, Skip was an excellent choice to serve in 2001–2004 as AAPG's representative on the Member Society Council of the American Geological Institute (AGI). Liking what they saw, AGI recently elected Skip to a three-year term on their prestigious Executive Committee as one of three members-at-large, being the only one from industry.

Skip's real name is Gustavus Warfield Hobbs IV, but he has been called Skip since childhood to distinguish him from his father. Skip and his wife Breeze have two teenage boys, Alex and his older brother, Gus, whose full name is Gustavus Warfield Hobbs V and can be called Gus because his father is Skip. Two years ago, Skip and Gus hiked up to the high-altitude, world-famous Burgess Shale fossil site in Yoho National Park, British Columbia. Skip is one of two non-Canadian directors of the Burgess Shale Geoscience Foundation, an institute that not only cares for the fossil site but has an extensive earth science outreach program. He has been a fossil and mineral collector since childhood and once bought a regional museum's entire natural history collection.

Skip would most like to be remembered in AAPG as a major proponent of the importance of the business side of geology, but the record shows that he has done much more. I'm delighted that AAPG is recognizing Skip with the distinction of Honorary Member.

Donald W. Lewis

Response

I am deeply honored to be named an Honorary Member of the AAPG. It is certainly not something I ever expected as a maverick trying to practice petroleum geology in Connecticut, where the view from my office is definitely not that of an oil well pump jack, but a glaciated outcrop of granite gneiss basement. The AAPG is an organization that is very near and dear to my heart, and I thank the Advisory Council and Executive Committee for bestowing this prestigious recognition on me. I also thank my friend and colleague Don Lewis for agreeing to serve as my citationist.

So how did a Connecticut Yankee get into the oil patch, run around the world for ten years in the pursuit of new oil fields, and then return to Connecticut to become a consultant and independent?

It started when I was about six and growing up in the 1950s in then, very rural Weston, Connecticut, an hour's drive east of New York City. We had a gravel driveway, and I took a fancy to some of the pretty quartz, mica, feldspar, and other pebbles. My dad, a Wall Street banker, had taken a college course in geology and was able to identify most of them. On vacations, we would visit my grandfather Hobbs, a retired Episcopal minister in Maryland. He was a keen naturalist, had a collection of fossils and minerals, and enjoyed showing his collection to me. For my eighth birthday, grandfather gave me a rock hammer and the *Golden Nature Guide to Rocks and Minerals*. I became hooked. For my tenth birthday, granddad gave me a meteorite, which to this day, serves as a paperweight on my desk. During my early teenage years I joined a local rock hound club and became an avid collector.

In high school I was not a straight A student, and my college SAT tests were not in the stratosphere. Nevertheless, Yale College was intrigued by the fact that I wanted to major in geology as an incoming freshman and accepted me. I was allowed to skip some of the introductory geology courses, and ended up in what was essentially an independent study program. The late professor John Rodgers, one of the fathers of thin-skinned tectonics, was my advisor and mentor. He was the most inspiring fieldtrip leader, and was a tough teacher, who made his students learn to write grammatically and scientifically correct, and above all, readable reports. One day, instead of lecturing on structural geology, he gave us a lesson on how to rationally disagree with other scientists. A very valuable lesson indeed! Horace Winchell taught me petrography, and as curator of the Peabody Mineral Collection, allowed me (and even paid me sometimes) to work with him in curating the collection. Brian Skinner taught me economic geology, and has remained a good friend ever since. I thank professors Rodgers, Winchell, and Skinner for instilling in me a commitment to good science, being thorough, and thinking independently.

After graduation from high school I worked the summer of 1965 for a geophysical crew doing electrically induced polarization surveys near Battle Mountain, Nevada. Then during my summers while in college, I worked as a geological field assistant for a silver mining company in Idaho, and then two summers doing uranium exploration in Wyoming and in Texas for the former Anaconda Copper Company. I learned stratigraphic mapping in sedimentary rocks while searching for uranium. My undergraduate degree is in igneous and metamorphic petrography, so naturally, I wanted to make a career in the mining industry. However, when I graduated from Yale in 1969, the Anaconda Company had just been nationalized in Chile, and was not able to offer me a full-time job. Although I had never studied petroleum geology, I thought it might be interesting and traveled to New York City to the former headquarters of Texaco in the Chrysler Building to apply for a job. The personnel department told me that I would have to go for an interview in Houston. Not one to be deterred by bureaucracy, I looked at the Texaco executive directory, and decided to knock on the door of the vice president of worldwide exploration and production. After talking my way past the secretary, the vice president graciously agreed to meet with me for ten minutes. We talked for over an hour, and he offered me a job on the spot. My love of geology, summer jobs doing fieldwork, Boy Scout experience, fluency in Spanish, and sense of

adventure just happened to fill a need for a field assistant in the Amazon basin of Ecuador. The rest is history.

In 1980, I decided to go into the petroleum exploration business for myself, and at the tender age of 33, formed Ammonite Corporation. I moved back to Connecticut, where my extended family lived. Why not Houston? Well, I do not like the traffic and heat in Houston, and New York is where the money is. In 1982, recognizing that the future for exploration was going to be tough as gas prices plummeted, I formed Ammonite Resources as a consulting company. Both companies remain active. Ammonite Corporation originates frontier exploration plays and takes small working interests in third-party drilling deals. Ammonite Resources is an international consulting firm that primarily advises financial investors in upstream petroleum and mineral exploration.

I joined the AAPG in 1972 at the suggestion of Texaco's exploration manager in Ecuador, the late Bob Canfield. Active participation in AAPG has enabled me to remain current on domestic and international plays, technologies, professionalism, and personalities in the oil patch. This has been critical to my business success, and most rewarding in terms of the many friends and acquaintances that I have made worldwide. My involvement in AAPG committee and officer affairs, first at the local geological society level, then at the Eastern Section level, and then nationally, is a direct result of the encouragement of Gerry Friedman and Larry Woodfork. I thank these gentlemen for showing me the way.

Finally, I want to thank my dear wife Breeze for her encouragement to be active in AAPG; her patience; juggling her work and family logistics while I am away, which is often; and above all, her continuing career as an attorney in New York City, which has made it possible for us to raise our family in suburban Connecticut without worrying about the price of oil.

Skip Hobbs

JOHN P. LOCKRIDGE
Outstanding Explorer Award

Citation—To John P. Lockridge, for major discovery and leadership in petroleum exploration and development over 30 years of the Cretaceous Niobrara chalk reservoirs in eastern Colorado and western Kansas, and participation in successful exploration in Wyoming basins and the Gulf Coast.

John Lockridge has had a highly successful exploration career for 52 years, first with Mobil Oil, then Koch Exploration, and later as a co-founder of Mountain Petroleum with Clyde Thompson and as co-founder of Prima Energy with Richard Lewis.

The most visible of John's activities is the shallow Niobrara chalk play in eastern Colorado and adjacent Kansas. The Beecher Island field rediscovery by John and Mountain Petroleum in 1972 established the exploration and development model that paved the way for gas discoveries. Now, 30 years later, the play concepts developed early on are still the target for both exploration and infill drilling.

Gas was discovered from the shallow Niobrara formation on the Beecher Island structure in 1919, but because of low pressure, low permeability, and shallow depth, commercial production was not established. Several deeper wildcat wells were drilled on the structure over the next 30 to 40 years, but no attempts were made to evaluate the Niobrara. After researching old drillers' logs about the early cable tool wells and constructing a structure map on the Niobrara, Mountain Petroleum drilled their first five wells in 1972. Pipe was set at the top of the Niobrara, the upper part of the Niobrara was drilled with air, and the wells were completed at very modest gas rates with no water production. Over the ensuing few years, in a tale John will surely tell in more detail, knowledge about the Niobrara gas reservoir at Beecher Island was gained from better log suites and cores. Nitrogen foam fractures were used with good results and provided commercial rates of production. Knowledge gained from an AAPG Distinguished Lecture on chalk reservoirs in the North Sea and consultation with U.S. Geological Survey personnel with access to scanning electron microscope technology, permitted John and his associates to realize the reservoir was not a fractured limey Niobrara shale, but was a very clean, high-porosity chalk with very low permeability.

Once the volume of production and reserves at Beecher Island were determined to be commercial, an extensive lease play and wildcat drilling ensued. It was soon established that structural closure appeared to be a key component of gas accumulations in the chalk. Approximately 40 Niobrara fields have been discovered and cumulative production through 2004 from the shallow Beecher Island zone of the Niobrara is approximately 480 bcf. The estimated ultimate recovery from existing fields is approximately 1 tcf.

Several geologic and engineering obstacles had to be solved to develop commercial production from the highly porous but tight chalks. John's problem solving with chalk exploration was the mark of an innovative and successful wildcatter and businessman, traits that are obvious in subsequent participation in successful exploration in Wyoming basins and the Gulf Coast. And to his credit, John shared knowledge widely to assist other people, through publications and an AAPG Distinguished Lecture tour.

While contributing to the success of two independent companies, John made time to volunteer for professional and scientific societies. With the home

base of the Rocky Mountain Association of Geologists (RMAG), John served as vice president (1971), president (1973), and as a founder and director of the RMAG Foundation. He was a recipient of their Distinguished Service Award (1975), Best Paper Award (1977), and Explorer of the Year Award (1987). For AAPG, John was active in several capacities: member, House of Delegates; *Bulletin* associate editor; member and chairman of the Distinguished Lecture and Convention committees; general chairman, National Convention (1980); and vice president (1982–1983). AAPG awards include Levorsen Award, Rocky Mountain Section (1976); Distinguished Lecturer (1983–1984); Distinguished Service Award (1984); and Honorary Member (1987).

A native of Marshall, Missouri, John attended the Colorado School of Mines (CSM) in 1948 and graduated with the Professional degree in geological engineering in 1952. In high school at Marshall, and at Mines, John excelled in academics, as a student leader, and in basketball. As an alumnus, he has maintained strong support for Mine's academic and athletics programs, served on the Board of Directors of the Alumni Association, and was elected Honorary Member (1997). The CSM Board of Trustees awarded him the Distinguished Achievement Medal (1982) for significant achievements and contributions in the mineral industries and related fields.

John's life-long exploration and production efforts exemplify the importance of the petroleum geologist in creating wealth and the resources needed by society. AAPG gives recognition to his career by giving him this richly deserved high honor.

Robert J. Weimer

Response

As I have thought about the phone call from President Gratton advising me of the very nice news that I will be receiving the AAPG Outstanding Explorer Award at the Calgary meeting in 2005, I have pondered my somewhat emotional response. My primary realization is the recognition of how many individuals have contributed in so many ways to my modest success, and another is to remember my career spanned an era from 1952 to the present during which natural gas prices ascended from about $.10 per mcf to more than $5.00 per mcf.

I have had a rewarding and wonderful career as a petroleum geologist, and still have the privilege of good health, with only moderate memory loss, and being the most active I have ever been in oil and gas exploration and development. My past activities in the AAPG and RMAG, along with my strong association with the Colorado School of Mines, have been significant institutional factors in my career.

After I graduated from Mines in 1952, General Petroleum, soon to be known as Mobil Oil, employed me. An exciting 16 years followed. I especially remember the influence of Mobil mentors Dick Howe and Robey Clark (a past president of AAPG) and the great association with the many geologists and geophysicists with whom I had the privilege to work. I then worked with Koch Exploration in the Rockies. As age 40 approached, I guess I got a bad case of the entrepreneur itch. In late 1970 I left the comfortable world of a salary and became an independent. What a ride that was to be!

Limited partnerships were a fairly common, though possibly somewhat notorious, format for raising funds for oil and gas exploration, so my partner Clyde Thompson, ex-Mobil and ex-Hamilton Brothers lawyer and landman, and I formed Mountain Petroleum Limited in 1971. After some stumbling, we embarked on our first year with a sole limited partner, Kansas Nebraska Natural Gas Company (KN) of Hastings, Nebraska. Steve Ford, vice president of KN, and other officers were very supportive, and KN continued as a partner in Mountain Petroleum Limited in 1972. KN was richly rewarded, and we were off and running as a small independent.

The first discovery we had in our Mountain Petroleum partnerships was a Cretaceous D sand gas well in the Denver basin on a prospect that we took from a Mine's classmate, Jack Gray. The well location was just south of the railroad tracks west of Ft. Morgan. We ran an early morning drill-stem test of the D sand. A group of us were out by the end of the flow line, not far from the tracks, enjoying the thrill of a pretty good gas flow when the big old driller sauntered out of the doghouse and said "Hey, Mr. Geologist, did you know a freight train comes by here every morning at 6:30?" We promptly shut off the gas flow and in a few minutes waved good morning to the train engineer.

Another good memory from those early Mountain Petroleum days involves Larry Manion, a Denver geologist well known for his term as 2nd vice president of the RMAG among other things. Larry had a stepout idea just northwest of the small Pagoda gas field in northwestern Colorado. Following Larry's presentation, I took the deal on the spot. To my surprise Larry said nothing and quickly folded up his maps, put them in his briefcase, and got up to leave. With a straight face he said, "You can't do that. You are supposed to tell me you will consider the prospect, keep the brochure for several weeks, and then when I call you for the fourth time, tell me it is a good prospect but it doesn't quite fit into your budget." Laughter, a nice Shinarump gas well, and a good friendship ensued.

Our primary activity in the Mountain Petroleum limited partnership years was the discovery and development of gas production in Yuma County, eastern Colorado, from the shallow Cretaceous Niobrara formation. Bob Weimer has reviewed that activity nicely, and I would like to recognize a few individuals that were key players. Charlie Brown, petroleum engineer with Kansas Nebraska Natural Gas, was a key person in the application of gas-assisted fracture treatments that permitted commercial rates of gas production from this very low permeability reservoir. Colin Wilkinson with Phillips Petroleum had an AAPG Distinguished Lecture tour in 1975 on North Sea fields, including a discussion of the chalk reservoirs. I attended his presentation at an RMAG luncheon in Denver. Wilkinson showed SEM photomicrographs of the highly porous clean chalk reservoirs in North Sea fields. The light went on! I realized our reservoir rock at the Beecher Island field that we all called a speckled shale might be a clean high-porosity chalk reservoir. I contacted Peter Scholle with the U.S. Geological Survey and he

graciously agreed to use the SEM at the U.S. Geological Survey to analyze samples from the Niobrara. At 5000× it was obvious, the Beecher Island zone of the Niobrara is a clean coccolith-rich chalk with very high porosity, often above 30%. Peter generously shared his worldwide knowledge of chalks with us.

Over the years we have gone from 640-acre spacing, to 160, to 80, and just recently to 40-acre spacing. Our best wells have produced more than 1.5 bcf and will have an ultimate recovery of 2 bcf. That works well at 1700 to 3000 feet. Cumulative production from the approximate 40 shallow Niobrara fields is nearly 500 bcf and ultimate recovery is estimated to be in excess of 1 tcf.

Our involvement in the shallow Niobrara production in Yuma County led to another great association. In the early 1980s, two young men who had grown up in Yuma County, Dick Lewis, an accountant with Arthur Andersen, and George Seward, a rancher, wanted to get into the gas business. Dick and George had gotten several large ranchers to commit to trading a lease on their ranches for stock in a planned penny stock offering, but believed they needed someone with industry experience to join them as a co-founder prior to going public. They contacted me and I joined in the effort and was a director for 20 years. Prima Energy Corporation was one of the last penny stock offerings in the somewhat infamous era of Denver penny oil and gas stocks. We raised $3 million. Under Dick's leadership, Prima had a consistent growth over a 24-year life and was recently sold for $634 million.

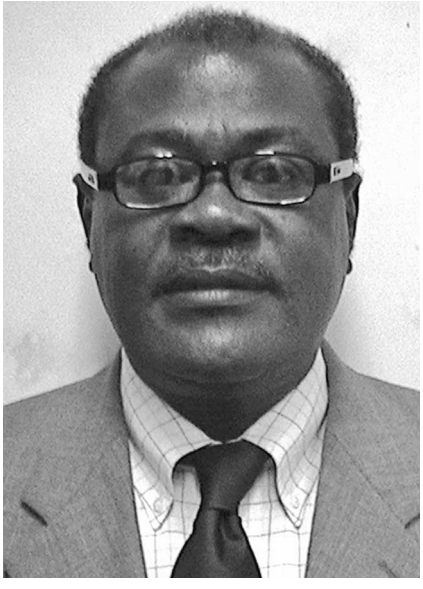
Well, I have only gotten to the mid-to-late 1980s and am running out of story telling space. Subsequent events have included participation in the early development of Larry McPeek's and Bill Barrett's discovery at Cave Gulch in Wyoming, including a spectacular non-injury blowout at an estimated 100 mmcf/day; leasing a small tract of acreage in the Cave Gulch area at a Bureau of Land Management auction for $11,200 per acre that ended up being low and tight; and investing with Mike Ardeel and Gary Patin, Apex Oil & Gas in Houston, in a series of good wells, and a few dry holes, in the shallow water Gulf of Mexico offshore Louisiana.

Along with a busy 60-well development drilling program in eastern Colorado for 2005 and a continuing Gulf of Mexico search, we have the most exciting and diverse exploration drilling plans and prospect inventory yet in the Rocky Mountain region that is focused on Federal lands in the Green River and Hanna basins of southwestern Wyoming. The lure of operating on fee leases and low-cost drilling attracted us to coalbed methane and shale gas projects in mid-America, also.

I have certainly been guilty of "celebrate before you perforate," but we are participating, as I write, in a wildcat that is "running high and looking good." It is fun being an exploration geologist, and gratifying to be a small part of providing critical energy supplies to our nation.

Thank you to the parties that presented my name for consideration to the Awards Committee, the officers of AAPG for their generous recognition, and to Bob Weimer for his kind remarks. Most of all, thank you to the many individuals and organizations that have provided so much support and so many opportunities for me during my career as a petroleum geologist.

John P. Lockridge



ADEBAYO AKINPELU
Distinguished Service Award

Citation—To Adebayo Akinpelu, for his passion for mentoring, leadership, diverse services to AAPG, and his contributions to international activities culminating in the presidency of the Africa Region.

Bayo Akinpelu, a thirty-two-year veteran of the Nigerian oil industry, with worldwide experience, has been a contributor to the developments that have impacted the local industry during this period.

In 1975, Bayo was one of the young geologists and geophysicists that founded the association that later became known as the Nigerian Association of Petroleum Explorationists (NAPE). He has held most positions in this association, including the presidency in 1985–1986. NAPE, an affiliate of the AAPG, is today the most respected and influential professional association in Africa and one of the best reviewed and mentioned in the world.

Bayo set out early in life to be a pilot or a mechanical engineer. About 1969, he heard of this "new science called geology that combines all physical and mathematical sciences, offers outdoor adventure opportunities, and is in high demand by the oil companies." As fate would have it, his application to read mechanical engineering at the University of Lagos was rejected so he enrolled in geology at the University of Ibadan, driven mostly by the glamour of working for the oil companies and the opportunity for outdoor life. In 1973, he obtained a B.Sc. (hons) degree from this prestigious Nigerian university.

His dream of working for the oil companies started materializing when he was among those selected for internship by the legacy Gulf Oil Company following a campus recruitment drive in 1971. During the internship period, Bayo was introduced to all aspects of Earth science work including drilling, production operations, development geology, well-log correlation, and seismic interpretation. He found every aspect very interesting and challenging.

In 1974 he joined Gulf Oil Company as a geologist trainee and held positions of increasing responsibilities thereafter in Nigeria and the United States. He began his management career in 1985 when he was appointed chief development geologist following the merger of Gulf Oil Company with Chevron Corporation. In 1988 he became the development geology

manager, a position he held until 1991 when he was transferred to San Ramon, California, as geological consultant.

Bayo has enjoyed a well-rounded career with ChevronTexaco companies, combining strong technical skills with upstream business skills and good grounding in the value creation process. In 1996, he was appointed exploration manager with responsibility for the traditional shelf and frontier deep-water and inland basins.

In 1980 he joined the AAPG and their Department of Professional Affairs and Energy Minerals Division. He is also a member of local geological associations including the Nigerian Mining and Geosciences Society (NMGS), which he currently serves as a Council member. He holds the highest membership classification in both NAPE and NMGS.

Bayo has taken an active part in AAPG activities, particularly in the last 10 years during which he has served on the Technical Program Committee of several international and domestic United States conferences. He was the general co-chair of the NAPE/AAPG Regional West Africa Deepwater Conference that was held in Abuja, Nigeria, in November 2004. He has contributed technical papers at various AAPG conferences.

He is a keen advocate of the role professional societies should play in the career development and mentoring of professionals as well as in developing networks for sharing best practices and lessons learned. He preaches high ethical behavior in all professional activities.

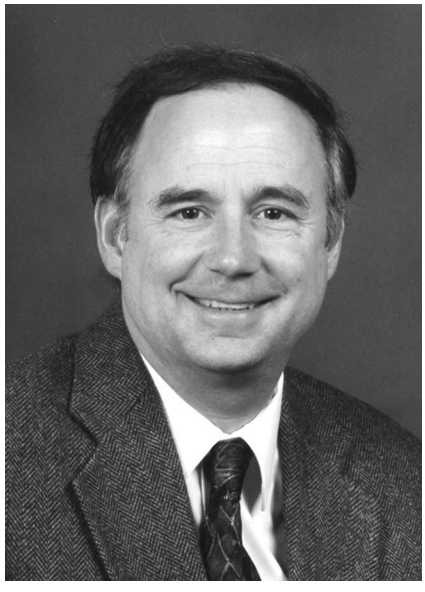
Bayo became active in the AAPG leadership and organization when he joined the Nigeria Service Team of the association in 1994. He eventually became the team leader and was nominated a member of the AAPG House of Delegates in 1999. In 2001, he was elected the president of the AAPG Africa Region and vice chairman of the International Regions Committee (IRC). He also serves on some of the committees of AAPG, including The Distinguished Lecture International Subcommittee (2001–2004), Visiting Geologist Program (2002–2005), International Regions Committee (2003–2004), and Grants-in-Aid Committee (2002–2006).

Lately, his professional and mentoring interests have shifted to assisting the various universities in Nigeria and their Geology and Petroleum Engineering departments to develop sustainable research capacity.

He sees his career high point as the number of younger professionals he has mentored and instilled with high ethical and professional standards over the years.

Part of his current responsibilities as special adviser for exploration and technology includes managing ChevronTexaco's relationship with professional societies, institutions, and universities in west Africa.

Toyin Akinosho



THOMAS C. CHIDSEY, JR.

Distinguished Service Award

Citation—To Thomas C. Chidsey, Jr., tireless petroleum geologist and public servant, for his outstanding dedication to AAPG through his technical publications, editing, fieldtrip leadership, convention organization, and committee service.

Thomas C. Chidsey, Jr. is an omnipresent "go-to" member who continues to serve AAPG and the geological community in a multitude of ways. Despite an innocent childhood near Washington, D.C., he became enamored with geology while attending Brigham Young University in Utah, where he received his B.S. (1974) and M.S. (1977) degrees in geology. After nearly 30 years, he still maintains close relationships with his old professors, fellow classmates, and the current Geology Department. Tom has been a service-oriented member of AAPG since 1976. He is also a member of the AAPG Division of Professional Affairs (Certified Petroleum Geologist, no. 4548) and a licensed Professional Geologist with the State of Utah.

Tom began his professional career with Exxon Company USA in 1977 as a production geologist stationed in "scenic" Kingsville, Texas. There he worked with current AAPG Executive Director Rick Fritz, who arrived that same year and lived in the same apartment complex! Kingsville was then one of Exxon's most active production districts. Tom and Rick were fortunate to be part of a geologic team that drilled 200 wells in 1979. By 1980, the overthrust belt was one of the hottest plays in the United States. The opportunity to help explore this area and do fieldwork lured Tom back to Utah as an exploration geologist for Wexpro/Celsius Energy Co. (now Questar). While there, Tom also worked the Green River and Uinta basins. Besides prospect generation, which resulted in several discoveries (and one blowout), Tom has provided expert witness testimony, sat numerous wells, and coordinated drilling operations. In 1989, Tom joined the Utah Geological Survey in his present position as the Petroleum Section chief. His responsibilities include overseeing the petroleum program and conducting research into Utah's petroleum geology. Tom has been awarded and managed numerous U.S. Department of Energy-funded studies. These works include characterization of carbonate reservoirs in the Paradox basin (Utah and Colorado), outcrop analog evaluation of the Ferron Sandstone and Green River Formation in central Utah, numerous oil and gas play compilations, and carbon dioxide sequestration assessment. He has nearly 70 technical publications to his credit. He has conducted extensive fieldwork using rock climbing, river running the Green and Colorado rivers, and the hardship duty of cruising around Lake Powell. Once, Tom, overdue in returning from fieldwork on Ferron outcrops, had to be found by the Emery County Search and Rescue Team!

An ardent supporter of AAPG, Tom served as Rocky Mountain Section president (1992–1993) and on the Rocky Mountain Section Executive Committee (1991, 1993, 1999, 2000), Rocky Mountain Section Future Meetings Committee (1999, 2000), Annual Convention Field Trip Committee (1997–1998), Committee on Conventions (2000–2004), and Convention Coordination Committee (2002–2003). He also served as president of the Utah Geological Association (1999–2000), and was that organization's representative in the AAPG House of Delegates for two terms (1990–1993, 1994–1997). Tom was the general chairman for the successful 2003 AAPG Annual Convention in Salt Lake City, where attendees came despite concerns about the war in Iraq, SARS, and terrorism. He has earned three AAPG Certificates of Merit. He has been a very popular co-leader for several AAPG fieldtrips and short courses, and has been a co-author for 34 papers presented at AAPG conventions. Tom served as senior editor for the recently published (2004) AAPG Studies in Geology 50, *Regional to Wellbore Analog for Fluvial-Deltaic Reservoir Modeling—The Ferron Sandstone of Utah*. He served as editor/co-editor for three Utah Geological Association guidebooks, including the popular *Geology of Utah's Parks and Monuments*. Tom was a co-recipient of the Geoscience Information Society's Best Guidebook Award (1993). He is also a member of the Rocky Mountain Association of Geologists and Utah Friends of Paleontology. Tom participates annually in Earth Science Week and has given numerous geologic presentations to schoolchildren.

Tom met his sweetheart, Mary, in 1976 between trips to his thesis area in the desolate House Range of western Utah. They have two sons and one daughter. Besides being a great dad, Tom has found time to be a Boy Scout leader (adding geology as the 12th required merit badge for Eagle Scout in his troop), baseball coach, and a dedicated blood donor to the American Red Cross. He has also served in many capacities for his church. When he retires, he plans to do petroleum consulting and volunteer at one of the National Parks.

Tom's outstanding leadership, service, and dedication to AAPG, and his penchant for sharing his work through publications and AAPG convention papers, have earned him this honor.

David E. Eby

THOMAS E. EWING

Distinguished Service Award

Citation—To Thomas E. Ewing, consummate geoscientist, for dedicated service to AAPG and its divisions, sections, and affiliates through outstanding leadership and technical contributions.

Tom Ewing is one of the brightest and most multitalented geoscientists with whom any of us will have the fortune and pleasure to work. He is a true scientist who knows how to apply his knowledge, as demonstrated by his success as an oil and gas explorer. To our great benefit, he is also very adept at conveying his ideas, having authored approximately 100 published papers and abstracts and given at least as many oral presentations at conventions, seminars, and short courses.

Tom is particularly well known for his regional studies, for assembling the pieces into the big picture. It is not uncommon to hear someone spouting praise for the help Tom's papers have been in their own work, or to see one of Tom's regional maps appear in company reports or cited in other published papers. In recognition of the quality and significance of his work, Tom has twice received AAPG's A.I. Levorsen Memorial Award, for papers given at the Gulf Coast Association of Geological Societies (GCAGS) annual meetings in 1982 and 1998, as well as several other best paper awards.

In addition to his valuable technical contributions, Tom has given tremendous service to the AAPG and its divisions, sections, and affiliated societies by way of his leadership and organizational skills. He served the AAPG as a member of the Geophysics Committee (1993–1999) and Convention Committee (1996–1999), and as Field Trip chairman for the 1989 AAPG Annual Convention. He has served several terms as a member of the House of Delegates and as their vice chairman in 1992–1993. Tom is a member of all three of AAPG's divisions and has served the Energy Minerals Division (EMD) as president-elect (1998–1999), president (1999–2000), vice chairman for EMD Activities at the 1999 AAPG Annual Convention, and chairman of the Publications Committee (2000–2002). He is Certified Petroleum Geologist no. 4538 and served the Division of Professional Affairs as treasurer (1994–1996), vice president (1997–1998), and member of the Government Affairs Committee (2000–2003).

Tom's service includes numerous contributions at the section and local society levels as well. He served the GCAGS as editor of the *Transactions* in 1985, Field Trip chairman for the 1987 AAPG Annual Convention, general chairman for the 1996 Convention, and Technical Program co-chairman for the 2004 Convention. He served the Austin Geological Society as secretary (1981–1982), Publications chairman (1982–1983), and Technical Programs chairman (1983–1984). The South Texas Geological Society has benefited from Tom's service in many ways, including his service as vice president (1988–1989), president (1990–1991), director (1996–1997), and member of various committees.

Tom Ewing was born in Elgin, Illinois, and lived with his family, including chemistry professor father

Galen, mother Alice, and two older brothers, Martin and Bill, in Schenectady, New York; Las Vegas, New Mexico; and Orange, New Jersey, where he graduated from Newark Academy. He moved back west for his college education and received a B.A. degree in geology from Colorado College in 1975, an M.S. degree in geochemistry from the New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology in 1977, and a Ph.D. in geological sciences from the University of British Columbia in 1981.

As he was completing his doctorate, Tom joined the Bureau of Economic Geology at the University of Texas at Austin, where he worked as a research geologist for more than four years and began making some of his many contributions to the geology of Texas. In 1985, he and his geophysicist wife Linda formed Frontera Exploration Consultants, Inc., based in San Antonio, Texas. They provide geological and geophysical consulting primarily to the oil and gas community. From 1985 to 2003, Tom was a consultant to Venus Oil Company and then senior explorationist for Venus Exploration, Inc. and was responsible for a variety of geological and geophysical applications in the exploration and development programs of those companies. Currently, he is consulting in Texas, New Mexico, and Louisiana, and is on part-time retainer with PYR Energy Corporation's San Antonio office, where he continues exploration and development work on the former Venus projects that were purchased by PYR.

Tom, being very honest, cooperative, kind, generous, and delightfully humorous at appropriate times, makes a gem of an associate. His leadership in various professional groups attests not only to his organizational skills, but also to his good nature and ready acceptance by other people. For his dedicated service, Tom Ewing has been honored at the AAPG's section and division levels, having received the Distinguished Service Award from the GCAGS in 1993 and the Distinguished Service Award from the EMD in 2004. Now it is time for us to recognize him for his outstanding overall contributions to the AAPG by bestowing upon him the AAPG Distinguished Service Award.

Bonnie R. Weise

RICHARD G. GREEN
Distinguished Service Award

Citation—To Richard G. Green, for service to the Association and for efforts to educate its members and the public on topical issues concerning geology and impacting petroleum geologists.

Rich Green is a thoroughly native Kansan displaced for the last 25 years to Dallas, Texas. He is passionately enthusiastic when he believes in something, genuinely disinterested when he does not, politically incorrect, clearly affected by Adult Attention Deficit Disorder (except for rocks and minerals), stubborn, opinionated, and friendly. He is a geologist trained to be a petroleum engineer, and as a consultant he has found his calling. He tells clients what he has concluded, not necessarily what they want to hear. In a group that lives by mission statements, embraces junk science, and observes political niceties, Rich will not fit in.

Richard G. Green was born in Garden City, Kansas, in June 1951 to Joseph R. and Shirley Green. His grandfathers were in the oil business, and his father is an independent oil operator and geologist. His father's love of the oil business and geology were strong influences on Rich, and some of his earliest memories are of oil-stained sample cuttings, pump jacks, and drilling rigs. Rich was raised in Hays, Kansas, and attended Fort Hays State University on a track scholarship before injuries ended his career as a sprinter. He transferred to Kansas State University, where he graduated with a B.S. in geology in May 1973. He has a passion for K-State, which is evidenced by the purple clothes with the PowerCat emblem he continually wears.

Rich began his career in 1973 with Shell in New Orleans, working southern Louisiana and Texas both onshore and offshore as a production engineer and then as a geologist. While in New Orleans he joined AAPG and was mentored by outstanding geologists, including Bob Laudon, John Houser, and Ray Forbisch. He left Shell in 1978 to join DeGolyer and MacNaughton Consultants in Dallas, where he again worked with notable geologists and engineers. He was fortunate to be able to prepare reserve estimates on many interesting oil and gas fields and to learn the basics of reservoir engineering while at the company. Rich left D&M in 1980 to join a start-up exploration company as the "technical guy." This occurred shortly after the birth of his first child and demonstrates his limited comprehension of business risk. He worked in various capacities with several Dallas independents until 1986 when he co-founded Dallas Petroleum Partners (DPP) with two landman partners, Susan Irby and Don Drury. DPP acquired production and drilled successful wells in Kansas, Louisiana, Texas, Colorado, and Montana before Rich returned to the reserves consulting business in 1994 as vice president of geology at Netherland, Sewell and Associates. There he worked on numerous international projects and reserve estimates while building and supervising a staff of geoscientists.

In 1996, Rich joined Bill LaRoche and, along with one other partner we reformed LaRoche and Associates into LaRoche Petroleum Consultants, Ltd. Rich currently serves that firm as senior vice president, working on domestic and international projects. Rich and I have known each other for nearly 20 years, although I thought he was a petroleum engineer, and he

thought I was a geologist for a considerable part of that time. We have traveled a long way since forming our partnership and have enjoyed building that firm to the size it is today.

Rich has been very active in the Dallas Geological Society (DGS), serving for many years on the board, rewriting the constitution while president-elect, writing the society position paper and petition to President Clinton on global climate change (an IRS audit was the response to the petition), and funding the Ellison Miles Technical Training Center while society president in 1997. He is most proud to be included in the ranks of Honorary Life Members in the DGS and his work on behalf of displaced geologists through Career Alternative Seminars. Rich joined the Division of Professional Affairs (DPA) in 1983 and, at Pat Gratton's urging, became active in DPA in the early 1990s. He has been a passionate voice for geologists through DPA and particularly its Government Affairs Committee since that time. Free Internet access to past *Bulletin* papers, career alternative seminars, AAPG public position papers (including the natural gas paper on which he was the primary author), and global climate change are all issues in which he was involved at AAPG. Rich also has been the vice chair or chair of several committees, was a member of the House of Delegates from 1995 to 2004, has been active in the Visiting Geologists Program since 2000, co-teaches the AAPG course on reservoir engineering, and was general chair for the 2001 Southwest Section convention in Dallas.

Rich feels the greatest benefit of AAPG membership is the opportunity to interact with outstanding colleagues. This contact with geologists with differing views and priorities is a great pleasure for him. Rich is dedicated to improving the public knowledge of geology, the oil industry, and the profession of petroleum geology and is a worthy recipient of this award.

William M. Kazmann

GERALD "GERRI" E. HARRINGTON

Distinguished Service Award

Citation—To Gerald E. Harrington, committed volunteer, energetic committee member, and devoted leader, for dedicated, long-term, and beneficial service to AAPG and to the profession of petroleum geology.

Gerald "Gerri" E. Harrington was born in Sioux City, Iowa, in 1929 and upon finishing the eighth grade there, he and his family moved to Albuquerque, New Mexico. After graduating from Albuquerque High School, he entered and attended the University of Colorado for two quarters before being employed for almost one year at Los Alamos National Laboratory to help pay for his college education. Gerri then continued his college education at the University of New Mexico, followed by completing his degree requirements at the University of Oklahoma. He worked for six months as a well-site and core-drilling consultant before receiving his B.S. in geology from the University of Oklahoma in 1953. After graduating from college, Gerri used his degree in geology by making topographic maps based on aerial photo interpretations as a terrain intelligence analyst and photo lithographer in the U.S. Army Corp of Engineers in the Panama Canal Zone from June 1953 until May 1955.

Gerri began his professional career that same year as a well-site geologist with Pacific Northwest Pipeline (now Northwest Pipeline) in the San Juan basin. He was also assigned to surface geologic mapping in western Colorado, ultimately becoming area geological manager responsible for surface mapping and subsurface studies in the Paradox basin of southeastern Utah until 1962. He then was employed by John H. Trigg Company as an area geologist for the Northern Rocky Mountains before moving to Roswell, New Mexico, in 1963 to manage Trigg's Geological Department.

Over the next six years Gerri worked as a Permian basin geologist in Roswell for Atlantic Richfield, and then for Hanson Oil Corporation. He then became president of Olympic Industries, a mud-logging company in the Permian basin, for almost one year before continuing his work as a Permian basin geologist for Hanagan Oil Corporation.

Upon leaving Hanagan Oil Corporation in 1975, Gerri became a geological consultant for 15 years. He has been the sole president of Zia Data Search Corporation since he formed it in 1985 to electronically provide oil and gas production data and perform regulatory agency calculations and payments of royalty and production taxes. He is also serving as vice president and general manager of Llano Land and Exploration Company, another successful company he started in 1990.

Despite his active schedule in his oil and gas companies, Gerri has devoted considerable time and effort as an active member of AAPG and several other professional and petroleum related organizations. He became a member of AAPG in 1956 and served seven years as a delegate in the AAPG House of Delegates between 1991 and 2002. Gerri was recently appointed to serve until 2007 on AAPG's Youth Educational Activities Committee. He also represented the Southwest Section on the AAPG Advisory Council from 1999 to 2002. He has held other positions in the Southwest Section, including president (1993–1994) and president-elect (1992–1993), and has been a member of three committees over the past 25 years.

Gerri has faithfully served and made significant contributions to the Roswell Geological Society over the past 42 years. He was president of this local

geological society from 1980 to 1981 after ably serving in four other elected positions. Also on the local level he was president (1988–1989) of the Roswell Energy Library.

Gerri has been a member of the American Institute of Professional Geologists since 1965 and is a Certified Professional Geologist (no. 893) of that organization.

Since 1979 Gerri has performed outstanding work for the Independent Petroleum Association of New Mexico. For six years he was chairman of the Youth Education Committee, which was involved with introducing the NEED Project to educators in New Mexico. Under Gerri's strong leadership, this project was responsible in training more than 60 New Mexico educators about all forms of energy and energy matters.

Gerri's fellow members of several professional and petroleum related organizations have recognized him for his noteworthy contributions to their organizations and the petroleum industry. He received the John Emery Adams Distinguished Service Award in 2001 from the Southwest Section of the AAPG, was made an Honorary Life Member in 1999 of both the Roswell Geological Society and the New Mexico Landman's Association, and was named Member of the Year in 2001 by the Independent Petroleum Association of New Mexico.

Despite the demands of a career and participation in several professional organizations, Gerri has also devoted quality time to his family and church. He and Patt, his wife of 51 years, have three grown children, eight grandchildren, and one great grandchild. Gerri is an ordained elder in the First Presbyterian Church of Roswell, New Mexico.

Gerald Harrington, with his giving attitude of dedicated service to AAPG and to the science and profession of petroleum geology, is highly deserving of the AAPG Distinguished Service Award.

Edward K. David

R. RANDY RAY

Distinguished Service Award

Citation—To Robert Randolph Ray, who, dedicated to the highest standards, is the ideal co-worker, consultant, and volunteer. Both geologist and geophysicist, Randy is an exceptional role model for future geoscientists.

Relentlessly applying the highest possible standards to everything he does, Robert Randolph "Randy" Ray is the ideal co-worker on projects, consultant on plays, and volunteer for his profession. Randy is also that unique explorationist fully qualified to work with two hats on—geological and geophysical. He became a 21st century explorationist long before the century turned and is a guiding example for our future geoscientists.

Randy grasped the importance of 3-D seismic exploration early on and pushed the Rocky Mountain region to climb on this seismic bandwagon that had been so readily applied in the offshore. More than ten years ago he founded and nurtured the annual Rocky Mountain Association of Geologists (RMAG)–Denver Geophysical Society (DGS) 3-D Seismic Symposium, keeping geoscientists abreast of 3-D innovations and sponsoring regional college students to attend. Now, as a popular and anticipated springtime event, the Symposium has not only served geoscientists across the region, it has provided an amazingly valuable continuing education resource for the RMAG, securing some financial stability for the organization during some economically challenging years. He received the RMAG President's Award for this effort in 1997.

Randy began his professional volunteer efforts in 1985 when he was asked to help edit a joint seismic atlas that the RMAG and the DGS were publishing. This book was a regional version of the AAPG Albert Bally seismic atlases. The editors found themselves being outworked and out-edited by this energetic volunteer and added his name as an associate editor to the volume. He has continued to edit and publish for the profession, editing the RMAG *High-Definition Seismic* guidebook in 1995, serving as editor for the Geophysical Corner in the *AAPG Explorer* from 2001 to 2003, authoring and co-authoring numerous other publications on integrated geology and geophysical interpretation for AAPG, RMAG, and the Wyoming Geological Association. He published his thesis work in 1982 in AAPG's Memoir 32, *The Deliberate Search for the Subtle Trap*. Randy has served on several AAPG committees including the Publications, Petroleum Treatise and Geophysical Integration.

Leadership has come naturally to Randy, and he has become the first person to be elected president of both RMAG and the DGS. While president of RMAG he insisted on moving the organization away from relying primarily on publications for income and instituted the delivery of three or four successful continuing education symposia per year. Randy has received the Distinguished Service Award from RMAG and is an Honorary Member of both the RMAG and DGS. These honors accumulated not only for his committee work on publications and symposia, he also initiated the publication of a joint membership directory for the two societies in 1986, a tradition that continues today.

Randy chaired the first joint AAPG Rocky Mountain Section (RMS) meeting with the Colorado Oil and Gas Association in 2004. It was a unique opportunity to blend industry and science into a remarkably successful meeting for both organizations. Randy had previously been the 2001 general vice chair for the AAPG Annual Meeting

in Denver as well as 3-D seismic session chair and brainstorming contributor for the 1994 AAPG Annual Meeting, Advertising chair for the 1997 RMS meeting and Entertainment chair for the RMS meeting in 1990.

Born in Wewoka, Oklahoma, in 1951, Randy was early introduced to the oil patch by his father, Robert B. Ray, a petroleum engineer for Magnolia Oil Company (later became Mobil Oil Company). Randy graduated high school in Calgary, Alberta, Canada, in 1970 and worked in the oil patch as a roustabout for Worldwide Energy in Midland, Texas for two summers. He attended the University of Texas at Austin for his B.S. in geology with honors in 1974 and subsequently went to work for Cities Service Oil Company in Tulsa, where he acquired substantial geophysical training. He worked for Cities as an explorationist in Denver, Colorado, from 1975 to 1980 when he left to become a consultant and owner of R^3 Exploration Corporation. He also returned to school, attending Colorado School of Mines for his M.S. degree in geology in 1983. Randy enjoys, above all, his supportive family, including Kathy, his wife of more than 30 years, and his two talented sons, Brandon and Austin.

Robbie R. Gries

CHARLES ALAN STERNBACH
Distinguished Service Award

Citation—To Charles Sternbach, petroleum geologist with a profound sense of heritage, who leads the crucial effort to ensure that our professional legacy is recorded, remembered, and honored.

Charles Sternbach has long been extremely active in his profession through leadership roles at the Houston Geological Society (HGS) and in AAPG affairs. He was elected to the HGS Executive Board and helped create the North American Explorationists and the Emerging Technologies Groups. He served HGS as vice president in 1997–1998, president-elect in 1998–1999, and president in 1999–2000. His leadership is still noted for excellent technical programs, student and young professional programs, and overall enthusiasm. In 2003, the Gulf Coast Association of Geological Societies awarded Charles its Distinguished Service Award, and HGS has presented him with its President's Award and Distinguished Service Award.

Charles began his AAPG contributions by working to chair technical sessions for several AAPG Annual Meetings, mainly on carbonate reservoirs. He has been a member of the House of Delegates (two terms), co-vice chair of the 2002 AAPG Annual Meeting, and is general chair of the 2006 AAPG Annual Meeting, member of the AAPG History of Geology Committee, member of the Trustees Foundation (since 2002), and chairs the newly formed Centennial Committee that is already planning for AAPG's "big birthday" in 2017—a committee he was an early champion to create. He is also an editor (along with Marlan Downey and Gerry Friedman) of a soon-to-be-released AAPG special publication, *Discoverers of the 20th Century: Perfecting the Search*, stories about significant discoveries and innovations as told by those close to the discovery.

Much of the success of the 2002 Convention flowed from the theme, "Our Heritage: Key to Global Discovery," which inspired program themes, special events speakers, the logo, and, I believe, much of the volunteer enthusiasm. The theme was the product of team deliberation focusing on Charles's diligent search of Mike Halbouty's writings, especially his 50th anniversary address as AAPG president, and Charles's singular advocacy of the importance of that message.

Perhaps most indicative and symbolic of Charles's unique and distinguished service to the legacy of the profession of petroleum geology is the special friendship he formed with Mike Halbouty.

Of all the geologists in the world, on November 6, 2004, regardless of age or location or career achievement or station in life, Mike Halbouty selected Charles to be the colleague to pay him tribute at his funeral. Charles represented all of us in honoring the definitive legendary petroleum geologist of the 20th century, and perhaps of all time.

Charles had connected with Halbouty over the past several years simply out of his respect and admiration for him. The hugely successful Legends Nights events at HGS featured Halbouty. The 2002 Convention theme for AAPG, "Our Heritage, Key to Global Discovery," flowed directly from Charles's relationship with Halbouty. Charles helped bring a new relevance to Halbouty in the sunset of his formidable career, to the everlasting memory and inspiration of all petroleum geoscientists. The 2006 AAPG Convention theme "Perfecting the

Search" is also attributable to Halbouty's visionary writings.

Among the many activities Charles has pioneered to directly celebrate the history of petroleum geology, the most unique and successful have been the Legends in Wildcatting events held in 2001 and 2003. At these evening events sponsored by the HGS, distinguished oil men and women spoke of their personal experiences in inspiring and entertaining fashion. Mike Halbouty keynoted several famous wildcatters such as Marvin Davis, Bill Barrett, and George Mitchell, as they told their career stories. These events were some of the best-attended evening programs ever sponsored by HGS.

The 100th anniversary of Spindletop field's discovery included a field trip led by Halbouty and was one of the initial "bonding" encounters between Charles and Mike. It gave many Houston geologists their first opportunity to meet Halbouty, and I believe it was a key experience to reinforce Charles's determination to accelerate his vision of honoring the past.

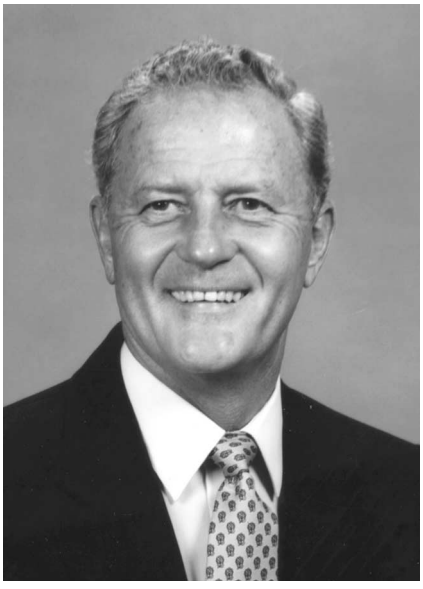
Charles holds three degrees in geology: a B.A. degree from Columbia, and an M.S. degree and a Ph.D. from Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, where he studied under Gerald Friedman. When Friedman received the Sidney Powers Medal from AAPG, he chose Charles to be his citationist.

His professional career began at Shell in 1984, where he concentrated on carbonate reservoirs and played a key role in Shell's successful Prairie de Chien exploration program in the Michigan basin. In 1997 Charles took his prospect generating passion to Jordan Oil and Gas, opening their Houston office. As Tom Jordan decided to reduce exploration activities, Charles transitioned to being a true independent, assuming the Houston office under his own banner, First Place Energy.

Charles and his wife Linda share their profession, as she is an established explorationist, as well as their hobbies of worldwide travel and amateur astronomy.

When Charles takes the podium as general chairman at the eagerly anticipated 2006 AAPG Annual Meeting, there will be one attendee participating from above with a smile on his familiar face. We all need to remember to look up . . . and remember, because Mike Halbouty will be looking down, happy that we continue our professional gatherings and pleased that Charles Sternbach carries the torch of remembering our heritage.

Jeffrey W. Lund



JACK C. THREET
Distinguished Service Award

Citation—To Jack C. Threet, explorer and leader of explorers, who blesses his profession and his community with his selfless service.

Jack Threet was employed by, and later led, the exploration arm of Shell Oil during the greatest years of its history. He started with Shell in 1951, a fresh young Phi Beta Kappa from the University of Illinois.

Jack's Shell career was interrupted by two years of Army service during the Korean War. Returning to Shell, he discovered Autwine field, a "shoestring sand" in Oklahoma, by careful use of subsurface information.

Jack rose rapidly in the Shell organization and had early international tours as general manager of Exploration and Production for Australia and vice president of Exploration and Production for Shell Canada. Jack returned to Shell Oil, USA, and was a senior vice president of Shell from 1972 to 1987. During these periods, Jack's teams found major discoveries in the Northwest Shelf of Australia, deep-water Gulf of Mexico, Syria, Cameroon, Malaysia, and the first discoveries by an international oil company in Brazil. Jack took a powerful and proactive role in each of these successful efforts.

Jack was notable for his insistence on systematic formalized regular play analyses and reviews, which always included a quantified assessment of play scope, risk, potential profitability, and proper use of technology.

Jack, Katy, and their daughters, Linda and Judy, moved 30 times in Jack's career, and Jack has been quick to credit the family support as critical to his successes. Jack and Katy have been a team for 54 years, and wherever their assignments have taken them, they created an atmosphere of kindness and community service. As head of Shell's exploration from 1978 to 1987, Jack knew every one of Shell's 600 geologists and geophysicists by name, and earned their respect and affection.

As the vice president of Exploration for Shell Oil, Jack encouraged staff to attend AAPG meetings at Shell expense, but he quietly pointed out that preference would be given to those who were active in the AAPG.

Of course, Jack has been a member of the AAPG throughout his professional career. He has provided leadership to numerous AAPG groups: the Corporate Advisory Committee, secretary-treasurer and chairman of the Trustee Associates, and secretary-treasurer and current chairman of the AAPG Foundation Trustees.

Jack has maintained a schedule of activity in professional service, in charitable service, and in church support that is simply remarkable. In his current professional life, as well as being an independent oil and gas explorer, Jack serves as a member of the Board of Trustees of the American Geological Institute, and recently received the AAPG Robert H. Dott, Sr., Memorial Award along with co-editors Marlan Downey and William Morgan for the best AAPG special publication *Petroleum Provinces of the Twenty-first Century*.

Jack and Katy have been extraordinarily generous to the organizations they support. Jack has recently endowed a professorship at the University of Illinois, to memorialize

Harold Scott, a mentor to Jack and his brother Dick. Jack took a leadership role in establishing the R. E. McAdams Scholarships at the AAPG Foundation, to honor a long-time Shell mentor.

It is altogether fitting that the AAPG has chosen to provide Jack Threet its Distinguished Service Award; Jack has provided a lifetime of noble service to his profession and his community.

Marlan W. Downey

SCOTT W. TINKER

Distinguished Service Award

Citation—For exemplary dedication and service to the AAPG as an enthusiastic lecturer, short course and field trip leader, researcher, officer and committeeman, and for productive public service and government advisor.

Scott W. Tinker joined the AAPG in 1982 and has served the Association and affiliated societies extraordinarily well for almost 23 years as fieldtrip and short-course leader, president of the Austin Geological Society, associate editor of the *Bulletin*, Distinguished Lecturer, convention organizer, presenter and session chair, and member of several committees, including Education, Preservation of Samples and Cores, and International Steering Committee for the 2001 AMGP/AAPG International Conference, Vera Cruz, Mexico. He had the unique honor in 2002–2003 to be a joint Distinguished Lecturer for the AAPG, Society of Petroleum Engineers, and Society of Exploration Geophysicists. Tinker was also secretary of the Gulf Coast Association of Geological Societies in 2001–2002.

Tinker is active or has served other societies and groups, including the Society of Petroleum Engineers (1982–present), Association of American State Geologists (2000–present and vice president (2004–2005), trustee American Geological Institute Foundation (2000–present), SEPM (Society for Sedimentary Geology) (1984–present), and Gulf Coast Association of Geological Societies (1999–present).

The Association awarded Tinker the 1998 J.C. "Cam" Sproule Memorial Award, and the West Texas Geological Society presented him the Distinguished Service Award in 2002. He is a Certified Petroleum Geologist, Certified Professional Geoscientist, and a member of the Texas Board of Professional Geoscientists (2001–present). In addition, Tinker is serving or has served on a number of boards, committees, and councils, including Trinity University, the University of Texas at Austin, National Research Council of the National Academies (2003–2006), the U.S. Geological Survey, and director of the Texas Regional Lead Organization of the Petroleum Technology Transfer Council (2000–present).

Tinker received a B.S. degree in geology and business administration magna cum laude from Trinity University, San Antonio, Texas, in 1982; an M.S. degree in geological sciences from the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan, in 1985; and a Ph.D. in geological sciences from the University of Colorado in 1996.

Tinker began his professional career in 1982–1983 as a reservoir geologist for Robert M. Sneider Exploration, Inc. in Houston. He prepared a reservoir characterization of a Permian basin San Andres dolomite field for a waterflood. Also, he prepared regional structural-stratigraphic cross sections and generated prospects in Jurassic and Cretaceous carbonate and sandstone reservoir units in the East Texas basin. After receiving his master's degree, Tinker worked from 1985 to 1988 as a geologist for Union Pacific Resources in Englewood, Colorado. He conducted regional exploration studies of Devonian carbonates in the Western Canadian sedimentary and Williston basins. He also generated prospects in the Big Horn basin, Wyoming.

From 1988 to 2000, Tinker worked for Marathon Oil Company in Littleton, Colorado, in a variety of work assignments with increased responsibility. From 1988 to 1991 he developed a reservoir characterization and 3-D model of the super giant west Texas Permian Yates carbonate field as well as 3-D reservoir models of a Jurassic Smackover reservoir and a Permian Abo reservoir. These models were prepared to provide efficient reservoir management.

In 1995–1998, as a senior geologist, he helped build a reservoir characterization model for an offshore Gulf of Mexico turbidite field. With promotion to advance senior geologist in 1998, Tinker became a project manager and technical mentor to a seven-member integrated team. The team prepared 3-D characterization models of Marathon's largest carbonate reservoirs worldwide. This assignment included the implementation of results and training in Marathon's regional offices.

In January 2000 Tinker became director of the Bureau of Economic Geology, a major research unit at the University of Texas at Austin, composed of 150 professionals, support staff, and graduate students. He is responsible for the management and direction of the Bureau, which serves as the Texas State Geological Survey and conducts international research and also includes the evaluation and research studies of Texas energy, minerals, land and water resources, and provides advice to the governor's office, state legislature, state regulatory agencies, and citizens. In addition, he became (September 2002–present) the Edwin Allday Chair of Subsurface Geology in the Department of Geological Sciences, University of Texas, Austin.

Scott Tinker has received many honors and has held many important positions on a variety of industry, government, and academic committees, each performed with great energy

and enthusiasm. From examination of his record of service to the Association, its affiliates, and sister societies, it is clear Scott Tinker is most deserving of the AAPG's Distinguished Service Award.

Robert M. Sneider

AUREAL T. CROSS

Grover E. Murray Memorial Distinguished Educator Award

Citation—To Aureal T. Cross, geologist, palynologist, and paleobotanist, in recognition of more than five decades of service as a teacher, mentor, and inspiration to generations of graduate and undergraduate students.

Born in Findlay, Ohio, on June 4, 1916, Aureal T. Cross grew to manhood on a dairy farm near Waterloo, Iowa. One of five children, he attended Coe College in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, on a combined music and history scholarship. The course of his life was set by virtue of his chance enrollment in L. R. Wilson's physical geology course and two summer geology field excursions to the western United States. In addition to his expertise in geology, Wilson was broadly trained in botany and other areas of field biology. His holistic approach to teaching was to leave its mark. Aureal declared majors in geology and history, with a minor in botany, and graduated, with honors, in 1939.

Cross took a master's degree at the University of Cincinnati in 1941 and completed a dual Ph.D. in paleontology and botany in 1943 under the direction of J. H. Hoskins and K. E. Caster. His dissertation research dealt with the analysis of Carboniferous plant remains in coal balls, and he and Hoskins continued to collaborate on a wide range of studies of coal and black shale plants until Hoskins' death in 1957.

During the WWII years, Aureal taught Navy medical students at the University of Notre Dame (1942–1946), interrupted by one year's leave (1943–1944) as the National Research Council Fellow in geology. During this period he also worked part-time at the U.S. Bureau of Mines in Pittsburgh on the assessment of national coking coal resources for the war effort. Between 1946 and 1949, Aureal replaced Kenneth Caster in the Geology Department at Cincinnati and spent his summers doing field mapping in Carboniferous and Early Permian (Dunkard) strata in southeastern Ohio for the Ohio Geological Survey.

Between 1949 and 1957 he held a dual appointment in the Geology Department at the University of West Virginia in Morgantown and in the West Virginia Geologic and Economic Survey. He directed a widespread coal geology and stratigraphic mapping program and very active graduate program during this period, including three Ph.D. and five master's theses, covering various aspects of coal geology, the palynology of coal and associated rocks, and paleobotany.

In 1957 his work shifted from an academic to an industrial focus when he established the new palynology laboratory and later directed the exploration program at Amoco's Pan American Petroleum Research Center in Tulsa, Oklahoma. During his nearly five years at the Tulsa lab (1957–1961) he established the foundations for what was to become one of the premier palynology research and exploration facilities in the petroleum industry.

In 1961 he felt the need to return to academic life ("where I could do more good") with appointments as professor of geology, professor of botany and plant pathology, and curator of the Fossil Plant Herbarium at Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan. During the next 25 years his laboratory produced a total of 33 Ph.D. and many master's degrees, and his students readily found positions in industry, academia, and government service.

Research programs of Cross and his students spanned much of the geological column, including basic paleobotanical and coal research, stratigraphic palynology, pollen analysis, and paleoecology. Within this diverse research setting, several focus areas can be identified, including the environments of coal deposition; palynology of modern sediments (particularly the Gulf of California and the Mt. Saint Helens area of Washington state); the palynology of the Upper Cretaceous of the Western Interior; the Jurassic Red Beds of Michigan; and the paleobotany, palynology, and paleoecology of the Neogene of the northern Intermountain Region. His research has been supported by several grants from the National Science Foundation, national and state geological surveys, and industry, and he has published more than 60 research articles, 8 books, and more than 100 abstracts. He has organized several national symposia and has been editor of eight special volumes and assistant and associate editor of several others, including paleobotanical, geological, and biological journals.

While at Michigan State, he continued and intensified his commitment to service in the profession. He has been active in numerous national and international societies as well as local and regional professional groups. He has served as a national officer in four societies and has organized and led several geological and paleobotanical field trips in association with society meetings. He has served on countless review panels, editorial and review assignments for a wide range of journals, and service in countless ways to the many professional societies, including AAPG.

His teaching has been holistic in scope, emphasizing the need to integrate information from all available fields in the solution of complex geological and

paleobiological problems. His teaching duties ranged from basic introductory offerings to highly specialized graduate courses. No matter what the level of presentation, his lectures were always memorable in terms of both delivery and content. His teaching skills were displayed in other venues as well. He was Distinguished Lecturer for the AAPG in 1964; lecturer and advisor on coal, oil exploration, and palynology in oceanography in India (1977, 1983 [U.N. auspices], and 1985); and organizer and lecturer in numerous short courses on coal and oil exploration for the U.S. Geological Survey, the Bureau of Land Management, the Bureau of Mines, other Federal agencies, and to the Federal Electrical Commission of Mexico.

Although he formally retired from the Michigan State University faculty in 1986, he holds an appointment as emeritus professor and continues to undertake research and produce new publications. His thousands of rock samples, palynological preparations, and fossils from nearly every state in the United States, most Canadian provinces, western Mexico, several European countries, the Middle East, India, China, Australia, and New Zealand are now being transferred to the Field Museum of Natural History in Chicago. Collections made prior to 1953 are housed as part of the J. H. Hoskins Collection at the Cleveland Museum of Natural History in Cleveland, Ohio.

L. R. Wilson ignited a passion for the profession in the young Aureal T. Cross in that Coe College classroom so many years ago. The flame of that passion flared and has remained a beacon that exemplifies the highest professional standards and serves as an exemplar for the committed professional life.

Ralph E. Taggart

Response

In science, serendipitous discoveries are always waiting in the wings of our minds, and we must learn to sense and seize upon unusual ideas and recognize their significance. We must be wise and entrepreneurial enough to search in both related and unrelated fields of science and technology for techniques, processes, occurrences, and ideas relevant to meet our needs and solve our problems. We should attend meetings in collateral or ancillary sciences, and engage scientists and engineers, with other specialties or training, in discussions of problems common to our concerns for the public welfare or industrial or commercial enhancement. We should read their journals, bring our concerns to their attention, and bring their insights and ideas to bear on the resolution of our own problems. Let the facts be our base of reference; let the theories fall into line.

I have told countless classes in geology—there is a story in every rock; there was a living moment in history for every fossil. We must employ every talent we possess and the knowledge developed by our forebears as we study each specimen or rock sample or outcrop to bring out the bits and pieces of the story that tells of the time, the life, the space, the energy conditions, and the processes or forces each represents. Discipline, cultivation of the powers of observation, knowledge of the literature, development of the ability to think, faithfulness in recording, perseverance, and absolute integrity of reporting will make us faithful to those who have led the way. Perhaps in this manner we give credit; i.e., we pay our debt to those who have gone before us.

This brings me to some final important points. To whom do we give credit, and how is it possible to give credit? I tell my students and admonish my colleagues to give generous credit to any who have contributed even wisps of ideas to their research—such credit will not diminish them, it will enhance them.

To whom should I credit the honor that you have given to me this day? How many others do I represent? On whose shoulders are we standing when we are so honored? How many of us have given thought, and thanks, to our predecessors in the science we represent? What is our lineage or professional genealogical pedigree?

I owe my start in formal geology to L. R. Wilson, then at Coe College. Wilson, in turn, had been first introduced to plant science research by a physician near his home in Superior, Wisconsin, George Conklin, a bryologist and long-time curator of the Sullivant Moss Society, and to a neighbor, professor J. R. Merrill, then of Superior State Teachers College. Wilson's professional career in biological and earth science was launched at the University of Wisconsin under the tutelage of Fred Thwaites, William Twenhofel, E. A. Birge, Norman C. Fassett, and others. My paleobotanical training and stimulation of research on fossil plants was generated during my three student years in graduate school at Cincinnati by J. H. Hoskins. My various applications of the life sciences to geological sciences were solidified there, first by Walter H. Bucher and Kenneth E. Caster with plenty of prodding by Nevin M. Fenneman and John L. Rich. Hoskins was an F1 generation under John Merle Coulter, W. J. G. Land, and C. J. Chamberlain in botany; Thomas Chrowder Chamberlain and R. D. Salisbury in geology; and Adolph Carl Noe in paleobotany at the University of Chicago. Hoskins also studied paleobotany at Cambridge with Dukinfield Henry Scott. L. R. Wilson and James M. Schopf were the motivators for my expanding from paleobotany and palynology into coal geology and coal petrology.

Harold Wanless of Illinois and Lewis Cline of Wisconsin generated my interest in stratigraphy of the coal-bearing rocks. Wilbur Stout and George White, then of the Ohio Geological Survey, introduced me to mapping and to coal and oil-resource analysis. John L. Rich of Cincinnati, C. E. "Chip" Prouty of Michigan State, Monroe Cheney of Anzac Oil Co. in Mineral Wells, Texas, A. I. Levorsen of Tulsa, and John Galey stimulated my interest in certain areas of petroleum exploration and field development. E. Lucy Braun of Cincinnati, in her inimitable way, convinced me how ecological interpretation of the factors controlling the presence or absence of plants and animals could be applied with proper modifications to ancient biocoenoses and, in some cases, to thanatocoenoses.

The list could go on. It does not stop with those under whom I worked or studied. Certainly, ideas were gleaned from hundreds of professional meetings, field trips, books, and journals along the way to today. Casual and heated conversations with students and colleagues in various fields of science and technology; and discussions with

farmers and rock hounds, with miners and dentists, with tombstone cutters and observant fishermen, and with several amateur groups have supplied me—and you—and our predecessors, with specimens, localities, ideas, techniques, photographs, food, lodging, transportation, and even occasionally money, to help us in our research and exploration.

I will close with appreciation to you for your recognition today; and to my students, teachers, colleagues and various field, laboratory, and teaching assistants, and to my many nonscientific friends who have helped me along the way. Above all of these I am grateful to my loving, understanding, patient, durable, persevering wife and companion of more than 60 years, and to my children who have been at various times my field assistants, laboratory preparators, curatorial assistants, draftsmen, photographers, gofers, and sustainers; and to their children who are so much fun. I humbly thank all of you for the Grover E. Murray Memorial Distinguished Educator Award.

Aureal T. Cross

FRED FRANKE MEISSNER

Grover E. Murray Memorial Distinguished Educator Award

C*itation*—To Fred Franke Meissner, oil finder, creative scientist, dedicated and enthusiastic educator, whose endeavors embrace the concept of mentor for countless students and seasoned professionals alike.

AAPG honors a truly matchless geoscientist, Fred F. Meissner. Who else but Fred has earned an array of past awards, including Distinguished Service, Scientist of the Year, Best Paper, AAPG Honorary Member, and now AAPG Distinguished Educator? Fred's career as an explorationist and forward-thinking scientist has been deservedly extolled. His service under many different banners has been tireless, fruitful, and memorable for those of us who have had the good fortune to learn from him and work with him. We now recognize this other facet of his commitment and success through the Grover E. Murray Memorial Distinguished Educator Award. We believe that the late Grover Murray would be delighted with AAPG's 2005 choice. Fred not only shares the same enduring enthusiasm for all matters geological that Grover embodied, but does so with an almost universal authority that reflects his long, varied, and fertile career, as well as his fundamental intellectual curiosity.

Fred is a Colorado native from a pioneering family. He was educated at the Colorado School of Mines, receiving his geological engineering degree in 1953 and master's degree in 1954. He served two years during the Korean War in the Corps of Engineers. He then joined Shell Oil Company, including a stint at the Shell Development Company research lab in Houston, and stayed for the next 17 years. At Shell, Fred worked diverse domestic basins and was exposed to the emerging concepts and luminaries of the day, including M. King Hubbert, who was to impact Fred's creative thinking and career-long interest in groundwater flow, petroleum migration, and hydrocarbon accumulation. Hubbert and others most likely honed Fred's innate adherence to the highest standards of scientific enquiry, as well as his native abilities as a superb teacher. Early in his career, Fred published several highly significant publications on cyclic and reciprocal sedimentation within the Permian basin. Fred elected to stay in Denver when Shell consolidated its divisions in Houston in 1973. He subsequently worked in domestic and international exploration for independents such as Trend (1973), Filon (1974–1979), Webb Resources (1979), Sohio Oil (1980), Bird Oil (1980–1991), and later as an independent petroleum geologist and sought-after consultant.

Fred received the AAPG A.I. Levorsen Award in 1975 and the Energy Minerals Division Best Paper Award in 1984. In previous citations and biographies for his awards, such as AAPG Honorary Member (2001), Rocky Mountain Association of Geologists (RMAG) Distinguished Service Award (1991), and RMAG Scientist of the Year Award (1976), Fred's career as an explorationist and forward-thinking scientist has been deservingly extolled. History proves that Fred was typically a decade or more before his time when he started sharing his insights on important hallmark concepts championed during his career. Especially notable are contributions to cyclic and reciprocal sedimentation, clear exposition of the concept of petroleum systems and the significance of abnormal pressures, elucidation of basin-centered hydrocarbon accumulations, and studies on shale and coalbed methane deposits. And share he did, through both industry short courses and lecture series, including AAPG Distinguished Lecturer in 1981–1982.

In the context of the Grover E. Murray Distinguished Educator Award, we must emphasize Fred's impact as an educator and mentor during more than 18 years as an adjunct professor at the Colorado School of Mines. His yearly course—Geology 609, Advanced Petroleum Geology—was popular and influential for younger generations of Mines geoscientists, as well as for older audits who signed up. In this rare course students witnessed a holistic approach to the complexities and essential interrelationships within petroleum systems. It also was renowned as probably the most challenging, yet fulfilling, course on the books. One former student writes, "Off of the top of my head, the thing that most impressed me about Fred was that he was the first teacher I'd ever had who

actually had found oil and gas, and apparently lots of it. He seemed to intuitively understand the petroleum system, from kitchen to trap. I remember all of his chicken-scratching notes that we had to copy and put in a massive notebook—the formulas and charts of which seemed to have magical oil-finding capabilities if understood. … In terms of practical courses in graduate school, his was at the top!" Who can forget Fred's "cooking pot" in the "hydrocarbon kitchen" designation for basin-centered petroleum accumulation, or his use of test-tube pyrolysis to heat and distill oil from source rocks to estimate grade and maturity? Fred Meissner has been generous to his alma mater in many ways. The institution in turn honored him with the Distinguished Achievement Medal in 1986 for his recognized professional accomplishments, and with the Mines Medal in 2000 for unusual and exemplary service to the institution.

All Fred's lectures, in any venue, typically incorporate the basic science underpinning our craft, often at length; however, through the years we have come to know that they eventually and elegantly course back to direct oil and gas finding principles, tools, and strategies. Currently RMAG is transcribing recordings of Fred's final year teaching 609 for eventual publication. Every student will remember Fred's insistence that each take a turn operating the dual slide projectors according to his complex slide-sequencing instructions. This also helped prepare them for roles as student aides at AAPG conventions. This is the only aspect of Fred's teaching that has become technically almost obsolete. Everything else remains absolutely germane to our business today.

Fred's career as an educator did not follow the normal path. He established his reputation as a scientist, oil finder, and exploration manager. However, he concurrently influenced many hundreds of professionals through a combination of landmark publications, industry short courses, and lectures, and of course he cemented his legacy of teaching and mentoring at the Colorado School of Mines. As Jim Rogers noted 14 years ago, we suspect that no reputation "means as much to him as the simple and yet profound title of teacher." However, in academia there are great teachers and there are great researchers, but those who have the greatest impact on students are the ones who rate the title of true mentor. Such individuals rise above the crowd, oblivious to the insecurities of academia, calmly resolute with satisfaction gained from transmitting their hard-won knowledge and scientific philosophies to appreciative students. Fred fits that rare mold—mentor.

John E. Warme and Mark D. Sonnenfeld

Response

I wish to thank the people who proposed me for this award. I especially want to thank my biographers. I have two of them instead of the normal one because I wanted to have both an esteemed teaching colleague (John Warme) and an outstanding former student (Mark Sonnenfeld). My career as an educator has been rather eclectic, and I don't think they had an easy job piecing it together. I greatly appreciate their effort.

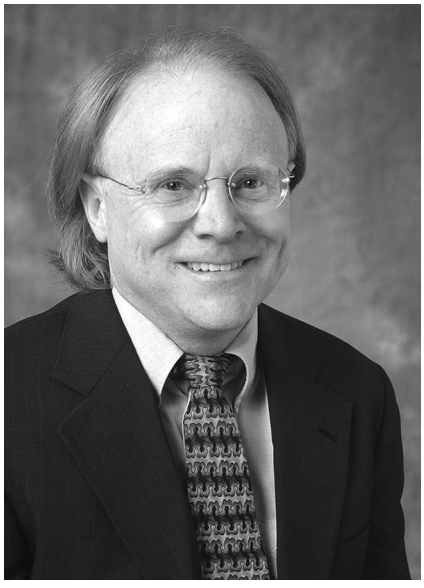
Of any of the awards and recognition I have ever received or hoped for, this one is the most meaningful to me, and I treasure it. I am neither an academic nor a professional educator. All of my professional life, I have simply been a practicing petroleum geologist. As such, I learned a lot of things that were in books and also a lot of things that were not. I felt it was a worthwhile service to science and the profession to pass on some of my acquired knowledge. My students and the people I have met as an educator have always been an important part of my life. I probably learned more from them than they did from me. Actually, my career as an educator has been more like a hobby than any kind of a job.

I am glad to see that my biographers mentioned my involvement with M. King Hubbert. I took several in-house classes from him at Shell Development. Although he was a very demanding taskmaster, I found him to be one of the best overall teachers that I have ever been exposed to. He could lecture for hours without looking at a single note. He was exceptional at drawing diagrams and equations on the blackboard. I patterned many of the courses I have taught after the format that he used. Hubbert felt that any problem could be solved by going back to the appropriate basics of science: chemistry, physics, mathematics and biology. The graduate level course I taught at Mines for some 18 years was loaded with these basics as a platform to examine the fundamental principles that control oil and gas generation, migration, and accumulation—and perhaps where to look for them. This was not a course in stratigraphy, seismic, or the anticlinal theory. Although my students were exposed to the conventional dogma describing the science of petroleum geology, I encouraged them to question it and use their imaginations to come up with different ideas. My fondest hope is that some of them used these ideas to find and exploit some large oil or gas fields.

In addition to relaying basic knowledge to students, I have always felt that an important part of being a teacher is to impart a sense of relativity to the subject that includes its place in the scheme of service to humanity and professional ethics. In this sense, petroleum geology might be considered a true science, whereas its application to finding and producing oil and gas is an art. I have tried to address the art as well as the science. Although many regard petroleum geology as a specialty field, I think that it encompasses a much broader spectrum of science. Petroleum geology is "total geology." As one of our former AAPG presidents once said (I can't remember his name), "Be the best geologist that you can." My partners and I once found an attractive oil field within a volcanic ignimbrite reservoir in a rank Nevada wildcat. This was not a fluke. The reservoir was predicted. Not many petroleum geologists are familiar with volcanic geology, but I hope my students have been trained broadly enough to consider the possibility of its relevance.

I have greatly appreciated the opportunity to teach others, and hope it has been of benefit to the profession, as well as the broader aspect of scientific knowledge and service to humanity in general. I greatly appreciate the honor that AAPG has bestowed on me.

Fred Franke Meissner



PAUL WEIMER

Grover E. Murray Memorial Distinguished Educator Award

Citation—To Paul Weimer, a distinguished and dedicated educator and mentor, for tireless and innovative service in teaching geology to students, professionals, and the public.

Paul Weimer has been a professor at the University of Colorado at Boulder since 1990. He holds the Bruce D. Benson Endowed Chair in Geological Sciences and serves as director of the Energy and Minerals Applied Research Center. This award demonstrates the tremendous impact Paul, still in the middle of his career, has had on students of geology, from ages 8 to 80, in many cultures around the globe. The mark of a great teacher is an ability to understand and relate to the level of his audience. Paul has enthused classrooms of elementary students in Earth's history with plastic dinosaurs, college freshman with animations showing the evolution of the Front Range, and professional colleagues with 3-D amplitude extractions from deep-water environments. As an educator, he has worked with great enthusiasm and selflessness to advance the science of geology. Paul has worked tirelessly in developing research consortia to promote the education of graduate students, helping the supporting companies, and publishing jointly with these students to showcase their work. He has served AAPG and the geologic community through committee work, publications, convention and conference organization, and always, above all else, teaching.

Paul teaches his graduate students and professionals alike, by example, the meaning of service and professional dedication. Paul has been an AAPG member since 1978 and received the AAPG Distinguished Service Award in 2003 recognizing his outstanding record of service. He was elected treasurer of AAPG from 2002 to 2004. One of Paul's long-term goals has been to encourage the integration of geology and geophysics through intersociety work. While serving as the chair of the Distinguished Lecture Committee, he helped initiate two new intersociety lecture programs: SEG/AAPG in 1999 and the AAPG/SEG in 2002. The publication of AAPG Studies in Geology 42/SEG Investigations Series 5 in 1996, which he co-edited, was the first joint publication with SEG in 24 years.

Paul has also done extensive work on technical sessions, research conferences, and committees with related societies and sections (Pacific Section AAPG, SEPM, Society of Exploration Geophysicists, Gulf Coast Section SEPM, RMAG, Northern California Geological Society, and the National Research Council). He was president of the Gulf Coast Section SEPM in 1997, and received their Distinguished Service Award in 2001.

Paul developed a world-class petroleum research program, the Energy Minerals Applied Research Center, at the University of Colorado at Boulder. Through this center, Paul organized one of the few University based labs in the world that made its mark studying regional-scale exploration problems. The consortia associated with this center were the primary training mechanism for graduate students over a 15-year period. Graduate students were the focal point of the center. Under Paul's mentoring, they had the freedom to develop their research niches and in the process gain the critical skills necessary to have a competitive advantage starting their careers. Paul supervised 38 graduate students through this process (5 Ph.D. students, 33 M.S. students, and 1 B.A. honors student). Additionally, 24 research scientists and visiting scientists have cycled through the center, providing a rich environment for discussions and a tremendous informal learning opportunity for students. Within this setting, graduate students were responsible for presenting their work internally to consortia industry sponsors—a running total of 40 petroleum companies—and then publishing for a wider audience. In May 1998, an entire edition of the *AAPG Bulletin* was dedicated to the research done at the University of Colorado by Paul and these colleagues on the geology of the northern deep Gulf of Mexico. In October 2004, an entire oral and poster session at the Gulf Coast Association of Geological Societies annual meeting were dedicated to the research results of Paul and his students; in 2005 a SEPM special publication will be dedicated to their work.

In all, Paul has published more than 110 papers on a variety of topics: sequence stratigraphy, biostratigraphy, reservoir geology, petroleum systems, 3-D seismic interpretation, structural geology, and tectonics. Paul received the J. C. "Cam" Sproule Award in 1992 for his paper on the Mississippi Fan published in the 1990 *AAPG Bulletin*.

Paul has co-authored two books with Roger M. Slatt: *The Petroleum Systems of Deepwater Settings*, an SEG Distinguished Instructor short course book published in 2004, and *An Introduction to the Petroleum Geology of Deepwater Systems*, an AAPG Studies in Geology volume that will be published on CD.

Paul has also co-edited eight books, two of which were published by AAPG: AAPG Memoir 58 and AAPG Studies in Geology 42.

Paul has taught short courses for more than 30 professional societies and has given numerous in-house industry short courses as well. He has been a frequent instructor for AAPG, for whom he taught 12 short courses and field seminars from 1994 to the present. He served as an AAPG Distinguished Lecturer in 1998–1999, and was the Esso Australia Distinguished Lecturer in 2001. Paul taught the SEG Distinguished Instructor short course in 2004. This one-day short course, "The Petroleum

Systems of Deepwater Settings," was taught in 24 cities in 18 countries on 6 continents, an extraordinary sacrifice, effort, and contribution by Paul. At the University of Colorado he has taught courses in historical geology, sequence stratigraphy, petroleum geology, and petroleum geology of deep-water depositional systems.

Most recently, Paul has formed a research team and has begun a concerted public outreach program in geologic education, animating landscapes of the past and their geologic evolution. To date, interactive displays are in place or being installed at Colorado National Monument (10-minute animation of the geologic evolution of the Monument from the Pennsylvanian to the Holocene), the Houston Museum of Natural Science (6-minute animation), and the Colorado School of Mines Geology Museum (5-minute animation).

Paul received his B.A. degree with honors in geology from Pomona College in 1978 and his M.S. degree from the University of Colorado in 1980. He worked as an exploration geoscientist for Sohio Petroleum (later BP) in San Francisco, California, from 1980 to 1984. He received his Ph.D. in 1989 from the University of Texas at Austin. He worked with Mobil Oil in Dallas, Texas, from 1988 to 1990 as a research and exploration geoscientist.

David W. Bowen

Response

I am honored and humbled to receive the Grover T. Murray Distinguished Educator Award. In fact, I was stunned when President Pat Gratton told me that I had received this award, because it meant I was older than I thought!

At the risk of omitting someone, I would like to acknowledge the following people, groups, and organizations; without their input, help, and encouragement, I would have not had any success as an applied academic.

When I began teaching at the University of Colorado (CU), I endeavored to build a research and teaching program that was forward-looking, would train students to work in industry, and had a unique research focus. My overall goal has always been to train students in critical skills that would give them a competitive advantage for the first few years of their career. To do this, I studied many successful programs—such as the programs of Joel Watkins, Bert Bally, and Frank Brown—and strove to emulate the aspects that I admired.

The research consortia that we have developed during the past 15 years at CU-Boulder have been an incredible source of professional pleasure, especially the interactions with colleagues at the 40 petroleum companies (before mergers and buyouts) who supported us. In particular, the following companies and their representatives deserve recognition for donating data and software: Halliburton/GSI, Western Geophysical, Diamond, PGS, TGS, Cogniseis (later Paradigm), Landmark, Platte River, GeoMark, GeoQuest, PaleoData, and A2D. We are most indebted to them for their support.

These consortia have been the primary mechanism for training our students. Good students always teach their professors far more than the professor can teach the student. I have learned greatly from them. Accordingly, I am most indebted to all of the students, research scientists, and visiting scientists with whom I have had the privilege to work at CU. Space limitations preclude me from listing all of them here.

Early in the development of our research and teaching program, four people stepped forward to support us with data and exercises. As an alumnus of CU, Bob Graebner gave us a kick-start by supplying seismic data for our first research consortium. In addition, Bob Mitchum, John Sangree, and Frank Brown provided critical data, exercises, and advice. Roy Kligfield, who has never received full credit for his dedication, was also essential to the initial development of our research program.

Three people have served as important mentors and collaborators. I first worked with Roger Slatt on designing and assembling the oral program for the 1991 AAPG Annual Convention. Since then, we have taught classes together for AAPG and while he taught at CSM. We have also co-organized research conferences and symposia, and have written two books together. One cannot ask for a better colleague.

Richard Buffler has been most supportive as a mentor and advisor throughout my academic career. He has also supplied outstanding exercises and input regarding the Gulf of Mexico.

At a critical point in my career, Arnold Bouma invited me to publish the lion's share of my Ph.D. dissertation in a special issue of the journal *GeoMarine Letters*. I will always be indebted to Arnold for this unique opportunity.

I thank Bruce Benson for being honored as the first recipient of the chair that he endowed in our Department of Geologic Sciences. He has been an extraordinary supporter of our program.

I am indebted to several AAPG editors for their continued support of our research program: Susan Longacre, Kevin Biddle, Neil Hurley, John Lorenz, and Ernie Mancini. In particular, Kevin and Neil provided us with the extraordinary opportunity of publishing the research results from our first consortium in the May 1998 *AAPG Bulletin*.

Norm Rosen and Bob Perkins, present and past executive directors of the Gulf Coast Section SEPM Foundation, have been extraordinarily supportive of our efforts in organizing research conferences and publications. I am most indebted to them.

More recently, our research team (John Roesink, Ryan Crow, Jay Austin, Jim Fox, and Rick Couture) has focused more toward public outreach in geologic education. We thank Marcus Milling, Paul Rady, Bud Reid, and John Lockridge for their support of our efforts. Ray Thomasson has been most helpful in promoting CU's program at AAPG, and more recently in assisting our outreach program with the American Geological Institute.

Professional society work with AAPG, SEPM, Gulf Coast Section SEPM, and the Society of Exploration Geophysicists (SEG) was, and is, a cornerstone to the success of our research program. All these volunteer efforts have resulted in many lasting, meaningful friendships.

I wish to thank AAPG, SEG-European Association of Geoscientists and Engineers, and Esso Australia for sponsoring me on their respective lecture tours. These were fantastic

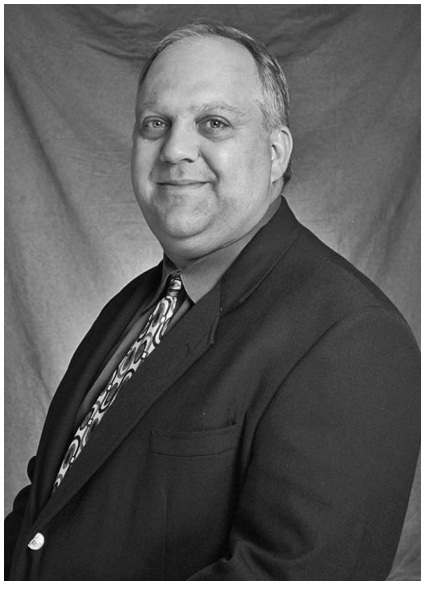
opportunities to travel and speak about things I do for a living. What a great gig!

I thank posthumously Irv Tailleur, Marty Link, and Bob Perkins for their camaraderie in co-editing three books with me. I thank all other editors of the remaining six books that we have co-edited together.

I thank Dave Bowen profusely for his flattering, yet entirely hyperbolic portrayal of me as an educator. Heck, I just did my best trying to learn as many folks as I could!

Finally and most importantly, I thank my family—Laurie, Lou, and Rudy—for allowing me the opportunity to pursue a dream. We have many more to pursue together during the coming decades.

Paul Weimer



JOHN W. GIBSON, JR.

Special Award

Citation—To John W. Gibson, for his contribution to AAPG's legacy on ethics as well as his passion for the science of geology, his genuine love of people, and his sense of humor that melts boundaries and borders.

With a passion for the science of geology, a genuine love of people, and a sense of humor that melts boundaries and borders, John Gibson is being honored for his contribution to AAPG's legacy on ethics. John was selected as the first AAPG Distinguished Ethics Lecturer in 2002 and set the standard for this important outreach.

His inaugural lecture occurred in London, and he spoke in numerous other international locations both formally and informally. One of the resounding successes was the sellout of his lecture at the all-convention luncheon held during the AAPG International Conference in Barcelona, Spain. Subsequently, he took great pleasure in the opportunity to discuss the subject of ethics with Nigeria's President Olusegun Obasanjo during a private meeting in Abuja.

His stateside lectures created an unexpected fallout, generating invitations from nonenergy audiences including the Houston Theological School, keynote address for the University of Houston's Leadership and Ethics Week, the Dan Patrick Radio Show, Houston Baptist University's presidential luncheon and the Houston Forum. This resultant public outreach on such an important issue is a tribute to John's dedication to the subject and his effectiveness in delivering the message.

John Gibson serves as the chair for AAPG's Corporate Advisory Committee, a committee where he made a profound impact in 2001 when he suggested that corporations could fund student membership. He suggested that corporations would vie for the chance to hold the sponsorship and sponsorship would circulate among interested corporations. He facilitated his employer, Halliburton Energy Services, who became the first sponsor. This kind of sponsorship was also offered to and adopted by the Society of Petroleum Engineers and Society of Exploration Geophysicists. Record new student enrollment has been a result of this innovative program for all three societies.

John was born in Huntsville, Alabama. He graduated from Tift County High School in Tifton, Georgia, and attended Abraham Baldwin Agricultural College briefly before joining the United States Army. After his service, John attended Auburn University, where he graduated with a B.S. degree in geology and received the W.A. Tarr Award as the outstanding graduating senior. He joined Gulf Oil as an exploration geophysicist and explored the Florida Parishes of Louisiana working on the Wilcox and Tuscaloosa formations. Simultaneously, he obtained an M.S. degree in geology from the University of Houston working on the origin of Marquez Dome in Leon County, Texas, as a meteorite impact instead of salt diapirism. He presented this controversial idea to the American Geophysical Union in 1989.

When Chevron acquired Gulf Oil, John became a production geophysicist, and with a team of other scientists, began analyzing salt diapirism. With Chevron's culture for nurturing science and technology, John and his colleagues developed new techniques to image salt flanks using oriented triaxial geophones placed in existing wells near the diapers, which resulted in several successful near-dome wells. John transferred to Chevron Oil Field Research Company in La Habra where his passion for three-dimensional modeling continued. The structural imaging team pushed the limits in seismic imaging and computer visualization. He continues to feel his greatest contribution to the structural imaging excellence within Chevron was the alignment of research with the business needs of the organization.

Leaving Chevron in 1994, Gibson joined Zycor, a division of Landmark Graphics Corporation, in Austin, Texas, for an opportunity to deliver technology to the petroleum industry. Gibson was accountable for the restructuring of research and development so that an integrated multidiscipline technical solution could be developed. Landmark shipped its first multidisciplinary solution under Gibson's leadership in 1997. Gibson also recognized the need to consolidate technical data to reduce the overall cost to the industry for storage, quality control, and access to technical information for all stakeholders. He orchestrated the acquisition of Petrobank to provide a platform for Landmark to pursue this vision, and today Landmark leads the industry in technical data solutions.

When Halliburton Energy Services acquired Landmark, John began to impact the new organization and became president in 2002. Gibson led the restructuring of Halliburton Energy Services allowing Halliburton to sustain leadership in the management storage and analysis of digital information, creation and

evaluation of boreholes, creation of infrastructure to flow fluids, and the optimization of flow and recovery. He championed more transparent financial reporting, and today Halliburton Energy Services Group sets the standard for the service industry. Gibson recently departed Halliburton at a time when the company was achieving record profits and revenues.

John Gibson feels privileged to work in an industry that makes a difference in the quality of life for people worldwide and acknowledges his success is the result of working with great colleagues. John also enjoys his relationships with his two children, their families, and his wife of 25 years.

Robbie Rice Gries

JOHN W. HICKENLOOPER

Public Service Award

Citation—To John W. Hickenlooper, in recognition of his passion for geology, and his successful wildcats in business, philanthropy, and government—venues never far from his petroleum roots.

Geology may seem like an unlikely profession for an English major, but it was the first of many unexpected career choices for John Hickenlooper.

While pursuing his master's degree in geology at Wesleyan University in Connecticut, the native Philadelphian conducted field research in the Tileran Mountains of Costa Rica, the Klamath Mountains of northern California, the Beartooth Mountains of south-central Montana, and petroleum exploration in the La Libertad region of northern Honduras.

In 1981, John moved to Denver as an exploration geologist for Buckhorn Petroleum, where he spent five years engaged in focused exploration in southwestern Montana, Nevada, northwest Colorado, and several basins in Wyoming. During this time, he authored the article "Seismic Investigation of the Big Pie Structure: A Probable Laccolithic Intrusion—Routt County, Colorado" for the 1986 Rocky Mountain Association of Geologists (RMAG) guidebook. He also served two years as co-editor and one year as managing editor of *Mountain Geologist* magazine.

When Occidental Petroleum purchased Buckhorn in 1986, John found himself with a healthy severance check, no immediate job prospects, and time on his hands. Inspired by a visit to a northern California brewpub, he spent two years developing the Wynkoop Brewing Company, the first brewpub in the Rocky Mountains. Today, the Wynkoop group includes a total of seven Denver restaurants and a brewpub in Colorado Springs.

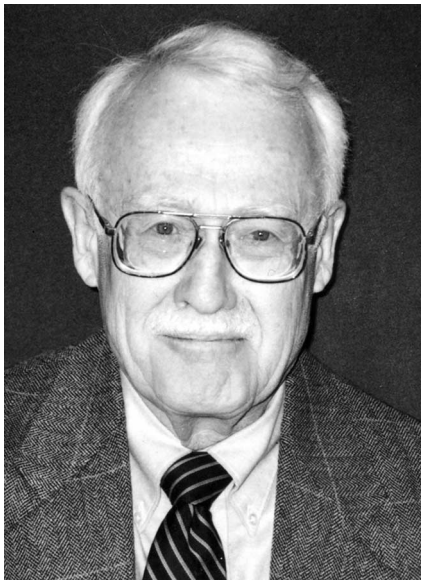
A respected entrepreneur, John was also involved with numerous downtown Denver renovation and development projects. He is credited as one of the pioneers that helped revitalize Denver's lower downtown historic district. In recognition of his efforts supporting preservation in Denver and downtowns across the country, John received a National Preservation Award from the National Trust for Historic Preservation in 1997.

Long before he had even considered public office, John was active in community affairs, serving on numerous civic boards including Volunteers for Outdoor Colorado, Denver Metro Convention and Visitors Bureau, Denver Metro Chamber of Commerce, Denver Civic Ventures, Colorado Business Committee for the Arts, the Denver Art Museum, the Association of Brewers, and the Institute for Brewing Studies. In 1987, he co-founded the Chinook Fund, a local foundation that provides seed grants to community organizations that emphasize social change. Leading a grassroots campaign to preserve the Mile High Stadium name in 2000 planted the seeds for his 2003 mayoral bid. An unlikely candidate facing a half-dozen seasoned political veterans, John made Denver history with his nearly two-to-one margin of victory. In the nearly two years since his election, Mayor Hickenlooper has passed a citywide charter reform initiative to modernize Denver's personnel system, overcome a $70 million deficit to balance the city budget while averting major cuts in services and massive layoffs, reached a deal with United and Frontier Airlines that enables both carriers to grow at Denver International Airport, implemented the most sweeping set of police reforms in Denver's history, built an unprecedented partnership with Denver Public Schools, begun working to create a more business friendly environment in city government, and successfully led the largest regional transit initiative in the history of the country. In April 2005, only 21 months into his first term, *Time Magazine* named John one of the top five mayors in America.

At the young age of 49, John married Helen Thorpe, a respected magazine writer. They live in the historic lower downtown (LoDo) district of Denver. Their son Teddy is nearly three years old, and is alternately referred to as their "caboose" or "that little wildcatter."

John has increased civic engagement and participation throughout the city and Denver metro area, helping to bring the 31 metro mayors together to work on initiatives that benefit the entire region. His collaborative approach has built strong bonds and partnerships that transcend partisan and geographic lines. His integrity and honesty have renewed public faith and trust in City Hall, and his boundless energy and enthusiasm have generated tremendous optimism and confidence in Denver's future. No matter where the future takes this geologist-turned-restaurateur-turned mayor, I am confident of two things: John's geological foundation will continue to contribute to his success. And no matter what he does, his family and helping others will remain his top priorities.

Peter Dea



PHILIP W. CHOQUETTE

Pioneer Award

Citation—To Philip W. Choquette, for his pioneering and lasting contributions to the sciences of carbonate diagenesis, carbonate petrophysics, and carbonate petroleum geology.

Philip W. Choquette is being honored for his contributions to the science of carbonate diagenesis and petrophysics, and to the discipline of carbonate petroleum geology.

Phil was born on August 16, 1930, in Utica, New York, near his boyhood home of Hamilton in the Devonian hills of upstate New York. In the fall of 1948 he enrolled at Allegheny College in Meadville, Pennsylvania, intent on preparing for a career in journalism, but caught the geological bug in a freshman course and decided to major in geology. During his senior undergraduate year he studied geology briefly at the Sorbonne, then earned a *certificat d'etudes* at the Institut Catholique de Paris in France, and graduated with a Bachelor of Science degree from Allegheny in 1952. With the encouragement of Ernst Cloos and other faculty, Phil enrolled in the graduate program in geology at Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore, Maryland, in the fall of 1952. After receiving his master's degree in 1954, he undertook a petrological and structural study of a sequence of intricately folded carbonate-rich metasedimentary rocks near Baltimore, and was awarded a Ph.D. from Johns Hopkins in 1957. During this research he developed his strong interest in the importance of petrology in geology, a trademark that would exemplify his ensuing career.

Following a short stint as a geologist with the U.S. Geological Survey in Washington, DC, in 1958 Phil joined the Denver Research Center of Marathon Oil Company in Littleton, Colorado. During his 28-year tenure (1958–1986) there, Phil left his mark in the fields of carbonate diagenesis and carbonate petrophysics. The study of carbonate rocks was in its infancy in the late 1950s, with the knowledge of Holocene carbonate environments and carbonate diagenesis in their pioneering stage. Joining such stalwarts as Lloyd Pray, John Wray, Dexter Craig, and the late Paul McDaniel, Phil helped Marathon Research to become one of a few centers of excellence for fundamental and applied carbonate research.

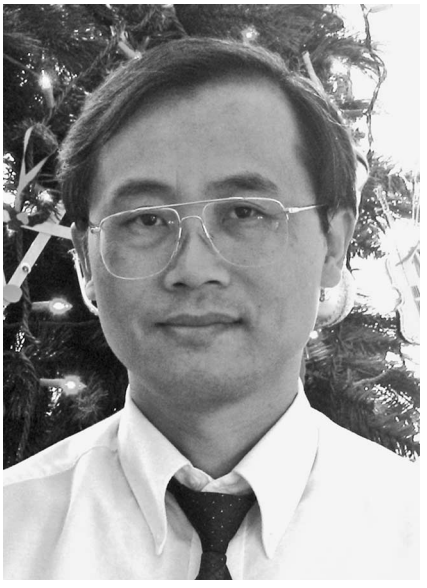
At Marathon, Phil conducted many reservoir and exploration-based studies of carbonates in North America, North Africa, and the Middle East, as well as researching the significance of stable carbon and oxygen isotopic compositions for the interpretation of carbonate diagenesis, and investigating the origins of pore systems in carbonate rocks. During this period, he managed to author, or co-author, 18 peer-reviewed papers. Of these contributions, perhaps none is better known or has had more impact than the "Geological Nomenclature and Classification of Porosity in Sedimentary Carbonates" by Phil and Lloyd Pray, published in the February 1970 *AAPG Bulletin*. Predicated on the simple but insightful concept of fabric selectivity, this classification has stood the test of time and is used routinely by both carbonate researchers and petroleum geologists.

During and immediately following his tenure at Marathon, Phil wrote a series of review articles with Noel James for *Geoscience Canada* on the marine (1983), meteoric (1984), and deep-burial (1987) limestone diagenetic environments. These papers were updated and included as part of a special volume on *Diagenesis*, also published by *Geoscience Canada* in 1990. All three articles provide clearly written and insightful reviews of these topics and are still fundamental sources on carbonate diagenesis for students, carbonate researchers, and petroleum geologists.

Following his retirement from Marathon in 1986, Phil served as a visiting scientist at the State University of New York at Stony Brook (1987–1988) and as an adjunct professor at the University of Colorado at Boulder (1987–2003). A 1992 paper, co-authored with Ann Cox and Bill Meyers, is one of the few to document the origins of porosity in dolomites. During this period, he continued his association with the petroleum industry and undertook consulting studies on carbonates in North America, Europe, and the Middle East.

In addition to writing or co-authoring 27 peer-reviewed articles, Phil has authored or co-authored 19 papers presented at professional meetings. Two of these papers received the AAPG A.I. Levorsen Best-Paper Award (1965, with Lloyd Pray) and the AAPG G. Matson Regional Best-Paper Award (1966, with Lloyd Pray). He has also co-edited books on *Carbonate Petroleum Reservoirs* (1985, with Perry Roehl) and on *Paleokarst* (1988, with Noel James). Phil is a fellow of the Geological Society of America and the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS), and in 2000 was named an Honorary Member in the Society for Sedimentary Geology (SEPM).

Jack Wendte and Graham R. Davies



HONGLIU ZENG

Wallace E. Pratt Memorial Award

CHARLES KERANS

Wallace E. Pratt Memorial Award

The Wallace E. Pratt Memorial Award for the best paper published in the 2003 *AAPG Bulletin* goes to Hongliu Zeng and Charles Kerans for "Seismic Frequency Control on Carbonate Seismic Stratigraphy: A Case Study of the Kingdom Abo Sequence, West Texas" (v. 87, no. 2, pages 273–293).

"Seismic is powerful. It is so powerful that people often forget its limitations," wrote Zeng when asked to supply background information on the paper. "We have long been suspicious of a practice to interpret all primary reflections of different frequencies to be geologic time equivalent. However, the issue of geologic time correlation is difficult to address because well correlation and seismic correlation are conducted in essence in different domains. In this study, we happened to have an excellent data set: a well-established regional depositional model, an outcrop analog, and good-quality wire-line log and seismic data, which made it possible to push the envelope for some meaningful discussions."

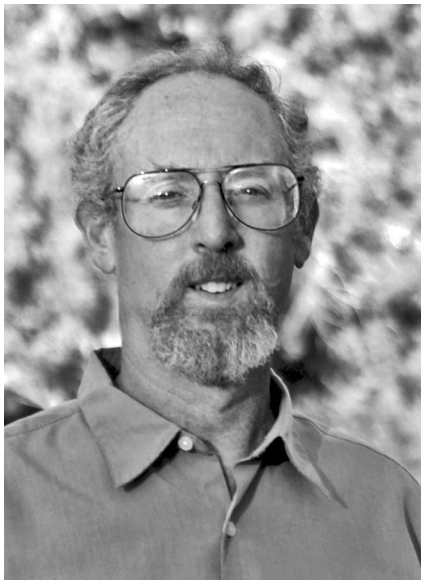
Hongliu Zeng was academically trained in both geology and geophysics. He has technical expertise in seismic stratigraphy, seismic geomorphology/sedimentology, three-dimensional seismic modeling/inversion, reservoir characterization, and special processing and seismic attributes application. He has worked in many research projects involving exploration, field development, and reservoir characterization in west Texas, the Gulf of Mexico region, and around the world. He is a member of AAPG and the Society of Exploration Geophysicists. He has published more than 60 professional papers and abstracts and has presented frequently in professional meetings.

Zeng has a bachelor's degree and a master's degree in geology from Petroleum University in Dongying, China, and in 1994 obtained his doctorate in geophysics from the University of Texas at Austin. He worked as an instructor at Petroleum University in Beijing from 1985 to 1989, a geoscientist at Texaco New Orleans from 1994 to 1996, and as an advanced geoscientist for Texaco International Exploration from 1996 to 1997. Since 1997 he has been a research scientist for the Bureau of Economic Geology at the University of Texas at Austin, where he was also a graduate research assistant from 1990 to 1993.

Charlie Kerans is a senior research scientist at the Bureau of Economic Geology, University of Texas at Austin, where he has worked since 1985. His areas of focus are in carbonate sequence stratigraphy and reservoir characterization, with an emphasis on integrating outcrop analog information for improved understanding of the subsurface.

Kerans received his doctorate from Carleton University in Ottawa, Canada, in 1982 where he studied basin analysis and origin of Precambrian carbonates. While completing his doctorate, he held a lectureship at the University of Kansas Geology Department. From Kansas, Kerans moved to a two-year postdoctoral fellowship, studying Devonian reef complexes of the Canning basin and working with Phil Playford of the Western Australian Geological Survey. In 1985 Kerans took a position at the Bureau of Economic Geology, where he has worked on Paleozoic carbonate reservoirs of the Permian basin. In 1988 Kerans initiated the Carbonate Reservoir Characterization Research Laboratory (RCRL) at the Bureau and has co-directed this research effort with Jerry Lucia of the Bureau up to the present. Work with the RCRL has involved linked outcrop and subsurface studies of the Ordovician, Pennsylvanian, and Permian of the Permian basin, and Cretaceous and Jurassic reservoirs of the Middle East.

Kerans has been both a domestic and international AAPG Distinguished Lecturer. He also won the Pratt Award from AAPG for best paper in the *AAPG Bulletin* for 1994, and has received best paper or poster for eight other regional meetings for work on aspects of carbonate sequence stratigraphy and reservoir studies. He has authored or co-authored 60 papers, 6 field trip guides, 70 abstracts, and 1 regional geologic map.



PETER A. SCHOLLE

Robert H. Dott, Sr., Memorial Award

DANA S. ULMER-SCHOLLE

Robert H. Dott, Sr., Memorial Award

The Robert H. Dott, Sr., Memorial Award for the best special publication in 2003 is presented to Peter A. Scholle and Dana S. Ulmer-Scholle for Memoir 77, *A Color Guide to the Petrography of Carbonate Rocks: Grains, Textures, Porosity, Diagenesis*. The memoir, which was eight years in the making, expands and improves AAPG Memoir 27, *A Color Illustrated Guide to Carbonate Rock Constituents, Textures, Cements, and Porosities,* and is a collection of photographs and diagrams that helps readers identify and classify various carbonate rocks and their properties.

Peter A. Scholle received his bachelor's degree in geology from Yale University in 1965. After spending a year on a Fulbright-DAAD fellowship at the University of Munich in Germany and another year at the University of Texas at Austin, he went to Princeton University, receiving his doctorate in geology in 1970. Al Fischer supervised his dissertation work on deep-water carbonate turbidites in the Italian Apennines.

Peter's professional career covers a wide range of employment, including state and federal government, the petroleum industry, and academia. He worked for five years for various oil companies (Cities Service, Gulf, and Chevron) and consulted for other oil companies for many years. He spent nine years with the U.S. Geological Survey in Reston, Virginia and Denver, Colorado, including three years as chief of the Oil and Gas Branch. He taught at the University of Texas at Dallas for three years and was Albritton Professor of Geology at Southern Methodist University (SMU) in Dallas from 1985 to 1999. At SMU, he taught courses in geology, environmental science, and oceanography and developed computer-based instructional media. He also had the good fortune to teach field seminars in carbonate sedimentology and reef ecology in places such as the Cayman Islands, Barbados, and the Bahamas. Since 1999, he has been at the New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology in Socorro, where he is the State Geologist and director of the New Mexico Bureau of Geology and Mineral Resources (the state geological survey).

Peter also devoted much of his time in those jobs to carbonate research and writing. His major interests were (and remain) in deep-water carbonates (especially chalks) as well as the diagenesis and petroleum potential of Permian carbonate and evaporite deposits in many areas of the world. He has worked in nearly 30 countries and has written, co-authored, or edited 8 books, more than 150 papers and abstracts, 23 CD-ROMs, and a number of other computer or audio-visual products. Peter has been a member of AAPG and SEPM since 1976; he is a Geological Society of America fellow and a member of the International Association of Sedimentologists, Association of American State Geologists, American Institute of Professional Geologists, and several local societies. He was an AAPG Distinguished Lecturer (1975–1976) and received the AAPG President's Award twice, the J. C. "Cam" Sproule Memorial Award, and the AAPG Certificate of Merit. He served as president and special publications editor of SEPM and is now an honorary member of that society. He is currently the treasurer of the American Geological Institute and president-elect of the Association of American State Geologists.

Dana S. Ulmer-Scholle developed an early love of carbonate rocks and fossils while growing up on the classic Upper Ordovician outcrops around Cincinnati, Ohio. She received a bachelor's degree in 1981 from the University of Cincinnati (under the tutelage of Wayne Pryor and Paul Potter). While at the University of Cincinnati, an Amoco fellowship provided her with an opportunity to work at Amoco Oil and Gas Company each summer during her undergraduate career. Dana completed a master's degree at Southern Methodist University (SMU) in Dallas, Texas, in 1983, working on the Mississippian Arroyo Peñasco Group of New Mexico (with Robert Laury). After a stint working for ARCO Exploration Company, she returned to SMU for a doctorate (received in 1992).

Her dissertation research, done with Peter Scholle and Robert Laury, concentrated on evaporite-related diagenesis in upper Paleozoic carbonate rocks from New Mexico, Wyoming, and Greenland.

Dana has worked, or consulted, for a number of companies, including ARCO Exploration, ARCO International, Mobil Research, and Maersk Oil and Gas. She was the technical editor for SEPM Special Publications from 1994 to 1997 and managed SMU's student computer labs for several years where she developed an interest in computer-based learning. She co-led student trips to the Cayman Islands as well as AAPG field seminars (with Peter Scholle and Robert Goldstein) to the Permian reef complex in west

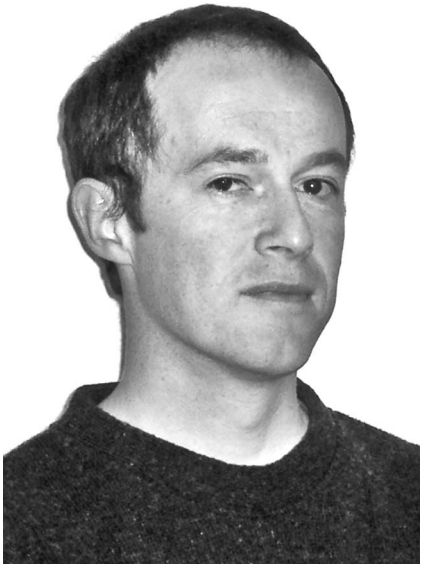
Texas/New Mexico and Mississippian and Pennsylvanian bioherms in New Mexico. Dana is a senior research scientist at the New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology and is an adjunct faculty member in the Department of Earth and Environmental Sciences. She currently teaches carbonate-related courses, including petrography, depositional/diagenetic models, and field studies. Her research interests continue to include carbonate sedimentology and diagenesis, petrography, low-temperature isotope and trace element geochemistry, fluid inclusion analysis, and fluid flow histories in carbonate rocks. Since arriving at New Mexico Tech, however, she has also become involved in environmental investigations that include heavy-metals bioremediation.

MARIAN J. WARREN

George C. Matson Memorial Award

The George C. Matson Memorial Award for the best paper presented during an AAPG oral technical session at the 2004 AAPG Annual Convention in Dallas, Texas, is presented to Marian J. Warren for "A High-Impact Gas Discovery in a Maturing Basin (Western Canada)." The paper presented the play history, exploration approach, results, and learnings for EnCana Corporation's significant Mississippian gas discovery at Ferrier, Alberta in 2001. The Ferrier Banff D Pool reserves are estimated at close to 100 bcf equivalent gas plus liquids, and gross production has exceeded 100 mmcf equivalent/day.

Marian Warren completed a bachelor's degree in geology and astronomy/physics at Williams College, Massachusetts. After a stint as an instructor and astronomical observatory technician at Williams, she pursued geology, completing a master's degree at the University of Vermont, and a Ph.D. on Canadian Cordilleran tectonics at Queen's University, Canada. She joined EnCana in 1997, and her activities have included exploring in new or known structurally-influenced clastic and carbonate plays in the Alberta foreland basin and foothills, the Quebec Appalachians, and Chad, Africa, as well as developing and presenting training courses and field trips for technical staff.



MARK ALLEN

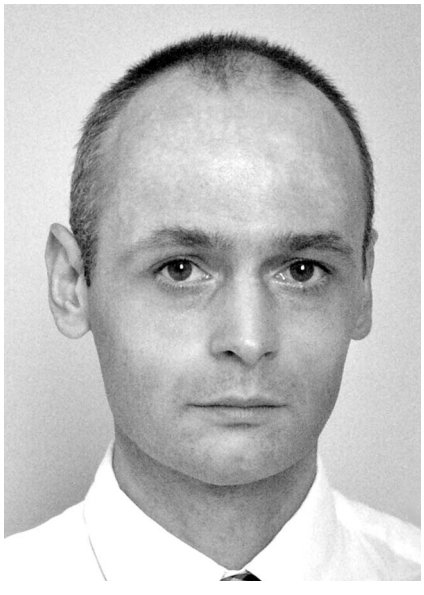
Jules Braunstein Memorial Award

The Jules Braunstein Memorial Award for the best AAPG poster presentation at the 2004 Annual Convention in Dallas, Texas, is presented to Mark Allen, Eric Blanc, Clare Davies, Adrian Heafford, Robert Scott, and Stephen Vincent for "Neotectonic Deformation and Hydrocarbon Accumulation in Russia." The paper was an attempt to communicate the breadth of geological research work conducted by staff at CASP (Cambridge Arctic Shelf Programme) (and their scientific partners) on the geological evolution and hydrocarbon habitat of sedimentary basins in Russia.

Mark Allen obtained his bachelor's degree in geology from the University of Durham, United Kingdom in 1987

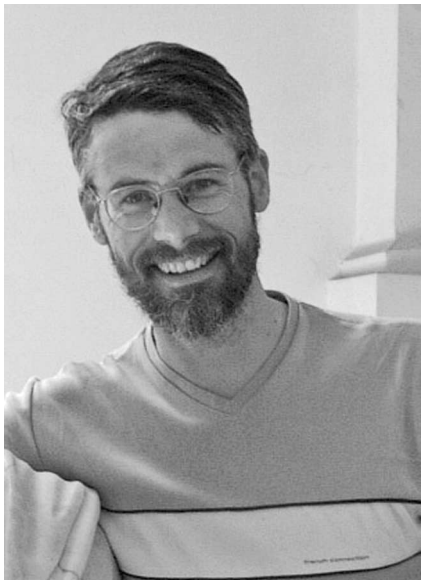
CLARE DAVIES

Jules Braunstein Memorial Award



ERIC J-P. BLANC

Jules Braunstein Memorial Award



ADRIAN HEAFFORD
Jules Braunstein Memorial Award

and his doctorate in geology from the University of Leicester, United Kingdom in 1991. He spent 11 years at CASP working on tectonics, basin analysis, and petroleum systems of Eurasia. He is currently a reader in tectonics at the University of Durham.

Mark's research focuses on interdisciplinary studies of Eurasian orogenic belts and sedimentary basins, notably the interactions of deformation, climate, and sedimentation in tectonically active regions such as the Caspian and the Zagros mountains. He also studies aspects of petroleum systems at all scales, from the regional to the effects of fault systems and sedimentary architecture on fluid migration.

Eric Blanc received his bachelor's degree (DEA) in geodynamics from the University of Savoie (Chambéry, France) in 1991 and his doctorate in geodynamics from the University Joseph Fourier (Grenoble, France) in 1995. His Ph.D. focused on a platform to basin transect across the north Vocontian basin (southeastern France) and the construction of a high-resolution sequence stratigraphic model for the Berriasian–Valanginian (Early Cretaceous). After the completion of his Ph.D., supervised by H. Arnaud, A. Arnaud-Vanneau, and J. Remane, he spent one year as a postdoc at the U.S. Geological Survey.

ROBERT A. SCOTT
Jules Braunstein Memorial Award

Eric joined CASP in 1997, working as a sedimentologist-structural geologist on the East Greenland Project. Since 1999 he has led CASP research on Sakhalin, Oman, and the Zagros. His research has concentrated on the tectonic evolution of Sakhalin and the Zagros: central to these projects has been fieldwork in the two regions. His recent research activity has been directed toward the kinematic evolution of the Zagros during the Late Cretaceous and Cenozoic and the construction of high-resolution sequential balanced and restored cross sections across the region.

Clare Davies received her B.Sc. (hons) degree from Edinburgh University in 1996 and Ph.D. from Leeds University in 2000. Her Ph.D. focused on the sedimentology and well-log and seismic characteristics of deposits from the Bengal Shelf, supervised by Jim Best, Richard Collier, and Roger Clark. She joined CASP in 2000 and has subsequently worked on aspects of clastic sedimentology, regional geology, and basin evolution in Sakhalin, Brazil, Azerbaijan, and West Siberia. She has been the South Caspian Project leader since 2003.

Adrian Heafford graduated in natural sciences (geology) from Cambridge University in 1982 and then worked for the Cambridge Arctic Shelf Programme for nine years,

STEPHEN J. VINCENT
Jules Braunstein Memorial Award

spending five summers in Svalbard and writing petroleum geology and tectonic reports on the Arctic, particularly the Russian Arctic. He then moved to JEBCO, where he has written petroleum geology reports and processed data packages from the countries of the former Soviet Union and has helped organize international oil and gas licensing rounds with Russian and Uzbek colleagues.

Robert Scott received his B.Sc. (hons) degree from Bristol University in 1982 and Ph.D. from Manchester University in 1987. His Ph.D. focused on the structure, stratigraphy, and origin of metamorphosed stratabound mineralization within the Dalradian rocks of Scotland, supervised by Jack Treagus, Richard Pattrick, and Stan Coats. There then followed periods working for a gold exploration company, the Nature Conservancy Council, and Elsevier, before joining CASP in 1989. He has 15 years experience in the tectonic and stratigraphic evolution of the Arctic and North Atlantic regions, initiating and leading a variety of projects. Recent research activity has been directed toward North Atlantic and Arctic Ocean plate reconstructions involving the application of innovative GIS techniques. On-going investigations of the Uralian orogen and adjacent hydrocarbon basins in

Arctic Russia have been supported by field seasons in Novaya Zemlya, Timan-Pechora, the Polar Urals, and the Taimyr Peninsula.

Stephen Vincent received his B.Sc. (hons) degree from Durham University in 1988 and Ph.D. from Liverpool University in 1993. His Ph.D. focussed on the sedimentology, stratigraphy, and provenance of synorogenic paleovalley deposits within the Spanish Pyrenees, supervised by Trevor Elliott. He joined CASP in 1993 and has subsequently worked on aspects of clastic sedimentology, regional geology, syntectonic sedimentation, and basin evolution in China, Siberia, west Africa, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Crimea, and the Caucasus. He has coordinated CASP research on the eastern Black Sea–Caucasus region since 1999.

BILL BRYSON
Journalism Award

The Journalism Award is given in recognition of notable journalistic achievement in any medium that contributes to public understanding of geology, energy resources, or the technology of oil and gas exploration.

Bill Bryson was born in Des Moines, Iowa, in 1951. He is the best-selling author of *The Lost Continent*, *Mother Tongue*, *Neither Here Nor There*, *Made in America*, *Notes from a Small Island*, *A Walk in the Woods*, *Notes from a Big Country Down Under*, and, most recently, *A Short History of Nearly Everything*.

A Short History of Nearly Everything won the Aventis Prize 2004 and was short listed for the Samuel Johnson Prize. It was on the *Sunday Times* (London) best-seller list as no. 1 in nonfiction for more than 25 weeks in 2003. This work is a new genre for Bryson and emphasizes geoscience and its role as a fundamental science. The book contains 30 chapters, and at least 9 of them focus on earth science as a fundamental theme. For example, the chapter Ice Time addresses the complexity of climate change issues in a way popular readers can readily understand. Bryson researched facts, history, and scientists for this book, and throughout it he examines the interconnection between history, geology, and other sciences in an entertaining and often humorous manner to explain how the times, culture, and people interrelate to produce scientific progress.

Bryson settled in England in 1977, where he lived for many years with his English wife and four children before moving his family to America. In 2003, the Brysons returned to England, where they intend to remain.

MARILYN BACHMAN
Teacher of the Year

Marilyn Bachman, the 2005 AAPG Teacher of the Year, is a 35-year teaching veteran. She teaches sixth grade science and math at Montecito Union School in Santa Barbara, California, where she has taught since 1986. Her award was presented at the AAPG Pacific Section meeting, which was held in San Jose, California, April 28–May 1.

Bachman has garnered many awards during her years of teaching. Among those she has received are the Coast Geological Society Earth Science Teacher of the Year, 2004; the Distinguished Educator in Santa Barbara County, 2000; and the San Diego County Award for Excellence in Science Teaching, 1985. She is also listed in Who's Who in American Teachers.

She received her formal education at the University of Washington, earning a B.A. degree in 1969.

Bachman's husband is a geologist and her daughter is an earth science teacher. She has traveled extensively throughout the world, and as she told the *AAPG Explorer*, those trips "have made me who I am, the teacher I am."

She has experience in a variety of teaching situations, including science specialist, team teaching, middle school, alternative education, self-contained and structured classrooms, and gifted and talented.

For Bachman, teaching earth science is like being an actress in a play in which she both writes and directs. "And then if the audience applauds—in my case, if you see the students excited—what more could you ask for? I love it more now than I did 35 years ago."

Asked if she's an environmentalist, Bachman responds that we should do everything we can to protect the environment. Her students, who live in Santa Barbara, are definitely environmentally sensitive. Because they surf, bike, hike, and ski, caring for the environment is a top interest and priority for them.

Bachman concedes that her students are probably more sensitive than their peers in other states. She believes it's important to present the oil and petroleum lessons in a factual, open manner. She says that her students are especially concerned

about offshore drilling for oil and oil spills.

It takes a special teacher to teach about resources and the environment to 11- and 12-year olds, but Bachman says it can be done. She says it is most important to employ teaching methods that lead to self-discovery. She structures the lab classes so the students can discover the answers.

"The best thing I have done is to take students down to the beach in Carpinteria to observe the natural oil seeps. This makes a big impression on them. Students suddenly realize that oil seeps out of the ground naturally. This experience, alone, makes them think a bit more carefully. Now when they go to the beach and get tar on their feet, they don't immediately think that it is seeping out of the oil platforms offshore!"

Bachman and the school decided to use the school's part of the prize money to fund hands-on activities for students in lower grades.

JOSÉ ALEJANDRO LUQUEZ

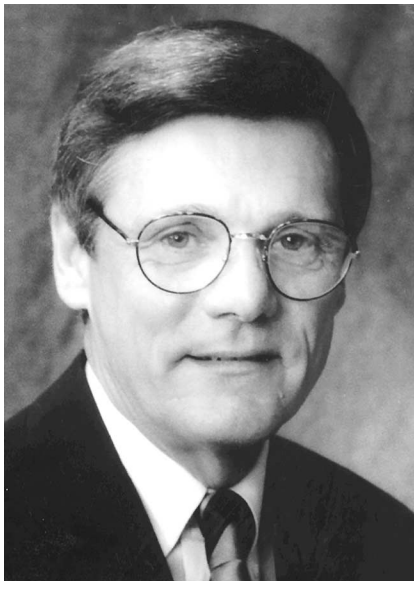
Gabriel Dengo Memorial Award

The Gabriel Dengo Memorial Award, given to recognize the best AAPG paper presented at the previous year's international conference, is presented to José Alejandro Luquez for his paper "Camisea Gas Fields, Peru. Uncertainties and Technologies Applied." The paper is a summary of all decisions and works that were successfully done to solve the challenges and/or uncertainties found in the Camisea Gas Project. This project comprises the development of the San Martin field with seven new deviated wells and the building of the Malvinas Gas processing plant in the Amazon Peruvian jungle at the Urubamba riverside. The construction of 730 km of pipeline through the Andes and a liquid fractionation plant in Pisco at the Pacific Coast of Peru is also part of this world-class project. Everything was done in a period of 3.5 years, during which time ideas, technology, commitment, and teamwork were put together to succeed in minimizing the environmental and social impact. The paper was co-authored by geologist Alfredo Disalvo, Pluspetrol S.A., Argentina.

José Alejandro Luquez was born in General Madariaga, Province of Buenos Aires, Argentina, where he grew up and lived until he moved to La Plata to attend the Universidad Nacional de La Plata. After he obtained his bachelor's degree in geology, he joined the oil and gas industry, then moved around to work in various Latin American countries, including Venezuela, Brazil, Colombia, Peru, Paraguay, and Bolivia.

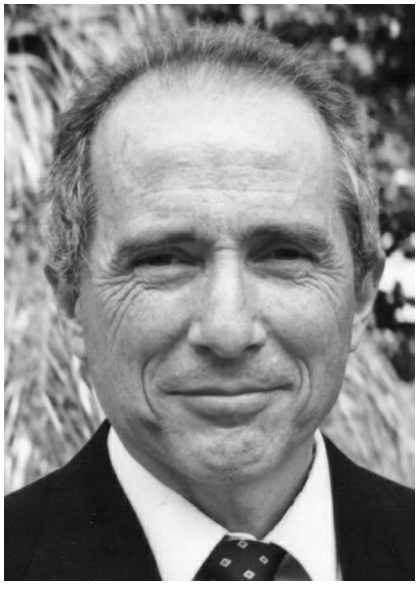
After graduating from college in 1980, José worked as a well-site geologist for Exploration Logging S.A. (Exlog), managing well-site labs during drilling in different basins of Latin America until 1986. Then he joined Schlumberger S.A. to perform geological interpretation of wire-line logs and formation evaluation. In 1991, he joined Pluspetrol as a reservoir geologist in the Production and Development Department. José worked on different domestic and international projects and new business evaluations. His primary experience is centered on the characterization and development of naturally fractured gas-condensate reservoirs.

Currently he is the manager of the Geology, Geophysics and Reservoir Engineering Group of the Camisea Gas Project, Peru, based in the city of Lima. He is married to Graciela and has three children: Florencia, Costanza, and Santiago, all university students.



HARRY H. ROBERTS

Ziad Beydoun Memorial Award



RICHARD H. FILLON

Ziad Beydoun Memorial Award

The Ziad Beydoun Memorial Award for best poster presentation at the 2004 AAPG International Conference and Exhibition in Cancun, Mexico is awarded to Harry H. Roberts

for "Shelf-Edge Delta Deposits and Linked Downslope Petroleum Systems." Richard H. Fillon was a co-author of the award-winning presentation.

The poster focused on gas charging of a latest Pleistocene shelf-edge delta by dissociation of gas hydrate deposits in the northeastern Gulf of Mexico. Thinly laminated sand, silt, and clay clinoform "toes" extend downslope into the gas hydrate stability zone, which regulates updip hydrocarbon migration. The heterolithic deposits downslope of the shelf-edge deltas form effective capillary seals that inhibit vertical hydrocarbon migration but promote lateral updip transport. Instability in the gas hydrate reservoir provides a gas source. One present source of stability is thermal loading by the Loop Current. Gas seeping from truncated shelf-edge delta clinoforms and ^{13}C-depleted authigenic carbonate in clinoform sands suggests that gas migration is an ongoing process.

Harry H. Roberts obtained his bachelor's degree in physics at Marshall University in Huntington, West Virginia, and his master's degree and doctorate in geology from Louisiana State University. He is the former director of Coastal Studies Institute (for 10 years) at Louisiana State University, a member of the Department of Oceanography and Coastal Studies, and a Boyd Professor. He has had a career in marine geology that spans more than 30 years and has worked in many foreign countries as well as in the United States.

Recently, his research has focused on three themes: modern deltaic sedimentation and processes, shelf-edge deltas, and surficial geology of the northern Gulf's continental slope. The latter research thrust has concentrated on building an understanding of the impacts of fluid and gas expulsion on the surficial geology and biology of the slope. Gas hydrates constitute one of the unusual consequences of fluid and gas migration and expulsion in deep water. They also constitute a potential source of gas for charging reservoirs on the upper slope and shelf edge.

Richard H. Fillon holds a B.S. degree in geology from Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, an M.S. degree in geology from the University of Vermont, and a Ph.D. in marine geology from the Unversity of Rhode Island. He was a postdoctoral fellow at Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution and a visiting scientist at Lamont Doherty Earth Observatory.

In a professional career that began in 1974, Fillon has worked as a marine scientist at the Bedford Institute of Oceanography, the University of South Carolina, and with Texaco's deep-water exploration group.

Fillon is currently a senior scientist with the Earth Studies Group, an exploration and geoscience research company he founded in New Orleans in 1999. In 2000 he created and began marketing a series of proprietary Gulf of Mexico Basin Chronostratigraphic Event and Deposystem Map Databases, the latest version of which was released in January 2005. He is also working on projects to apply benthic foraminiferal biofacies to better describe deep-water reservoir systems, and to develop plate kinematic solutions for the prolific western and southern Gulf of Mexico petroleum systems.

Fillon has participated in submersible dives to study hydrocarbon seep and hydrate sites on the Louisiana slope and is currently working to define the link between shelf-edge deposystems and hydrates. The results of that effort were summarized in the poster that was presented at the 2004 AAPG International Meeting in Cancun with co-authors Harry Roberts and Larry Cathles.

During his career he has published more than 100 technical papers and abstracts on marine and petroleum geology. Recent publications include "Lower Miocene–Early Pliocene Deposystems in the Gulf of Mexico: Regional Sequence Relationships," which won the Gulf Coast Association of Geological Sciences best paper award in 2000, and "Late Mesozoic and Cenozoic Deposystem Evolution in the Eastern Gulf of Mexico: Implications for Hydrocarbon Migration."

He co-chaired the program advisory committees for the December 2001 and 2003 Gulf Coast Section SEPM Research Conferences on petroleum systems of deep-water basins and shelf-margins. In 2004 he co-edited SEPM Special Publication 79, *Late Quaternary Stratigraphic Evolution of the Northern Gulf of Mexico Margin*.