

# 32<sup>nd</sup> IGC Awards to...

## L.A. Spendiarov International Geological Prize of The Russian Academy Of Sciences

L.A. Spendiarov International Geological Prize is awarded by the Russian Academy of Sciences for outstanding scientific researches in geology. The award has already a more than 100-years history. It was founded in 1897 in Saint Petersburg during the 7<sup>th</sup> International Geological Congress in memory of Leonid Spendiarov. Spendiarov was a young talented geologist and a member of the Organizing Committee of the Congress. He unexpectedly died on the day of the opening of the congress. The first prize was awarded during the 8<sup>th</sup> International Geological Congress in France in 1900 to the outstanding Russian geologist Alexandr Karpinski, who was later elected as the President of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR. Since then, the prize has been received by 20 scientists from 14 countries: Austria, Russia, USA, Switzerland, United Kingdom, France, Mexico, Iceland, India, Canada, Australia, Japan, China, and Brazil. Currently, the award, which consists of a diploma and a honorarium, is given to a geologist of the country organizing the International Geological Congress. At the beginning of 2004, the joint session of the Bureau of the National Geological Committee of Russia and the Department of Earth Sciences of the Russian Academy of Sciences proposed the Italian geologist Professor Carlo Doglioni for the L. Spendiarov prize. The Presidium of the Russian Academy of Sciences approved this nomination and decided to award the L. Spendiarov prize of 2004 to



Professor Carlo Doglioni. Professor Carlo Doglioni graduated at the University of Ferrara in 1981. He joined the University of Basilicata in Potenza in 1997 and then the University of Roma "La Sapienza". Professor Carlo Doglioni is a well known expert in the structural geology of the Alps and Apennines, geodynamics of the Mediterranean and

oceanic geology. Professor Carlo Doglioni is member of the European Union of Geosciences, Geological Society of America and American Geophysical Union. Author and promoter of contributions acting as Chairman of the Scientific Committee of the Italian Project CROP (Deep Crust Project), Professor Carlo Doglioni was prized with the G. Dal Piaz award from the Italian Geological Society in 1986 and appointed distinguished lecturer of the American Association of Petroleum Geologists in 1994 and 2004. Professor Carlo Doglioni is a most worthy recipient of the L. Spendiarov prize.

## Award of the Q. Sella Prize

The Q. Sella Prize was created by the Sella Foundation and the Sella Bank of Biella for an outstanding scientist in the field of geological mapping, member of a Geological Survey Organization affiliated to the EuroGeoSurveys. EuroGeoSurveys is an association of Geological Surveys of the European Union and associate or accession countries. The prize was named after Quintino Sella, first director of the Italian Royal Geological Survey and Minister of one of the first Italian Governments. During the 2<sup>nd</sup> International Geological Congress, held in Bologna in 1881, he encouraged European cooperation in geological mapping and he may thus be regarded as the father of the first International Geological Map of Europe 1:1.500.000. EuroGeoSurveys invited European Geological Surveys to nominate candidates who distinguished themselves by contribution to geological mapping. Applications were received from the Geological Surveys of Belgium, Czech Republic, France, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Lithuania, Spain, United Kingdom. Based on a strict and neutral peer

review system the Executive Committee of EuroGeoSurveys selected as candidate for the Q. Sella Prize:

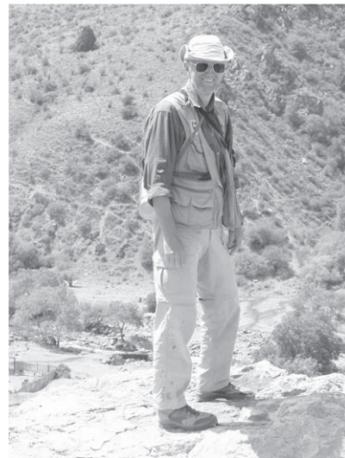


Photo: Prof. H.G. Dill

Prof. Dr. Harald G. Dill of the Federal Institute of Geosciences and Natural Resources (BGR), Germany, for his contribution: A lithofacies terrain model for the Blantyre Region, Malawi, based on sedimentological and geomorphological mapping: implications for the interpretation of palaeosavanna depositional systems and for environmental geology and economic geology. Harald G. Dill headed a team consisting of Rüdiger Ludwig and Hans-Günter Mylius of BGR and Alexander Kathewera and John Mwenelupembe of the Geological Survey Department in Zomba, Malawi. Sedimentological, mineralogical and geomorphological studies were performed in the savanna of Malawi. The data obtained during this interdisciplinary study contributed to a better understanding of the geological evolution during the Cenozoic in this part of Africa. Morphodynamics and sedimentology play a crucial part in planning roads alongside rivers and bridges, as well as in outlining areas prone to landslides. Economic geology may also benefit from these joint studies of modern drainage systems. **Combining classical mapping techniques with the new technology of GIS is the most innovative approach of the project.** In the project of Harald G. Dill a set of eight maps was produced which included thematic maps, e.g.: geohazards, economic geology, and land management in the Blantyre City Area. Prof. Dill studied geology, mineralogy and geography at Würzburg, Erlangen and Aachen and he obtained his habilitation at Mainz University. Besides his work at BGR, he is now teaching at Hannover University. For over 25 years he was involved in research, training, and coordination in BGR, in projects of technical and scientific cooperation worldwide. His work led to more than 160 papers in national and international journals and to the discovery of two non-metallic deposits.

## The International Commission on Stratigraphy honors Digby Johns McLaren

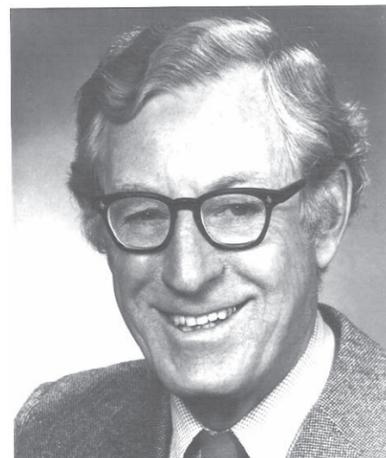


Photo: Digby Johns McLaren

The Digby McLaren Medal and the ICS Medal will be awarded for the first time at the 32<sup>nd</sup> IGC in Florence during the Opening Ceremony, 20 August 2004. These medals were established by the International Commission on Stratigraphy in order to emphasize the key role of Stratigraphy in addressing geological problems, especially those of global impact. The **Digby McLaren Medal** honors a significant body of internationally important contributions to Stratigraphy sustained over a number of years. The medal is named in honor of the Canadian geologist Digby McLaren who developed the golden-spike concept of a GSSP, working on the Silurian/Devonian boundary. He was an early leader of the ICS, as well as a major force in establishing the International Geological Correlation Programme (IGCP). Jan Hardenbol is the first recipient of the Digby McLaren Medal. He was the leading stratigrapher in the development and chronostratigraphic calibration of sequence stratigraphy, was a guiding force in Paleogene chronostratigraphy and

geochronology, he is senior author of the immensely valuable chronostratigraphic charts for the Mesozoic and Cenozoic, and is also senior author, mentor, and co-author of major integrated time scales for the Paleogene and for the entire Mesozoic-Cenozoic. The **ICS Medal** honors high quality research in Stratigraphy by recognizing a singular major achievement in advancing stratigraphical knowledge. One single paper of distinction or a series of papers over a short time that have the same impact may be involved. Stephen Hesselbo is the first recipient of the ICS Medal. He is awarded for his work on the sequence stratigraphy of the Lower Jurassic of Britain. His work was innovative in that he used well-established and precise ammonite biostratigraphy to constrain his correlations and subsequent interpretations. In addition, he contributed to integrate carbon- and strontium-isotope curves with the sequence stratigraphy and biostratigraphy to further refine correlations. His work allowed the development of GSSP proposals for the bases of the Sinemurian and Pliensbachian stages.

The **Digby McLaren Medal** honors a significant body of internationally important contributions to Stratigraphy sustained over a number of years. The medal is named in honor of the Canadian geologist Digby McLaren who was influential in developing the golden-spike concept of a GSSP with reference to the Silurian/Devonian boundary. He was an early leader of the ICS, and was a major force in establishing the International Geological Correlation Programme (IGCP).



Photo: Dr. J. Hardenbol

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Photo: Dr. S. Hesselbo

interpretations. In addition, he worked with others to integrate carbon- and strontium-isotope curves with the sequence stratigraphy and biostratigraphy to further refine correlations. Immediate benefits have been realized in the development of GSSP proposals for the bases of the Sinemurian and Pliensbachian stages.



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